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WHICH IS THE SABBATH?

A subscriber writing from Colorado, asks: "When and how Sunday was set apart as a day of worship?" Also "which is the true day of worship, which is the Sabbath?" If our correspondent has been for any length of time a reader of the "News" as well as a subscriber, he ought not to lack the information which he seeks. We have explained this matter many times.

It is evident from the New Testament, that the first day of the week was set apart in the early Christian Church as a day of worship. On that day Christ arose from the dead. (Mark xvi. 1; Luke xxiv. 1). We read in Acts xiii. 14, that "On the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them." etc. (See also 1 Cor. xvi. 2). This day was known in the Primitive Church as the "Lord's day." (See Rev. i. 10). That this day of worship and of the Sabbath as a day of worship, is generally conceded by persons of different beliefs who have carefully investigated the subject.

"The true day of worship" for the Latter-day Saints is that which has been designated by revelation to the Church. "The Lord says: 'Thou shalt go to the house of prayer and offer up thy sacraments upon my holy day; for, verily, this is a day appointed unto you to rest from your labors, and to pay thy devotions unto the Most High. Nevertheless, thy vows shall be offered up in righteousness on all days and all times; but remember that on this, the Lord's day, thou shalt offer thy oblations and thy sacraments unto the Most High, confessing thy sins unto thy brethren and before the Lord.' (Doc. & Cov., Sec. 59, 60-62). This day is called 'the Sabbath day,' and the inhabitants of Zion are commanded to 'keep it holy.' (See 63, verse 29). The true doctrine is that one day out of seven is to be consecrated to the worship and service of the Lord. That there may be uniformity in this, the Lord has specified which day it shall be. It is called the 'Lord's day,' or 'the Sabbath day,' and is kept on the day that is secularly called Sunday.

The controversy which is waged by many people who think the same day should be observed as that mentioned in the Mosaic law, is not profitable to the Latter-day Saints, because the question has been definitely settled by revelation and commandment of the Lord Himself. As Christ declared when on earth: 'He is Lord of the Sabbath day.' What He wills and requires is law to His people. That is the end of controversy. Sunday is the Sabbath day to the Latter-day Saints.

NECESSARY EDUCATION.

The New York Journal commends the work performed by the colored benefactor of his race, Hon. Booker Washington, and commends his theory in regard to negro education. It says:

"Too many people who tried to educate the negro in the years after emancipation thought it meant merely book learning. The result was the creation of a class of idle, vicious young negroes, too vain for the humble tasks that had contented their parents and not fitted for anything better."

"Mr. Washington has built on the theory that the first thing to teach an ambitious youth of his race is how to make an honest living. When the dignity of industry is understood all the refinements of education may follow."

The effects of mere "book learning" without true practical education, are to be seen not only among the colored race but also among the white race. Industrial training is as necessary in the education of one race as of the other. Manual teaching is not given that prominent place in our school system which it deserves, and which it will have to occupy to meet the demands of modern times. Every youth ought to be taught some trade, that he may learn how to earn his living. No matter how rich his parents may be, there may come a time when it will be not only an accomplishment but a necessity. It can do him no harm. Every girl ought to be taught the duties of housekeeping and the art of plain sewing. President Brigham Young used to dilate on this subject with great force, and he provided the students of some of our schools with the means of doing so. It is considered so important, however, that one of the leading papers of the city has dispatched a special correspondent to go with the vessel and describe the voyage. This gentleman goes as one of the crew. He will keep track of the cargo and be on the look out for any commercial possibilities that may present itself at the points touched.

ety and the true progress of humanity depend upon the drawing out of all the higher powers with which mankind is endowed. None of them should be neglected. The spiritual nature seems to be entirely ignored in the common school system of this great country. That perhaps is due to the repugnance against sectarian teaching in the schools. The peculiar tenets of any religious organization ought not to be introduced into schools, attended by the children of people belonging to different sects or avowed to any form of religious worship. But there are general principles that might be presented in such a way that the rights of people of all creeds could be respected and none be infringed. Faith in a Supreme Being, to whom all creatures are indebted for life and light, and duty to him as the God of the universe, might be embodied in ordinary school tuition, without entering upon such ideas and teachings as would be objectionable to the devotees of any sect, or party, or society.

