

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

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SALT LAKE CITY, - DEC. 27, 1909.

## WE PROTEST.

A letter from a well known Utah boy, and one interested in athletics, has reached this office. The author of it refers to the much-talked-of prize fight some seem anxious to have come off here. He expresses the hope that the State officials will maintain the laws and prevent the violation of them, by the promoters of the event. "A formal, dignified announcement," he says, "a la Gov. Hughes, that the fight will not be permitted in Utah will be favorable advertising."

Whether such an announcement is forthcoming or not, the Deseret News begs to register a protest against the proposed violation of law. We want all the world to know that the Latter-day Saints do not approve of such affairs, and can have nothing to do with them. We want all the world to know that saloons, gambling halls, dens of infamy, horse racing, and prize fights are some of the "civilizing" agencies that are forced upon our community by those who claim to be "Americans" par excellence, and who, by their attitude and actions brand sobriety, temperance and virtue as un-American. In the interest of decency we protest against the further degradation of Salt Lake City.

We are told about the vast sums of money that particular form of law-breaking is going to bring here. But what about the crooks, the thieves, the gamblers, and the others that congregate on such occasions? Are they fit companions for the sons and daughters of Salt Lake? Can we not get enough legitimate business under "American" rule, for the growth of the City, without having to adopt a "business" that has been driven out of every decent state in the Union?

In behalf of the Latter-day Saints we register this protest against the proposed law-breaking. It may not be heeded, but, if the fight takes place here, the responsibility for it must rest entirely upon those to whom it belongs, and not upon the "Mormon" part of the community.

## FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

The Agricultural College of Utah is authorized by law "to hold meetings, institutes, one or two-week schools, exhibitions, and demonstrations for the instruction of the citizens of Utah in agriculture and domestic science." At least one such meeting must be held in each county every year.

The law provides further that at the close of each year's institute work, the Agricultural College shall cause to be published in book or pamphlet form, for free distribution to the farmers of the State, an annual report of the institute work, which report shall contain the leading papers and discussions presented at the institute meetings of the State. The report just issued, for the year ending June 30, 1909, is devoted to poultry. The reader will find therein the respective merits of different standard breeds of chickens set forth by admirers of each kind, with many practical suggestions as to the successful management and care of poultry.

The history of the farmers' institute movement in Utah occupies the first chapter of the book. It appears that the movement emanated from the Agricultural College itself in 1906, when the first state law was passed providing for farmers' institutes. It says:

"The president of that institution, Prof. J. H. Paul, realized that the work of the Agricultural College was reaching but a very small per cent of the farmers and farmers' sons of the State. A few of the boys were attending the Agricultural College, but only a few of these were taking agricultural courses in that institution. The plans for these institutes were therefore matured at the Agricultural College, and acting upon these suggestions, the Hon. J. R. Murdoch, representing Wasatch county, introduced a bill, making it the duty of the Agricultural College to conduct farmers' institutes in each county of the State at least once in each year, beginning July 1, 1896. The trustees and faculty were instructed to make arrangements for these institutes, to make such rules and regulations in organizing and conducting them as they deemed proper, and to employ an agent or agents to perform such work, in connection with the faculty of the college, as they might deem best. The law provided that the course of instruction at these institutes should be so arranged as to present to those in attendance, the results of the most recent investigations in theoretical and practical agriculture. It also made it the duty of those conducting the institutes to assist in the formation and organization of local agricultural societies. The law further provided that at the close of each season of institute work, there should be issued an annual report in book or pamphlet form, for free distribution to the farmers of the State."

Only \$1,500 was appropriated for carrying on the work the first two years, but in 1907-8 a like amount of the regular college funds was used for this purpose by Dr. Whitsoe.

During the last year, twenty-five traveling schools were held, and these were attended by 26,926 men and women. The audiences and the interest manifested were far beyond the anticipation of the workers; more requests for the institutes and schools were received than could possibly be filled. The increased interest and attendance have entirely justified the employment of a special agent to take charge of the work.

