



Stephen Karnis Attempts to Kill His Brother Because of Difference Over Property.

POLICE SAVE HIM FROM MOB.

Infuriated Neighbors Set Upon the Offender and Would Have Had a Horrible Revenge.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 8 .- Stephen Karris is in jail here, accused by his brother Francis of having attempted to cause his death. The brothers had quarreled over property in Hungary. Francis says that while out walking Stephen dealt him a blow over the head from the rear with a heavy club and from the rear with a heavy club and threw him into the Delaware river. The cold plunge revived the unconscious victim and he hurried home, where the story was quickly spread. Stephen returned leisurely, and when question-ed said that Francis had secured work in a neighboring town. Then a dozen men pliched at Stephen and were threatening to end his life when he was rescued by the police. Francis is in the hospital in a serious condition.

and the second and th Social and Personal.

A PARACHARACIA

A pretty wedding of yesterday was that of Miss Lillie Tuckett and Mr. Seth Hurlburt, which took place last night at the home of the bride's moth-er, Mrs. Mary Tuckett, at 256 Second East street, Rev. Wm. Paden performed the ceremony, and a delightful recep-tion followed, attended by a large num-ber of guests. The bride and groom have many friends who will extend con-gratulations and good wishes.

Miss Violet Neill, who has been spending the summer in the east, has returned.

Miss Laura Bird and her guest, Miss Sayre of New Jersey, are spending a week at Brighton's.

James Salisbury and Mr. Wilson of New York, who has been a guest of the former for some time past, left today to re-enter Cornell.

Dean Eddle has returned from Brigh-

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lamb have re-turned from Colorado, where they have been visiting friends.

Judge and Mrs. John Judd. who have been visiting friends here, returned to their home in Nashville, Tenn., this week. . . .

Mrs. Fred Scarff leaves tomorrow for her home in Chicago.

Miss Florence Underwood, who has een visiting Miss Alice Foote, has gone to Detroit.



ture, written by M. B. Waite, assistant, in division of vegetable physiology and pathology. If its suggestions are vigorously adopted the fruit-growers of Utah need have little to fear from this dreaded and most contagious dis-

There is probably no disease of fruit trees so thoroughly destructive as pear blight, or fire blight, which attacks pears, apples and other pomaceous pears, apples and other pomaceous fruits. Some diseases may be more regular in their annual appearance, and more persistent in their attacks on the fruits mentioned, but when it does appear pear blight heads the list of disastrous maladies. Again, no dis-ease has so completely bafiled all at-tempts to find a satisfactory remedy, and, notwithstanding the great progress made within the last 10 years in the

made within the last 10 years in the treatment of plant diseases by spraying and otherwise, pear blight has until recently continued its depredations un-checked. It is now known, however, or, in other words, those that are mak-Ing rapid growth of new, soft tissues. Climatic conditions greatly influence the discase, warm and moist weather. with frequent showers, favoring it: dry cool, and sunny weather hindering it; and very dry weather soon checking it entirely.

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checked. It is now known, h wever, that the disease can be checked by sim-ply cutting out the affected parts. This was one of the first methods tried. In endeavoring to combat the disease. The remedy which is discussed in this paper is, in a general way, similar to the old. In the process now proposed, however, there are three vital improve-ments, namely, the thoroughness and completeness with which the work is carried out, the time when the cut-ting should be done, and a thorough knowledge of the disease so as to know how to cut. The method of holding the blight in entirely. The pear blight microbe is a very delicate organism and cannot with-stand drying for any length of time. In the blighted twigs exposed to or-dinary weather it dries out in a week or two and dies. It causes the greater part of the damage in the month of two following blossoning time, but twig blight may be prevalent at any time through the summer when new growth how to cut. The method of holding the blight in check, Prof. Waite says, was discover-ed through a careful scientific investi-gation of the life history of the mi-crobe which causes it. The investiga-tions were carried on in the field and laboratory, and extended over several years. In the short account which fol-lows no attempt will be made to enter into the details of the work, nor to in-troduce all the evidence to prove the various statements, but simply to give through the summer when new growth is coming out. In the nursery severe attacks often occur through the summer. In the majority of cases, how-ever, the disease stops by the close of the growing season. At that time the line of separation between the live and dead wood is quite marked, and prob-ably not one cae in several hundred word blends off into the healthy parts and the blight is still in active progress. various statements, but simply to give such points as will enable the reader to intelligently carry out the method In the old, dried bark, where the dis-ease has stopped, the microbes have

all died and disappeared.

