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 SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., OCT. 31, 1900.

CITY FINANCES AGAIN.

The report, if it may be so designated, of the minority of the finance committee, was presented to the City Council on Tuesday evening. It is more in the nature of a reply to an argument against the report or statement of the majority of that committee, which was sprung upon the Council a week before. It has one virtue, it is clear and plain and may be readily understood, and it avoids the complications of the more verbose and mathematical array of figures to which it refers.

The Salt Lake public look on, while these disputes between parties in the city council proceed, with feelings very much akin to disgust. There seems to be more of a disposition to make political capital out of existing conditions and opportunities for discussion, than to promote confidence and respect among the citizens, or to further the welfare and progress of the city. There is one point in this financial squabble that many thoughtful people keep in mind; that is, the fact that there is much wrangling over figures that are not required to be furnished by law, from committees of the council, while the financial statement made imperative by statute is not forthcoming. As we have already shown from the laws of Utah of 1899, the city auditor is required to "prepare and publish, on or before the first Monday in July of each year, in some newspaper having general circulation in the city, a detailed statement of the financial condition of the city and of all receipts and expenditures of the previous year ending June 30."

This is but a revision or amendment of the Revised Statutes, which for years have provided for such a report. If the law had been complied with, the taxpayers would have something official on which to base their understanding of the financial condition of the city, and there would not be the same opening as now exist for charges of "juggling" with figures, and for contentions about misstatements and incorrect deductions.

There used to be a monthly report of the city's finances which was continued up to a few months ago, but the ordinance does not require that, and a quarterly statement has to be made by the auditor. A strict compliance with the provisions of the law would save much trouble, and it should be observed by every public officer. Meanwhile, the statements from the finance committee have been placed before the public, and the taxpayers may "take their choice," but will have to "pay their money" in any event. In popular parlance "it's a pretty tight fish."

LET WELL ALONE.

From the minutes of the meeting of the City Council on Tuesday evening, it appears that there is to be a new attempt to restore certain sidewalks in portions of the city to the wheels, who are now required to vacate them. If the new ordinance prevails, bicycles may resume control of the sidewalks on the streets designated, between October 15 and May 31.

We use the word "concur" advisedly. The people of this city understand it in that light. When the speakers on their wheels have the sanction of law to rush along the sidewalks, expecting pedestrians to get out of the way or be run down, as it was before the present ordinance was put in force, they are given practical control of these sidewalks to the terror of deaf or nervous persons and of ladies and children. The passage of the measure now introduced would mean a revival of the old grievance, and a recognition of the vicious notion that legislation is to be in the interest of a favored few, as against that of the general public. There will be a vigorous protest against it by the many. Why not let well alone? Many who have acknowledged that the present regulations have worked no hardship to them, and that there is no more wear upon their tires on the smooth tracks on the roadway, than on the more or less gritty paved sidewalks.

For the good of the many, it is hoped that the convenience or pleasure of the few will not be considered paramount. The general welfare is or should be the object in view of all measures of a legislative character. The wishes of a particular class ought not to weigh as against the rights and comfort of the masses.

Another objection to the new proposition is the tax or toll of \$1 for each bicycle. Why should a wheeler be required to pay a special tax, more than the owner of a carriage or the rider of a horse? Who would think of introducing an estimate requiring all owners of horses or vehicles to take out a license before using the public streets? The City Council will do well to think over the situation, and also to seek very closely any new scheme that promises to stir up public sentiment in opposition. Side for the favor of a few

GOOD QUARANTINE RULES.

The quarantine regulations adopted for Murray appear to be sensible and efficient. According to the new rules, persons suffering from alleged or real cases of smallpox may be quarantined at their homes instead of sent to the pesthouse. The board of county commissioners, in adopting this plan, also appointed an officer to see that the quarantine is enforced, and gave to the quarantine physician discretionary powers as to cases that could conveniently be treated at the homes of patients.

This seems to be all that can be desired. The disease called "smallpox," which has appeared in Utah and elsewhere during the past year or two, is no more serious than other contagious disorders, scarlet fever, for instance, and the habit of huddling sufferers off to a makeshift hospital called a pesthouse, has the effect of creating a panic and in some cases, to induce people to conceal their condition as long as possible, thus imperiling others.

