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SALT LAKE CITY, OCT. 17, 1907.

THE IVINS EPISODE.

The Salt Lake Tribune would, of course, have considered it a matter of its duty, had it not attacked an Apostle of the Church, and so it published a lying report about the marriage relations of Elder A. W. Ivins, recently elected to the Apostleship. There was absolutely no excuse for publishing the matter. It is safe to say that if Hon. Tom Kearns had been the subject of the story it would not have been published at all. And it would not have appeared about the recently appointed Apostle, if the Tribune had not considered it good campaign stuff. Anything to excite prejudices and hatred! But, is that kind of journalism approved by a majority of the Tribune readers?

The Salt Lake Herald makes the following editorial comment, which we take pleasure in copying:

"An attack on A. W. Ivins, the newly elected apostle of the Mormon church, in which he was charged with being a polygamist, has served only to develop the significant fact that he is not only a monogamist, but has been consistently devoted to the observance of the Woodruff manifesto forbidding polygamy, and a staunch observer of the compact with the nation on the admission of Utah to statehood."

"The fact is peculiarly significant because it has been common for its enemies to charge and accuse the church of elevating none of its members to high ecclesiastical posts except such as have entered polygamy, and Mr. Ivins' selection disproves the charge completely. As a matter of unrecorded history, it is known to members of the church that the new apostle's selection was largely due to his attitude on this question. Apart from his long and able service to the church, and his administrative ability, he was easily the most conspicuous official of the organization in his position on the subject of polygamy, and he was chosen to emphasize the status of the church as a whole now occupies in this matter."

"Full retraction of the charge against him has been made by the newspaper which published it; and it is due to the man himself, as well as to his church, that the truth in the case should be known. His election is a mark of progress, a recognition of the sentiment which governs the church, and it deserves general acknowledgment from those who have opposed everything Mormon because of a practice now abandoned."

It is true that the Tribune made some sort of a retraction of the falsehood to which it gave publicity, but it is to be noticed that this "retraction" contains so many "explanations" and insinuations that in the minds of some, the first false statement about Mr. Ivins undoubtedly remains. The Tribune avers, for instance, that there have been so many instances of deception and concealment that "error in criticism" is but natural. The paper says, "the Mormon church is to be congratulated, if this is an earnest beginning to apply a most effective remedy to the evil which has been the chief one of contention." In this way the retraction loses all value. If there were any honest manliness or fairness behind the editorial columns of that paper, it would have printed an acknowledgment of its error, without any strings to it; it would have apologized to its readers for trying to deceive them, and to Mr. Ivins and to the Church for making the unjust and unwarranted attack upon them. But the Tribune is not in the habit of retracting, except by adding insult to injury.

In reply to the "lies" of the Tribune we beg to say, that this is not a "beginning to apply a most effective remedy," etc. The "beginning" was made as soon as it became evident to the leaders of the Church, and the Saints in general, that their contention that the anti-polygamy laws were unconstitutional, was not sustained by the Supreme court. The willingness of the Saints to submit loyalty to the laws of the land found an expression in the Manifesto of President Woodruff, which was accepted unanimously by the Church represented in a General Conference. And all the time since then, the same loyalty has been shown by the Church. The statistics prove this. They prove that the charges and assaults led by the Tribune ever since it came under the control of a disappointed aspirant to the rights of the people of Utah, and directed by the lowest of motives—revenge. They prove that there is no excuse for the existence of the party whose manipulators have brought financial ruin to the City and retarded its material progress beyond estimation. The Church has been true to every pledge made, and will remain true. The insinuation that the appointment of Mr. Ivins to the Apostleship possibly is a "beginning" to something better, is an insult to the people, in so far as it says by implication that the Manifesto was a sham and hypocrisy. Such insinuations we brand as false. The "Mormon" people have done all in their power to help solve the problem that existed here at the time of the issuance of the Manifesto, and they deserve credit for what they have accomplished, in spite of the constant growls and howls by which their detractors for revenue have tried to render their efforts difficult and their very existence bitter.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

We are indebted to Judge M. L. Ritchie for Richmond, Va., papers containing reports of the proceedings of the Episcopal convention which opened

in that city on the 2nd of this month. This, it seems, is the forty-fifth general convention of that church in this country, and it marks the 50th anniversary of the use of the Liturgy of the Church of England by one of the clergy of the Established church. The convention had many distinguished visitors from England, Canada, the West Indies, etc., and taken all in all it was a notable gathering.