It has been claimed that the blight

microbe lives over winter in the soil, and for a long time the writer supposed this to be the case; but after careful

this to be the case; but after careful investigation the idea was abandoned, for in no instance could it be found there. Unless the microbes keep on multiplying and extending in the tree, they soon die out. This is a very im-portant point, for it affords opportunity to strike the eneny at a disadvantage. In certain cases the blight keeps up a sort of slow buttle with the tree through the summer, so that at the close of the

the summer, so that at the close of the season, when the tree goes into a dor-mant condition, active blight is still at work in it. This is also true of late summer and autumn infections. In

these cases the blight usually continues through the winter. The germs keep

alive along the advancing margin of the blighted area, and, although their

development is very slow, it is continu-ous. Probably the individual microbes

live longer in winter. At any rate, the infected bark retains its moisture long-er, and generally the dead bark con-

tains living microbes during a much longer period than it does in summer. It has already been found that this microbe stands the cold well. Even

when grown in broth in a warm room they may be frozen or placed in a tem-perature of 0 F. and not suffer. When root pressure begins in early spring the trees are gorged with sap.

Under these favorable conditions the microbes which have hved over winer

start anew and extense into new bark. The new blight which has developed in

WHAT IS PEAR BLIGHT?

advocated

Pear blight may be defined as Pear blight may be defined as a contagious bacterial disease of the pear and allied fruit trees. It attacks and rapidly kills the blossoms, young fruits, and new twig growth, and runs down in the living bark to the larger limbs, and thence to the trunk. While the hadring themselves range kill the the bacteria themselves rarely kill the leaves, at most only occasionally at-tacking the stems and midribs of the youngest ones, all the foliage on the blighted branches must of course even-tually die. The leaves usually succumb in from one to two weeks after the branch on which they error is billed branch on which they grow is killed, but remain attached, and are the most striking and prominent feature of the

disease. The most important parts of the tree killed by the blight are the inner bark and cambium layer of the limbs and trunk. Of course, when the bark of a limb is killed, the whole limb soon dies, but where the limb is simply girdled by the disease, it may send out leaves again the next season and then die. All parts of the tree below the point reached by the blight are healthy, no more injury resulting to the unaffected parts of the tree than if the blighted parts had been killed by fire or girdparts had been killed by fire or gird-

ling. Bilight varies greatly in severity and in the manner in which it attacks the tree. Sometimes it attacks only the blossom clusters or perhaps only the blossom clusters or perhaps only the The Misses McDonald entertained at a delightful handkerchief shower party yesterday in honor of Miss Carrie Kcate, whose wedding takes place in the near future.



BREAKFAST.

LUNCHEON,

Curry of Crabs with Rice White Bread and Butter Fruit Cocoa

DINNER.

Coffee

SATURDAY.

LUNCHEON.

midsummer, the trees should all be again carefully inspected in the au-tumn, just before the leaves shed, so as to get every case that can be seen at

Tomato

Pepper Hash. Remove the seeds and core from twelve green peppers and two red ones, chop one good sized head of cabhage fine, also the peppers; add to these two scant cups of grated herseradish, two ounces of whole cloves, two ounces of white mustard seed, half an ounce of celery seed, and two quarts of cider vinegar. Sprinkle they chopped cabbage which sait, and let re-main for one hour. Then carefully squeeze out all the julce. After the peppers have been chopped cover them with sait and allow to stand one hour. Press out all water from them through a sleve or col-ander, using a spoon, as the liquid is very, hot. Mix all the ingredients together and cover with vinegar. Green Peppers and Shrimps. Green Peppers and Shrimps. Fried Perch Creamed Potatoes with Parsley, Coffee

Green Peppers and Shrimps. Wash, dry and carefully remove the seeds and core from six large green pep-pers and allow to soak in new water for three-quarters of an hour, "fream one ta-blespoonful of butter and mix it with a little black pepper, half a 'easpoonful of mixed mustard, a little ce'ery seed and one egg well beaten. When well mixed stir in a half cupfal of sifted bread-crumbs, and to this add one pint of shrimps. Fill each pepper shell with the mixture, sprinkle with sifted bread-crumbs and dot with little pieces of but-ter, place in a deep baking dish and bake in a quick oven for 15 minutes, serve as an entree or as a luncheon dish. Stuffed Peppers a la Dehmonica.

