

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - MARCH 12, 1901.

## CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Seventy-first Annual Conference  
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-  
day Saints will convene in the  
Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, on Friday,  
April 5, at 10 a. m.

LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

## MONTHLY FAST.

As the general conference of the  
Church will be in session on the first  
Sunday in April, the monthly fast which  
would otherwise be held on that day,  
will be observed on the last Sunday in  
March and the fast meetings be held  
on that day, March 31, 1901.

LORENZO SNOW,  
GEORGE Q. CANNON,  
JOSEPH F. SMITH,  
First Presidency.

## LET THE RIGHT PREVAIL.

When a public measure is violently  
opposed without an intelligent reason  
as to its merits, it may be taken for  
granted that it is right in itself, what-  
ever may be urged against its policy.  
Misrepresentation of the purpose of the  
proposition, falsehood as to its provi-  
sions, ridicule or abuse of its supporters,  
threats as to the consequences of its  
adoption, may serve to defeat it, but to  
rational minds they are proofs of its  
virtue and arguments in its favor.

What progress would have been made  
in the affairs of the world, if the advo-  
cates of reform, of relief from oppres-  
sions, of deliverance from evils, of ad-  
vancement in liberty, had been swayed  
by the clamors of obstructionists, and  
terrified by the menaces of mobs, the  
predictions of trouble by the timid, or  
the curses of would-be tyrants? The  
history of mankind is a record of strug-  
gles against such influences, and every  
victory for the champions of right is  
a triumph over terrorism, brute force,  
untruthful charges and prognostica-  
tions of calamities to come.

In the enactment of laws, two consid-  
erations should enter into the delibera-  
tions of statesmen. The first ought to  
be, is the measure right; the second, is  
it wise. A law that is itself righteous  
may not be timely, or applicable to  
present conditions, or there may be ob-  
stacles in the way of its enforcement  
which would render it void, or make it  
impossible of action. But if it be prop-  
er and feasible and politic, no noise  
that is made, no threats that are ut-  
tered, no club that is lifted, ought to  
deter for a moment the course of its  
promoters. Courage is necessary as well  
as prudence, for the success of all un-  
dertakings, and when any measure is  
met only by falsehood, tumult and  
cowardly fear of possible consequences,  
it is pretty certain to be for the ulti-  
mate benefit of the community. "Do  
what is right, let the consequence fol-  
low!"

## A NOTABLE DECISION.

A very important decision was ren-  
dered by the Supreme court today. The  
case is one that obtained great no-  
torieties, and caused some unfavorable  
action toward the defendant from the  
national administration. It is that of  
John C. Graham, formerly postmaster  
at Provo city, who was convicted in the  
Third district court of unlawful cohabita-  
tion. The alleged plural wife resided  
for a time in Salt Lake county, and the  
legal wife was said to be living in Utah  
county, or vice versa. The complaint  
was that he lived with more than one  
woman as his wife in Salt Lake county,  
between January 1, 1883, and May, 1889.  
It will be remembered that the Deser-  
et News took the ground that the de-  
fendant could not be lawfully convicted  
of the offense charged, when the facts  
stated in the complaint showed that he  
lived with only one woman as his wife  
in Salt Lake county. We were derided  
for this view by some of our contem-  
poraries, but the court appears to hold  
the same opinion.

The court also clings to an old prin-  
ciple of law, which for some time did  
not hold much sway in Utah, namely,  
that all the presumptions of innocence  
are to be held in favor of the defend-  
ant by the jury, and that opinions,  
hearsay, popular belief, &c., are not  
sufficient to prove the guilt of the al-  
leged offender.

Another point is made clear by the  
decision; that is, the holding out and  
flaunting before the world the oppor-  
tunities of a bigamous household, is an  
essential element in the constitution of  
a public offense of the character  
charged against the defendant, and  
that being absent or not proven, the  
complaint fails. And further, that  
crime cannot consist of acts which are  
wholly or in part lawful.