There are many problems before the Church today. One relates to the question of divorce. According to Rev. J. J. Gravatt, the Episcopal church has for years been interested in the alarming condition of social and family life in this country, caused by the large number of divorces. At the General Convention in Boston a more stringent canon was passed, but many in the church are not satisfied with the present legislation, as the proposed canon forbidding clergy to marry any divorced persons (for which fifty-one out of seventy-four bishops voted) was defeated in the House of Deputies "by divided votes" having a positive vote in the order of the clergy of 30 to 21, and of the laity of 35 to 24.

Other matters before the convention were those relating to heresies, race problems, and missionary work generally.

On the divorce question action was taken by which the present canon remains without change. This canon permits the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce, when the divorce was granted for the so-called Scriptural cause. It was proposed to forbid altogether the marriage of divorced persons. An amendment to this effect was adversely reported on the ground of its inexpediency. The report, while expressing sympathy with the purpose of the amendment, declared that any change in the present canon would endanger the influence of the church over other religious bodies in the matter of divorce reform, as well as its influence for the improvement of civil enactments.

The opening sermon of the Lord Bishop of London was a remarkable effort. The speaker emphasized the importance of preserving truth, and declared that he saw theology cannot win the world. He warned against the great danger of worldliness. It was a message almost sublime in its simplicity.

A SUCCESSFUL TEST.

The laugh is on the President in connection with his order for 28 field officers on duty with the army staff, to ride horseback 15 miles, to test their physical stamina. A number of these officers have acquired much avoirdupois through sedentary habits of late years, and represented grades of rank up to that of major general from plain major. There was much disgust when the order was issued, the casual comments on the same by the stouter of the officers interested, being more caustic than polished. Lieut. Col. Casey of the Engineer corps, for instance, weighs 200 pounds, with others not far behind; and to order men of that bulk who had not been on horseback for years, to suddenly engage in equestrian exercises and a forced march of 15 miles without any breaking-in, occasioned much merriment to the observant public and a proportionate amount of chagrin to the heavier officers. The President's order was the talk of all Washington, and the general supposition was that the object was to order this 15 miles ride in expectation that it would develop constitutional difficulties which would make it easy for the examining surgeons to return reports on which a number of the easy living staff officers might be retired for "disabilities incidental to the service." This would occasion promotions among the younger officers in short order.

But experience proved these 28 field officers in better physical condition than any one had imagined. The "Chair-cushioned heroes," and "Swivel-chair warriors," as they were called, repaired to Fort Myer, where mounts were furnished them, and made that "forced march" of 15 miles. Scores of Washington society people and newspaper men followed in automobiles, photographers seemed thicker than the locusts in Egypt, and the entire march was the scene of an anxious determination on the part of the impromptu equestrians and hilarious remarks on the equally impromptu attendants.

The snap of the kodak was incessant, photographers in autos hurrying to the front to turn their kodaks on the advancing column. Contrary to expectation, the victims stood the test remarkably well. One major was unhorsed by his animal being kicked by another; but he immediately appropriated the charger of a trooper in the accompanying detachment of cavalry from the Post, and continued on his way rejoicing. A newspaper correspondent was thrown by his horse at the same time, the two animals disappearing up the turnpike together, chased by troopers, and every few moments some automobile would give out and block the road. But in general, the event passed without any mishap worthy of the name, and the puffing, blowing field members of the general staff, rounded up again at Fort Myer, "fresh as daisies." Officers of the medical staff immediately examined the riders, but what their findings were, will not be known until officially announced by the war department. As far as can be seen, the test was successful, and the participants are receiving congratulations.