Certain it is, that without some moral guide, some incentive to correct action, some restraint upon the lower instincts and propensities of fallen human nature, the world will not grow very much better. "Book learning," industrial teaching, manual training are insufficient to reach the high standard of complete education. And it will be found that lessons in morality, apart from that influence which comes from a belief in God and obedience to his commands, will fall short of the supreme mark and the great end that is desirable to attain.

TRAIN READY TO START.

The presidential train now being all ready for its historical trip across the continent, the people in the states it will traverse, will be busy preparing for the proper reception of the distinguished travelers. It need not be said, that wherever the train stops, large crowds will turn out, and the welcome will be most enthusiastic.

There are many things eastern travelers necessarily must learn on a western trip. One of these is the vastness of this section of country, about which it is hard to realize that it alone has an area, and a population, and resources of a large empire, with room for many millions more. An idea of this is best formed on a train that speeds on, night and day, through vast stretches of country, only at long intervals touching at populous cities, thriving agricultural settlements, prosperous towns and villages.

It is only by intelligent, personal observation that a correct idea can be formed of the wonders wrought by civilization in this western country. What the country was at the time the first pioneers drove their stakes here, is still in evidence wherever the soil has been left to itself. What it can be made by irrigation, thrift and industry is nowhere better illustrated than in Utah's now beautiful valleys. It is a common observation by tourists that one must travel through Utah in order to realize how completely human industry, with the blessings of Providence, can change even a desolate country into a garden of Eden.

The question of redeeming the "arid West" is before the nation. It will not wait. We hope the presidential party will learn much about the practical importance of this subject, on this trip to the West.

CHICAGO TO HAMBURG.

The dispatch of a steamship from Chicago to Hamburg, is looked upon as one of the most important and bold enterprises ever undertaken by the financial world of that city. Before this, small sailing vessels loaded with grain and lumber have plied between lake ports and Europe, returning home with an assortment of merchandise, but not until now has an endeavor been made to establish a regular steamship line between Chicago and European ports. This is an experiment, which, if successful, is likely to mark an epoch in ocean traffic.

The vessel was to leave Chicago on the 24th of this month. Her name is the Northwestern, and she is owned by the Northwestern Steamship Company. The voyage is to be made from Chicago to Detroit and the St. Mary's river. As far as Buffalo the Northwestern will carry grain in addition to some agricultural implements. This will be loaded at Buffalo and the vessel will then be ready for the journey through the Welland canal and will have much more than paid her expenses as far as Buffalo. The Welland will be entered at Port Colborne and left at Port Dalhousie without any necessity for lightering of cargo.

She will then proceed across Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence river and the Canadian canals. These Canadian canals are the Galop, Cornwall, Soulanges and Lachine. Besides, two rapids will be run, and this will all be done without lightering. The vessel will then proceed to Montreal and take on the remainder of her cargo there. She may call there, or wait until she reaches Sidney on Cape Breton and take coal there.

Besides being the first steamship to enter the European ports direct from the great lake port, the Northwestern also has the distinction, it is claimed, of being the first American steamer in European ports flying the American flag and owned entirely by Americans. That fact alone is worth recording. Undoubtedly, a large amount of the food-stuff consumed in Europe is raised in the country tributary to Chicago, and direct communication by water between that port and Europe will mean much both to the city and the adjacent country. Still, the transportation through the canals and the necessity of reloading at some points are against the experiment.

THE CUBAN DELEGATES.

The Cuban commissioners have finished their business in this country, and return practically without having accomplished anything, except formed acquaintances that may be of future benefit.

They were appointed by the Cuban constitutional convention to confer with President McKinley about the provisions of the Platt amendment. That amendment demands the right of this country to interfere for the preservation of order in the island; it also demands the cession of naval stations and places certain restrictions upon the right of the Cubans to make treaties. The Cubans objected to some of these demands and sent a delegation to see our government about the matter.