The rule might be made general throughout the State. The disease, whatever it is, certainly has to be fought. And efficient quarantine is not objected to by any rational being. Besides that, cleanliness in habits and surroundings, wholesome food, and moderation in all things, will considerably lessen the danger of infection. As a general rule, those who live in accordance with the laws of nature, and who consequently are free from the poisons that weaken the system, are not in danger when the destroying angels pass through the land.

HALLOWEEN.

The tenacity with which most ancient customs and impressions live on among mankind, from generation to generation, is quite an enlightenment and progress, as well illustrated in the lingering observance of yearly festivals of manifestly pagan origin, such as the Hallowe'en, for instance. This old autumn festival was at one time when the Celtic observed at a time when fairies, both good and bad, were supposed to be unusually active, and when, as a consequence, all manner of divinations and weird practices were resorted to. The Roman church evidently sought to give the festival a "Christian" color, and eradicate the superstition that clung to it. For this reason, probably, the festival known as All Saints day, or Hallowmas, was as early as the 9th century celebrated on the 1st of November. The Anglican, and Lutheran churches retained this holiday among their inheritance from Rome. But notwithstanding this century-long ecclesiastical influence, Hallowe'en remains as far as it is remembered at all—as the festival of fairies and ghosts, of mischief and superstition. The pagan ideas have outlived the so-called "Christian."

This accounts for the fact that the evening before the 1st day of November is far from dedicated to the memory of the so-called saints and martyrs who have found this place in the calendar, or to their deeds of sacrifice and benevolence. It shows why social gatherings on that day generally assume their peculiar character, and why hoodlumism lets itself loose with more than usual freedom. These features are paganism pure and simple. In connection with this subject the opinion expressed some time ago, by Professor John Rhyne, in an address before the Anthropological section of the British Association, on the origin of the extensive folk lore in which fairies and Nibelungen play such an important part, is of much interest. As quoted in the New York Journal, he thinks that these mythological personages were a real race of people, short, stumpy and swarthy, to whom all kinds of attributes have been given by story-tellers with a lively imagination. The professor believes they were hunters and fishermen, living in holes in the ground and subsisting on milk, the produce of the chase, and on what they could steal from the races that overran and settled Europe.

Concerning the habits of this ancient race the professor says that they seem to have practiced the art of spinning, but had no tools except of the most primitive order. They did not understand the language of the invaders, and when they desired to trade, they merely laid down the exact amount they wished to pay for an article, and took it away without uttering a word. They were fond of music and dancing, had a remarkably quick sense of hearing, and were experts as thieves. They were feared as magicians and masters of black arts, and were supposed to know the secrets of the future, as well as the art of healing the sick. They concealed their names, as well as their abodes. Their family relations were of the lowest order. They had no notion of patriarchy. The men were ugly and repulsive, while the women, probably, were beautiful and delightful. Prof. Rhyne said the race may have had some affinity to the still existing Lapps, and he thinks it inhabited certain parts of the British Isles before the Picts and Celtic people settled the country.

Where the speaker gathered his information from does not appear. But he seems to have endeavored to strip the myths of their imaginative ornaments, and to retain the historical basis to be found in them, with much skill and discrimination. All myths, we believe, have a historical kernel, and the theory of Prof. Rhyne explains satisfactorily the many tales of "underground" people, "fairies," "fairyies," "imps," "changelings," "mises," "tomies," etc., with which English, German and Scandinavian literature and tradition are filled. To suppose that all those myths and stories have no foundation whatever in some kind of fact, is unreasonable. The existence of a race of people like the origin of them, would explain much that otherwise is inexplicable. From the spring and autumn festivals of our remote ancestors, with their sacred bonfires and incantations, assume a definite meaning on the theory advanced by Prof. Rhyne.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

A contributor to the November number of the World's Work gives some figures to show the enormous expenses attached to a national campaign for the election of the Chief Executive of the country. He says that in 1874 about \$50,000 was spent by the managers of the two great parties. But four years later they had at their disposal over a million dollars, and in 1884 the disbursements were a million and a half. The sum has been growing steadily since then. The Harrison-Cleveland campaign in 1892 cost about \$1,500,000. In 1896, \$2,000,000 was spent, and in 1898, more than \$4,000,000. The opinion is expressed that in the near future the expense of campaigning will be developed to such an extent, that each national committee will be compelled to organize something like a bank or a trust company which shall have control of its financial operations; for they have now become so enormous that they demand something different from the comparatively irresponsible method of handling the funds in past years.