The decision marks a turning point in  
prosecutions for the class of offenses  
originating under the Edmunds act of

1882, and brings our judicial doctrine  
into conformity with those established  
principles of jurisprudence, which for  
a time were upset in the rigid enforce-  
ment here of repressive measures, for  
the extirpation of a system obnoxious  
to the prejudices of the country.

## RUMORS OF ANOTHER STRIKE.

There are rumors of grave dangers of  
another strike of coal miners in the  
anthracite region. On Friday a con-  
ference is appointed between the min-  
ers and the operators, to discuss the  
situation, and further action will de-  
pend on the outcome of that conven-  
tion.

The great contest last year was set-  
tled by the operators granting the  
workmen a 10 per cent increase in  
wages, the schedule to be in force to  
the end of the present month. If the  
operators refuse to continue this  
schedule, it is believed the men will  
again strike. Rumor has it that the  
operators who for political reasons  
compromised with the miners some  
months ago, now are contemplating a  
reduction of wages to the former scale,  
and that they are prepared to shut  
down every colliery in order to starve  
the men into submission.

Among the miners these rumors are  
as yet discredited. They think the  
operations are not in a position to court  
a fight with the men, first because the  
market is absorbing all the coal that is  
mined, and secondly, because the min-  
ers now are so thoroughly organized  
that they are prepared to keep up a  
strike for a long time successfully. Of  
100,000 workers in the anthracite re-  
gion, less than five per cent do not be-  
lieve to the union, while all other coal  
miners have joined that organization,  
and it is estimated that with the aid  
of the American Federation of Labor,  
a million dollars a week could be  
poured into the district for some time,  
to aid the strikers.

This may be a too sanguine view of  
the strength of the laborers, but there  
can be no doubt that the operators  
would make a mistake, were they to  
cut down the wages now. Public sym-  
pathy would at once be with the men.  
It always is when employers in times  
of prosperous activity attempt to low-  
er the wages. And then, in all proba-  
bility, a strike now would be accom-  
panied by riots and perhaps bloodshed.  
Public opinion will condemn the party  
responsible for such occurrences.

The wage question, particularly when  
so many individuals are involved,  
should be settled peacefully. An indus-  
trial contest means starvation to work-  
men and children as well as to the  
men. It is to be earnestly hoped that  
at the coming convention a spirit of  
fairness may prevail, and that any ex-  
isting differences may be adjusted in  
accordance with the best interests of  
all concerned.

## CROWDED CARS.

The New York chamber of commerce  
has taken up the question of the con-  
ditions on the elevated railroad and  
bridge trains during what is called  
"rush hours." Mr. Alexander E. Orr  
laid the matter before that influential  
body, after a personal experience in  
over-crowded cars, and he laid special  
stress upon the rough treatment to  
which women are subjected in such  
cars, and protested both "in the name  
of humanity and common decency."

Judge Gaynor, of the Supreme court,  
is quoted as having made the same  
point in some remarks on this subject  
called out by a case against the Brook-  
lyn Heights Railroad company the other  
day, when he said that cars are often  
so packed that people "are shoved  
about and trampled on in a way not  
only painful, but actually immodest  
and immoral."

The condition complained of is gen-  
erally admitted as scandalous, and even  
the officers of the transit companies say  
that reform is needed. The trouble in  
New York, as elsewhere where street  
cars are suffered to admit a much lar-  
ger crowd than they can reasonably ac-  
commodate, is that the companies do  
not provide sufficient cars for their  
patrons. The employees ought to have  
instructions as to how many their con-  
veyances can hold, and govern them-  
selves accordingly, particularly at times  
when contagious diseases are abroad  
should this rule be enforced.

The public need some education as to  
the demands of decency in public street  
cars, and concerning their rights in that  
matter. And when the subject is taken  
in hand by so influential a body as the  
New York chamber of commerce, the  
probability is that practical remedies  
against a wide spread evil will be sug-  
gested and adopted.

