

Bishop Johnston of West Texas, some months ago, addressed a letter to the Pope, in which he suggested that his holiness call a congress of Christian churches to discuss the question of unifying Christendom. His idea is that the Christian churches should be as willing to meet in the interest of peace and brotherly love, as the nations of the world are, to secure peace. "Such a meeting," he says in his letter, "as this called by the Pope at this critical juncture would thrill all Christendom to the center with hope and joy, and cause the powers of darkness to tremble lest they should lose their present evil domination over the human race, such large portions of which they still hold in bondage."

The letter is commented on by the religious press. The Congregationalist and Christian World of Boston endorse the proposition, as follows:
"Is not the time approaching when Christian bodies of every name could profitably meet to consider ways of ameliorating the conditions which have greatly hindered the progress of Christianity throughout the world, and of co-operation in fields where they have common difficulties to overcome? Is not this the most opportune time of the Christian era for such a congress, when the greatest movements of history are being planned to win the whole world to Christ? Is not the center from which the light of the gospel of Christ radiated through the world in the first Christian centuries, the fit place for such a congress? Is it unreasonable to think that Pope Pius X. may recognize that this may be the greatest opportunity of the church in modern times?"

Roman Catholics take a less optimistic view. The Freeman's Journal says:
"Unless the various sects are willing to accept the teaching of the church, thus divinely commissioned, the work of disintegration will steadily go on. Sincere Protestants like Bishop Johnston may deplore the results of this disintegration as manifested in the loss of faith in Christianity itself, but there is no help for it. Protestantism did its best to destroy the Christian unity that existed from the days of Christ and his apostles, and now it has only itself to blame for the sad results to which the Bishop of West Texas calls attention."

This is the real obstacle. Rome does not compromise. Rome can make no concessions, such as Protestants demand. A congress of churches would not result in unification, or amalgamation, but would it therefore be without result?
Thoughtful men and women in the Christian world feel the need of a united church. They know that division is a cause of weakness in the battle against sin and its fearful consequences. They are alarmed at the loss of influence of the gospel, which is visible in social, political, industrial and all other fields of human activity. But, there is no remedy except the direct interference of the Almighty, in human affairs, such as has taken place in all important and critical periods in the history of man. If the divine Presence was needed to set human affairs in order in the time of the Patriarchs, Moses, Ezra, and the beginning of our own era, it is no less needed at this time, when, without special divine guidance, nations and individuals seem to be at the mercy of the aggressive and overwhelming forces of evil. The disciples in the boat, tossed about by the waves, exhausted by toil, needed the presence of the divine Master to rebuke the wind and calm the sea, and that is the need of His people in this age of raging storms.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTH.
The vicious attack by a religious Chicago paper upon Senator Hopkins, of Illinois, appears in its true light, when the masterly address of the Senator, on the question at issue, is read in connection with the charge that the decision of the Senate was an encouragement of law-breaking. Senator Hopkins closed that address by this statement: "We have only to deal with Senator Smoot and his record, and that alone must determine our action. From the consideration that I have given to it, and for the reasons that I have here expressed, I feel, Mr. President, that I would be false to the oath that I have taken were I to vote to expel him from the Senate of the United States."

This was the high and laudable motive that inspired the vote. The Senators refused to violate their solemn pledges, to please an opposition that had no valid foundation. But the religious, anti-Mormon element is not, apparently, satisfied with the conscientious performance of duty on the part of public men; that element demands submission to clamor, right or wrong. But, we fancy every citizen capable of serious thought would tremble for the future of the Republic, should the time ever come that its trusted representatives, whether in the legislative, executive, or judicial department, oblige of their allegiance to duty, would permit themselves to be swayed by clamor, as reads are away by the ever changing winds.

Senator Hopkins proved very clearly that none of the objections urged against Senator Smoot was sustained "either in law or in fact," and that the protestants had utterly failed to make good any case against him.
As an instructive illustration of

speakers for the protestants contradicting himself, the following from the voluminous testimony may be quoted:
"Mr. Van Cott. I wish you would give your opinion as to what extent the Mormon Church has interfered, if at all, in your opinion, in politics, and as to the independence in politics of the Mormon people in voting, and their constancy in adhering to their party line."
"Mr. McConnell. I have an opinion which was written by an eminent authority on this subject which I will be willing to give you my opinion also, in regard to that, because I fully concurred at the time with this opinion, and I still do. I think it was expressed very clearly and correctly."
"Senator McConnell. You have been asked to give your own."
"Mr. McConnell. I will give this as my own, if it is permissible."