This does not include the expenses for gubernatorial, congressional and other campaigns in which the various States are specially interested. The total cost, including these, is estimated at, in round numbers, \$20,000,000.

The Boston Herald commenting on the subject points out that the year of a presidential election is a fat one for a host of professional politicians. That paper says:

"They live in clover during the campaign and often for long terms afterward. Nothing is too good for them. Headquarters are hired in the most expensive locations, and made exceedingly comfortable. Expenses are paid or taken lavishly. Numerous orators make a handsome income for the time being. Special cars and special trains are provided with munificence. Personal accounts are settled without auditing. Party newspapers are edited with our cost to their owners. Thousands of good paid men, in a multitude of occupations, get nice jobs. The rule is, make hay while the sun shines. It was not long ago that the country was started by the unwitting publication of a notice that a national bank solicited a share of treasury business on the state plan that it had contributed liberally to the party campaign fund. It was not long ago that it got what it asked for."

It is well for this country that it can afford such an expense at frequently recurring intervals, but it should be said that if popular government cannot be carried out except at the cost of millions for every national election, the small, poverty-stricken countries of the world must renounce that luxury. They must keep their monarchical institutions and be content with admiring at a distance the nations that can afford to enjoy freedom. Our campaign expenses are not an encouraging sign to them. And the question is whether this country can forever endure them. Finally they fall upon the shoulders of those who are least able to sustain them, and the time must come, when the opportunities of accumulating means, or even sustaining life, are too narrow for all the requirements, legitimate and otherwise. What then?

THE STRUGGLE IN ITALY.

A member of the Italian parliament is said to have made the proposition, that the pope, in order to permanently end all strife between the church and the state in Italy, assume the title of King of Jerusalem. The suggestion only shows that even Italian statesmen may have failed to grasp the point of contention between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The head of the Roman church claims Rome as an inheritance from the Apostle Peter and must therefore look upon the invasion of the church-state as a usurpation. The assumption of the title of King of Jerusalem would in no way settle that question. Besides, what would there be in the title, as long as the Sultan is the sovereign? The pope cannot be supposed to give up his claims to Rome for an empty title, even if the name of the City of David is attached thereto.

One of the most influential Catholic papers in Europe recently declared that a reconciliation between the state and church in Italy is possible only by "a return to obedience," and this view is said to be supported in the Vatican circles. There is some probability, too, that the church will finally gain its point. For even the conservative element in the political parties is in favor of an understanding with the clergy, in order that a united front may be presented to the radical element in which a danger to the state is recognized. In view of the lawlessness that is rampant, threatening the lives of monarchs and the overthrow of government institutions, it would be no surprise to learn of some compromise, in which the "death wound" may be healed, and the church given an influence over political affairs both in Italy and other hotbeds of anarchy and brigandage.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The Sugar Trade Journal estimates the cane sugar crop for the year 1900-1901 at 2,255,000 tons, and the beet sugar output at 1,555,000 tons. This is a considerable gain over last year's output. Taking the two together, the total production of sugar is, as estimated, 3,810,000 tons, as compared to 3,232,732 tons the preceding twelve months, and 1,430,000 tons two years ago. Sugar is now one of the necessities of life, and the prospect of an abundance of that article is particularly welcome to the many whose means are limited, and who therefore often find it difficult to "make both ends meet."

The laboring class—freshmen just beginning the study of Latin.

The Boston city council says that "votes" must be numbered. They ought to. Inefficiency in bank examiners is very likely to result in deficiency in bank employees. Of all the presidential candidates this year not one has said he would rather be right than President. With a population of over seventy-six millions Uncle Sam is entitled to do a little crowing and strutting. In another week it will all be over.

