

THE REGISTER.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF COUNTY

W. G. ALLISON, Editor.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

In addition to being troubled about the canal ring the people of New York are also exercised over the common school question.

KANSAS is to have a competing line of railroad to Pueblo, Colorado. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe will be completed to that point in July.

AND now New York claims that the first blood of the Revolution was shed in that city in the battle of Gold Hill in 1770.

CAPT. EADS arrived at New Orleans on the 11th inst., and will at once enter upon the preliminaries of his great Jetty work.

SINCE the Patten-Swing theological difficulties in Chicago they have two classes of Presbyterians, one of them being known as the "Particular" Presbyterians.

Speaking of the financial question G. V. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, says: "Patient industry can alone satisfy the penalty past excesses are now exacting from our people."

GOV. TILDEN of New York continues his labor in "cleaning out sites of corruption," and although some Democrats are beginning to charge him with being a Republican, he is looming up as the prospective Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

THE Kansas City Times of last Sunday contained an announcement of a change in the proprietorship of the paper, Col. Green retiring. It is now owned by Morrison Munford and James Munford, and will continue in the future, as in the past, under the direct management of these gentlemen.

ICE in the Atlantic continues to give great annoyance to steamers and other vessels. On account of the unusually cold weather last winter vast quantities of ice were formed which is carried south as the warm weather commences, and on this account transatlantic navigation will be attended with great danger for some time yet.

In Bridgeport, Connecticut, they evidently don't consider a clergyman of much consequence. Two young men in that city were recently convicted of the crime of robbing one of these gentlemen on a bridge at night and throwing his body into the water to perish and were respectively sentenced to seven months imprisonment in jail.

A NOVEL, if not just, interpretation of bribery has been given by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. The promise by a candidate to the voters to perform the duties of the office to which he aspires for less than the salary fixed by law is defined by the Court to be one form of bribery, and it rules that votes obtained in this way must be rejected.

THE National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Chicago on the 12th inst., Gen. Charles Devore, of Massachusetts, Commander-in-Chief delivered an address on the character and principles of the Order. The reports show material gains in membership since the last encampment. Representatives from all the Grand Armies that make the forces of the Union were in attendance.

THE steamship Schiller, which sailed from New York on the 28th of April, was wrecked off Scilly Islet on the night of the 7th inst., a heavy fog prevailing at the time. Out of some two hundred people on board only fifteen were saved. The Schiller was considered one of the best ships in the Eagle Line of transatlantic steamers, and was under the command of Capt Thomas, an able commander and an old and experienced seaman.

GEN. POPE don't understand how it is possible for some of the counties in Kansas to have as many destitute within their borders requiring government relief as has been reported, and he has appointed Captain Elderkin to look into the matter. Those who have applied for government rations, and made affidavits that they had no available property, etc., may expect to be called upon by Mr. Elderkin at any time.

THE St. Louis Democrat and Globe have been consolidated, both these papers now being owned and controlled by Messrs. McKee and Houser. This is good news to the Republicans of that city and of the State, as the division in the party there has always been unfortunate for them; but with these two papers united harmony should be restored in the party and it will become strong and aggressive. We believe the united papers will be made the leading Republican journal of the West.

Quite a number of illicit distilleries have recently been seized in St. Louis and Chicago, and it is said further startling disclosures of gigantic fraudulent distilling operations are soon to be made public. Secretary Bristow has for some time past had agents secretly at work trying to find out how it is possible for high-wines to be sold in the open market for less than the cost of production, including the Government tax, and it is the discovery they have made which is said to be "startling."

