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STOP THE CONTENTION!

The chief topic of conversation, in social and domestic circles in this city, is the threatened exclusion of healthy children from the public schools. It is hoped by a large majority of the people that the Board of Education will not insist on carrying into effect the resolution recently adopted by a bare majority of one. It will be no loss of dignity for the Board to recede sufficiently from its decision to admit to the public schools, next Monday, all children of proper age who have not been exposed to a contagious disorder. Its recommendation, as to vaccination, has been complied with in a large number of instances, but there are hosts of children whose parents object to submitting them to this disputed operation.

That body should seriously ponder on this proposition: How is it possible for a healthy child, who has not been exposed to infection, to injure children who have been vaccinated? If successful vaccination affords, as claimed by some physicians, perfect immunity from smallpox, the vaccinated children are safe anyhow. If that claim is fallacious, or to be allowed with exceptions, still a healthy child cannot be a menace to the children fortified in the manner prescribed by orthodox practitioners. A little reflection would make this apparent to anybody who is not carried away with a needless scare till his wits are enfeebled or benumbed with fright.

Another thing that should be considered carefully, is the lack of authority to shut out healthy children from the schools supported by the taxation of their parents. It cannot be found in the laws of the State or the ordinances of the city. Its exercise would be without color of law, and therefore should be resisted by every citizen who values his constitutional rights. That it will be fought to a finish if necessary is as certain as anything can be that is not yet accomplished.

Why should such an extreme measure be taken when no earthly good can be shown as a result from its enforcement, and no harm can possibly come from its relinquishment? It is true that a considerable number of persons, who object on principle to vaccination, have submitted their children to the process because of the announcement that they would not be permitted to attend the public schools unvaccinated. So far the advocates of the edict have been successful. They had better be content with what they have accomplished, and show some regard for the rights of others who will not bow down to a lawless and irrational attempt at force.

The Deseret News stands for the rights of the people in this matter. While it does not admit that the opinions of medical men are conclusive on a question which is in dispute in the medical world, it has done nothing to prevent such persons as believe in the virtues of vaccination from adopting it in practice. But this paper disputes the lawful power of any board, or public officer, to compel submission of those who object to have their children subjected to the injection into their veins of corrupt matter from a diseased animal. That which the Legislature refused to authorize by statute, must not be assumed by any subordinate organization or individual. The Board of Education should be reasonable in this matter and take a course to stop the strife which is now impending.

DON'T BE TOO DOGMATIC.

We have great respect for those professional men who have, by study and experience, gained information not possessed by the masses of mankind. Especially do we regard with esteem such of them as have risen to eminence by their exceptional intelligence and broadness of intellect. They are usually much more tolerant of the opinions of others, than the parvenu who, having managed to graduate in some college after a year or two of study, imagines himself an authority whose word must not be disputed.

In the controversy which has agitated and is still agitating the public mind, not only in Utah but in various parts of both hemispheres, there is a dogmatism among the lesser lights of the medical fraternity, which is amusing when it is not pregnant with serious consequences. The epithets used by them when the assertions they make, based merely upon books they have read and statistics they have copied, and not from practical experience in the special diseases under consideration, are, to say the least, unworthy of their profession and add nothing to the weight of their alleged arguments.

It is well not to be too positive on a question of theory, and it is wrong to try to force upon the public something that experience may prove to be fallacious. We would like a few of our local professional men to consider carefully these indisputable facts:

A hundred years ago inoculation was the great medical remedy for smallpox; that is to say, the doctors insisted upon

putting smallpox into people for the purpose of fortifying them against smallpox. It was enforced by law and custom. Orthodox physicians for a while were united as to its efficacy. The theory was that smallpox in a mild form prevented the disease in the confluent and fatal forms. The practice spread the disease it was designed to check. It was abolished. The doctors were wrong. No sane medical man would now resort to it. It was just as vile and ridiculous when forced upon the public as it is today. That shows that doctors like other folks are fallible.

