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SALT LAKE CITY, - NOV. 4, 1901.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-
day Saints:Dear Brethren and Sisters—Agreeable
with the decision of the Council of
Apostles at their regular meeting Thurs-
day, Oct. 17, we hereby call a general
conference of the Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day Saints to be held
in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on
Sunday, the 10th of November, next, at
10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of vot-
ing upon the Church authorities.JOSEPH F. SMITH,
JOHN R. WINDER,
ANTHON H. LUND,
First Presidency.

STATEHOOD FOR NEW MEXICO.

We have received a copy of New
Mexico's memorial to Congress, show-
ing why that Territory should be ad-
mitted to the Union as a State. It is a
very strong document, although it ap-
pears, in some parts, to set forth a
rather exaggerated statement of con-
ditions and progress in comparison with
other States and Territories. New Mex-
ico has undoubtedly advanced very rap-
idly, particularly of late, and is fully
worthy and capable of receiving the
rights and bearing the responsibilities
belonging to statehood in the Federal
Union. But other Territories and States
newly admitted have also forged ahead.
In all the particulars mentioned in the
memorial as reasons for the admission
of New Mexico.Apart from the statements concern-
ing the development of the natural re-
sources of the Territory and its educa-
tional, agricultural, stock-raising,
mining, railway, newspaper, public
building and other internal interests,
the memorial declares that the people
of New Mexico have an inherent right
to statehood by virtue of the princi-
ples enunciated in the Declaration of
Independence. Also that such form of
government was guaranteed to them by
the solemn declaration of the Treaty
of Guadalupe-Hidalgo more than fifty-
three years ago; that both of the great
political parties of the nation promised,
in their last national platforms, that
New Mexico should be admitted as a
State without delay; that both the
great political parties in the Territory
had so declared in their last local plat-
forms, and that the people of the Terri-
tory are ready and anxious for such ad-
mission.The disabilities under which com-
munities labor because of the territorial
system, are set forth very prominently,
and urged as a reason why New Mex-
ico should be delivered from its restric-
tions, and given those rights and priv-
ileges which the people of the States
enjoy. A good point is made, in citing
the fact that for more than half a cen-
tury the Territory has been neglected
by the nation, in not doing anything
whatever for the education of the peo-
ple although they needed help in the
beginning, quite as much as do the Porto
Ricans, who are being assisted as to
schools.The population of the Territory is
placed at 250,000, with property of the
value of upwards of \$300,000,000. It is
claimed that 90 per cent of the people
are born American citizens, attached
to the principles of the Constitution of
the United States. The claims of the
Territory to admission have been fully
investigated in at least twelve Con-
gresses of the United States, and bills
introduced for it in each of them pass-
ing, either in one house or the other,
but so far have failed to become a law.The request is now grown into a de-
mand, and it would seem that the cry
of the people so long neglected should
be heard, and that every national leg-
islator, from the West at least, should
take an active part in pressing the
claims of New Mexico, until they are
fully granted and freedom shall be en-
joyed by the progressive people in our
neighboring commonwealth. We see
no reason why either of the great polit-
ical parties should refuse the boon so
long desired, or raise any barrier in
the path of a people who are certainly
endowed with abundant qualifications
to enjoy and exercise all the rights,
privileges, and duties of a free and sov-
ereign State of the American Union.

A LIVING QUESTION.