"The change from the old condition of church solidarity was not instantaneous, nor could it be exerted by any other process than that of evolution—slow at times, and at times almost seeming a steady movement toward the end of the perfect political liberty for all the men and women who give their allegiance to the church. Looking back over the campaigns of recent years, the mark of the individual action is plainly manifested upon every important event in the states where Mormons existed in sufficient numbers to make their policy a factor in the result. I will not question that wrong men in the Mormon church of more or less prominence, assert their views in such way as to make an overshadowing influence upon the minds of their followers. In some cases this may even be a matter of preconcert and calculation among the leading men, and in many other cases it may be but the result of enthusiasm in a political controversy, which as it grows warmer and warmer toward the close, the greater and greater exertions upon the intense spirits on both sides."

"But in the main, the leading men of the Mormon church, so far as my observation goes, have obtained from invoking ecclesiastical authority in the guidance of political events, and have been content to either remain quiet, or even silent, in politics, or at most to assert themselves merely as individuals. And even in these cases where a charge of church interference would justify it, if at all, it is a matter of conviction that the people have expressed their own individual influence in their party councils and at the ballot boxes and have neither sought nor desired the attempted control of political measures by ecclesiastical power. My own observation is that minor church officials are more likely to attempt the use of this influence than the presidency of the church, or to mind two or three instances where men holding local authority in the church attempted to sway their local elections by invoking the names of the leaders of the church, and when confronted by a demand for positive proof were compelled to acknowledge that they had no instructions from the church headquarters at Salt Lake."

"My own impression is that the church, having renounced the purpose of dictating to its members in political affairs, does not as a church, now seek further dictation, and that the fight for church control and the fight against church control, as it was formerly waged, alike forever ended in Utah and Idaho. A ground for such a fight is found in the known wisdom of the Mormon leaders and in the superb strength of a majority of its followers."

Senator Pettus. Who wrote that?
Mr. McConnell. This is copied from an interview with Senator Dubois published in the Salt Lake Tribune of May 28, 1898. (Proceedings before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Vol. II, pp. 506-508.)

And this anti-Mormon agitator on record as here quoted, did not hesitate to say the very opposite in the Senate: "In Utah," he said, "there is a Republican-Mormon party and a Democratic-Mormon party, both controlled by the Mormon hierarchy." That this was a contradiction of what he had said formerly must have been apparent to all who heard him. Such contradiction characterized the anti-Mormon testimony from the beginning to the end. Is it any wonder that the Senate refused to accept it as true?

"SOMETHING ROTTEN" HERE?
What can be the reason for the stupid inaction of the City Council and the dogged indifference of the City Engineer, in relation to the imposition that is being perpetrated on the property owners of this city in the matter of street macadamizing?

They know as well as we do of the conditions grossly wrong about every phase of this work. Their continued inaction and inaction is not calculated to divert popular suspicion from their own complicity. The public is beginning to suspect and fear that there is "something rotten" in this business also.
Why is not the attention of the Board of Public Works especially directed at present to the work going on under the name and title of street macadamizing?
For over a month past the "News" has been engaged in trying to protect the interests of the city and of the taxpayers most concerned in this costly work by calling attention to its glaring deficiencies and, considering its cost, to its relative worthlessness. As our readers know, we have given this subject an impartial investigation and presentation. The City Council has been asked to deal with the evil, the Engineer's attention has been called to it, and now that honorable body known as the Board of Public Works is invited to do its duty in behalf of the public whose interests in these very matters its members have sworn to protect and uphold.

We suspect that the Board needs no instruction as to what a really macadamized road is. But lest there should be any doubt in the mind of any member on this point, we quote here one of the provisions of a contract, supposed to have been drawn by the Board itself, relating to the work to be done on Second street:
"Upon the second or finishing course shall be spread a layer of limestone screenings swept and rolled dry, after which the street shall be sprinkled until saturated, the sprinkler being followed by the roller. More screenings shall be added if necessary and the sweeping, sprinkling and rolling shall be continued until a crust has been formed of the screenings, stone dust and water that shall fill all the voids and shall form a wave before the wheels of the roller. The street shall be puddled as many times as may be necessary to secure results satisfactory to the City Engineer."