Candidates would do well to begin the cultivation of a quiet philosophical spirit.

The representatives of the powers at Pekin should not forget that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war."

Utah's increase of population is very gratifying but it will not unlikely require two decades to give her two Representatives in Congress.

Some of the Paris papers have more dread of Joseph Chamberlain than they do of Emperor William. It must be the famous monocle that so terrifies them.

Mr. Bryan holds the record with a credit of thirty speeches in one day. At the other end stands Single Speech Hamilton.

There is no more reason for exacting a dollar from bicycle owners than for exacting a dollar or two dollars from owners of other vehicles. It is scarcely the "square thing."

Having performed the important duty of registering, now let voters see to it that on Tuesday, Nov. 6, they perform the no less important duty of going to the polls and voting for the men and principles of their choice.

Citizens who have not registered can do so up to 9 o'clock this evening, if they have resided the regulation time in the State and county and precinct where they now live. After 9 p.m., no one can register this year. They who are unregistered cannot vote.

In the last four years Count Boni de Castellane has spent 23,000,000 francs of the Countess' (nee Anna Gould) money. That is something over a million dollars a year. Now her brother, Mr. George J. Gould, has been appointed trustee for her. To be sure the lady has her title. But has she not paid too much for her whistle?

There are proper and improper ways of conducting campaigns, and political parties have legitimate arguments with which they hope to sway voters, but when violent partisans say that the country will go to the dogs if this or that party is not successful at the polls, that business undertakings will go forward or they will cease as one or another candidate may be elected, they should be treated according to their folly and no heed should be given them. It is said that ex-President Cleveland is to be offered the presidency of the Washington and Lee university made vacant by the death of Prof. W. L. Wilson. It is scarcely likely that he would accept it if offered. Mr. Cleveland is a strong and able man, a remarkable one in many ways, but he is not a man of scholastic attainments or deep learning, essential to the head of a great university. It is sentiment, doubtless, that prompts the committee having the matter in charge to make this selection, the relations between the ex-President and the late Prof. Wilson having been extremely close and cordial.

Hohenlohe's Retirement.

New York Mail and Express. Prince Hohenlohe's retirement, at more than four-score years of age, as Chancellor of the German government, means even less to his country than the death of Count Mouraviev, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, in his vigorous prime meant to the Muscovite empire. Each of these distinguished European statesmen was no more than an agent, in the one case of an impulsive and masterful sovereign, in the other of a resolute bureaucracy and an immature policy. The Kaiser has been in a vital sense his own prime minister, and the will that would not bend to Bismarck had all its own way with Hohenlohe. Bismarck, so well served by his royal master that the next Louis was able to rule alone, and it seems that the Iron Chancellor did a like service under the old Kaiser.

New York Evening Sun. Emperor William seems to be able to get the work of a week into each twenty-four hours. And, moreover, he acts as if he considered that if you want to have a thing done well you must do it yourself. All through the Chinese complication the German policy has been directed by him personally. Nobody cared where the Imperial Chancellor was, and it didn't make any difference that he was opposed to anything like aggression in the East. The appointment of Field Marshal von Waldersee as his successor, and the resignation of Prince Hohenlohe, has resigned, there will be no change in the attitude of the empire.

Chicago Record. With so positive and dominant a personality as that of Emperor William at the head of the German empire, changes in German ministry are of less moment than they would be under a less masterful ruler. Since the disagreement which resulted in the political separation of Bismarck and the emperor and the retirement of the former to private life it has been plainly recognized that William alone is to hold the actual as well as the nominal reins of government. Prince von Hohenlohe, whose retirement from the chancellery is now announced, was not lacking in firmness and decision, but he was content in the role of chancellor to be primarily the servant of his emperor.