The subject of marriage and divorce,
which has been agitated for some years
in this country, formed a topic of dis-
cussion at the recent Episcopal con-
vention held in San Francisco. The
attempt which was made by some of
the leading clergymen to establish
stronger restrictions as to divorce did
not succeed, but so much interest was
taken in the questions involved, that
an impression is sure to be made upon
a great number of the people of the
United States, in favor of some uniform
regulations as to the marriage relation.We notice that Bishop Leonard, in a
discourse on Sunday, took a very posi-
tive yet conservative position in this
important matter. He presented the
two views held in relation to it. First
the religious view, that marriage is a
holy estate entered into by a man and
a woman under the sanction of the
Church, to endure until death does partthem, and the secular view, that mar-
riage is a civil contract which may be
dissolved for cause by a court of com-
petent jurisdiction. Of course, as a
churchman, he held to the religious
aspect of the case and, therefore, en-
tertained very strict ideas on the sub-
ject of divorce. However, he did not
advocate the denial of remarriage to
the innocent party, when divorce was
granted for the offense mentioned by
our Savior as a justification for the
lic matters could be established.The bishop stated that it would be
a wise thing to affiliate with all Chris-
tian people who take the view that
marriage is a holy relation, and who
may be so disposed, "to use their in-
fluence with their states to secure the
enactment of a law on marriage and
divorce which would be uniform in all
states." We concur in this sentiment.
We are of the opinion that an at-
tempt to change the Constitution of the
United States so as to place the regu-
lation of marriage and divorce in the
national government, would fail of its
purpose. There is a very strong ob-
jection on the part of many of the
states of the union to the taking away
of the right to manage and legislate
upon their own domestic relations,
which is one of the reserved rights that
they hold to with jealousy. If, there-
fore, all the states could be induced
to enact similar laws in relation to this
matter, many of the evils that now
exist could be corrected, and divorce
as well as marriage in one state would
be fully recognized in all the oth-
ers, and a common understanding,
and practice as to these important pub-
lic matters could be established.In considering the causes for divorce
which should be deemed sufficient, we
think the clergy of the leading churches
in Christendom have entertained an in-
correct idea of the teachings of the
Savior on this subject. His denuncia-
tion of a man who would "put away his
wife" except for one cause, was intend-
ed, evidently, to abolish the old custom
under the Mosiac law which justified a
man in giving a bill of divorce to a
wife for trivial causes. His brief re-
marks did not cover the ground of rea-
sons why a woman, ill treated, unpro-
vided for, or whose feelings and affec-
tions were utterly alienated from her
spouse through his vile conduct, should
not be justified in obtaining a complete
separation and a dissolution of the
marriage contract.As the learned divine admitted in his
discourse, the clergy of the Episcopal
Church, as well as ministers of other
churches, are divided in their opinions
concerning the exact translation and
meaning of the scripture texts that
touch on this subject. It is a pity that
they have nothing else to rely upon
than the interpretations which may be
placed upon the dead letter of the writ-
ten word. The light of present revela-
tion is of inestimable value, and would
make clear all the disputed points if it
were received in its full force and efful-
gence. And present divine authority
would regulate existing conditions with
equal power and validity to that of old.
It will be recognized in due time and
some day we will all "see eye to eye."

CANNOT SETTLE WITH PROMISES.

It appears that the dispatch of a
strong French squadron to Turkish
waters, has had wonderful effect upon
the so-called ruler of the faithful.
France has been notified that Turkey
accepts all the French claims, including
the Loreto claim, at France's own fig-
ures. But the important question, how
the money is to be paid, remains to be
settled, and the naval demonstration
will not be called off until an under-
standing on that point has been
reached.The Sultan objected to the payment
of the American claims, on the ridicu-
lous ground that if one bill was set-
tled, other creditors would also de-
mand payment. Is France, it may be
asked, now acting as an advance agent
in this matter, to be followed by the
other interested powers, one by one? If
so, the settlements yet to come must
necessarily involve the transfer of ter-
ritory, since the public treasury always
is empty, though the resources of the
country are taxed to the limit.And there will not be peace and tran-
quility in Eastern Europe, until the
Ottomans are made to give up the sep-
ter they hold only by right of conquest.
The Turks have never aimed at the as-
similation with themselves of con-
quered nations. The race hatred is ever
glowing in the centers, even when the
flames do not burst forth in all their
wild fury. The Turks rule, but have
little or no conception of government.
They live on the conquered races,
whether as office holders or as brigands,
and as long as such a condition is per-
mitted to exist, there will always be
dangers of outbreaks.The Turkish question would have been
settled long ago, but for the insane
jealousy of the powers. When it finally
comes to an adjustment, it will no
doubt be on national and race lines.
Independent self-government is out of
the question with reference to the na-
tions that have been crushed, mentally
and morally, by the monster that has
established itself on their shoulders.
But Russia, Austria, and Greece could
each take care of their kindreds in the
Turkish dominions. It would be more
difficult, perhaps, to find a place for Ar-
menians, Arabs, and some other na-
tions scattered throughout Asia Minor.
But if a new government were estab-
lished in Syria, under the joint guaran-
tee of Europe, they would, with very
few exceptions, speedily develop into
useful citizens. Some such arrange-
ment may finally have to be made, if
it may not be a distant future; or it
may not. The fact that the creditors
of Turkey commence collecting their
bills would seem to indicate that bank-
ruptcy is at hand, with subsequent
equitable distribution of the assets.The time in which we live is remark-
able for its tendency toward gathering
of scattered, or broken up, races. There
are pan-Germanic, pan-Slavonic, and
pan-Latin movements. There is some
talk of Anglo-Saxonism, and Zionism is
one of the features of the day. All
these movements are as yet only in
their embryo, but their existence proves
both a general tendency and a widely
felt need. They aim at the obliteration
of minor differences, created artificially,
mostly by unjust wars, and the linking
together of that which by blood rela-tionship belongs together. These
movements are natural and will grow
in strength. And as they materialize,
there will be no room for governments
that exist by usurpation, prying on
alien races.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