The result of this conference seems to be that the Cubans must not expect any modification in that amendment. And if this is the case, the Cubans can do nothing better than accept the conditions there laid down. The Cubans can hardly expect this country to renounce its right to make suggestions as to the conditions under which an independent Cuban government can be established. And as long as such conditions only aim at the safeguarding of common and mutual interests, there should be no serious ground for objection. Cuba has for a long time been torn by internal strife. Its commerce has suffered, and life and property become insecure. Under a bad government, its cities were the breeding ground of disease, and by all these means the interests of the United States suffered severely. The war was waged for the purpose of remedying these conditions. It follows that any final arrangement of Cuban affairs must necessarily provide against a recurrence of a similar state of affairs. The Cubans can hardly fail to see that this is as necessary as it is just, notwithstanding all objections that can be raised on sentimental grounds. Cuban freedom cannot be better secured than under the protection of the American flag.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SALOONS.

Friends of temperance in Indiana are congratulating themselves on account of a decision by the Supreme court, according to which saloon keepers are held responsible to victims of the liquor traffic. The case decided was, according to a special to the Record-Herald, in substance, as follows:

About two years ago George Homire of Lebanon came home intoxicated and picked a quarrel with a boarder. The latter was killed, and Homire was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

It was alleged that the convict, when sober, was a kind husband and of fairly equal temperance; also that on the evening of the murder he had been drinking at the saloon of John A. Halfman. On these grounds the wife sued the saloon-keeper for \$20,000 damages. The lower court sustained the demurrer of the defendant, but the Supreme court declared this to be an error, reversed the case and remanded it to be tried on its merits.

The court holds that the homicide committed by Homire was a crime punishable by imprisonment, and that his arrest, conviction and punishment were results naturally to be expected to follow its commission, and that a showing by the plaintiff that the sale of the liquor to him while intoxicated caused the crime sufficiently establishes the fact that it caused the imprisonment, and Mrs. Homire's consequent loss of support. In other words, if the crime is shown to be the result of intoxication, and intoxication the result of the sale of the liquor by Halfman, the saloon-keeper cannot plead that the sale does not cause the loss of support, for this is the result of the crime just as the crime is the result of being intoxicated.

Further construing the statute, the court holds that it is necessary only that two facts should concur, outside of the sale of the liquor by the defendant, to constitute a cause for action. The first of these is the intoxication, caused in whole or in part by the sale of the liquor, and the second is the loss of support in consequence of such intoxication. And this is true, says the court, whether this loss of support is a direct or a remote result of the intoxication.

The decision is regarded as one of the greatest importance, and as far-reaching in its consequences. It fixes upon the seller of intoxicants the responsibility for even indirect consequences of that traffic, and justly so. It is well known that liquor, in some cases, is very dangerous, because it renders the victims of it irresponsible for their acts, to some extent. Why should not the seller of it be compelled to handle it with care and discretion? It is a crime to sell intoxicants to Indians. Why should it not be criminal to sell it to persons who may be as dangerous as intoxicated Indians?

EMIGRATION OF NEGROES.

Bishop H. M. Turner is of the opinion that the best solution of the so-called race question in this country is the establishment of a direct steamship line between some American port and Africa. In a letter to the Boston Transcript, he defines his position. He says the Supreme court has declared that the negroes have no civil rights, and that more laws have been enacted by different legislatures against that race, than against any other race, by any other people on earth. There is, he continues, no future, no hope, for the negro in this country. "The brightest star that could rise in the black man's firmament would be for a line of steamers to be placed on the ocean to ply between the United States and Africa. Such a line of steamers would solve the negro problem, for millions would leave the country and pay as much for transportation as the paupers of Europe pay to come to this country. A line of steamers from here to Africa is what at least between three and four millions of colored people are longing for. And we believe that God will send them soon."

That is a proposition which has often been talked about, but there are many obstacles to its realization. Perhaps these might be overcome, but then the question would still remain whether a steady stream of emigration to Africa

would diminish the colored population here. Would not the annual birth-rate more than supply the number any ordinary steamship line could convey to foreign shores? No doubt, such emigration would be a good thing. The colored people here would feel more hopeful, were the gates of a city of refuge opened to them against the oppression they suffer in some parts of the country. But as for those remaining here, and they would number millions, the problem would remain the same. It is even a question whether it would not become still more complicated. The race would lose a large percentage of its best individuals, and the elevation of the remainder to the desirable moral and social level would be retarded.