Stuffed Peppers a la Delmonica.

Cream of Corn Soup Broiled Black Bass Mashed Potatoes Green Corn on Cob Sliced Cumcumbers, French Dressing Green Apple Pie Cheese Water Crackers Coffee Stuffed Peppers a la Delmonica. Select five large sweet green pepprs, wash, dry and place them in deep hot fat and cook until tender. Remove from the fat and wipe off the skin with a cloth. Cut a plece from the top and re-move he seeds and core. Chop a third of a cup of onlons and fry in butter, ad-ding haif a can of chopped mushrooms. Season with good temato sauce which has been thickened with breaderumbs and haif a teaspoonful of sait. Fill the pep-pers with this mixture and place them in a deep baking dish. sprinkle each with breaderumbs and place little pleces of butter on each pepper, put in the oven and bake 10 minutes. Place on a chop platter and serve with Beehamel sauce poured round. EREARCAGO Chilled Pears Breakfast Food Plain Omelet, Tomato Sauce French Fried Potatoes Coffee Friel Soft Shell Crabs Raisin Bread and Butter Sliced Peaches English Breakfast Tea



GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN

Thank Pe-ru-na for Their

Suffering.

for me.

Recovery After Years of

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Green-

wood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District

Organizer of the Royal Templars of

Temperance, in a recent letter, says:

"I think that a woman naturally

shrinks from making her troubles

public, but restored health has meant

so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my

duty to tell what Peruna has done

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought

on hysteria and made me a physical

wreck. I tried doctors from the dif-

ferent schools of medicine, but with-

out any perceptible change in my

condition. In my despair I called on

an old nurse, who advised me to try

Peruna, and promised good results if

I would persist and take it regularly.

I thought this was the least I could

do and procured a bottle. I knew as

soon as I began taking it that it was

affecting me differently from any.

thing I had used before, and so I kept

on taking it. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used

fifteen bottles I considered myself

entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."-Miss Muriel



Catarrh.

Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to attack, the only difference being in the progress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor half-sick, nervous woman, suffering full statement of your case, and he will from the many almost unbearable symp-toms of pelvic catarrh? She does not vice gratis. consider herself ill enough to go to bed, Address Dr. Hartman, President of but she is far from being able to do her The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbu-work without the greatest exhaustion. Ohio.

Female Weakness is Pelvic This is a very common sight and in It is worse than foolish for so many women to suffer year after year with a

Always Half Sick are the Women disease that can be permanently cured. Peruna cures catarrh permanently. It cures old chronic cases as well as a slight

length of time that it should be taken to effect a cure. If you do not derive prompt and satis-

factory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a be pleased to give you his valuable ad-



Keate, whose the the near future.

Miss Edith Bently has for her guest Miss Virginia Hyde of Denver. a contraction of the second Amusements.

- APRICACIONA The advance sale for the engagement.

of the Royal Italian band opens at the Theater tomorrow morning.

Mr. George N. Loomis, business man-ager of "The Prince of Plisen," the new operas, which is to be seen at the Theater next week, is now in the city. Mr. Loomis is an old timer in Salt Lake, having been the advance man-ager and a chose personal triend of Em Lake, having been the advance man-ager and a close personal friend of Em-ma Abbott, when she died here in January, 1891. Mr. Loomis is a regular budget of old time interesting musical reminiscences. He is also widely known as a writer on musical topics, and he recalls with pleasure his fre-quent visits here in the old days when the names of William Castle, Zelda Se-guin, Campo' clio, Tagilapeitra and oth-er singers of those days were almost household words in this city. Mr. Loomis asys Mr. Castle is now teaching music in the Chicago conservatory, and music in the Chicago conservatory, and that he frequently meets him and talks over old times. Zelda Seguin is now Mrs. Wallace, and routing in Indiana-oplis. He says she is as beautiful as she was, and she, too, greatly en-talking over the old professional