China dispatches state that Li Hung
Chang is seriously ill, and the cause
assigned is that the empress dowager
has notified him of her resolution to re-
nounce the Manchurian convention,
which he has been negotiating with
Russia. That is singular. Diplomatic
defeats do not generally induce hemor-
rhages, though they may cause chagrin.
For some time it has been rumored
that China and Russia had concluded
a second treaty relating to Manchuria,
and at St. Petersburg it was said that
the new convention could not be objec-
ted to by the European powers. It
seems, however, that many of the Chi-
nese viceroys opposed it, and that the
empress finally sided with them and
concluded to reject it. The effect of
this will simply be that Russia will
continue to occupy Manchuria without
a treaty.By the first convention Russia was to
exercise a protectorate over the Chi-
nese province, similar to that of Great
Britain over Egypt. All the forts were
to be dismantled, except such as Rus-
sia would choose to maintain, and a
Russian was to be virtual governor. No
concessions of any kind were to be
granted except after consultation with
the Russian government. This was a
plain declaration of Russian intention
to keep the province permanently. The
powers, however, objected on the
ground that the negotiations had been
conducted in violation of a previous
agreement between the powers inter-
ested in China, and the government of
the latter country refused to sign the
treaty.Then negotiations were opened again.
The agreement reached is said to con-
tain substantially the same points em-
bodied in the first treaty, and that is no
doubt correct. It is the absorption of
the province that Russia desires, and
the purpose will surely be accomplished
with or without treaty, since China can-
not defend herself against the invasion,
and no other power is likely to under-
take that task for her. Russia, of
course, declares her intention to "with-
draw as quickly as possible," but as
long as she has railways there to look
after and other interests to maintain,
the possibility of withdrawal will not
appear.To the rest of the world the occupa-
tion means the exemption of Manchuria
from the open-door policy in China.
That seems to be understood. And
when one part of China is closed, others
will be, and gradually the fruits of the
expensive campaign in China will be
lost to most of the participants.

Vote early, but only once a day.

Go to the polls tomorrow and use the
ballot entrusted to you.Political advertising is not to be
viewed as Deseret News advice.Malvar's proclamation appears to be
more malversation than anything else."All's fair in politics," is one of those
sayings that bear their own condemna-
tion.Frauds attempted at the polls should
be quickly detected and severely pun-
ished.Tomorrow the sufferin', sovereign
people will declare their preference for
city officials.The elective franchise is a sacred
trust. It should be exercised for the
public welfare.The three Paderewski prizes have
been awarded. And not one of them
was for the most luxurious head of hair.Boston's elevated railroad is pro-
nounced a failure. This is rather
strange as only the elevated is a suc-
cess in Boston as a rule."Boss" Croker says he goes to Eu-
rope for his health. It has never been
rumored that he was in New York
politics merely for his health.The Canadian minister of justice, Mr.
David Mills, suggests that Great Brit-
ain ride over the Monroe doctrine. It
is safe to say that the advice will not
be heeded, Great Britain being no fool.Ernest Seton-Thompson has some-
sought his name, making it Ernest
Thompson Seton. But then what's in a
name? His books would still be most
charming even if his name were simply
Thompson with a P.Some falsehoods that are published
for truth, are so absurd that they only
cause wonder how they find their way
into print. They disgrace the pages
that bear them, however obscure or
plainly purchased they may be.If Wu Ting Fang is recalled, where
shall there be found another such pleas-
ant, talkative, garrulous Chinaman
in all the Flowery Kingdom? His recall
may not lessen the gaiety of the nation
but it will lessen the enjoyableness of
many a function.Poor, weak downtrodden man is get-
ting his rights at last. The appellate
division of the Illinois supreme court, in
a decision delivered through Judge Mc-
Adam, holds that a wife must pay the
bill for a dress suit rendered if the hus-
band fails to pay it himself.The following interesting item is in the
fine arts notes of the Boston Transcript
of Tuesday last: "Cyrus E. Dallin, the
sculptor, will open his studio at Arling-
ton Heights today, Thursday and Sat-
urday for an inspection of his model for
an equestrian statue of Paul Revere.
These studio receptions will take place
from 2 to 5 p. m."A few months ago Mr. Schwab of
the great Steel trust was making rather
sneering remarks at college bred men,
yet here is Mr. Carnegie who has made
quite as much of a success in a mat-
terial way as Mr. Schwab, proposing
to spend six or eight million dollars
on the erection of a polytechnic insti-
tute, and which he proposes to endow
with twenty-five million dollars. Who
is the more practical man of the two?