That horrible practice was supplanted by arm to arm vaccination. It was made compulsory by law. Any physician or lay person who opposed it was denounced as "ignorant," "bigoted," "unprogressive" and "disreputable;" the terms used by some of the same fraternity against those who differ with them today. The system spread all kinds of diseases that flesh is heir to, and is now thoroughly discarded, and the evil results predicted by its opponents have been realized and are acknowledged by the doctors. Another testimony against medical infallibility. The next method was vaccination with "points." The fraternity became enthusiastic and, as usual, dogmatic over the "perfect safety" of this new fashion of vaccination. But it has been demonstrated that germs of disease have been carried by that style of vaccination into the bodies of the victims, and it has been superseded to a large extent, although still used in some places. One more bit of evidence in the direction indicated.

The present system, which is being forced upon the patient public, and objections to which are met with the same vehemence and sometimes abuse from tyros who imagine themselves masters of medicine, is vaccination with pus (miscalled lymph) from an inoculated calf, which is conveyed in glass tubes sealed so as to exclude the air and avoid infection from bacteria; great care is used in most cases against all known septic sources. Objections to this system have been raised all over the civilized world, and societies have been formed to resist the compulsory methods employed in its practice. Some of the very foremost thinkers of the age, physicians, surgeons, doctors of law and of divinity, philosophers, statesmen, heads of universities and colleges, soldiers, lawyers, philosophers and others of high rank, have joined associations against compulsory vaccination.

We have not space today to give the names of some of these people of note, but will do so on a future occasion. They have studied this matter thoroughly on both sides of the question. They have scanned the statistics furnished by the vaccinators and found them inconclusive as to the results claimed. Let doctors who quote them remember that the lay mind is just as capable of studying figures as any doctor. A man need not study medicine to understand arithmetic.

The great objection of the anti-vaccinators is to forcing people to submit to the repulsive practice of putting disease into healthy bodies. They believe it wrong in theory. They are sure that it is not efficacious in practice. To the dogmatism of the faculty, they offer the evidence of the acknowledged errors of the past. The filthy inoculation system has gone, with other heresies of medicine such as bleeding for almost every complaint, calomel for all forms of disease, the denial of water to a fever patient and other frightful blunders which were once like fundamental principles in materia medica.

We hope our esteemed friends of the profession will not get too angry at these reminders. We have no quarrel with them in putting cow pus into willing arms. What we contend against is the use of compulsion, whether directly or indirectly. Against that we have raised our voice and we expect to aid in restoring it to the utmost lawful and proper extent. The consequences we are perfectly willing to meet, whatever they may be.

LIGHT AS MEDICINE.

Great interest is being taken in a new treatment of diseases, by means of light rays. It seems an institute has been established in Denmark for the purpose of making investigations regarding the effects of light on living organisms, and especially with a view of utilizing light rays as medicine. The institute, it is said, numbers among its members medical men of recognized authority. It is receiving both state and municipal aid. Great public interest is manifested in the institute, and many cases of sickness are said to have been successfully treated there.

The report from which these notes are made says it has been demonstrated that both sunlight and electric light can be used for medical purposes. In the institute in question, situated as it is where the conditions are not favorable for the use of sunlight, the institute makes almost exclusive use of electric light in all cases. The arc lights in use are each of about 4,000 candle power. More recently experiments have been made with photochemical baths to ascertain how far light is instrumental in supplying the skin with blood.

Medical science has made wonderful strides during the past century; particularly in the direction of discovering the causes of the ailments to which mankind is subject. The finding of remedies, except such as come within the domain of surgery, has not kept pace with the solution of the secrets of the human system. Still the progress is gigantic. Little by little the old methods that were resorted to in an age of ignorance are being abandoned, and the great principle is being recognized that it is nature that cures, while the physician is only the aid of nature. Long ago, some doctors intuitively resorted to the elements of nature to combat sickness. They recommended pure air, pure water, light, exercise, proper diet and so on, instead of drugs and poisons. The probability is that in time the most advanced medical practitioners will have mastered the properties of these natural remedies and know how to apply them in their contest with disease.

DR. MCGLYNN.

With the death of Rev. McGlynn, one of the notable figures of the Roman church in this country passed to another sphere of action.

Had McGlynn lived in a country where less liberty prevails than here, he would in all probability have become a reformer, perhaps a separatist. He had the necessary qualifications. He took a lively interest in the questions that from day to day agitated public opinion. His views were always well defined and supported by moral courage.