Latest suits against newspaper publishers and editors have been fashionable for years, and with the exception of the late verdict against Storey of the Chicago Times, have been very unsatisfactory to the plaintiffs. A man in Cincinnati has recently hit upon a plan which will doubtless prove more satisfactory. He has learned the party who furnished the information and brought suit against him. We heartily endorse this new move as it will make parties more careful about the reports they furnish newspapers if it becomes fashionable to hold them instead of the paper responsible for the truthfulness of the report. People outside of the newspaper business have no idea how often editors are called upon by persons who inform them that they owe a duty to the public in exposing such and such a one, but at the same time request that their names are not mentioned in the matter. The Wichita Beacon speaks on this matter as follows: Hereafter we shall make it a standing rule, when anyone sends a communication in which he touches upon the conduct or improprieties of others, that he shall attach his name in full to the document. The world has for six thousand years, more or less, been sailing under false colors, and it is the work of the nineteenth century to bring everything down to a true standard. So hereafter, when you wish to punch up John, or Jake, or Kate, or any of the family, just put your whole name to the communication and face the music. Your name has as good a right to bear the burden of your own production as ours; and if you have not the courage to back up your own facts or fancies, don't ask us to do it.

A SAD AFFAIR. We mentioned last week the death of Mr. Coulter, a printer in Leavenworth, from an overdose of laudanum taken, it was supposed, for the purpose of ending life, stating that Col. Anthony of the Leavenworth Times accused the Typographical Union of that city of being responsible for his death, and severely criticized and denounced their actions generally. Mr. Wm. W. Embry editor of the daily Appeal defended the actions of the Union, pronounced the statements of Col. Anthony as untrue, using very personal and abusive language. He also charged that the Colonel was guilty of fraudulent and corrupt practices in the discharge of his duties as postmaster of that city. In addition to the cause above referred to it is stated that Col. Anthony and Mr. Embry entertained a hatred for each other on account of former quarrels.

On last Saturday evening it is reported that these gentlemen had a personal altercation, at which time the Appeal says that its editor, Mr. Embry, kicked Col. Anthony, and on Monday evening at the Opera House the affair culminated by Embry shooting Anthony. From accounts given of the affair in the Times and Commercial we think the shooting was highly criminal, as it could hardly have been in self-defense—which is the only thing that will justify a man in taking the life of a fellow man. So far as the newspaper quarrel is concerned the Appeal was more abusive than the Times, calling Col. Anthony "an assassin, seducer, thief, liar, and the vilest coward ever allowed to live in a respectable community." What may be brought to light at the trial to mitigate the crime, we know not, but from the facts as we understand them the assault was unexcused, wilful and malicious.

Up till the time of going to press, Friday afternoon the latest reports were that Col. Anthony was still alive, but a council of leading physicians gave no hope that he would recover, and it was generally supposed that death must soon ensue from his wound.

The following is an account of the shooting as published in the Times of the 11th inst: Last night, about ten o'clock, Col. D. R. Anthony, editor of this paper was shot at the Opera House by Wm. W. Embry, the editor of the Appeal. It was between the third and fourth acts of the play of Leah, and Col. Anthony was coming down the steps leading from the parquette, when at the turn in the flight of stairs, he was met by Embry who stopped him, and said, "You go on down stairs." The Colonel replied, saying, "Go on; I will have no controversy with you." "See you will," said Embry shaking his fist in Anthony's face several times. Anthony then, to get rid of him pushed Embry from him, and the latter drew a pistol and fired one shot, and then retreating to the foot of the stairs, from which place he fired two more. The first shot was the only one that took effect, it striking the Colonel in the right breast, just below the collar bone, severing a leading artery and causing violent internal hemorrhage. By a great effort the wounded man walked to the head of the stairs, where he sat down on a chair and immediately grew faint, his head falling upon his breast and his eyes closing. So quickly was the shooting done that few in the house, and even those in the vicinity of Embry, had any idea of what was going on, and it was not until Marshal Hook stepped forward, assisted by officer Dent and William Shellcross, and wrenched the still smoking pistol from the hands of the murderer, as he was cocking it for the fourth time, that it became known that something terrible had happened. Embry was immediately taken to the station house and locked up.

Mr. Embry claims that the shooting was done in self-defense, and in a conversation with a reporter for the Kansas City Times he gave the following as the cause of the difficulty: "I have no feeling against Anthony on account of what he said about the Printer's Union. The trouble grew out of the charges of corruption which I made against Anthony in his management of the postoffice. I made these charges in the interest of honesty and the people of Leavenworth, and as a sincere, conscientious journalist. I think each ought to be exposed."