Every registered citizen should do his

solemn duty by going to the polls to-
morrow and voting for such candidates
as will, in his own judgment, best rep-
resent him and subserve the interests of
this city. This applies to voters of both
sexes. It is strongly partisan, if one
reads between the lines" and inserts
his own biased reflections. But which
side does it lean to, eh?Last Thursday a negroes' fair was
opened in Raleigh, N. C. Governor Ay-
cock made an address in which he urged
the negroes to build up society among
themselves, founded on culture, intelli-
gence and virtue. In the course of the
address he referred to President Roose-
velt dining Booker T. Washington and
said to the negroes that their best
friends lived in the South. He told
them they did not need recognition by
the President, as it would avail nothing
in the South. Good common sense that.
As the South has always been the home
of the negro so it will continue. The
negro problem is for the South and not
for the North, and there must its solu-
tion be found. But the trouble has not
been the social aspirations of the negro
but what is termed negro political
domination. The social equality ques-
tion is of secondary, if any, importance,
and will not be prominent for very
many years.People will say things of themselves
that they indignantly resent were oth-
ers to say them of them. The anti-Tam-
many papers and orators find it a per-
petual theme, if not a positive delight,
to tell of the crime and wickedness of
New York, and to picture it as the
worst place in the world. Now the
correspondent of the London Times,
Mr. Smalley, has accepted these charges
and accusations as true and has
been repeating them in his letters. And
those who have made them freely in
New York, indignantly resent their rep-
etition in the London Times and em-
phatically deny them. Even Mr. Michael
Davitt writes the Times denying the
charges. Who is to blame except
those who made the charges in the first
instance? Of course there is much crime
in New York as there is in all large
cities, but there certainly is no more
than in other cities of the same size,
if so much. If New York has achieved
a bad reputation, New Yorkers have
themselves to blame for it. We have
no wish or intention to defend Tam-
many, but it is poor policy and worse
patriotism for people to run down the
city or country in which they live. If
things are bad such a course only
makes them worse.

THE SANTOS-DUMONT EXPLOIT.

Boston Transcript.
So far as the Santos-Dumont experi-
ment is concerned, however, the demon-
stration showed clearly that we are
nearing the solution of the problem of
aerial navigation. Others will take up
the work when M. Santos-Dumont
leaves it, and there is no question that
the air will be navigated. The carrying
of any considerable burdens through a
rare medium like the atmosphere is un-
likely, but with perfected machines
navigation of the air is likely to be-
come an accomplished fact within a
generation.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

It appears that the contention of the
judges in the Santos-Dumont exploit
that the aeronaut failed to finish with-
in the time limit is based on a mere
quibble which is obviously as inequi-
table as it is unsportsmanlike. The condi-
tions of the competition drawn up Sept.
1, 1890, define the end of the course to
be the moment when the balloon re-
turns to the starting point. In accord-
ance with these conditions Santos-
Dumont constructed his balloon espe-
cially to win the prize; but on Sept. 1,
1890, after the balloon had been com-
pleted, the original definition of the end
of the course was so modified that the
time could not be taken until a man at
the starting point seized the guide rope.
Paris regards the withholding of the
prize on the ground that Santos-Du-
mont's guide rope was not seized until
30 minutes and 40 seconds after his
start, though he had reached the start-
ing point within the prescribed 30
minutes, as a poor piece of business.

