

THE SALT LAKE HERALD
Published Every Day in the Year.
BY THE HERALD COMPANY
DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Alton B. Parker.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
Henry G. Davis.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS:
Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City
Fred. J. Kiesel of Ogden.
Edward H. Snow of St. George.

FOR CONGRESS:
Orlando W. Powers of Salt Lake City

FOR STATE GOVERNOR:
James H. Moyle of Salt Lake City.

FOR JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
Charles S. Varian of Salt Lake City.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
Levi N. Harmon of Price.

FOR TREASURER:
William B. Wilson of Ogden.

FOR AUDITOR:
John W. Geiger of Park City.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS:
Nathan T. Porter of Centerville.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
Grant C. Bagley of Provo.

DISTRICT JUDGES:
W. C. Hall, S. W. Stewart, Joseph H. Hurd, A. N. Cherry.

District Attorney—Ray Van Cott.
City Judges—Morris Sommer, A. S. Fowler.

Justice of the Peace—Willard Hamer.
Constable—S. Allen.

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

Senate.—James C. Leary, Bernard J. Stewart, George D. Pyper.

House.—John H. Clark, George E. Derb, J. W. Stringfellow, S. E. Hamer, C. H. McCoy, Gilbert L. Olson, George C. Riser, Jr., Dr. C. I. Douglas, Mahomd Spencer, Tony Jacobson.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.
Commissioners.—Long Term, W. J. Hoop; Short Term, Stephen Hays.

Clerk.—A. J. Seare.
Attorney.—H. C. Lund.

Auditor.—Gould B. Blakely.
Assessor.—B. B. Quinn.

Recorder.—Orson F. Rempel.
Treasurer.—Lawrence H. Young.

Surveyor.—Alma H. Beck.
Sheriff.—Arthur F. Cummings.

Superintendent of Schools.—James E. Moss.

THE OUTLOOK.

IT IS ALL OVER now as far as electioneering in the common acceptance of the word is concerned. The votes are yet to be cast and counted, but the voter who hasn't yet made up his mind or her mind is indeed late in reaching a decision. We doubt if anything we could say this morning would change a vote. And from the outlook, we wouldn't care very much to change many votes. In Salt Lake county the only question seems to be as to the size of the Democratic majority.

We frankly confess we would rather have a majority of 10,000 for the Democratic ticket than a majority of 5,000, but the majority itself is the main thing, and that the Democrats are going to have if there are any in surface indications. It is not possible for us to believe Chairman Smith will be able to make good his boast of winning over two Mormon Democrats every Republican Gentile he loses. Mormon Democrats, so far as the aid is now aware, are going to their ticket solidly. The Gentile Democrats will do likewise.

The battle will not be won by Democrats in this county without effort, however. Work and work will be needed. Every vote must be gotten out. We appeal, therefore, to loyal Democrats to go to the polls places early today. Go there and then such of you as can spare the time should proffer services to the district committee. Duty will not be fully done when we have voted. It will only be done when we have used every effort to get out such other Democratic votes as you can.

It would be a great pity to lose this election, not by the adverse votes of Republicans, but by stay-at-home Democrats. This is a year when Democrats cannot afford to stay at home. They must get out and vote. Why, it is not impossible to carry this state for Judge Alton B. Parker for president. If the Democrats get a majority of four or five thousand for their national ticket in this county the Republicans will have a mighty hard time to offset it in the state.

Democrats elsewhere are going to do their duty. Why not the Democrats of Salt Lake City and county and of Utah?

A MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE MULTITUDE of Thanksgiving proclamations that are being issued by various executives it is a relief to strike one that really "flings language." The proclamation by Mayor J. Henry Powell of the city of Henderson, Kentucky, the metropolis of the Pennyrival district of the great southern commonwealth, warms the cockles of the heart, whatever cockles may be. The proclamation follows:

"By authority vested in me, as mayor of this important little city, I do hereby solemnly proclaim: Whereas, this day is Thanksgiving and, Thursday, November 24, 1904, hath been set apart as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, I do beseech saints and sinners to go to church and be good. Whether chanting hymns, shouting quail or singing delicious psalms from the eyes of beauty, deep innocent and lake-lined down by the smiling waters of the great river, or the starving sufferers with oysters, turkey and mince pies, adorn the ragged pauper with comfortable clothing. "An ounce of practice is worth a pound of preaching. Dearly beloved, let us play upon a harp of a thousand strings a new song of praise, give thanks unto

the Lord for the most charming crop of beautiful babies ever born in the old town since creation dawned and the morning stars sang together. Sweet, dainty darlings smile on, like sunbeams in shady places. Kneel on your little heels and make of earth a heaven. With charity unto all and malice toward none, I do herewith subscribe my official signature to the words that have been written this 24 day of November, 1904.

WHEN GIRLS SHOULD WED.

AFTER ALL, this question as to whether or not girls should marry at the tender age of fourteen, and boys at the somewhat immature aggregate of seventeen or eighteen years, must be left to the girls and boys themselves. Fourteen seems entirely too young for a girl to assume the duties and obligations married life imposes. A boy of seventeen or eighteen cannot, except in rare cases, have much idea of the seriousness of life. But one might as well try to argue with a steam engine as with a boy and girl determined to get married instantly.

In some countries a girl is old at fourteen, a boy mature at twenty. It is different here. We wouldn't give a cent for a boy of seventeen who hasn't had a violent case of "puppy" love, or a girl, either, for that matter. They have it in its most virulent form, writing notes to each other in school books when they should be studying; sending ardent, passionate valentines, working the "goo goo eye" overtime, and in divers and sundry ways manifesting undying affection.

Fortunately, we mean just that, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, boys and girls who loved each other devotedly at fourteen or fifteen, look at each other ten, fifteen or twenty years later and smile at the recollection. There are cases, of course, in which the childhood affection is maintained through life, and includes happy marriage. But such cases are rare. Generally speaking, a girl should certainly not be married before she is nineteen or twenty and a man before he is twenty-five.

Marriage is a great steady agency for a man, but it is not necessary that he be steered while he is still a boy. The same thing is true of girls. A girl is entitled to a good time while she is young. We don't mean that she loses all the joy of living by getting married, but she certainly does lose a great deal of it. A girl should have the opportunity to look well over the young men of her acquaintance before she makes a selection.

To be an old maid is not such an awful hardship as some girls seem to imagine. It is far better to be a cheery "old maid" than to be an unloved and neglected wife.

If he does the total vote will reach a tremendous figure.

Let us all try to be philosophical, no matter how the election goes. Whoever is elected has got to work for Democrats as well as for Republicans and Socialists and Populists and Americans. So try to bear up, brethren and sisters.

It is perfectly safe to say that at least three million men will sit up later to receive and hear election returns tonight than Judge Alton B. Parker. Yet we doubt if the election will mean as much to any one of the three millions as to him. That is, if we except Mr. Roosevelt.

The Democratic judicial convention made a proposition to the Republican judicial convention for a non-partisan judicial ticket in this district. The Republicans refused to accede to the proposition. Now suppose you get out and elect every Democratic nominee for a judgeship. You can't go wrong if you vote for all of them.

Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse entertained at an informal dinner last evening, followed by bridge, the event being in honor of their niece, Miss Lela Stingley, formerly of the town of Newburgh. The home was made bright with quantities of flowers, and the guests to meet Miss Stingley were Miss Stella Salisbury, Miss Anna McCormick, Miss Dorothy Kinney, Miss Alice Goodwin, Miss Katherine Geddes, Henry, Clarence, Louis and Bert McCormick and J. T. Goodwin.

Mrs. Allen G. Campbell of Riverside will arrive in the city today and will spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stanley at 321 Twelfth East street.

Mrs. Robert Forrester returned yesterday from Schofield, where she has been visiting her mother.

Miss Emily Whitney is in Provo visiting Mrs. Adia Dusenberry.

Mrs. E. J. Potter is in town from Bingham for a few days.

The Commercial club will keep open house tonight for its members and their friends, and will serve refreshments and music along with the election returns. Cards announcing the event have been issued.