St. Louis, May 11.—The game of Base Ball today between the Chicago Whites and St. Louis Reds resulted as follows: Whites, 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. Reds, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0. This is said to be one of the most remarkable games ever played.

LETTER FROM MINNESOTA.

HARTLAND, MINNESOTA, May 1st, 1875.

EDITOR REGISTER: Perhaps some of your readers who are farmers would like to hear a word from one of their brethren who has strayed up here into Minnesota. We left Geneva Kan. April 4, expecting if reports were true, to find winter still lingering in the lap of spring here with snow and ice in abundance. We were somewhat disappointed in this though there was occasionally the remnants of a huge snow drift in the timber protected from the sun by a steep bank which inclined to the north and which could be seen from the car window. We left Kansas Wednesday morning but did not reach our destination till Monday night. We started at Neosho Falls and went by the way of Sedalia, Hannibal, Quincy, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Austin &c. We ought to have gone through in two days but it took us five. They had taken off one train on account of bad roads and we were traveling less than half of the time. This delay would be as much as human nature could stand under ordinary circumstances, but for a fellow like your humble servant not very richly endowed with the quality called patience, and with a family on his hands it was well if I should write all the adjectives that naturally suggest themselves, I expect, Mr. Editor, you would throw my letter into the waste basket. After all a kind Providence brought us safely through without sickness, suffering or accident and I ought to be ashamed to grumble. I am just now staying with the people in Freeborn county. This is near the southern border of Minnesota and is a good farming country. It is the high table land between the sources of the Red Cedar River which flows off southeast through Iowa, and the Blue Earth and Cannon rivers which flow off to the north and empty into the Mississippi at Minneapolis and Red Wing. The land is more rolling and uneven than in Allen county or most parts of Kansas. It is a succession of hill and dale. The sloughs are wide and flat covered more or less with water—too wet at any time to be cultivated—and are fit only for grass which attains a luxuriant growth in them. These sloughs, or flats, or meadows, or valleys, or whatever one is pleased to call them, constitute on an average, I should judge one-third of the ground. The tilling is all done on high land. Although this is in the Southern part of the State they say it is colder here than 75 or 100 miles further north because it is higher. It is probably as good a place to grow wheat as anywhere in the State. But the stories they tell of winter storms is almost incredible.

I find the farmers here are not all of them disposed to think their lot is cast in an earthly paradise. They have their difficulties to contend with. Perhaps the chief natural difficulty is the long cold winters, but many of them have bought farms at a high figure and ran in debt for nearly the whole amount expecting to raise wheat and pay it off. The interest eats up the profits of the farm and they struggle along with a burden of debt too heavy for them to carry until they are discouraged. Sometimes they succeed in lifting the debt and sometimes the debt sinks them. Tired of their loads they read with longing hearts accounts of the sources of wealth in California, or tired of the winters they read of the mild climate in the sunny south. Oftentimes just as they are getting rooted in their new homes in Minnesota they pull up stakes and wander off to some locality they deem more congenial. So it is the world over, men get discontented with what they have and make a move for something better. They are pretty likely to get wisdom if not riches by the change—perhaps both.

I am stopping now with a staunch old farmer who has been here thirteen years. His name is W. J. McClelland. He has told me some of his experience in farming but whether it is a fair specimen of the average of farmers here or whether it is better or worse I haven't yet had opportunity to find out sufficiently to make a statement. He is putting in this season 125 acres of wheat, 25 acres of oats and 25 acres of corn. Two men do all the work or nearly all. His sowing ground was all prepared last fall. One boy and team did the whole of the plowing. They say they are seldom hindered from plowing in the fall by either dry or wet weather. Mr. McClelland commences plowing his land as soon as the grain is taken off and keeps it up till frost comes or until he gets it all plowed. Wheat ground, they say, is much better if plowed in the fall and the most of the farmers have their ground all ready for "the sower" as soon as spring opens. Mr. McClelland says his yield of wheat since he has been on this place would average considerably above 20 bushels to the acre take the thirteen years together. His farm is a very high one and this yield is considerably above the average throughout the State. Last year his average was only 18 bushels to the acre.