By the provisions of the new law a sum not exceeding \$5,000 in any one year is appropriated by the state for the institutes.

The conception and subsequent de-

velopment of this line of public service reflect great credit upon the judgment and ability of those who have contributed to the work, while the attendance of the people is similarly complimentary to their progressiveness. Every one at all acquainted with this kind of state work will agree that it is money well spent.

## OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

Preparations are now being made for a British Antarctic expedition. If an American was first to reach the North Pole, an Englishman would naturally hope that the honor of first reaching the South Pole will fall to Great Britain. And so Captain Scott is losing no time in perfecting arrangements for a start next year. Work has commenced on the ship Terra Nova, and the removal of oil tanks with other minor work is in progress. Dr. Wilson will be zoologist and artist, but three other zoologists will be taken with the expedition. Two, and possibly three, biologists will be included in the personnel, and steps are being taken to induce a man having special knowledge of marine biology to join. An improved motor sledge of a type tried in Norway is being constructed.

With proper equipment it should be easier to reach the South Pole than the North Pole. If, as supposed, land extends to the farthest south, it should be possible to establish stations, or depots, at suitable intervals all along the line of march, and to be in communication with the outside world all the time. This would be a decided advantage over the northern route which for hundreds of miles goes over a drifting, always shifting ice pack. There is, probably, not much to be gained by reaching the South Pole, but we hope Captain Scott may be successful.

## THE TRAGEDY.

It is a matter of history that the Prophet Joseph and his brother, Hyrum, the Patriarch, were both cruelly murdered at Carthage, June 27, 1844. As the question has been raised, lately—though certainly not by any serious inquirer for the purpose of ascertaining the truth—as to the identity of the actual murderers, we quote from an article by Colonel John Hay, a poet and statesman of international fame. It was written before he became secretary of state, and he cannot be suspected of pro-"Mormon" tendencies. The article appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, in 1869, fifteen years after the tragedy. It is often flippant, sometimes not accurate as to details, and almost apologetic for the murderers, but the main facts are given with historical faithfulness. Mr. Hay says:

"There was a large body of militia at Carthage, and a small regiment at Warsaw. The Governor, not knowing how to employ their idle hands, ordered them to rendezvous at Golden's Point. He sent Singleton to Nauvoo to take command of the legion raised by Smith. Singleton, on his arrival, found two thousand men armed and equipped. Though a little dismayed by the apparition, he inspected them and reported to the Governor. "During this day or two the Governor seemed plagued by the foul fiend Filibertigibbet. He changed his mind every five minutes, and his best intentions. When the troops had started for Golden's Point, he began to doubt, as he well might. They were going to march to the city of the Saints, and to overthrow the Mormons by a calm display of force. What if they searched for other things, and did not content themselves with a calm display? These thoughts so agitated Governor Ford, that he wrote an order on the 27th, countermanding former orders, and disbanding the militia. He then mounted his horse and rode to Nauvoo, to deliver a firm and paternal address to the Mormons. All this was done with the best intentions."

"On the morning of the 27th of June, the regiment of Colonel Levi Williams started from Warsaw in obedience to the call of the Governor to rendezvous at Golden's Point, a settlement in the vicinity of Nauvoo. They went out in high glee, fully expecting to march to the city of the Saints, and to overthrow the Mormons by a calm display of force. What if they searched for other things, and did not content themselves with a calm display? These thoughts so agitated Governor Ford, that he wrote an order on the 27th, countermanding former orders, and disbanding the militia. He then mounted his horse and rode to Nauvoo, to deliver a firm and paternal address to the Mormons. All this was done with the best intentions."