Mrs. Martha Royle King has issued invitations for the song recital to be given Thursday evening in Unity hall for Miss Judith Evans. The assisting artists are Willard Fleishman and Mrs. W. S. Loomis.

Mrs. Mary A. Stingley of Denver will arrive in the city the latter part of the week to spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. Newhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Butterworth are at home to their friends at 1240 West Second South.

Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Beatty entertained the German club at their home last evening.

Mrs. P. J. McKenna and Mrs. John DeLong will leave tomorrow for California, and later will go south to New Orleans for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Tripp and their children and Mrs. Alma Katz will arrive in New York next Monday from Europe, and will come directly to Provo.

Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Bailey entertained at a dinner at the Commercial Sunday evening in honor of Mrs. O'Brien.

I. Newhouse, brother of Mr. Samuel Newhouse, will arrive in the city today for a visit of some time at the home of his parents.

An extra meeting of the music section of the Ladies' Literary club, which was planned for tomorrow afternoon, will not be held this evening.

Members of the George R. Maxwell W. R. C. club, and visiting members will be entertained by Mrs. Forrester at her home, 656 South Second street, from 2 to 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Nov. 9.

THE BALLOT IN VOTING

EVERYBODY'S interest in the political questions of the day and the candidates for the presidency of the two great parties aroused and election day only a few days off, it may be of interest to know that the institution of voting and balloting for candidates for public offices and for other purposes concerning the welfare of the people is by no means a custom of modern times, but dates back as far as the classical ages. In ancient Greece the people had a way of ostracising, or "shelling," which was the name of the city. When two rival politicians had become so violently opposed to each other that their feud threatened the public peace or rendered the passage of good measures difficult, the voters were called upon to decide which of the two should leave the city. Every citizen who chose to vote put into a large metallic urn a small shell upon which he had written the name of the man whose banishment he preferred. If six thousand votes in all were cast, and not otherwise, the shells were examined, and the man who had received most votes was banished to ten years of honorable exile. The historian Grote was of the opinion that this method often resulted advantageously and saved Athens from civil wars.

In some of the ancient Mediterranean states there was a pretty variation upon the vote by shells. The voter wrote the name of his candidate upon an olive leaf. This was called metalism, or leaf voting, just as the shell method was called ostracism, from a Greek word signifying a little shell. The great jury, hundreds in number, which condemned Socrates to drink the hemlock voted in another way. Those who desired his death cast into a brass box a little ball of metal or stone, which was either black in color or pierced through the middle. Those who voted for his acquittal threw into the same box a white ball or one not pierced. There was a small majority of black balls, and thus he was doomed to die. At the present time in club elections the same simple method is often used and a defeated candidate is styled as having been "blackballed." This way of voting was probably one of the earliest attempts to secure secrecy.

The Romans had some interesting modes of voting. When a law was submitted to the people to ratify or reject each citizen received two small, square, smooth pieces of wood called tablets, or tablets. On one of these was written the letter A, which stood for "Antiquo"—"I reject." On the other were two letters, L. R., which stood for "Lati rogas," part of the Latin sentence, "Lati rogas legem all rogas subdantam," "I do not wish to have this law changed."

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Keith-Brien Co.
The People Are With Us
All This Week
Low Prices Prevail in our Linen and Domestic Departments, the prices tell a tale of saving.

Low Prices Prevail in our Linen and Domestic Departments, the prices tell a tale of saving.

JAPANESE HAND DRAWN WORK.
Our two previous sales on these goods has met with such favor that duplicated purchases for holidays, same complete assortment, all sizes, squares and sizes in same low prices, 15c to \$4.50 all prices between.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.
Turkish Towel Bargains.—It is bleached, large size, and fluffy, worth 40c, only 29c.

Linen Towel Bargains.—Hemstitched, regulation sizes, 20x40, worth 30c and 35c, only 19c.

Extra large size, now 19c. Heavy, regular 25c, now 19c.

Table Linen, dice pattern, 58-inch wide, regular 45c, now 25c.