This was partly owing to the dry weather and partly to an unsuccessful experiment in a new kind of wheat which only yielded 11 bushels to the acre. Year before last it was 22. One year it was 30. Of oats he gets from 40 to 75 bushels to the acre. Corn from 30 to 60. He raises the Dent-corn similar to ours. This crop has failed him but once in the thirteen years. The cause then was early frost.

Mr. McClelland came here in 1862. He paid \$200 for a homestead claim. He had a span of horses, 3 cows and that was all except a large family. He even had to borrow a plow to do his first plowing. He has now plenty of farm machinery, of all kinds including a reaper, harvester,

and mower, more than a thousand dollars worth he tells me. He has 32 head of cattle eleven head of horses and some sheep—all the stock he says he wants to take care of. Notwithstanding the severity of the winter he never loses any stock from exposure, neglect or poverty. How great Mr. McClelland's financial resources may be I do not know but he has his eyes on a farm of 160 acres adjoining his which belongs to some heirs and which he thinks they will want to dispose of soon and he means to buy it when they do, though the likelihood is they will make him pay \$20 per acre for it. Mr. McClelland does but little work himself. His boys carry on the place.

They boast considerably of their facilities to raise potatoes here. Just one item in regard to it. When mine host first came here he planted three acres of potatoes. He did not know what the result would be but potatoes were the most convenient so he planted them. He dug 700 bushels of good marketable potatoes and sold them at his cellar door for 50 cents a bushel, cash. This gave him a nice little lift when he was trying to make a start. Two or three years ago the Colorado bug annoyed them but they have disappeared. They have the chinch bug here but never enough to do any harm.

The season is cold and backward here in Minnesota this year. Trees show no signs of leafing out yet. Farmers are just finishing sowing wheat. Nearly every night this week there has been a slight frost, night before last there was a hard one, last night there was some snow. When warm weather does come in Minnesota it comes all at once. Minnesota is—I guess, Mr. Editor, your readers have got all the Minnesota they want this time. By and by, perhaps, if you say so, I may send you another dose.

WILBUR.

Official Notice—Centennial Medals. In order to enable the public to distinguish Centennial medals issued from the United States Mint by order of Congress, the United States Centennial Board of Finance have found it necessary to issue the following:

U. S. CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE. PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1875. It being deemed essential that medals with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions commemorative of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence should be officially issued, the Congress of the United States by special act approved June 16, 1874, directed the same to be prepared at the Mint for the Centennial Board of Finance subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the Coinage Act of 1874, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof, and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said Coinage Act against the counterfeiting or imitation of coins of the United States shall apply to the medals struck and issued under the provisions of this act. These medals, having been prepared and issued are now being sold by the Centennial Board of Finance and its agents, and the profits arising therefrom strictly applied in aid of the preparation for the celebration of the anniversary which the medals commemorate. They are the only medals relating to the great events of 1876 officially issued, and may be readily distinguished from any of the tokens styled Centennial medals and issued by private parties for their individual profit, from the fact that in addition to the design and other wording, the larger medals have stamped upon them, "Act of Congress, June, 1874," and the others, "By authority of the Congress of the United States."

These official medals are of four kinds—small gilt at \$1; large bronze at \$2; coin silver at \$3; large gilt at \$5; or all enclosed in one case at \$11. Cautionary notice is hereby given that the Centennial Board of Finance intends to avail itself of the protection and privilege granted by the acts of Congress above mentioned, and that the highly penal provisions for publishing, counterfeiting or imitating the authorized official medals will be strictly enforced against all infringement and violation.

JOHN WELSH, President Centennial Board of Finance. FREDERICK FRALEY, Secretary.

The Whisky Seizures. The brief telegram we published on Sunday morning, announcing the seizure of several Distilling and Rectifying establishments in St. Louis and other cities, conveyed but an imperfect idea of the extent of the frauds which those seizures betokened or the importance of the movement. Fuller advices by mail reveal in some of the operations brought to light by these seizures, probably the most extensive, well devised and successful whisky ring in the country. It is stated that in St. Louis alone, the profits of the ring and thereby the depletion of the revenues from whisky, reached the enormous sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars a day.