At the age of 29 years McGlynn became a parish priest in the city of New York. At that time he attracted attention by his attitude of approval of the public schools. Later he joined the crusade of Henry George against poverty, and came in conflict with Archbishop Corrigan. Called to Rome to explain his position, he refused to go, and was excommunicated. But the cause he had espoused could not be put down by excommunication. It kept on agitating the public, and finally Archbishop Satoli instituted a full investigation, which resulted in the restoration to Dr. McGlynn of his priestly functions, and his complete exonerated. He fought a fight with his superiors, and won, because he lived in a country in which the majesty of free thought and speech is above human authority.

The influence of Dr. McGlynn upon the church to which he belonged ought to be far-reaching. He maintained the right of independent inquiry and the exercise of private judgment. It was that which made Luther a power in the world, because Rome then placed itself across his little path and forced a collision. Rome now has learnt greater wisdom. She must have found that honest inquiry and earnest effort to do good are not dangerous, but that insincerity, lukewarm belief and falsehood are the factors that produce anarchy, confusion and perdition. In the words of Carlyle: "Only in a world of sincere men is unity possible;—and there, in the long run, it is as good as certain." That seems to be the lesson illustrated to some extent in the career of the now departed exponent of the Roman faith.

THE SECRET OUT.

The New York Journal has for a long time headed a crusade against the Congressman-elect of Utah, on the plea that the "American home" was in danger of contamination.

A correspondent of the Journal now asks why the House should unseat Mr. Roberts as an improper person to become a member of that body, while the Senate is silent as to the membership of a gentleman prominent in that body. "Where are we at?" is the query of the correspondent.

The Journal unblushingly replies, in its issue of January 8, that Mr. Roberts will be unseated "because he is a bigamist, and therefore a solitary lawbreaker," while the senator referred to "has too much company."

The crowds that have supported the Journal in its work ought to take comfort in this explanation of the opposition to Mr. Roberts. They cannot but feel proud in their work, and the distinction drawn between "solitary" and "too much company."

KILLING MADE CHEAP.

If newspaper reports may be relied upon, it has now come to this, that a judge has declared from the bench that the lives of children can be paid for at the rate of \$1 each, and that a man's life, if taken accidentally by a railroad company, is only worth \$10.

Supreme Court Justice Gummer, of New Jersey, is reported to have said recently to a jury:

"If a railroad company kills a child, its parents should be satisfied with one dollar damages. Children are a source of expense to their parents, and are of no pecuniary benefit."

Much has been said of the sacredness of the American home, but it is not a fact that the cruel sentiments here expressed are becoming fearfully general throughout the land? "Children are a source of expense." Is not that view too common? In some Asiatic countries it has for centuries been the custom to look upon the advent of a girl in the family as a curse almost. Such are often given away, or sold, or exposed to die, particularly in hard times. They are not often worth a dollar each. The Hindus that put their little ones out to die in the sacred river, did not expect a cent damages. It was reserved for an American judge to suggest a price at which a railroad corporation can afford to rid unnatural parents of an expensive "nuisance." But what about the sacredness of the home?

As bad as another statement which is charged to Justice Robinson of the Connecticut superior court. He is reported to have said:

"Provided the railroad company killed the man painlessly, \$10 is sufficient damages for his relatives. The relatives must prove that the dead man suffered pain to get more. The fact that the body is mutilated does not prove it."

The man in question probably was the head of a family, the main support of a home. But an institution cannot be very important to the state, and cannot be very sacred, if the life of its head is worth no more than \$10.

The value of human life cannot be overestimated. It is guarded by all the sacredness with which the Decalogue was promulgated to an awe-struck people. We believe it can be demonstrated that nations, when they have commenced to disregard human life, have been in imminent danger of decline in power and influence. That disposition generally is the other side of that thirst for pleasure and that selfishness which were the characteristics of all the empires, over the tombs of which history has raised her monuments.

CONDUCTORS RESPONSIBLE.

The New York Supreme court has rendered a decision that should be of interest not only to street car lines but to their patrons. It is to the effect that it is not negligence per se for passengers to board or alight from a car without taking hold of the railings, and that conductors must give passengers sufficient time to get on and off the platform.