San Francisco Call.

It is said that Santos-Dumont has
expended \$500,000 and risked his life in
twenty-five accidents in his efforts to
develop a successful airship, so it would
seem that Lipton's nerve in trying to
get a British yacht that can beat any-
thing of the kind in this country is not
the only thing in the way of enterprise
on the globe.

THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.
Another Pan-American Congress is
convening in the City of Mexico. Not-
withstanding the belligerencies of some
of the South American states, all are
represented by delegates. The United
States, which also is represented, is as
willing and anxious as ever to increase
her trade relations with her southern
neighbors, and is not discouraged by
the fact that previous overtures have
failed. Ten years ago our imports from
South American countries aggregated
\$18,000,000 per annum, now they ag-
gregate only \$10,000,000. Our exports to
South America were worth \$3,000,000
in 1891 and \$4,000,000 in the last fiscal
year. Our acquisition of semi-tropical
territory makes us less than ever de-
pendent upon the products of South
America. South America, on the other
hand, peopled largely by descendants
of Spaniards, is little inclined to cor-
diality with the conquering "Ameri-
cans." It would be unwise to expect
great benefits to American interests
from the new Pan-American Congress,
but the meeting can do no harm and
may lead to some good.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Pan-American conference opened
its proceedings in Mexico city with an
unlooked for incident. The conference
is for the declared purpose of estab-
lishing a better understanding among
the republics of the two continents and
the isthmus, the prevention of wars
among them by making arrangements
for the settlement of disputes by arbi-
tration, and an inquiry as to methods
of improved commercial relations for
the common benefit. Chile had been
cold towards the conference, because it
suspected a purpose to bring its dis-
pute with Peru into the field of arbi-
tration and it announced that it would
not take part in any ex post facto
agreement. But Chile finally consented
to send a delegate, subject to that con-
dition.

St. Paul Globe.

The Chilean delegates to the congress
have signified their determination to
withdraw should the arbitration of
present disputes be taken up by the
congress. Chile is able to hold her il-
l-gotten gains by force of arms, but she
has a mortal fear of the justice of a
court of arbitration. If the Pan-Ameri-
can congress adjourn without accom-
plishing a settlement of this dispute it
will have missed its evident destiny.

Worcester Spy.

This Pan-American congress cannot
put into effect any policies, but it can
suggest and formulate plans that may,
in the course of a decade, have a tre-

Ladies Are Too Busy

TO WASTE TIME IN CATCH PENNY STORES TRYING TO PICK UP
BARGAINS, THEREFORE THEY COME TO Z. C. M. I. FOR THEIR
GOODS. THEY KNOW THAT ALL PURCHASES OF US ARE GOOD BAR-
GAINS. WE DON'T SPEND MUCH TIME IN WORDS. WE SHOW THE
GOODS AND QUOTE THE PRICES—THESE DO THE TALKING. THAT
ACCOUNTS FOR OUR RUSH OF BUSINESS THIS SEASON.

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mendous effect upon the history of the
world. Arbitration and reciprocity will
be the two most important subjects
before the Pan-American congress.

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inee.

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The Musical Hit of the Season.

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his school of theFrench Language and Literature
in the Templeton building, room 517, and
is ready for the reception of pupils.
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4 to 5 p. m.

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business from
start to finish" bookkeeping is the Ellis Cabinet.
No school in Utah but the Salt Lake Business Col-
lege can teach it.SUBJECTS—Bookkeeping, Shorthand, typewrit-
ing, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar and Spelling.CHARGES—\$5.00 Per Month or \$25.00 for en-
tire time to June next.

GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS.

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That's the point we look after first.
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And the style of our garments is equal in
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Then comes the fit.
And we can give you just as good a fit as
the tailor-made.
Then comes the price.
Just half the tailor-made.
We'll charge you \$15.00 for his \$25.00
and \$30.00 suits.
We'll charge you \$25.00 for his \$50.00
suits.
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