Its operations were carried on in such a way as to put it beyond question that numbers of revenue officials were cognizant of if not actual participants in the frauds. The investigations which have at last unearthed this conspiracy have been going on for some months, and the vigor and persistency by which they have been characterized, reflect great credit upon the faithfulness and capacity of the Secretary. Col. Bristow has demonstrated anew that he is the right man in the right place.—Lawrence Journal.

The Laws of 1875. The Secretary of State has issued the following notice, which will be of interest to attorneys and others: To whom it may concern: The laws required to be published in the Statute Book will go into effect and be in force from and after the 15th of May, 1875.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Secretary of State.

The Pennsylvania License Law. The new license law of Pennsylvania, repealing the local option law of 1872, and passed after a hard fight, contains the following provisions, as finally amended: The bill directs hotels and taverns to be classified and rated according to the last annual return of the mercantile appraiser or assessor. Those whose yearly sales are \$10,000 or more pay \$700 for license, \$3,000 to \$10,000 pay \$400, \$6,000 to \$8,000 pay \$300, \$4,000 to \$6,000 pay \$100, and all less than \$4,000 pay

\$50. The husband, wife, parent, child, or guardian of any person who has the habit of drinking liquor to excess may give notice in writing to any person not to sell under penalty of \$5 to \$500 damages. Non-residents cannot sell, trade, or vend, and "hawkers, pedlars, or traveling agents" cannot sell. No license granted till a bond of \$2,000 is given with two sureties, conditioned to pay all damages which it may have caused.

STATE NEWS.

Editors are made special objects of prayer in Manhattan. Secretary of State Cavanaugh says the session laws of 1875 will take effect May 15th.

The Ellsworth Reporter says that out of eleven hundred trees planted west of Ellsworth three years ago, only about a dozen have died.

The Osages are having about 3,000 acres of prairie broken, and will this season plant about 4,000 acres of corn, besides other crops, at their agency in the Territory.

Troy Chief: We understand that J. F. Cummings was recently sent to the calaboose, in Dallas, Texas, as a common vagrant. Cummings was at one time editor of the Topeka Tribune, when it was a leading paper of the State; was once Mayor of Topeka, and twice a member of the legislature. Whisky!

MISCELLANEOUS PARAGRAPHS.

Robert Bonner has given \$100,000 to Rev. Dr. Halls' new church. It is said that linen dusters will be of the Ulster pattern this Summer.

The largest maple sugar manufacturer in Vermont annually taps 3,350 trees. The authorities at Berlin have resolved to suppress working men's associations.

Brigham Young is opposed to free schools and believes in a "limited education." Nearly fifty tons of books, newspapers and pamphlets are sent daily from New York City.

The trip of the Prince of Wales to India will cost, it is estimated, about \$1,250,000. A meeting of the National Teachers' Association will be held at Minneapolis on the 5th of August.

Florida is said to be the best timbered State in the Union, having over 30,000,000 acres of timbered land.

Emigrants from Arkansas are settling in Cherokee county. There seems to be a general rush from Arkansas this spring.

The temperance fair in Cincinnati lasted a week, and was the most complete success of any fair of the kind ever held in that city.

A canal is projected in Indiana to connect Lake Michigan with the Wabash River, and thus the opening of navigation with Ohio.

American quails thrive well in England, and now they are to be introduced into Ireland, as it is deemed a better country for them.

The counting in the Treasury at Washington preparatory to the transfer of the funds from General Spinner to Treasurer New began last week.

A State Convention of Christian Women has been called to meet in St. Louis the 20th of May to organize and mature plans for active work.

Saunders' News Letter, one of the best known of the Irish newspapers, has ceased to exist. It was established in Dublin about 129 years ago.

Many towns and counties in Kentucky and North Carolina voted in May under the "local option" law, and it is believed quite a number will vote prohibition.

Philadelphia is going to borrow \$700,000 to extend water facilities to the Centennial Grounds. The chief engineer however, says the extension will cost \$1,125,000.

The principal conspirator in the plot to assassinate Bismarck last year, has been found and arrested. The Prussian journals state that the plot included the assassination of Emperor William also.