Suit was brought by an elderly woman, who said that she, when the

usual stop of the car was made, arose and endeavored to follow other passengers who were about to alight. She had made no special request to stop the car. As she stepped off, the car was started, and she sustained some injuries. The lower court dismissed the case, but the higher court reversed this decision, and in doing so declared:

"It cannot be said, as a matter of law, that each individual passenger must make a personal request of, or signal of communication of intention to, the conductor that he or she desires to get off. Where a number of people arise simultaneously after one of them has signalled the conductor, it is his duty to give all of them equal opportunity to leave the car safely. In the case at bar the car had stopped at a corner where it was usual for it to halt to permit transfer to connecting cars. The conductor had issued a transfer to the plaintiff for this crossing, and should be presumed to have known that she desired to alight at the place for which the transfer was given. It might almost be said that points for which transfers have been issued bear some resemblance to regular stations of steam railroad companies, where it is incumbent on them to stop long enough to allow passengers a reasonable time to alight, whether or not the conductor knows of any passengers desiring to leave the car."

Some such decision as this seemed needed for New York, where conductors were in the habit of letting persons jump on and off the cars while in motion. American life is sometimes too busy to permit common courtesy to give tone to it, and in few public places are there more temptations to discourtesy than in street cars.

Appropos of cars and courtesy, the Kansas City Star says the workmen in that city, who return home after a hard day's work, have decided not to give up their seats to the ladies that enter already crowded cars. This is not because they wish to be discourteous to the gentle half of the community, but they believe that by adhering firmly to that rule they will induce the ladies to rebel against the companies that do not furnish adequate accommodations for the passengers. And they believe, further, that when the ladies take that matter in hand, they will succeed. That is shrewd tactics.

Those who believe the Philippines incapable of self-government cannot deny that the rebels have been fairly successful in running themselves.

The letter of a British officer, written at Pretoria, makes it clear that the British prisoners there do not hunger for anything except liberty.

It is said the Philippines commission report will be ready by the first of February. There are doubts about the insurgents being ready to endorse it so soon.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin has issued as a supplement to its publication of Jan. 8, a complete history of the Wisconsin National Guard. It is a fine literary enterprise.

The explosion of a bomb in a Massachusetts theater last night put an end to a concert that was being given. There was no encore of the closing number demanded.

Gen. Buller has seized the south bank of the Tugela river four and a half miles from the Boer camp. The question now is, can he hold it so as to get safely across the stream?

The experience of Mrs. Corse, who was robbed by highwaymen in Chicago last night, shows that in the windy city a lady needs an armed bodyguard at night, as well as the supposed police protection given.

Commenting on the South African war, a financial authority says: "The golden tide, though checked for the moment, is not going to subside." No; but its chief force will not come from the Transvaal for some time to come, if ever again.

Gov. Tanner of Illinois says Senator Cullom, who is seeking re-election to the United States Senate from Illinois, has never kept faith politically with anybody when it was to his interest to do otherwise. It can be said of the governor's accusation that it is not original with him.

The suggestion that the army of newspaper military critics in England, now engaged in criticizing the conduct of the British campaign against the Boers, should be sent to the front, is not a bad one. The men now fighting under the Union Jack would not then be exposed to fire both at home and abroad.

The Indiana cousin of Lord Roberts who says it is French and German military skill that is responsible for the defeats the British have sustained, perhaps does not see the real point that he makes, namely, that French and German military officers go to South Africa and show conclusively their superiority over the English military leaders. It were better to say that the Boer defensive tactics are responsible for the disadvantages the British have had to contend with.

The English expert criticism of Lord Salisbury's definition of food as contraband of war shows that all the blunders are not in South Africa. It points out that under the premier's statement to America, if France and Britain were at war, America could help foodstuffs to Belgium in safety, and they could be reshipped to France, while American breadstuffs could not be sent to Great Britain without violating the rules of neutrality. This class of criticisms on British diplomacy is having a potent influence in increasing the dissatisfaction in Britain at the course of the present ministry in its conduct of the war.