So reads paragraph 10 of section 14. Now, if any member of the Board imagines that this rule which the Board has issued for the guidance of contractors and the protection of taxpayers is of any force and effect therein, he has but to notice just how this work is being done in order to disabuse his mind of any such notions.
Paragraph 3 of section 15 of the specifications provides that before the street will be finally accepted, the macadam surface must be firm, hard, smooth, regular, well bound, and must be covered with a proper wearing surface.
Paragraph 11 of section 14 says that where necessary enough screenings shall be spread on top of the macadam to leave a wearing surface at least three-eighths of an inch thick; and adds that "this wearing surface shall be maintained and renewed if necessary until the whole street has been accepted by the Board of Public Works and also the City Engineer."

Clearly, then, the Board of Public Works is fully if not primarily responsible for the conditions in city street work made public by this paper, but probably well known to many observers before this was done.
We need not go any further into this subject. Any pretense that these requirements are complied with would be absurd. But no such pretense has been made.

INCINERITY THROUGHOUT.
If Mr. George Sheets is innocent of the charges made against him, he should permit a full investigation of his official acts, and even render whatever aid he can to make it thorough. The repeated efforts to block the proceedings do not give the impression of innocence, no matter what the facts are.
When the case was first brought to public attention, the organ of Mr. Sheets' party promised a free investigation and consequent vindication. That was an insincere, hypocritical play to the galleries. Later developments have proved that conclusively.
This, however, is in full accord with the entire policy of the party responsible for the scandalous conditions out of which the case grew. Insincerity marked the proceedings of some of the leaders of that party from the beginning. Their promises of "reform" which they never intended to redeem; their virtuous attitude upon a pedestal of moral corruption; their profession of patriotism while aiming mortal blows at the Constitution of the country; their use, as it were, of the American flag as a cover for gross selfishness, graft and grab, all are on record.

The originators of this policy remind us of the story of the mythological giant Talus. He is represented as a being with body and limbs of brass; with eyes glowing like burning coals, and breath like the hot air from a furnace. He had only one vein in his body and this was covered with brass everywhere except in one spot. He hated the poor sailors who sought refuge on the island he guarded. He hurled rock after rock after them, intending to drive them out to sea, although the night was coming and the voyagers were weary with toil. But he was so mad with anger that he did not heed where he was going, and while he was looking for stones to throw at the ship, he struck his foot against the jagged corner of a rock, wounding him in the ankle. The vein was opened, and soon he fell like a tree cut by the woodcutters.
Even the brass giant had a spot where a wound proved fatal, and he fell, a victim of his own vindictiveness and hatred. Is there no lesson in the old, old story for the so-called "American" party manipulators? Their brass creation has more than one spot in which a cut is fatal.

THE POPE'S SYLLABUS.
A recent syllabus by Pope Pius X is considered to be one of the most important issued from the Vatican in nearly half a century. It concerns errors in the Catholic faith—errors resulting from so-called modernism. This document does not go very far in concessions to the rights of free thought in the interpretation of the Scriptures, or in its toleration of ideas supposed to be at variance with the faith of Catholics.
The syllabus is in form a denial of certain propositions put forth by Biblical critics and ecclesiastical writers. Among the propositions denied, we note the following:
"5. It does not belong to the church under any circumstances to pass judgment on natural science.
"11. Divine inspiration does not guarantee all and every part of Holy Scripture against error.
"20. Revelation is nothing else than man's acquired consciousness of relationship with God.
"21. The revelation which constitutes the subject matter of the Catholic faith was not completed in the apostolic age.
"22. Christ had not the intention of constituting the church as a society to endure on earth through successive centuries; on the contrary, He believed that the kingdom of heaven would come at the end of the world."

Each of these propositions we should desire to see further explicated. We conceive that the truth does not lie wholly upon either side of the five we have quoted. Each can be viewed from different standpoints, so as to change somewhat its meaning and application. In other words, neglecting proposition 21 as applying only to the Catholic faith, we are of opinion that it will not concern the faith of the Latter-day Saints whatever view may be taken of propositions 5, 11, and 22; while proposition 20 we would merely amend so as to read, "Revelation is something nothing else than man's acquired or innate consciousness of relationship with God."
Generally, scriptural and other revelation is much more than this; but the true revelation is fairly applicable to cases in which the conscience of individuals has been specially enlightened, yet without any special objective manifestations.