President Grant has been invited by Bunker Hill Monument Association to be present at the celebration on June 17, but has given no definite answer. Gen. Sherman has announced that he will be present.

Maine now prohibits the carriage of liquor into or through the State, for purposes of sale in the State, by express companies, runners, steamboat companies and stages. Any such goods so carried may be seized in transit.

A great temperance meeting took place lately in the Catholic Church of Council Bluffs, Iowa. Many could not gain admittance. In response to the fervent appeal of the Priest, over four hundred and fifty signed the pledge, and the work is still going on.

With about two regiments, one of infantry and one of cavalry, General Custer will start from Minnesota for the Black Hills on or about June 1st. Another expedition will start for the same destination from Fort Laramie, Wyoming, at about the same time.

The St. Louis Times thinks the secretary of the state constitutional convention should be provided with a slop bucket big enough to contain all the resolutions sent to his desk by members. Wouldn't it be a good idea to get a shade larger one and just empty in the members themselves? The State would lose nothing.—K. C. Journal of Commerce.

General James G. Blunt, of Leavenworth, is about to institute a libel suit against the Chicago Tribune, claiming \$50,000. His grievance consists in an editorial recently published in the Tribune, headed, "The Thief Blunt," in which the General was accused of having defrauded the Cherokee Indians.

The monthly-payment system in the matter of sewing machines, has received a set-back in the New York courts, it having been decided that a woman who has nearly paid for her sewing machine in that way, has rights that the company is bound to respect, and cannot be deprived of her machine and all she has paid upon it, by a little delay on her part in meeting the claims against her.

At a recent dinner given to General Crook in San Francisco, Senator Sargent replied to a toast to the President in these words: "I have heard from his own lips that he desires to retire from the Presidency of the United States." He represents the President as saying: "I had no rest during the war; I had none under the succeeding administration—only anxiety and responsibility; I have had no rest during the past six years; I have two more years of this labor to endure, and shall be glad when the end comes."

Kansas Lands! Geo. A. Bowlus, REAL ESTATE BROKER And Agent for the Sale of L. L. & G. RAILROAD LANDS, IOLA. (Allen County,) KANSAS.

J. F. Colborn At corner Madison and Washington Avenues, IOLA, : : : KANSAS, Is positively selling BETTER GOODS and more of them for LESS MONEY than at any other Dry Goods establishment in South Kansas.

Dry Goods AND NOTIONS, Which have been selected with great care. A handsome stock of QUEEN'S WARE of the best brands. GLASSWARE in all varieties, which I sell at unquestionably LOW PRICES. BOOTS, SHOES And LADIES SERGE GAITERS to suit the most fastidious HATS AND CAPS FOR MEN AND BOYS, In styles to suit the Professional Man, the Business Man, the Farmer, the Mechanic and the Plow Boy.

CLOSING OUT! MY ENTIRE STOCK Boots and Shoes, READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS Are now offered AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES With the intention of closing out. Now is the Time, and the Sign of the Big Boot the place To get the Very BEST BARGAINS ever offered in this Market.

Jno. Francis & Co. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES AND DRUGS Our Stock is Entirely New! Everything having been purchased since our loss by Fire, April The attention of Merchants and Dealers generally is called to our stock of goods consisting of everything in the Grocery and Drug line, which we are now selling as low as any house in Southern Kansas can sell the same quality of goods.

BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET. We are handling the QUINCY EAGLE and SIOUX CITY FLOUR, which we can warrant to be of first rate quality. Our Stock of Drugs and Chemicals Is unrivaled in Southern Kansas. They are of the Purest Quality and all Fresh, They having been selected under the personal supervision of our Mr. S. Elderson, who has had years of experience in the purchase and dispensing of Drugs. Our desire is to please the public in general both as to price and in quality of goods. Give us a call. The highest market price paid for Produce of all kinds. Goods delivered FREE in any part of the City. Physicians Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours, day or night.

L. L. Northrup, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CLOTHING, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Medicines, Hardware, Nails, Cutlery, Queensware, and FURNITURE. AGENT FOR MORTON'S GOLD PENS I pay cash down for my goods, and offer great inducements to cash buyers. Will Not be Undersold by any one.