The recent attacks on the secretary of the treasury for having made a New York bank a depository of certain government funds have been repelled by the clear statement of Secretary Gage giving the reasons for his action. But before this explanation came, some responsible journals were led to refer to the attacks as "suspensions on the part of the people," and to remark that "it is hardly supposable that there could be so much smoke without a good deal of fire;" to which the American Banker sententiously responds: "Since when does a handful of prejudiced and sensational newspapers constitute 'the people'?" As if the fires of liars and maligners did not often

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make smoke enough to blot out the light of truth and justice!" The remark fits well many unprovoked and unjustifiable attacks other than those made against the cabinet officer named.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

Boston Herald.

Gov. Roosevelt appears to have given the New York people pretty good satisfaction in his message. He did not grapple the trust question very strenuously—this was too much, even for him—but he did meet that of prizefighting, not altogether objecting to the sport in the abstract, but concurring with public opinion so far as to recommend doing away with the law under which it has been practiced in the State. The people have thus got the substance of what was asked for at his hands in this respect. There are other good points in the message, which is a more than usually interesting document in its composition. Gov. Roosevelt always writes cleverly, whether the subject be his own exploits or more important matters.

Springfield Republican.

Gov. Roosevelt's discussion of trusts in his annual message is impressive. Trusts are a very grave problem, very grave. What shall we do with them? Gentlemen, this grave problem of trusts calls for your most serious attention. We cannot do much, but what little we can do to regulate them we should not hesitate to do. And the legislature and everybody agree that the trusts are a very grave problem indeed. That is what most discussions of the trusts by public men, including Gov. Roosevelt, amount to.

Kansas City Star.

Publicity and judicious taxation are Governor Roosevelt's remedies for the evils of trusts. Rigid supervision of corporations, whereby the public may know the exact status of the business, represents actual money invested, and what part is fictitious; which will enable the people to know whether excessive profits are made, as a result of monopoly and unfair competition, and whether the wage-earners are getting their just share of the products of labor, will go a long way, in the opinion of Governor Roosevelt, toward solving the problem of the trusts. When everyone can know the exact status of the business of big monopoly corporations, public sentiment will be a potent power in preventing exorbitant prices and unfair treatment of laborers, and if that is not fully effective, the power of taxation remains.

Chicago Record.

The chief abuses chargeable to trusts are summarized by Gov. Roosevelt as misrepresentation or concealment regarding material facts connected with the organization of an enterprise; the evils connected with unscrupulous promotions, overcapitalization, unfair competition, resulting in the crushing out of competitors who themselves do not act improperly; raising of prices above fair competitive rates, and the wielding of increased power over the wage-earners. Some of these abuses, Gov. Roosevelt thinks, could be cured by modifying corporation laws. But the great remedy on which he relies is publicity. In this he is right.

Boston Transcript.

Another question concerning which the governor's views have been awaited with a lively interest is that which relates to prize fighting under the Horton law. He recommends the repeal of that statute, though he should not do so were it now executed as it was enacted during the first year it was enacted. "Tough, vigorous pastimes are excellent things for the nation, for they promote manliness, being good in their effects not merely upon the body, but upon the character, which is far more important than the body. Boxing is a fine sport, but this affords no justification of prize fighting any more than the fact that a cross-country run or a ride on a wheel is healthy justifies such a demoralizing exhibition as a six days' race." It is gratifying to see him taking even this qualified view of what has become a disgrace to New York City and State, though he evidently has not yet discovered that it is the "rough pastimes" which he so much admires that provide the atmosphere in which prize fighting and even worse expressions of the "strenuous life" flourish.

New York Journal.

Governor Roosevelt deserves credit for sacrificing his well-known personal predilections to public morals in advocating the repeal of the Horton law and the suppression of prize fights. He is making progress today in regard to the relations of the people with public utilities. He sees that the concentration of wealth has dangers that need to be guarded against. He is emphatic in his condemnation of a reactionary policy in regard to the water supply of New York, and he urges a repeal of the Republican legislation that opened way to the Rannapo thieves.

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Men's all wool Suits that sold regularly for \$15.00, now—	\$11.00	Men's fine Overcoats that sold regularly for \$20.00, now—	\$15.00
Men's all wool Suits that sold regularly for \$18.00, now—	\$13.50	Men's fine Overcoats that sold regularly for \$25.00, now—	\$19.00
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