Still, if, as Bishop Turner thinks, there is a quite general desire among the negroes of this country to emigrate somewhere, they ought to be given an opportunity to do so. If it is true, that is a paying proposition to establish a line of steamers for that trade. But where is the country to which they could go? Where is the city of refuge that would welcome millions of human beings, dissatisfied with the conditions in their own country? Were that question settled, the negroes themselves might establish a line of steamers to carry off those who may be longing for freedom in a new home. They need not wait for government aid in such an enterprise, nor for the investment of any capital, but their own. They are numerous enough and wealthy enough to build a few ships.

Aguiñaldo's ambition is no longer for Filipino independence. Its object now is personal freedom.

Mrs. Richard Carter of Cincinnati is no politician or she would have been "white-washed" her husband instead of calumniating him when she found him in a saloon.

When a man or a corporation declares that he is determined to die in the last ditch, it is usually the preliminary to an accommodation or a compromise.

The Cuban commissioners profess to have had all their doubts removed by their visit to Washington. Yet it is plain that they still show signs of mental reservation.

Many people look upon a saloon keeper as a whitened sepulcher, but it remained for an outraged and enraged Cincinnati wife to make one visibly so to the whole world by giving him a coat of calcimine.

In view of the verdict of the jury in the case of Callahan, alleged to have been implicated in the kidnapping of young Cudahy, Pat Crowe may now return to Omaha in perfect safety, or if he has political aspirations he may hope to realize them.

The Chinese troops do not make as good a showing against the allied arms, when there comes a conflict, as the Filipinos have made against the American soldiers. As soldiers the hundreds of millions of Chinese seem to be fit for nothing but food for powder.

If the navy department, which is now experimenting with Utah coal, should determine to adopt it, it would mean much for our State. When the railroad to Los Angeles is finished and the coal fields in Iron county are tapped, the coal there should find a great market on the coast and will probably give the government just what it wants; it certainly will if its quality and quantity are equal to reports of them.

The New York Journal says that Mr. Poutney Bigelow tells the Londoners that in America "corruption stalks through the government," and that the rule of Emperor William is preferable to "the vicious tyranny of railway, oil and steel kings" in this country. Dear Mr. Bigelow always has had the greatest admiration for Emperor William and has ever been his apologist. If he is somewhat caustic in his admiration of the Kaiser it is easily and readily explained by the fact that he went to the same school that Emperor William went to and at the same time. This world-important fact does not stand forth in such prominence in William's mind as it does in Poutney's.

It is noted in England that the inhabitants of the purely agricultural villages are forsaking them and flocking to the towns and larger cities. The British protectionists claim that this is the result of bad agricultural conditions and that the remedy is in greater protection. Whatever the remedy the cause assigned is wrong, for in protectionist America and agrarian Germany there is the same flocking of the rural populations to the towns and cities. Thus far the best explanation of this movement is found in man's social nature and the charms and pleasures of city life, charms and pleasures that outbalance the distress and discomforts of that life. Abundance in loneliness is held to be less preferable than society and excitement with far fewer creature comforts.

OUR ARMY.

Kansas City Star.

The decision not to recruit the regular army to its full strength shows that the government is convinced that the fighting in the Philippines is practically at an end. The army reorganization bill provided a minimum force of 35,000 men, which could be increased by 40,000 at the discretion of the President, to a war footing of nearly 100,000. The large force given the chief executive was one of the grounds on which the measure was criticized. This discretionary provision has now proved useful in preventing needless expenditure for the support of the army at its maximum.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The army of 76,000 men which is now decided upon will be nearly three times as large as the old American establishment, but it is very small when judged by any other comparison. On the ratio that prevails in France we should have a permanent peace force of about 1,000,000 men. It by no means follows, however, that we shall have to keep up a permanent establishment of the size that is now ordered. If there is a general acquiescence in American rule in the Philippines, and a loyal acceptance of the new government, a trustworthy local militia may be substituted for a

considerable part of the regular army now stationed in the islands.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A report was sent out from Washington the other day that the promulgation of Aguiñaldo's address to the Philippine insurgents, announcing his acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States and vowing loyalty to its "glorious sovereign banner," would render unnecessary the maintenance of so large an army as authorized by Congress, and that orders had already been sent to Manila to reduce the number of troops and dismiss the Filipino contingent. Almost immediately following this dispatch came the renewal recommendation by Gen. Miles that the army be limited to 76,000, instead of recruited to 100,000. Experience has shown that whatever the general in titular command of the army recommends is certain to be rejected at the war department.