MARS AND ITS CANALS.
The surface of the planet Mars has again recently been carefully studied by astronomers. On the 6th of July that orb and the earth were in opposition. That is, the surface of Mars, as seen from the earth, was fully illuminated, and the opportunity for observation was therefore favorable.

The feature of greatest interest at present is what is known as the canals of Mars. They were discovered in 1877, by Professor Schiaparelli of Milan. While executing a survey of the planet's disc, this scientist was amazed to find that reddish-ochre portions were traversed by a number of straight dark lines. He named these canals. In 1879 he discovered that some of the canals had become double, and in 1881 he increased the number of known canals by fresh discoveries.
The discovery was disbelieved, just as the discovery of the satellites of Jupiter was ridiculed by the scientists of the time; and it was not till 1886, when Perrotin of Nice observed the canals that the skepticism of the world of science as to their reality was dispelled. But since then the canals have been seen and studied by many astronomers of note. Among these Professor Lowell occupies the chief place. In 1894 he erected an observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, for the purpose of studying Mars in clear and steady air; and since that time every opposition has found Professor Lowell and his little band of assistants at work at Flagstaff.

One scientist regards the canals as optical illusions, but Professor Lowell maintains that they, as well as the so-called oases, are subject to seasonal changes, and if that is a fact, the illusion theory must be discarded. The canals, Prof. Lowell says, depend on the melting of the snow of the polar caps. As we have explained before in these columns, he regards the lines which we call the canals as the strips of ground fertilized by the canals. As the polar caps melt the canals become darker. A wave of verdure passes, he says, from the poles down to the equator, and into the opposite hemispheres. Professor Lowell is of opinion that the canal system is the work of the inhabitants of Mars; the planet is older than the earth, and as much of its surface appears to be desert land, it suffers from a scarcity of water. To remedy this the inhabitants have constructed this system of canals and have made their abode in the various oases, which are believed to be centers of population, where the inhabitants, driven from the deserts by scarcity of water, cluster around the fertilized regions.

The question is not without interest to the earth. If the fate of our own planet is indicated in that of Mars, man will some day have to solve the problem of bringing the moisture from the poles to other parts of the parched earth. It will be a long time yet before that will be an important issue in the councils of nations. If it should ever come, it would overshadow every other issue, for upon its solution would depend the existence of the race.

UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COURSE.
We are pleased to note, from the circulars of the University of Utah, that its medical course has been strengthened, and not weakened, by recent developments in that department.

In view of certain changes made by the regents in the organization of the medical course, there seems to have been doubt in the minds of some students as to whether they would receive full credit in other institutions for work done in the two-year medical course at the University. Fortunately, it turns out that there is no reason for such apprehension. All work done as laid down in the two-year medical course will receive credit in the leading medical colleges of the country.
The medical course was organized in 1896. This was followed the present year with a second year of medical work, so that now students desiring to secure the M. D. degree and become practicing physicians can take the first two years of their work here at home. Experience is demonstrating that these two foundation years of a medical course can be done just as thoroughly, and just as effectively, in a college or a university as in a medical school that offers a complete medical course. The University of Utah desires to give these first two years of medical work thoroughly and well, and meet the needs of our state who are looking forward to the profession of medicine. There is no reason why our State University should not send out men as well prepared in this line as in any other, and she is proud of the record her graduates are making in other institutions.

DANGER OF LYNCH LAW.
The unsafety of the application of mob law as a remedy for crime, was well illustrated the other day in an occurrence in New York, in which an innocent man came near death's door.
A man and wife quarreled, the dispatches say, and their daughter went out to the sidewalk and wept. A passing boy slapped her and ran away. The girl's cries and the running boy aroused the neighbors, who chased the youth. The boy escaped, but Concepcion, who had outfooted the other pursuers, was mistaken by the mob for the girl's assailant. Overtaken at last Concepcion was set upon, knocked down and kicked until nearly dead. The police rescued him after he was dangerously injured.
Such is mob law. In the excitement of the moment there is no possibility of ascertaining the facts. A victim is demanded. The question of guilt or innocence is not considered.
In another case of intended lynching the police did splendid service. A crowd of 4,000 infuriated men and women had captured a man suspected of assault upon a young girl. A rope had been placed around his neck, but a policeman held the mob off, until reinforcements arrived. In the pitched battle that ensued between sixteen policemen, led by Sergeant McElroy, and the thousands bent on lynching the victim, the policemen were hit with missiles thrown as the infuriated men and women sought to grasp the rope and drag the man to a lamp post a few feet away. With but a few shreds of clothing covering his body and weak from the terrible beating, he was rushed through the streets, together with three other prisoners, and after desultory fighting along the route at last was placed behind the doors of the station-house. By that time he fainted, for cuts and bruises covered his entire body.
The work of the policemen in this encounter is worthy of praise, for, at