## DELICATE NERVES.

What the claims against the Chinese  
for indemnity may be when all the bills  
are properly made up, may be judged  
from the demands made by an Ameri-  
can citizen, whose name is not given,  
but who nevertheless has succeeded in  
asking, through the foreign ministers,  
for a reimbursement of \$50,000 for al-  
leged damages sustained during the  
riots. His account is itemized thus:  
"Loss of property, \$30,000; damage to  
my nerves, \$10,000; damage to wife's  
nerves, \$10,000; damage to daughter's  
nerves, \$10,000."

What the pagan Chinese may think  
of such demands by people professing  
to believe in the principles of the high-  
est ethical system ever conceived by  
man, may not be a matter of import-  
ance, but it is conceivable that the  
memory of them will not aid mislan-  
guaries in any future efforts at conver-  
sion. It is but right that China should  
be held responsible for actual damage  
done in violation of treaties, but she  
should not be made to pay for property  
that probably never existed, or for the  
disturbance of nerve centers, how-  
ever delicately constructed. Justice  
would also demand that the foreign  
powers be held responsible for Chinese  
property destroyed by their soldiers, ex-  
cept when engaged in self-defense, and  
in the final account one claim should  
be made to offset the other, as far as  
it goes.

Of course, "claims" against foreign  
governments are not always very seri-  
ous affairs, judging from the facility  
with which the Turkish sultan has suc-  
ceeded in evading for years the de-  
mands made by this country for the

payment of an indemnity, much of  
which is also for the disturbance of  
nerves, but robbery is robbery, no mat-  
ter under what name it is known, and  
the standard bearers of civilization  
should not engage in it. If the pagan  
world is ever to be redeemed, it must  
be through the proclamation and prac-  
tice of a higher moral code than it  
has. People who need \$30,000 as a  
nerve tonic should be kept away from  
the Chinese imbroglio. They are a  
nuisance near an electric battery which  
may at any time give the entire world  
a terrible shock.

## FROM A BOER STANDPOINT.

The consul general of the Orange  
Free State, in New York, has issued a  
statement of the South African situa-  
tion, which purports to give the Boer  
view of it. The essence of it is that  
there is no doubt of the final success  
of the two republics. The Boers are  
determined to fight "until the general  
situation is strong enough to make  
diplomatic steps certain."

The statement does not seem to be  
borne out by the latest advices from  
that region, but it is possible that the  
world at large is not in possession of the  
information the consul has. He  
may have other channels of news than  
the censured press dispatches. He  
claims that the Boer forces in the field  
number 25,000 men, admirably fitted for  
guerrilla warfare. Dewet, he says, in  
one week captured \$25,000 in gold and  
150,000 khaki uniforms—enough to last  
the army four years—and also over  
100,000 cattle and horses and 6,000  
prisoners. The Boer forces, he contin-  
ues, are divided into commandoes of  
200 to 500 men and can be quickly as-  
sembled at short notice for vigorous  
and successful attack on the British  
forces or outposts whenever desired,  
and in this way have advanced to  
within two days' march, or 100 miles of  
Cape Town. Most of the burghers  
have two horses—many of them three—  
enabling them to make rapid marches  
and quick retreats. They meet for  
concerted action and disperse when  
that object is accomplished, leaving no  
trace of their whereabouts, save the  
spectacle of a solitary horseman or two  
disappearing in the distance. They have  
an abundance of provisions, guns and  
ammunition and when short of any of  
these important elements it is only  
necessary for them to capture a Brit-  
ish outpost or provision train and help  
themselves to what they need. This  
supplying of ammunition, food and  
even horses to their opponents is a  
hardship not relished by the British.

In the beginning of the war the Boers  
were armed with Mauser rifles using  
plain bullets, but many of them now  
through necessity have Lee-Metford  
rifles, using a dum-dum bullet, all of  
which have been captured from the  
British and bear the arrow mark of  
Woolwich. From the above it can be  
readily understood, the consul thinks,  
why the Boers can continue the war  
indefinitely regardless of the number  
of British troops sent against them.  
The Boers fight without pay and prac-  
tically carry on the war by obtaining  
most of their supplies from the British.  
They move about over the entire coun-  
try almost without hindrance, avoiding  
the large towns. They have no cities,  
towns nor outposts to protect as they  
had during the first six months of the  
war.