New York, Sept. 7.-Mrs. Langtry opened her American engagement of "Mrs. Deering's Divorce." She was wel-comed by a large audience of friends. The star's role is that of a divorced woman who still loves the man from whom she is separated, and who is shocked into an agreement to marry another when she finds that her former husband has engaged himself to an errors. The heiress, a middle aged spinster, called on the divorced wife to make inquiries as to the character of the man and an amusing interview takes place, in which Mrs. Langtry sees that the couple still cara for each other, and she resolves to bring them the a reconciliation, which she succeeds in doing in the last act. In this act the seene represents a London tailor shop, as a mild disrobing scene, daintilly han-died by the star. Her performance is a mild disrobing man. Paul Arthur, who has not been seen in this country who has not been seen in this country bord.

KILLED WHILE LOGGING. Sad Death of J. B. Willoughby at Pine Creek, Idaho.

(Special to the "News.") Bolse, Ida., Sept. 7 .- Word was received from Cambridge, Washington county, today of the accidental death at Pine creek, near there, of J. Burle Willoughby, who was the son of Rev. James Willoughby. He was engaged with two companions in rolling logs down to Fuller Bros, sawmill, when he got in front of the rolling log in some manner, and in attempting to get out of its way slipped and fell. The log rolled completely over him, fracturing his skull, and causing instant death.

LIFE OF A PIONEER.

Autobiography of Capt. James S. Brown, 526 pages, bound in cloth. Price, \$2.00; for sale at Deseret News Book Store, Salt Lake City, Utah.

tends down only a few inches from the point of attack. The sudden col-lapse of the folliage on blighted branches and trunk; and again it extends town only a few inches from the point of attack. The sudden col-lapse of the foliage on blighted branchappendix of the forage of origined oranca-es has led many to believe that the direase progresses more rapidly than it really does. It rarely extends further than two or three inches from the point of attack in one day, but oc-casionally reaches as much as one foot foot

It is an easy matter to determine It is an easy matter to determine when the disease has expended itself on any limb or tree. When it is still pro-gressing, the discolored, blighted por-tion blends off gradually into the nor-mal bank,but when it has stopped there is a sharp line of demarcation between the diseased and healthy portions.

CAUSE OF THE DISEASE,

Pear blight is caused by a very mi-nute microbe of the class bacteria. This microbe was discovered by Prof. T. J. Burrill, in 1879, and is known to science as Bacillus amylovorous. The following are the principal proofs that it causes the disease: (1) The microbes are found in themanes any back of the science of the sc It causes the disease: (1) The microbes are found in immense numbers in freshly blighted twigs; (2) they can be taken from an affected tree and culti-vated in pure cultures, and in this way can be kept for months at a time; (3) by inoculating a healthy tree with these cultures the disease is produced; (4) in a tree so inoculated the microbes are again found in abundance.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE MICROBE.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE MICROBE. Blight first appears in spring on the blossoms. About the time the tree is going out of blossom certain flower clusters turn black and dry up as if killed by frost. This blighting of blos-soms, or blossom blight, as it is called, is one of the most serious features of pear blight. One of the most remarky able things about this disease is the rapidity with which it spreads through an orchard at blooming time. This peculiarity has thrown much light on the way the microbes travel about, which they do quite readily, notwith-standing the fact that they are sur-rounded and held together and to the tree by sticky and gummy substances. They are able to live and multiply in the nectar of the blossom, whence they are carried away by bees and other in-sects, which visit the blossoms in great numbers for the honey and pollen. If sects, which visit the blossoms in great numbers for the honey and pollen. If a few early blossoms are infected, the insects will scatter the disease from flower to flower and from tree to tree until it becomes an epidemic in the or-chard, and the dead and blackened branches are seen in every direction. We shall see later how the first blos-soms are infected. From the blossoms the disease may extend downward into

soms are infected. From the blossoms the disease may extend downward into the branches or run in from lateral fruit spurs so as to do a large amount of damage by girdling the limbs. Another way in which the blight gains entrance is through the tips of growing shoots. In the nursery, when trees are not flowering, this is the us-ual mode of infection. This is often called twig blight, a good term to dis-tinguish it from blossom blight, provided it is understood that they are simply different modes of attack of the same disease. same disease.

CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE DIS-EASE.

The severity of the attacks, that is, the distance the blight extends down the branches, depends on a number of different conditions, some of which are under the control of the grower. It is well known, however, that the pear and quince are usually attacked often-er than the apple. Some varieties of pears, fike Duchess and Keiffer, resist the disease much better than others, such as Bartlett and Ciapps Favorite.

moist and fresh appearance of the the blighted bark, as contrasted with the old, dead, and dry bark of the previous summer. The warm and moist weather which usually brings out the blossoms is particularly favorable to

weather which usually brings out the biossoms is particularly favorable to the development of the disease. At this time it spreads rapidly, and the gum is exuded copiously from various points in the bark and runs down the tree in a long line. Bees, wasps, and fies are attracted to this gum and un-doubtedly carry the microbes to the blossoms. From these first flowers it is carried to others, and so on till the blossoms are all killed or until the close of the blossoming period. Even after the blooming period it is almost certain that insects accidentally carry the blight to the young tips and so are instrumental in causing twig blight also. The key to the whole situation is found in these cases of active blight (comparatively few) which hold over winter. If they can be found and des-troyed, the pear blight question will be solved, for the reason that without the microbes there can be no blight, no matter how favorable the conditions may be for it; to use a common ex-pression there will be none left for seed. TREATMENT OF PEAR BLIGHT.

TREATMENT OF PEAR BLIGHT.

The treatment for pear blight may be The treatment for pear bight may be clased under two general heads: (1) Methods which aim to put the tree in a condition to resist blight or to ren-der it less liable to the disease; and (2) methods for exterminating the microbe itself, which is of first importance, for, if corride out fully, there can be no if carried out fully, there can be no blight. The methods under the first head must unfortunately be directed more or less to checking the growth of the trees, through the withholding of

moisture, fertilizers, and cultivation, and therefore are undesirable except and therefore are undesirable except in cases where it is thought that the blight will eventually get beyond con-trol in the orchard. Check the tree by withholding tillage, so that it makes a short growth and bears small fruit, and it will be in a better condition to withstand blight than it would were it cultivited. cultivated.

EXTERMINATION OF THE BLIGHT MICROBE.

We now come to the only really sat. isfactory method of controlling pear blight—that is, exterminating the mi-crobe which causes it, by cutting out and burning every particle of blight when the trees are dormant. Not a sin-gle case of active blight should be al-lowed to survive the winter in the or-chard or within a half mile or so from it. Every tree of the pome family, in-cluding the apple, pear, quince, Siberi-ap crab apple, wild crab apple, the mountain ash, service berry, and all the species of Crataegus, or hawthorns, should be examined for this purpose, the blight being the same in all. The orchardist should not stop short of ab-solute destruction of every case, for a few overlooked may go a long way to-ward undoing all bis work. Cutting out the blight may be done at any time in the winter or spring up to the period when growth begins. The best time, however, is undoubtedly in the fall, when the foliage is still on the trees and the contrast between that on the blighted and that on the healthy limbs is so great that it is an easy matter to fund all the blight. It is important to cut out blight whenever it is found, even in the growing season. At that time of year, however, it cannot be We now come to the only really sat even in the growing season. At that time of year, however, it cannot be hoped to make much headway against the disease as new cases constantly occur which are not sufficiently devel-

oped to be seen when the cutting is done. In orchards where there are only a few trees, and the owner has sufficient time to go over them daily, he will be able to save some which would other-wise be lost. However, when the trees stop forming new wood, the campaign bight are those which are healthy, vigcrous, well cultivated, and well fed,

tumn, just before the leaves shed, so as to get every case that can be seen at that time. After this a careful watch should be kept on the trees, and at least one more careful inspection given in spring before the blossoms open. It would doubteless be well to look the trees over several times during the winter to be certain that the blight is completely exterminated. In order to do the inspecting theroughly it is nec-essary to go from tree to tree down the row, or in case of large trees to walk up one side of the row and down the other, as in simply walking through the orchard it is impossible to be certhe orchard it is impossible to be cer tain that every case of blight has been cut out.