Hemmed Crochet Bed Spread. Full size and weight, regular \$2.00, now \$1.60.

Fancy French Flannels, creams and colors, some beautiful things in this lot, values 75c to \$1.25, today 59c.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.
Here is splendid opportunity to buy sheets and pillow cases away under price. This offering is of our best goods, not a poor piece in the lot, and full size in width and length.

61x90 Sheets, Linen, 12-piece, regular finish, worth 65c, now 49c.

Sheets, 61x90, full size, worth 80c, now 69c.

Pillow cases, 45x36, worth 17 1/2c, now 13c.

61x90, best goods, worth 25c, now 80c.

61x90, worth 85c, now 72c.

Pillow Cases, 45x36, worth 25c, now 19c.

Pillow cases, 45x36, worth 24 1/2c, now 17 1/2c.

BED SET OPPORTUNITY.
JAPANESE HIGH ART at a bargain. We have a bed set in three pieces made of extra-colored satin, lined with China silk and most exquisitely embroidered in apple blossoms. This set was left with us to be sold for \$300, and it is worth it, but by permission we will sell it now offered for only \$100.

OUTING FLANNEL.
A drive in outing flannel, 50 bolts assorted patterns, checks and stripes, worth 9c, for only 6 1/4c.

ODD CLOTHS, 50 cloths, no napkins to match, lengths from 2 yards to 3 1/2 yards. Prices from \$1.75 to \$15.00 each. One-fourth off.

NAPKINS—Mostly half dozens, will sell at remnant prices, greatly reduced.

EIDERDOWNS.
Eiderdowns, 27-inch, blue, pink and gray, worth 35c and 50c, now only 15c.

TOWELS.
CREAM TURKISH TOWELS, 23x54, extra large size and heavy, regular 25c, now 19c.

TABLE LINEN—Dice pattern, 58-inch wide, regular 45c, now 25c.

BED SPREADS.
Hemmed Crochet Bed Spreads, full size and weight, regular \$2.00, now \$1.60.

FRENCH FLANNELS.
Fancy French Flannels, creams and colors, some beautiful things in this lot. Values 75c to \$1.25, today 59c.

APRON GINGHAMS.
Mill Ends.—One thousand yards apron gingham at 5 to 20-yard lengths. If the lengths suit you, take them at 5c a yard. They are worth 7 1/2 cents.

LONG CLOTH SPECIAL.
LONG CLOTH SPECIALS. In order to reduce quantity, we offer two numbers of best quality long cloth, 12-yard pieces, \$3.00 quality, at per piece, \$2.25.

Bleach-Table Linen. Our 85c, 62-inch wide, this week 59c.

Huck Towels, 17x32 inch. Regular 10c, this week 7c.

12-yard pieces, \$2.75 quality, for, per piece, \$2.15.

Unbleached Table Linen. Our 45c, 58-inch dice pattern, this week 25c.

Linen Huck Towels, 18x34. Regular 17 1/2c, this week 12 1/2c.

rattled as you propose—or, in other words, "let it pass." One of these tablets should vote by secret ballot, the other provided for the purpose, which he could do secretly if he wished. The question was decided by a majority of the votes. In similar manner the judges in a court of justice give their decisions after hearing the testimony. To each judge was given three tablets, one marked A, which meant "Absolvo," "I acquit"; another was marked C, which meant "Condemno," "I condemn"; the third was marked N. L., standing for "Non liquet," that is, "It does not appear," meaning, "I am in doubt." With these tablets the judges voted, and when the votes were all in if there was a plurality of Absolvoes the accused was set free. If the Non Liqueus prevailed he was condemned. This method of agreement of the jury. The object of all these simple expedients was to give the voter perfect freedom by making his vote secret.