A JUST CRITICISM.

Anna A. Rogers in an article in the Atlantic Monthly censures the opinion that part of the blame for the failure in married life should be borne by the poets who, she says, are responsible for "the present feminine megalomania." The women, she thinks, are strong in the faith that it is more blessed to receive than to give, and the result is disastrous. She says, in part:

"It is admittedly not easy to remember that our lives are only important as integral parts of a big social system. Especially difficult is it for a woman to be made to realize this, because her whole life hitherto has been generally an experiment in individualism, whereas, as a man, since the first primitive times, has become more and more an experiment in communism. The modern woman, in every man has found a wholesome outlet in hard work, generally community work, which further

keeps down his egoism; whereas the devouring ego in the 'new woman' is very largely a useless, useless factor, vouchsafing her very little more peace than it does those who in her immediate surcharged vicinity."

"Nowadays" she devotes almost a man's mental and muscular equipment in school or college, and then at the age of twenty she stops dead, short and seizes a world of negatives! No. exalted duties, no imperative work, no manner of expending normally her highly developed, hungry energies. That they turn back upon her and devour her is not to be wondered at. . . . Well-trained, well-equipped (and so ill-equipped) feminine ego faces wifehood—the one and only subject about which she is persistently kept in the dark. And from the outset she fails to realize, never having been taught it, that what she then faces is not a brilliant presentation at the Court of Love, not a dream of ecstasy and triumph, not even a lucky and comfortable life-billet—she is facing her work at last, her difficult, often intensely disagreeable and dangerous, life-task. And her salary of love will sometimes be only partly fair, sometimes begrudgingly, sometimes not at all—very rarely overpaid—by either her husband or her children."

Mrs. Rogers finds fault with even our much-boasted modern fad of physical culture. She writes:

"The present excessive education of young women, and excessive physical conditioning (the gymnastics, breathing exercises, public and private physical culture, the massers, the manicures, the shampooers) have produced a curious anomalous hybrid, a cross between a magnificent, rather unmanly boy and a spoiled, exacting, demi-monde, who since her position at the work of herself alone. Thus quite a new relationship between the sexes has arisen, a slipshod, unchivalrous companionship, which before marriage they nominate 'good friends,' but which after marriage they logically discover to be cause for tears or for temper."

Mrs. Rogers, we may feel assured, criticizes, not for the pleasure she finds in fault-finding, but for the purpose of calling attention to conditions that need a remedy and that can be remedied. It is true that the tendency of modern fiction is against a true conception of life and the duties of existence. It opens an ideal, or rather fictitious world, and those who lose themselves in it will probably become unfit for the real world in which men and women must take their part.

In Sanpete they have perpetual spring—at Spring City.

All lying is easy but campaign lying is easiest of all.

Scarce than hen's teeth—bears in Louisiana canebrakes.

The striking telegraphers refuse to listen to the Small still voice.

If the fall of the year could only be accompanied by a fall in prices, how the people would enjoy it.

San Jose growers of prunes have spoiled the products of their orchards. They probably will be in a stew yet.

To the contestants in the international balloon race: may the flight of the eagle ever be thine, my boy.

There is just one thing certain about the international balloon race. It is that what goes up must come down.

By inducing him to go to Louisiana to hunt bears, someone worked an awful natural fake on the President.

Why do not the Old Bay state Democrats, in their disagreement and dilemma, turn to Douglas, "Douglas tender" and true?

Secretary Taft has formally opened the Philippine assembly. Will there come out of it such things as came out of Pandora's box?

J. C. Word, the alleged pickpocket, sends word that he will come back. If Word is a man of his word he will keep his word and come back.

The fifteen-mile-riding test for army officers has proven one thing beyond dispute. It is that in the saddle, as in life, man has his ups and downs.