Worcester Gazette.

An important feature of the war department's plans regarding the army is the enlistment of native troops in the Philippines. The act of Congress provides that as many as 12,000 may be enlisted, and the department proposed to enlist the full number. Such a force, under American officers would, it is believed, be a most valuable adjunct to the army, and would constitute a police force that could eventually be expanded and take the place of a large portion of the American forces. Great pains will be taken in enlisting natives, for it is desirable to have a force of the best quality obtainable, strong, well set up and reliable.

AS CANADA SEES AGUIÑALDO.

Toronto Telegram.

Victory being out of the question, Aguiñaldo was forced to choose death or surrender. To die would have been glorious, but uncomfortable, and to tamely surrender would have been destructive to the high character for dauntless patriotism which Aguiñaldo has been building up for himself. Aguiñaldo's best way out of the blind alley in which he found himself was to be captured. The last tableau in his career was stage-managed with marvelous skill. The circumstantial evidence in the case indicates that Aguiñaldo's alleged betrayer was in reality Aguiñaldo's agent. The whole transaction with General Funston seems to have been dictated by Aguiñaldo's desire to find an easy way out of all his difficulties.

Ottawa Events.

He was not taken by force of arms, or in any manner which reflects credit on the American army, but by a trick, the only means by which the Americans ever win anything. We, who live beside them, and have had many dealings with them, know how miserably unscrupulous they are. By the use of false maps, mere forgeries, they did us out of the State of Maine, which rightly belongs to us; and it ought not to surprise any of us to learn that it was by a forgery they took Aguiñaldo. . . . Funston showed bravery, it is true, but it was the kind of bravery that the burglar shows who breaks into your house at night, the same bravery that the common forger displays when he presents his spurious bill or false check for payment and trusts to luck to carry him through. There is nothing brave or noble or inspiring in the act of this new-made American general. . . . There is more of the only serpent than of the true bravery of the soldier about such an act. Could you, for instance, imagine Lord Kitchener or Lord Roberts catching De Wet by such a trick? Funston deserves credit for being a clever spy, but it is an insult to all true heroes to make one of him.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of Harper's Magazine has for frontispiece a very fine portrait of the late Queen Victoria. It is one of the illustrations of the opening article, "My Portraits," by Benjamin Constant. The number is well filled with reading, comprising both facts and fiction, and the pages are beautifully illustrated. Among the contributors are Aubrey Langton, Gilbert Parker, Mary E. Wilkins, Katharine D. Forest, Marion Alexander Haskell, Marion Wilcox, and many others. They contribute good stories and beautiful poems, as well as thoughtful discussions of the serious questions of the day. It is a fine number in every respect.—Harper & Brother, New York.

There are many things of great interest in the May number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. First of all there is the romantic story of the courtship and marriage of the young Queen of Holland, told by a correspondent who went to The Hague for the purpose. It is beautifully illustrated with drawings made on the spot by E. F. Underwood. "The Trust Builders" is the name of an article based upon the personnel of the management of the numerous competing commercial enterprises. There are thirty men of business whose salaries aggregate \$1,000,000 a year, and who more than earn their money. The process which has culminated in bringing Chicago into direct competition with the Atlantic ports is described in an article which is well worth reading. The May installation of the "Road to Frontenac" is an exciting one. "When Love Was Ardent" is a capital story of Jacobite days, by William MacLeod Raine, and we wish to call especial attention to "How the Tobacco Trust Was Bled," a business story by S. R. Nelson, that gives a very illuminating idea of modern business methods. "Red and White," by W. R. Lighton, is a humorous story of a frontier adventure, and "The Invisible House," by Mrs. Ella W. Beattie, is a pretty tale of sentiment.—Fifth Avenue, New York.

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