The consular statement includes the  
assurance that Kruger is in excellent  
health, and that the probability of his  
visit to the United States is still an  
open question.

The consul general, in all probability  
takes a too hopeful view of the situa-  
tion. The raid into Cape Colony, what-  
ever were the objects if it seems to  
have been a failure. General Botha is  
said to be negotiating for surrender,  
and that does not augur well for the  
cause of the burghers. If, as Mr.  
Pierce thinks, the independence of the  
republics will yet be saved, that, as  
near as human eye can see, must be as  
by a miracle.

## AN HONORED GUEST.

The annex invitation has been re-  
ceived by the editor, who regrets being  
unable to respond. It arrived too late  
for him to attend, and if it had come  
earlier he would not have been able to  
leave pressing every-day duties to  
make an eastern journey for that pur-  
pose. We are pleased at the attention  
paid to Sister Gates, and at the interest  
taken by Major and Mrs. Pond in Utah  
affairs and Utah people. If it had been  
possible, we would have been delighted  
to pay our respects to the host and  
hostess and the guest of the occasion:

Mrs. Major Pond (and the Major him-  
self) invite you to their house Monday  
evening, March the eleventh, at 8:15,  
to meet Mrs. Susa Young Gates, of Utah.  
Mrs. Gates is editor of the Young  
Woman's Journal, of Utah, one of the  
faculty of the Brigham Young Normal  
College of Provo, daughter of the late  
Brigham Young. She is also vice pres-  
ident of the National Woman's Con-  
gress. Mrs. Gates will tell her audience  
some things they do not know unless  
they were brought up in Utah.

Those who entertain hope are usually  
pleasant hosts.  
Wireless telegraphy has not been  
perfected, but that is no cause for de-  
spair; it is still in the air.

A Washington dispatch says that  
San Francisco is free from plague.  
Not so long as it has Chinatown.

In Pekin the British troops occupy  
the Temple of Heaven. Small wonder  
they are little inclined to evacuate it.  
The announcement may be expected  
almost any day that Mr. Morgan has  
formed a syndicate to buy the earth  
and the fullness thereof.

Gov. Wells' hands must be getting  
pretty full, for bills by the dozen are  
going into them. And yet with all this  
he seems to grasp the situation.  
A few more such storms as that of  
yesterday and the water problem for  
the first year of the twentieth century  
will be solved. It was glorious, and  
may more glory come.

Many thousands of Porto Ricans are  
emigrating to Hawaii. We fancy that  
these emigrants will become American-  
ized much sooner in their new home  
than they would in their native island.

The waiting attitude of the powers  
in China is much like that of "sooners"

and "boomers" on the boundaries of an  
Indian reservation waiting for the pistol  
shot that is to be the signal for all to  
rush forward and seize and locate  
what lands they can.

One of the surprises of the day is  
Senator Morgan's mild comment upon  
England's rejection of the Senate  
amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote  
treaty. Where people had looked for an  
eruption of Bismarckian proportions there is  
but a gentle murmur with not a rumble  
audible.

Japan is not at all alarmed over Rus-  
sia's doings in Manchuria. In fact,  
none of the powers seems to be, except  
England. The cause for whatever  
alarm she may feel is very largely  
historical, based upon the old rivalry  
and fear for India. No doubt she is  
apprehensive that Russian success in  
Manchuria means loss of British power  
and prestige in the Yangtze valley.

The wound that Emperor William re-  
ceived must have been more serious  
than reported in the dispatches, for his  
majesty has had to remain in his room,  
possibly in bed for several days. A  
slight cut does not usually necessitate  
such care and caution. Was the man  
who threw the iron missile really an  
epileptic? The dispatches say he was,  
but official dispatches are often made  
to represent facts in certain and favor-  
able lights.