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"They arrived near noon at some deserted shanties, about seven miles from Warsaw, that had been built and abandoned in that hurry and collapse of internal improvement that passed over the state in 1838. There they were met by Mr. David Matthews, a well-known citizen of Warsaw, who had ridden rapidly from Carthage with an order from the Governor, disbanding the regiment. The Governor, fearing he could not control the inflammable material he had gathered together, had determined to scatter it again. "Colonel Williams read the Governor's order. Some of the anti-Mormon warriors, blessed with robust western appetites, looked at the sun, and concluded that they could get home by dinner time, and under the influence of this inspiring idea started off at quick step. Captain Grover soon found himself without a company. Captain Aldrich essayed a speech calling for volunteers for Carthage. He did not make a fair start; says the chronicle, 'Sharp came up and took it off his hands.' Sharp, being a spirited and impressive talker, soon had a respectable squad about him. Captain Davis, on the contrary, was sorely perplexed. It was heavy weather for him. He was a professional politician, and dearly loved both Mormon and anti-Mormon votes. He was so backward in coming forward that his company left him in disgust, and followed the sly Grover, whose company had gone home to dinner. Davis still could not make up his mind to go home, but 'got into Calvin Cole's wagon, and followed the boys at a distance,' so that

he had at last the luck to be in at the closing scene, and the honor to be indicted with the rest. The speeches of Grover and Sharp were rather vague; the purpose of murder does not seem to have been hinted. They protested against 'being made the tools and pawns of a mad prophet.' They were going to Carthage to see the boys, and talk things over. Some of the cooler heads, such as Dr. Hay, surgeon of the regiment, communicated the proceedings and went at once back to Warsaw.

While they were waiting at the shanties, a courier came in from the Carthage Grays. It is impossible at this day to declare exactly the purport of his message. It is usually reported and believed that it brought an assurance from the officers of his company that they would be found on guard at the jail where the Smiths were confined; that they would make no real resistance,—merely enough to save appearances. "This message was not communicated to the men. They followed their leaders off on the road to Carthage, with rather vague intentions. They were anxious to see the prophet, and the picnic coming so readily to a close, at losing the fun of sacking Nauvoo, at having to go home without material for a single romance. Nevertheless, one hundred and fifty started with their captains, but they gradually dwindled in number to seventy-five. These trudged along under the fierce summer sun, the prairie towards the town where the cause of all the trouble and confusion of the last few years awaited them. The men were weary, and the parody of a camp-meeting hymn called in the West the Hebrew children—

"Where now is the Prophet Joseph? Where now is the Prophet Joseph? Safe in Carthage jail."

"The farther they walked the more the idea impressed itself upon them that now was the time to finish the matter totally. The unwavering design of the leaders communicated itself magnetically to the men, until the entire company became fused into one mass of bloodthirsty energy. By an exclamation of precaution they were ordered directly into the town, but made a long detour, so as to come in by the road leading from Nauvoo.

"The men who were confined in the jail at the extreme north-western edge of the dismal village, at the end of a long, ill-kept street whose middle was a wide, muddy gutter, whose sides are gray with stramonium and dog-fennel. As the avengers came in sight of the mean-looking building that held the party, the deepening twilight lurked in every human heart sprang up in theirs, and they quickened their pace to a run. There was no need of orders. The men were fresh from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and in whole they now. The guards were hustled away from the door, good-naturedly resisting until they were carefully disarmed."

Mr. Hay then tells of the tragedy, and the jury committed by the commander of the guard, to screen the murderers. He adds that "the assassins," after their awful work, "hurried away from the jail, and took the road to Warsaw in silence and haste. They went home at a killing pace over the wide, dusty prairie. That leaves no question as to where the murderers came from, or who they were."

It is no news to readers of Church history that some apostates in Nauvoo were in sympathy with the anti-"Mormon" ruffians, and that they, too, planned the destruction of the Prophet. Writers on Church history have recorded that fact again and again. Orson F. Whitney in his History, states that a number of men, excommunicated for dishonesty and immorality, denounced the Prophet and joined in the crusade against him. "Charles Foster temporarily friendly, disclosed to Joseph a plot of the seceders to murder him while at Carthage, which kindly service enabled him to baffle the conspirators and return to Nauvoo in safety." This was some time before the martyrdom. It is perfectly clear that the apostates were in sympathy with the mob. But it is equally clear, if historical evidence counts for anything, that the instruments that carried out the plots of the

conspirators were men armed by the state not for murder but for the protection of its citizens.