Mr. Oscar Hammerstein finds Philadelphia hard to awaken to an interest in grand opera. He should add a Gabriel's trumpet to his orchestra and see what the effect would be.

Captain Amundsen has four polar bears in training for a dash to the north pole. He is proceeding on Dr. Johnson's famous theory that "He who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

"There must be some point at which increased cost of living will cease to be accepted as an argument for increased wages," says the Evening Wisconsin. Otherwise, it is a long line that has no turning.

It is true that Salt Lake City has never had such an administration as the "American" one, but it may be said of it as Pyrrhus said of his victory over Fabricius, "Yes; but if we have such another victory we are undone." And Salt Lake is undone if she has another such administration.

Refusing to allow an extravagant bill for funeral expenses against a small estate, Judge A. J. Howell said: "The wasteful extravagance and ostentatious display is indulged in by people nowadays in funerals of their deceased relatives, the lust on the part of the family suffering the latest loss by death to survival in magnificence the funerals of their neighbors' families who have suffered a prior death, not only furnishes a subject for adverse comment upon the status of our civilization, but when it is indulged in at the expense of innocent little children, depriving them of the means for their sustenance and education, to which they would otherwise be entitled, it becomes such an unmitigated outrage that I do not feel that I ought to lend judicial sanction to it." But his Honor must remember that "man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes and pompous in the grave."

THREE FEMININE CHINESE.

Washington Herald. Three Chinese girls have presented themselves for entrance to Wellesley college, and have been accepted. The girls are of the age of 18, 19 and 20, and are of the Chinese race. They are the daughters of a Chinese official in the Chinese government, and are being educated in the United States. The girls are named Li, Wang, and Chen. They are all of the same family, and are the only three Chinese girls who have ever been accepted for entrance to Wellesley college.

1906. Two of the students, Miss Ping Miss Chi Chai Wan, a few years older, proved to be not quite ready for entrance on college work, and they have accordingly been placed in a nearby preparatory school. The eldest student, Miss Pang Yui Tsao, was accepted as a special student and at once began her work in English, literature, and science. In traveling from China these young ladies were escorted by Tsao Wan Bing Chung, vice director of the Lankang vice consular office, and his wife, who were deputized by the Chinese viceroy, Tuan Fang. All three girls speak English fluently and with comparative accuracy. Upon their arrival they wore the native Chinese costumes—a short, straight skirt and a plain top-coat, edged with folds. In color the costumes are quiet-toned. Indeed, with reference to the present styles of student costumes of skirt and coat there is so little that is conspicuously foreign in the Chinese dress that these newcomers might keep to their native costume without exciting undue comment. In status, they are about of the medium height. They expect to remain several years at Wellesley and eventually to return to China as teachers in the imperial government educational department.

THE POOLISH AWE OF BOSSES.

Schenectady Gazette. Political bosses and political machines are always viewed by some voters through glasses that magnify them enormously. It needs but the word that the machine, or the boss, is for a certain candidate, be he ever so undesirable, to make them sigh and say, "What's the use; the gang is for him, and he'll win." Of course he will win if the voters have not said enough for their own thinking, and their own voting. Leading voters around by the nose, their eyes blindfolded by party prejudices and partisan bigotry, is the system the gang uses to keep itself in power. Happily for the public, a new note of independence is creeping into politics. Men are defying the machine, and, to their surprise, finding that the process is not at all dangerous. They are coming to see that the great principles which divide parties on national issues do not apply to local affairs. They are beginning to understand that in city matters it is a question of the best man, and that party has nothing to do with it, except that the bosses appeal to party prejudice to put themselves into power.

THE JEWISH CENSUS.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch. According to the American Jewish Year Book (1906), 1907-1908, there are at present 1,777,185 Jews in the United States. This being the way of taking statistics of such a nature, the Jewish Publication Society, of Philadelphia, had an army of correspondents gather the statistics through the aid of Jewish organizations. The same Year Book says that in the last twenty-five years, 1,247,625 Jews immigrated to this country.