It is often the guilty man who first cries  
"Stop thief." Thus a contemporary that  
is noted neither for its special tele-  
graphic service nor its journalistic en-  
terprise, virtually accuses the "News"  
of "faking" a Washington telegram on  
the question of the internal revenue  
collectorship. The "News" is not doing  
business in that way. Still, we forgive  
our contemporary, for it knows not  
what it does. We have received no  
letter from the source intimated by our  
contemporary.

A number of senators and repre-  
sentatives are intending to visit the  
Philippines to get information at first  
hand. A short visit, even where it is  
possible to meet the native inhabitants  
of a country, does not usually give  
much new information for there is no  
time to get acquainted with the people  
and to study their habits of life and  
thought. How much less then is the  
opportunity to get anything but sec-  
ond hand information when a state of  
war exists and one cannot go beyond  
the reach of a rifle bullet. Some ac-  
quaintance with the physical appear-  
ance of the country can be gained and  
that is about all. One good from such  
visits is accomplished. Those who  
make them become deeply interested in  
the country and they give greater at-  
tention to matters concerning it. This  
of itself is much.

## SLAVERY IN THE SOUTH.

San Francisco Call.  
Last year the discovery was made  
that a large number of negroes were  
held in the convict camps in Georgia  
and worked under the lash who had  
never been convicted of any crime nor  
sentenced by any court. They had been  
lured into the camps and thereafter de-  
tained by force. Among them were  
found women who had entered the  
camps to visit relatives and were for-  
bidden to depart. One of these had  
carried with her a baby boy, that had  
been kept and had nearly grown to  
manhood as a convict. The mother had  
been repeatedly whipped by the over-  
seer to compel her to render uncon-  
pensated service. The story of wrongs  
endured by her and other innocent per-  
sons held in slavery as criminals caused  
a passing sensation. There is no evi-  
dence that the State took any steps to  
right the wrongs or punish the wrong-  
doers.

## Chicago Times-Herald.

It is easy to trace the growth of the  
conditions which have led to these  
amazing disclosures. The passage of the  
South Carolina prison pen or stockade  
is the infamous convict lease system  
in force in that State. So highly did  
the farmers regard the plan of leasing  
convicts from the State that the private  
stockades were finally erected, and  
when convicts could not be obtained  
from the penitentiaries, a price was  
fixed on the head of every negro who  
could be kidnapped and thrown into  
bondage under the lash. The convict  
lease system is a reproach to our civil-  
ization and a disgrace to the common-  
wealths which tolerate it. If the States  
will not abolish the federal govern-  
ment should not hesitate to resort to  
drastic measures to wipe it off the con-  
tinent.

## Chicago Record.

It is gratifying to learn that the  
grand jury summoned to investigate  
the conditions of negro labor in South  
Carolina has taken summary and ex-  
emplary measures of correction, but  
the facts disclosed are none the less  
shocking in themselves and discourag-  
ing as an evidence of the difficulties in  
the way of the southern negro's ad-  
vancement. The industrial system as  
investigated by the jury at Anderson,  
S. C., is substantially slavery. To say  
nothing of the cases wherein negroes  
have been seized outright and com-  
pelled to work under the penalty of the  
lash, the "contracts" which they have  
been obliged to sign upon taking em-  
ployment have been such as to make  
them veritable chattels.

## THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

New York Mail and Express.  
The immediate plans of the Peace  
Commission, comprehend within a few  
weeks, or months at the latest, the ex-  
tension of civil government to nineteen  
or more of the thirty provinces. With-  
in that brief period the bulk of the  
population of the archipelago will be  
exercising the degree of self-govern-  
ment under the American flag, which  
the commission has the authority to  
bestow. It is a most significant in-  
augural greeting to the new adminis-  
tration. It is the verdict of facts against  
the judgment, intelligence and veracity  
of the "anti-imperialists."