The above line of treatment will be even more efficacious in keeping unaf-fected orchards free from the blight. A careful inspection of all pomaceous trees should be made two or three times during the summer and a sharp lookout kept for the first appearance of the blight. It usually takes two or three years for the disease in an or-chard to develop into a serious epidem-ic, but the early removal of the first cases will prevent this and save a great deal of labor later and many valuable trees. The above line of treatment will be

In doing this work it must be remem bered that success can be attained only by the most careful and rigid attention to details. Watch and study the trees and there is no question that the time thus spent will be amply repaid.

HER TIN WEDDING GIFT.

"Catch me wasting my gray matter thinking up wedding presents for anybody after this," said a K-street wo-"I shall stick to bonbon spoons man. and cut-glass olive dishes from now on. An old schoolmate of mine was married out in Omah last month, and I made up my mind I'd send her something out of the ordinary, so I went down to the jewelers and spent just \$30 in a metal dish-tray, or whatever you call it. It was exquisite in design, and it was made of tin, which the jeweler tells me is the very latest whim of fashion. sent it out to Omaha, and last week asked a girl who went out to be brides maid how the bride liked it. The girl is one of those dear, kind-hearted hu-man phonographs, who repeat to you all that people say about you. She didn't want to tell—they never do when

"That tin dish?' said the girl. 'Well, "That tin dish?' said the girl. 'Well, I thought it was awfully pretty, even if it was only tin. What made you tell her it was tin, anyway? Why, she'd have thought it was sliver if you hadn't." hadn't.

"'Well,' said the human phonograph she said she really did expect some thing nice from you, after that solid card tray she sent you, and she said that she didn't expect tin till her tin

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A NOSY INVITING FRESHNESS

These it took from the sunshine and soil of the celebrated district where grown. Has never been spoiled by handling.

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in the head quickly. It is absorbed. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell, Full size, 50c., at Druggists or by mall; Trial Size 10c. by mail. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York.

A GREAT LABOR STRIKE. 137

Millions of Workers Out

One of the greatest labor strikes you can possibly imagine is that which takes place in your body when you eat im-proper food. Your body is a workshop and in it are millions and millions of workers-tissue builders. In the stomact alone there are more than five million of these workers, whose business it is to de vise the means to build the body. If the food you eat is of a poor quality these five million tollers-these five millions of little microscopic pepsin makers-strike and millions and millions of other tissue builders in other parts of the body also strike through sympathy. They may strike for but a short time, but it is long enough to throw a lot of the delicate and intricate machinery in that wonderful workshop of yours out of repair and cause all manner of trouble.

The way to avoid labor strikes in the body is to supply that vast horde of artisans which build it with proper food material, and for this purpose there is nothing so good as Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit, the only naturally porous food made from wheat. It is light, crisp, wholesome, and can be digested with ease. Shredded Wheat makes rich, red bloodblood that makes strong men, women, and

"I have used Shredded Wheat Biscults in hospital practice and find the results highly satisfactory. They are especially beneficial in cases of indigestion, complicated with constipa-tion."-Albert A. Taft. M. D., Carney Hospital, Boston, Mass. "As a digestive, and in cases of chronic con-stipation and dyspepsia, Shredded Wheat acts as one of the very hest remedies I have ever prescribed."-B. F. Anderson, M. D. Colorado Springs, Col.

Send to the Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., for the "Vital Question" cook book; illustrated in colors; sent free.

Schramm's

WHERE THE CARS STOP.

SCHOOL SUIT SALE!

Is your boy prepared with a suit that will wear and give satisfaction? If not bring him in. We can fit him out with, a suit new and up-to-date in style and strictly reliable in material and make. Note some of our special offers:

Boys' suits, regular \$1.50 School Suit, sale price	
Boys' suits, regular \$2.00 School Suit, sale price	¢1 65
Boys' suits, regular \$2.50 School Suit, sale price	\$2 10
Boys' suits, regular \$3.00 School Suit, sale price	\$2 45
Boys' suits, regular \$3.50 School Suit, sale price	\$2 05
Boys' suits, regular \$4.00 School Suit, sale price	
The purchase of such suits will be to parents.	a great money saver