But at very early period unscrupulous politicians found means both to intimidate and bribe the voters. Long ago as the trial of Socrates, B. C. 399, voters were bribed in what the Greeks styled deka, or ten. Greek deka, turning to their dictionaries, will find in composition with the word "deka," which means ten, a number of verbs, nouns and adjectives which tell a melancholy story of Greek politics. The program indicated that bribing voters ten in a lump was quite familiar to the Athenians. It is to be feared that corrupt voting is almost as ancient a practice as the ballot in the United States. In some countries of southern Europe instead of voting by shells, leaves or tablets, which could be traced upon the program in great numbers and put into the urn surreptitiously, the voters were required to use wands or rods five or six feet long. These were deposited in a long box through a small slit in the lid. As no man could conceal a stick two feet long, the voters were prevented from casting more than one vote.

Even at the present day the people of Greece vote with black balls and white balls, as their forefathers did, although with special precautions against bribery and fraud. The duty of voting is invested with solemnity by opening the polls in the church, and on Sunday. Entering the edifice, the voter sees before the altar as many boxes as there are candidates to be voted for, each box being divided into two compartments, one painted black and the other white. A clerk comes to him with a wooden bowl, full of bullets from which the voter is given as many bullets as there are candidates. To conceal from the bystander how he votes the elector thrusts his hand down a long funnel and drops one bullet into each box. If he wishes to vote "Yes," he puts his bullet into the white half of the box; if "No," he puts it into the black half.

In order to protect the freedom of the ballot elections and to put an end to the scandalous disorder which frequently accompanied them, Pope Nicholas II decreed in 1859 that in future the election of the Roman Pontiff and the administration of his see during the vacancy should be the exclusive right of the cardinals of the Roman church. In 1179 Pope Alexander III solemnly confirmed the decree of Nicholas which prescribed that a two-thirds vote should be necessary to a valid choice. Meanwhile no statute existed compelling the cardinals to seclusion while they performed their duty as electors. Honorable III was elected two days after the death of his predecessor in consequence of the strict seclusion to which the cardinals then submitted, while Gregory X was chosen only after a vacancy of two years and nine months, because the electors were not shut up. These two extreme cases induced Gregory X, in 1274, during the Council at Lyons, to decree a strict se-

clusion thenceforward. Pope Gregory XV decreed that the cardinals in conclave should vote by secret ballot, the papers of uniform size, texture and color are distributed to the cardinals. They are folded in such a manner that the part on which each elector writes his name cannot be opened, while that on which he writes the name of his candidate can. The ticket is then folded, closed with sealing wax and stamped with the common seal of the conclave. The elector then, kneeling, takes the solemn oath prescribed, and deposits his vote in a chamber placed on the altar. The votes of such as are detained by sickness in their cells are taken with every precaution and formality.

The paper ballot in this country was first used in 1842 to get out of office Governor John Winthrop, who had become unpopular. The party opposed to Winthrop were confident of a majority if the people could vote without fear. To this end the freemen of the colony were required to vote with paper ballots. The election was held at Boston in a church. The voters were required to come in at one door, with their votes ready written, lay them down on a table before the court, and then pass out of the building by another door. Absentees could send their votes by proxy, and blank votes were counted as negatives. The old-fashioned English way of voting by wads of mouth was lively and picturesque enough. Not infrequently the candidates themselves attended at the polls, and the elector was required to stamp with a "Thank you, sir," and a low bow, but when, as often happened, the candidate was the employer or landlord of the voter, an election was little more than a formal indorsement of the landlord's preference. A look into the novels of the last century will show that the ballot in this country was a method of voting was the very worst ever practiced in the world. It rendered popular elections scenes of general riots, fraud and debauchery—New York Tribune.

Pointed Paragraphs.
(The Chicago News.)
The man who born great may not die that way.

No, Corolla, the little dears are not soot at stag parties.

Keep your temper if it is good, and don't lose it if it is bad.

You can usually judge a man's happiness by his self-importance.

It is easier to be satisfied with yourself than it is to satisfy others.

Many a man is honest because he never had a good chance to prove himself otherwise.

A child's impudence or outness depends upon his father's neglecting to equip his resort with fire escapes.

Some sons are great comforters to their fathers' old age, but the fathers of some other sons never reach old age.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.
Aching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.



Husler's Flour
10 to 1 a change of flour in your home would mean an increase in sales. Must have been quite a few changes lately.