To keep a stiff upper lip—wear a frozen mustache.

Faith in a doctor is largely measured by the size of his fee.

More sighs come from tight shoes than from broken hearts.

Will any one deny that Dr. Cook's records prove an alibi?

The discipline of suffering is a good thing—for some other fellow.

Self government doesn't necessarily mean the same as self control.

There should be a clearing house for the exchange of Christmas presents.

"Copenhagen" used to be a kissing game but it seems to be so no longer.

Don't have too many good intentions; it is like having too many irons in the fire.

Mrs. Pankhurst says that American men are kind and keen. True, but not new or startling.

Zelaya fled from Managua in the darkness. Doubtless he loves darkness because his deeds are evil.

It is impossible to make the best of everything; the shoddy idea in all things has become too prevalent.

Out of two years of wedded life Brokaw only had seven days of happiness. He is still short two halcyon days.

Zelaya had really been a man of modern ideas he would have made his flight from Managua in an airship.

"We are gradually awakening," says the Philadelphia Enquirer. Which proves that the City of Brotherly Love was not dead but sleeping.

The expulsion of Dr. Cook from the Explorers' club followed the verdict of the University of Copenhagen. Was it simply post hoc or propter hoc?

A life sentence—I do pronounce thee man and wife," says an exchange. Not always by any means. There is the divorce court which allows "copper" for certain behavior.

It is all very well to say, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," but the trouble begins when you try to go ahead. But be sure you are right if you can do no more than hold your place.

Should Mr. Johnson defeat Mr. Jeffries the supremacy of the black race would not be established over the white. The superiority of either race is not to be determined by gage of battle in the ring.

If the bill drawn up by the general staff of the army to establish a legal censorship of news relating to the movements of land and naval forces in war times, becomes a law, how long will it be before another law is enacted establishing a censorship of news in time of peace? This is a band of perniciously active people in this country that if they could have their way would make this government a centralized despotism beside which that of Russia would seem a New England town meeting. They are the worst enemy of American ideas and ideals.

## NEW NEWS OF YESTERDAY

## THE POLITICAL TRIP THAT HENRY CLAY CUT SHORT.

By J. E. Edwards.

This daily series of anecdotes and incidents that throw new, interesting and frequently dramatic light on famous events and personalities of the past have been collected by Edwards during nearly forty years of more or less intimate acquaintance with many of the country's leaders since the Civil War. Each incident is taken from Mr. Edwards' notebook, and either in whole or in part, it constitutes New News of Yesterday, garnered from the men who made the news—the history—or from equally authoritative sources. As important contributions to the history of the past, sort to American history, these articles have a distinctive value all their own.

Yesterday I told the anecdote of how Henry Clay, a few days prior to his retirement as secretary of state under President John Tyler, was called one of his worst villains into one of his staunchest supporters. The late Judge William Henry Hunt, who was secretary of the navy in President Garfield's cabinet, is my authority for today's story of the political trip that Henry Clay cut short.

You may remember a reading that after Mr. Clay was defeated for the presidency in 1844, by James K. Polk, he decided to retire permanently from public life. "said Judge Hunt, who seemed to him to be making a sort of farewell tour, visiting his friends in the old Whig state, thanking them for their support, bidding them goodbye, and telling them that he proposed to spend his remaining days as a sage in his beautiful country home in Kentucky."

"Well, he took that farewell tour, and among other places that he visited was New Orleans. He had a warm Whig friend there in Charles F. Smith, who afterwards became Fillmore's secretary of war. Mr. Conrad's plantation home was not far from that of General Zachary Taylor, who succeeded Fillmore in the White House. To his home Mr. Conrad invited Mr. Clay to spend a few days, and perhaps as added inducements to his visit, Mr. Conrad stated that he expected his daughter back from her honeymoon trip in a few days and that Mr. Clay would also have opportunity to meet at the plantation one of his colleagues in the senate, Judge Polindexter, of Mississippi."