Boston Transcript. The resignation of Prince Hohenlohe as chancellor of the German empire, is really a matter of far less moment than it appears to be typographically to most readers. Prince Hohenlohe is a very old man of only fair abilities, who has very little authority. Bismarck made the chancellery almost an imperium in imperio. Caprivi had infinitely less power than Bismarck, and Hohenlohe less than Caprivi. It is the Kaiser's purpose to be his own chancellor, though the constant presence of a person in the administration preserve the office which only nominally is filled by the chancellery. In this respect the Kaiser is following at such a distance as modern usage and thought permit the example of Frederick the Great, whose ministers were virtually his secretaries. Count von Bismarck, who succeeds Prince Hohenlohe, has long been the Kaiser's right-hand man, who will discharge the same functions with only a change in his official style and title.

New York Tribune. Next in the succession comes Count von Buelow. He is a good man and true, of indubitable ability. It is to be assumed that upon the chief issue of the day, to wit, China, he agrees with the Emperor. But it is not he who agrees with the Emperor, nor the Emperor who agrees with him. And so it will continue to be. So long as he accepts the Emperor's policy he will enjoy the rank of chancellor. When the time comes that he will not accept that policy he will follow Hohenlohe into retirement and the Emperor will continue to be his own chancellor. It is an interesting example of personal government under constitutional guise. Thus far, it must be hesitatingly said, the experiment has worked well.

Count von Buelow, his successor, is an able man, careful and considerate in all that he does, and has an experience in the details of office which will be invaluable to the Emperor. He is a cautious man, and desires to avoid all unnecessary agitation on public questions. The Chinese policy of the Emperor is much condemned in Germany, and it will come before the Reichstag when it convenes on November 14. It is important that there should be a minister on the floor of the house who can readily answer questions and defend the Imperial policy.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

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Berlin Correspondent New York Herald. In well informed circles it is stated that it was much against his will that Count von Buelow consented to accept the post of chancellor. A change in office holders does not mean any change of policy either in the foreign or the domestic affairs of the empire. There will certainly be no militant policy undertaken against the socialists, and no repressive legislation will be introduced at present. For the moment the foreign policy of the empire completely overshadows the domestic policy, and Count von Buelow, therefore, is the right man for the post of chancellor.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS. The first number of Vol. IV of the Improvement Era contains a characteristic portrait of Governor Brigham Young, with a brief sketch of his career as Governor of Utah. The portrait is a fine copy of a daguer-type taken about the time of his appointment, in 1850. Andrew Jensen, of the Historian's Office, contributes the first chapter of a life sketch of Walter Murray Gibson, which is as fascinating as a novel. Dr. John A. Widtsoe, under the title, "Two Unseen Friends," gives an interesting study in agricultural science of great value to the boys on the farm. A new feature is a chapter containing choice, short pointed selections from the literature of the world. The editor is related by Elder Joseph E. Robinson, Dr. J. T. Kingsbury, in a eulogy on the late Dr. John R. Park, tells the story of the late Dr. Park's strange conversion to the "Mormon" Church, and his early educational labors. There are six topics treated in the "Current Story of the World," by Dr. J. M. Tanner, in which late leading events are discussed. The editors discuss several topics, and answer a number of questions, and the department, "Our Work," is full of important matter for Mutual Improvement workers. Poems and a variety of other topics make the Era for November a splendid magazine.

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Silk Waists. THIRD OFF.

What's left of Colored Silk Waists will be discounted 33 1/3 per cent. That will make a

\$2.50 Waist, \$2.35

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\$5.00 Waist, \$3.35

\$6.00 Waist, \$4.00

\$6.50 Waist, \$4.35

\$9.00 Waist, \$6.00

AND SO ON.

Children's Jackets. HALF PRICE.

One lot of Children's Jackets, sizes 6 to 12, all wool goods, nicely trimmed. Instead of \$3.00 they'll be \$1.50.

Misses' Skirts. HALF PRICE.

Entire line of Misses' Skirts, ranging from \$2.00 to \$5.00, will be closed out at just half.

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One lot of Ladies' Skirts, Plaid and Checks. Prices were \$2.50 to \$4.50. They'll now be \$1.25 to \$2.25.

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50 Doz. Ladies' Fleece Lined Raglan Union Suits. Good values at 75c. Next week only—50c Each

50 Doz. Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, Fleece Lined. Worth 35c. This week—20c Each

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