A WARNING
This is a splendid time to head off pneumonia and those trouble some colds by taking either PITTS' OLD TIME REMEDY or DELPOSE WHITE PINE and TAR. They will be found of great benefit in all forms of Asthma, Catarrh and all the affections of the air passages.

GODBE-PITTS DRUG STORE
Both Phones Number 140.

Nelden-Judson Drug Co
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
CIGARS A SPECIALTY.
P. O. Box 370, Salt Lake City.

Edw. C. Smith, President; John P. Cobb, Vice-Pres. and Mngr.; F. L. Pearl, Secretary; H. A. Knowles, Treasurer.

STILETTO CUTLERY
EVERY BLADE WARRANTED
KING HARDWARE & STOVE CO.

Is That Money Burning a Hole in Your Pocket?
Don't squander it on extravagant trifles, BUY A LIFETIME OF PLEASURE for yourself and those around you in the shape of a sweet tone CONOVER PIANO. A fine instrument in the home means harmony and home happiness. See and hear our instruments. Easy terms if you desire.

VANSANT & CHAMBERLAIN
51 and 53 MAIN.

RAILROADS.
A Delightful Place to Visit.
A Profitable Place to Live.
SEE California
Greatest Play Ground on Earth.
Famous Places Which Everyone Wants to See.
Invest in a Ticket to CALIFORNIA and Secure Rich Dividends in HEALTH, PLEASURE AND WEALTH.
Mountain, Valley, Rivers, Lakes and Ocean Reached by the Southern Pacific Company's Line.
For descriptive and illustrative literature call at 1-3-201 Main Street, Salt Lake City.
D. R. GRAY, General Agent.

WORLD'S FAIR ROUTE
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY
LOUIS 1904

SHORT LINE TO ST. LOUIS.
If you are going to St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, New York or any point east or south, see that your ticket reads via the Missouri Pacific railway. Elegant coaches, quick time and superb track make this line the People's Favorite Route.
The best line reaching Hot Springs, Arkansas, the Caribbean of America.
For maps, information, etc., address H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A., Mo. Pac. Ry., St. Louis, Mo.

SALT LAKE ROUTE
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake R. R. Co.
DEPART.
From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Lake City:
Provo, Lehi, Fairfield, Mercur, Nephi and Spanpe Valley 7:30 a m
Garfield Beach, Tooele, Stockton, Mammoth, Eureka and Silver City 8:00 a m
From Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Skutumpah and intermediate points 6:45 p m
ARRIVE.
From Provo, American Fork, Lehi, Juab, Milford, Frisco, Calliente and intermediate points 9:35 a m
From Provo, Lehi, Fairfield, Mercur and Spanpe Valley 5:35 p m
From Silver City, Mammoth, Eureka, Stockton, Tooele and Garfield Beach 5:35 p m

"THE LAGOON ROAD"
Salt Lake and Ogden Railway.
Time Table in Effect Sept. 6, 1904.
Leave Salt Lake 6:30 and 9 a. m., 2:30 and 5:30 p. m.
Leave Farmington and Lagoon 7:30 and 10 a. m., 4:30 and 6:30 p. m.
Extra trains at 11 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. on Sundays and Holidays.
A. D. PIERSON, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.
J. B. BEAN, Excursion Agt.
Office 161 Main Street.

\$10.00 PUTS A PIANO IN YOUR HOME.
Ten Dollars is all we ask as the first payment on a \$250 Piano, and \$8 per month thereafter pays the balance. This Piano, the Rembrandt, is a beautiful instrument, fully guaranteed for ten years.
EVERETT DEALERS.
Carstensen & Anson Co.
(Incorporated.)
Temple of Music.
74 MAIN STREET.
Successors to Daynes Music Co.

You Don't Have To Buy It If You Don't Want It.
But we sell the finest kind of preparation for chapped hands and face, and it's something you'll need during these cold, chilly nights.
Imperial Cream
...15c...
A. C. Smith, The Druggist
142 Main Street.

Sixty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for sixty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is unaccountable. It relieves the child from pain, cures diarrhoea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving it to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.