But no sooner had he mentioned Judge Polindexter's name than he realized that the judge and Mr. Clay were not friends. They looked alike and had been friends, but some political quarrel had parted them. Mr. Clay, seeing Mr. Conrad's embarrassment, came gallantly to the rescue. "It would give me the greatest possible pleasure to meet Judge Polindexter at your home," he said, then and there accepting Mr. Conrad's invitation.

A few days after Mr. Clay's arrival at the Conrad plantation the bride, with her husband, returned, and upon the same steambath with them came Judge Polindexter. Mr. Clay was introduced to the bride. He looked first at her and then at her mother. "Charming a bride as you are," he said, "as he made a profound bow, 'what can I say to you in the presence of such a mother as you have?' Then he added, as he glanced in the direction of the bride, 'I am so backward in congratulating you that you have had a traveling companion for a brief distance one of the grandest intellects and one of the most beautiful women I have ever met from the south—Judge Polindexter.'"

There was nothing for the judge to

approached in the matter, refused to say a word one way or the other, save possibly in rebuke of those who thus came to him. It is for the courts to say just what the law is, and it is not for the president to grant immunity, except as an act of usurpation, and President Taft was never cut out to be a usurper.

## WHY THE PHENOMENON.

Philadelphia Record.

The trusts and the trusts' champions have pretty unanimously come to the conclusion that the tariff has nothing at all to do with the general rise of prices of necessities of living. They are generally agreed that "the phenomenon has its rise in a concatenation of fortuitous and altogether unexplainable circumstances."

## PROFIT FROM SMALL TREES.

Philadelphia Press.

That is a wise remark by the chief forester that there is no other use to which pine trees could be put which would contribute so much to the good of mankind as a decoration for the delight of the little ones on Christmas. The 4,000,000 trees may gladden the hearts of 10,000,000 children this year. Think of it. That is getting some real profit out of small trees.

## SOME OBJECTIONS REMOVED.

Boston Herald.

Attorney General Wickersham, by his new interpretation of the corporation tax law to apply to net profits instead of net income, obviates the objection of accountants and does away with an impossible demand on corporation bookkeeping. Possibly President Taft may now change his interpretation of the law and define it as a tax on business, rather than on "privilege," and thus obviate some of the objections of the lawyers.

## JUST FOR FUN

"Mrs. Gay has been deserted by two husbands."

"The abandoned creature!"—Cleveland Leader.

"Who is the blindfolded party with the 'pat of sault on'?"

"That represents Justice."

"Oh, I thought it was a sugar weigher."—Boston Transcript.

"What, \$6 for dyeing cape! Outrageous!"

"Well, ma'am, the increased cost of living has caused us to increase the cost of dyeing."—Kansas City Times.

"Mrs. Nagg treats her husband as she might a schoolboy."

"Yes, did you hear how she punished him for some minor fault the other day? She made him stay in the house after supper and button her shirt-waist down the back eleven times."—Kansas City Times.

"Pop, I know the kind of ships they have dog watch on."

"Indeed, do you?"

"Yep; they're barks."—Washington Herald.

"Where's that bird you used to have?"

"Oh, the milliner down the street complained that he kept her customers away by obstructing the sidewalk."

"Obstructing the sidewalk?"

"Yes, you see he spent all his time down there pointing the birds in the window."—Everybody's Magazine.

## Salt Lake Theatre

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.  
 December 31, January 1.  
 Matinee New Year's Day.

FRITZI SCHEFF  
 Mr. Charles Dillingham's Musical Production.

THE PRIMA DONNA  
 By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Prices—50c, to \$2.00. Seats on sale Wednesday.