## Boston Herald.

One immense advantage of the Phil-  
ippines in learning from us is that they  
are to be inducted at once, through  
the agency of the Taft commission, in-  
to the best attained knowledge and  
methods. Take the subject of public  
education, for example. That is in  
charge of Mr. Atkinson, late superin-  
tendent of schools in Springfield. He  
knows what the best is, and will lead  
the Philippines to an appreciation of it.  
Then the whole civil political system  
of the country is to be constructed in  
conformity with the principles of civil  
service reform. There are some ad-  
vantages of opportunity in wiping out  
old systems completely and imposing  
new ones of the best modern brand.

## Kansas City Star.

There would seem to be no reason  
why the administration should care to  
have an unduly favorable report from  
the Philippines just now, even were  
Judge Taft the sort of man who would  
falsify for political ends. Congress has  
adjudged after having provided what  
the President asked for, and there are

## LADIES' BARGAIN OFFERS!

Commencing Monday, March 11th,

And Until Closed Out, We Will Offer All

## "CARRIED OVER" SHIRT WAISTS

In White and Summer Colored Materials,

AT PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU,

Ranging from 15 up. We have  
a splendid variety of styles  
and fabrics, and all sizes.  
Come early, and make your selection.

We also have an elegant line of the Newest Styles and Fabrics in

## SHIRT WAISTS FOR 1901,

Direct from the greatest Fashion centers. These lovely goods have just arrived,  
and are now ready for our patrons.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

no national elections at hand. The  
civil arm at Manila has frequently been  
at variance with the military. The  
two branches of the service come in  
contact with different aspects of the  
situation and naturally take diverse  
views. But now they are in harmony  
as to the outlook. Both agree that  
there will be skirmishing for some time  
to come. Doubtless neither would fa-  
vor the withdrawal of troops. But the  
indications are that civil rule is soon  
to supplant the military throughout a  
large part of the islands.

## New York Evening Post.

Judge Taft is a man of sanguine tem-  
perament, and he is naturally inclined  
to take a hopeful view of things. He  
is therefore likely to represent the  
situation in the most favorable light  
possible. But no reason appears for  
questioning his opinion that active mil-  
itary opposition to our forces is less  
pronounced now than ever before, and  
there will be general satisfaction here  
over this. It has been a great relief  
of late not to have so many dispatches  
as we used to get about engagements in  
which some Americans were generally  
killed and large numbers of natives  
were usually reported as slaughtered.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

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WAGENHALS & KEMPER  
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Favorite Tours of the United States.

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Wed. Matinee and "MARY STUART."

Thursday Night.

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THE BEST ATTRACTION L. J. CAR-

TER HAS EVER SENT WEST.

A FINE PRODUCTION.

Same performance tonight, Wednes-

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## THE 11TH

## HOUR.

The one good show of the season.

## CLARENCE EDDY,

Greatest

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Assisted by

Miss Anna Winnifred Stuart,

Vocalist of Portland, Oregon.

Salt Lake City,

First Congregational Church,

Tuesday evening, March 12th,

at 8:15 p. m.

Ogden,

FIRST M. E. CHURCH,

Wednesday evening, March 13th,

at 8:15 p. m.

Admission 50 Cents.

\$2.75

This is the price of either of two styles of Boys' suits, ages 4 to 7  
years, which we consider better than anything we have ever before of-  
fered at this low figure. And this is saying a great deal.

We have always sold the very best wearing goods that are made at  
the most reasonable prices, a fact which is known by everyone perhaps.  
These suits are made in three pieces, coat, vest and pants, one with  
vest of same cloth as suit, the other with fancy double breast vest.  
They are good weight goods and will last the boy until long after  
school stops.

\$2.75.

## CUTLER BROS. CO.,

36 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

## FIRST

Everybody wants to be first. That is, every-  
body who is anybody. You do, anyway. And  
we want you to get there, too. We want you  
to hold your head up and take a new interest  
in life. We want your chest to swell high with  
pride and your heart beat fast with pleasure.  
That's why we carry the