JUST FOR FUN.

Counted It All In.

Old Merchant—Before I answer your request for my daughter's hand, permit me to ask you what your yearly income is?

Young Officer—All told, it amounts to \$300.

Old Merchant—H'm! To that would be added the interest of 3 per cent on the sum of \$200,000 and I intend to give my daughter for her dowry.

Young Officer—Well, the fact is, I have taken the liberty of including that in the calculation just submitted.

He Was Cautious.

Parson (on a bicycle trip)—Where is the other man who used to be here as keeper?

Park Gatekeeper—He's dead, sir.

Parson (with feeling)—Dead? Poor fellow! Joined the great majority, eh?

Park Gatekeeper—Oh! I wouldn't like to say that, sir. He was a good enough man so far as I know—Pick Me Up.

A Little Bit Mixed.

Three tired citizens—a lawyer, a doctor and a newspaper man—sat in a back room recently in the cold gray light of the early dawn. On the table were many empty bottles and a couple of packs of cards. As they sat in silence a rat scurried across the hearth into the darkness beyond. The three men shifted their feet and looked at each other uneasily. After a long pause the lawyer spoke.

"I know what you fellows are thinking," he said; "you think I saw a rat, but I didn't."—Boston Record.

The Price of a Wife.

Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi tells an amusing instance of the negro's attitude toward matrimony.

A nigger clergyman, who in the state named had married two negroes; and after the ceremony the bridegroom asked: "How much you charge for this?"

"Usually leave that to the bridegroom," was the reply. "Sometimes I am paid \$5, sometimes \$10, sometimes less."

"Five dollars is a lot of money, parson," said the bridegroom. "Ah! give you \$2, an' den de Ah finds Ah ain't got cheated Ah give you mo' in a mon'."

In the stipulated time the bridegroom returned.

"Parson," said he, "dis here arrangement's a kind of Spec'ashun, an' Ah reckon youse got de worst of it. Ah figures dat you owes me \$1.75"—Harper's Weekly.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The October number of The North American Review is an issue of great richness and variety. Mark Twain contributes the twenty-third chapter of his indubitably autobiographical "The Late Ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain sets forth 'Some Conclusions of a Free-Thinker,' in which Goldwin Smith replies in an article entitled 'Evolution, Immortality and the Christian Religion.' Charles E. Woodruff discusses the cause of 'The Failure of American Civilization.' W. D. Howells presents some of his reflections 'On Reading the Plays of Henry Arthur Jones.' Professor Joseph Jastrow suggests one way in which 'The Advancement of Teaching' may be promoted. J. L. Basilford answers in the negative the inquiry 'Is Germany's Navy a Menace?' William T. Ellis makes 'Some Guesses at Japan.' The late Julia Magruder urges the value of fact as against fancy in guiding to a sane conclusion on 'The Child Labor Problem.' Elizabeth Bishop describes and deplores 'The New Morality,' whose standards are followed by the public at the present day in its judgment of the Captains of Industry. Stephen Bourne points to the conditions responsible for the present disturbances in 'The Crumbling Empire of the Moors.' Agnes Lee contributes a touching poem, entitled 'Motherhood.' Marguerite de la Motte gives his impressions of the Esperanto Congress, and Henry James Forman, who represented the North American Review at the Congress, recounts facts observed there which indicate 'The Progress of Esperanto.' In the literary department, 'The Selection of Shakespeare as a Dramatist' is reviewed by Brander Matthews; R. Shaw's New Volume of Plays, by Lawrence Gilman; and Joyce Kilmer's 'The House at the Corner,' by Joseph H. Coates. The department of World-Politics contains communications from London, St. Petersburg and Washington. Among the topics dealt with in the Editor's 'Chair' are: 'Our Cousins Behold Us,' 'On the Proper Conduct of Funerals,' 'The Selection of a Husband,' 'The Theory and Practice of Occultation,'—Franklin Square, New York.

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