the risk of their lives, they maintained the law and secured for an accused person a fair trial.
A strange epidemic of murder is now affecting a number of the larger cities of the world. It has been charged that "yellow" newspaper reports are, to some extent, responsible for it. It is the "law of suggestion." The sickly reports of assaults made by moral perverses in one place, suggest similar crimes to others, in other places, and thus the epidemic spreads through the channels of communication, as do most epidemics. And yet, some people are not particular to the purity of the sources through which they receive their news items.

In unions there is strife.
"Strike while the wire is hot," is the telegraphers' motto.

War-with-Japan talk is taking a much needed rest.

Betsy and I and the whole family of telegraph operators are out.

Huge as it seems this telegraphers' strike is a ticky affair after all.

Korea has been assimilated, or silenced, which is much the same thing.

It was a baptism of fire instead of an immunity bath that Casa Blanca got.

New York must have poured oil on its crime wave as it seems to be subsiding somewhat.

For shelling the native quarter of Casa Blanca France deserves a Morocco leather medal.

What shall it profit a man if he takes out a license and catches no fish and kills no game?

There are those who think that the Hughes whippers would make a fine tail to the Taft kite.

It is a queer way to show one's independence by "walking out" at the bidding of some union boss.

Are members of the "American" party administration afraid to follow soot in this resignation business?

If Peary returns with nothing but Dead Sea apples his search for the north pole will have been fruitless.

Hundreds and hundreds of Moors were killed at Casa Blanca. But there are plenty more where they came from.

New York has all night banks, all night courts, all night saloons—in fact, the place is fast becoming a benighted city.

That skeleton dug up at Telluride, Colo., proves not to have been the skeleton in the Western Federation of Miners' closet.

Those New York University summer school sewing teachers who have convinced the Teddy bears are a lot of mollycoddlers.

Longfellow would never have said, "This is the forest primeval" had he written "Evangeline" in the twentieth century. There are no such forests now.

The Central American republics are trying to get together for the purpose of establishing permanent peace. When together they should grapple each other to their souls with hoops of steel.

Sir Walter Scott's grammar, according to Professor Linn, of the University of Chicago, "would fail to pass in a freshman theme." The professor seemingly forgets that it is better to err with Pope than agree with Pyc.

JUST FOR FUN.
A Near-Genius.
"Her husband is a genius, is he not?"
"Oh, no."
"But he's a poet, is he not?"
"Merely a magazine poet."—Washington Herald.

His Idea of Resting.
"Jones is a queer fellow. He asked me out to his country home to get a much needed rest."
"Well?"
"And then he insisted on getting me up at 4 o'clock in the morning to go fishing with him."—Detroit Free Press.

Eulogy and Its Explanation.
"How did he die?"
"He died game. He was mistaken for a deer while hunting."—Harper's Weekly.

Pin Money.
Mrs. Redd—I want some pin money, dear.
Mr. Redd—Why, I gave you \$100 only day before yesterday.

Bad Taste.
"Does Barker's wife dress appropriately?"
"No, indeed. She wears forty horsepower togs in a runabout."—Life.

Dodges.
Tommy—Pa, what is a hypochondriac?
Pa—Johnny, how often have I told you not to use bad words?—Somerville Journal.

Honors of House Hunting.
Angelina—Oh, we must have the house, it's such a charming abode.
The caretaker—Terrible difficult to get coffins down; why, the last three funerals 'ere last year—

The caretaker is still "taking care," and the landlord wondering why the house doesn't let to it.