## Orpheum

Both Phones 3569  
 ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE  
 MATINEES TODAY 2:15  
 EVERY EVENING, 8:15

"Our Boys in Blue"—McCormack & Simpson—Bobby Pandur & Brother—Potter Hartwell Trio—Cross & Josephine—Tempest and Sunshine Trio—Constance Arkansas—Orpheum Motion Pictures—Orpheum Orchestra.

Matinee Prices—15c, 25c, 50c. Night prices—25c, 50c, 75c.

Next Week—A Girl at the Helm.

## COLONIAL

TONIGHT  
 The Great Favorite.  
 ROSE CELVILLE  
 IN  
 SIS HOPKINS

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. All seats reserved, 25c and 50c.

Next Week—A Girl at the Helm.

WM. MORRIS, INC.  
 Announce the only appearance in this city at the

TABERNACLE  
 SALT LAKE  
 Matinee and Night

Wednesday, JAN. 5  
 of the

World Famous Scotch Comedian  
 HARRY LAUDER

With a company of celebrated associate entertainers and

JULIAN ELTINGE  
 and the special Lauder Orchestra.

REMEMBER  
 This will positively be his only appearance in Salt Lake.

Prices 25c to \$2.00, and the sale of seats opens Wednesday, Dec. 27, at Consolidated Music Co., 109-113 South Main street.

## Z. C. M. I. Great CLOAK SALE

Commenced today—this is our Annual End-of-the-Year Sale that is awaited so eagerly by shrewd shoppers. Everything must go before stock taking. Each sale means a real bargain—our reductions are all genuine.

Misses' and children's school coats, ladies' colored coats, line of ladies' black coats, babies' coats, opera capes, percales and fleeced wrapper flannelette long kimonos, flannelette short kimonos and dressing sacques, silk kimonos, suits and dresses, waists, furs, etc., in this great sale at

## HALF PRICE

Plush and velour coats, rubberized coats, bath robes, silk petticoats, mercerized and heatherbloom petticoats, infants' winter bonnets, etc., in this great sale—

## One-Fourth Off

OUR DRUG STORE IS AT  
 112-114 SO. MAIN STREET

## GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Weather Forecast: Fair Tonight and Tuesday.

## Give Something in Return

If the coming of Christmas brought you presents which oblige you to give something in return, or if you were unable to complete your list of gifts, you will find at the Gardner Store many things suitable for reciprocal or New Year's gifts for men.

"It Pays to Buy at Gardner's"

ONE PRICE J.P. GARDNER 131-133 MAIN ST. THE QUALITY STORE

## THE SHUBERT

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

WEEK OF DECEMBER 28  
 MISS LORIE PALMER AND  
 ALFRED SWENSON IN  
 THE VAGABOND KING

A Romantic Drama of Unusual Beauty  
 MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30

Evenings—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Matinees—25c and 50c.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

## BUNGALOW

REOPENING JANUARY 1 AT 8:15

WILLARD MACK, MAUDE  
 LEONE & ASSOCIATE PLAYERS

In Paul Winstock's Great Comedy,  
 "POLLY PRIMROSE"

Evening prices, 75c, 50c, 35c, 25c. Matinees, 50c, 25c.

Seat Sale Opens Thurs., 10 a. m.

## MISSION

THE THEATRE DIFFERENT

(East Third South.)  
 EVERY SEAT SOLD BEFORE 8 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

THERE'S A REASON.  
 IMPERIAL VAUDEVILLE HAS  
 CAUGHT THE TOWN.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30  
 10c, 20c.

TWO SHOWS TONIGHT  
 7:30 AND 9:30.

The Grand  
 Salt Lake's Most Popular Playhouse.

TONIGHT AND ALL WEEK.  
 Robt. S. Hazlett and an excellent Company, presents the clever modern comedy drama

"HER FIGHTING CHANCE"

Evenings—25c, 50c, 75c. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 25c 50c.

Next Week—"Tempest & Sunshine"

## THE MARK OF A GUARANTEE

If you have forgotten anything in the way of a Christmas present, avail yourself of our facilities to fill the gap.

We can supply a suitable present for any member of the