An Honest Soldier.
A noncommissioned officer, entering a barrack gate in Dublin, was mistaken by the "fresh one" on sentry go, who immediately saluted him. The noncommissioned officer, unaware that his colonel was just behind him, returned the salute, a thing not permissible under the circumstances. Arrived at his quarters, he was surprised to find an order for him to attend before the colonel. On presenting himself he was asked how he came to return the salute, knowing full well he was not entitled to it.

Not in the least embarrassed, he promptly answered: "Sir, I always return everything I am not entitled to."

The caretaker—Taken away by his ready wit, laughingly dismissed him.—Tit Bits.

From The Battleground of Thought.
Kindly Power. At the gates of the Kingdom of Journalism. Here, at his will, with no scepter but a pencil, with no authority but his intellect, with no force but that of character, a man may sit and earn his bread and rule the world. No career can place a man so quickly on the very heights of power, can invest a man so simply with all the possibilities of fame. Journalism is the most truly democratic of all callings. It is open to all, yet on the roll of its followers we come continually across the names of poets and statesmen and the very select of the earth. It has been a greater power in the world than any mechanical power, it has been a more potent force than any man; it has controlled these forces. In the history of mankind, newspapers have been stronger than armies. Napoleon feared four hostile papers more than thousands of bayonets—his agent of sovereigns, a tutor of kings," he said of the journalists. The journalist cannot make laws, but he makes the lawmakers. He is the silent force in every parliament, the unseen factor in every polling booth. He is present, invisible, in every cabinet. No door is locked to him. He has every power, all the powers of heaven and earth, and yet, nothing happens that he has not seen, there is no corner of the world to which he has not been. He is the master-key of government. He can make wars and bring peace, he can make revolutions and destroy them. He has more power in the market than the stock exchange. Even the scales of legal justice may be subject to his will. Without him life as we know it would be impossible. He stands between light and darkness, between social peace and civil war, between democracy and despotism, between the freedom of the twentieth century and the inquisition of the Middle Ages. He is the guardian of the liberties of the human race. A resume of "Journalism, the Ideal Career," by Arthur Mee, in Harnsworth Self-Education.

Common Sense. If the people of this country would mix a little common sense with the hot weather, they would find the good old summer time much more nearly bearable. Some heat prostrations are unavoidable, of course. So long as men must toil in the broiling sun we must expect to hear of victims of high temperature. But when supposedly intelligent human beings deliberately go to the extremes of thoughtless foolishness in weather like this, there is nobody to blame but themselves. One may accomplish wonders in the way of avoiding the effects of hot weather by the use of a little common sense. Exercise, and especially violent exercise, should not be taken in the heated part of the day, and persons not accustomed to outdoor life should be careful how they go about under a hot sun at all. The mind should be kept off the subject of the weather, too. Don't talk about it continually. Don't go about saying, "Phe-e-e-w, isn't it hot?" or something else equally as insane and useless. Don't worry yourself, and don't worry others. There are many things worse than hot weather, and there is no excuse for failure to apply common sense to the problems it presents.—Washington Herald.

Connection. In the flesh of animals there are three poisons—carbon dioxide, toxin and uric acid—that are constantly being produced in the system and given off. When the animal is killed the process of passing off the poisons instantly ceases and the amount on hand remains in the flesh. There must be considered also the effect of the animal's mental and nervous condition. It may have been racing about with others of its kind, excited or panicked in chase. It may have been carried on long railroad journeys. It

Z.C.M.I. Where You Get The Best. Z.C.M.I.
Great Linen Sale
Commences Monday Morning.
See Page 9 for announcement.
Cloak Dept. Specials
Filet Lace and Net Waists . . .
One-Third Off
One Table of Waists, lace and embroidery trimmed, regular \$1.00 and \$1.25, at . . . 50c
One Table Jap Silk Waists . . .
Half Price
Entire line of fine Lingerie Waists, ranging in price from \$3.00 to \$12.50 . . . 20% Off
Bathing Suits, when you need them most . . . 20% Off
Ladies' and Misses' White Lawn and Net Dresses . . . Half Price
Children's Colored Dresses, in Percales, Gingham, etc. . . . Half Price
Parasols Half Price.
Entire line of ladies, misses' and children's white, colored and fancy Parasols, Pongees, Dresses, Persians, Linens, an elegant assortment at Half Price
OUR DRUG STORE IS AT 112-114 MAIN STREET.