

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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Is summer's back broken, or only wrenched? Retaliation is only another form of reciprocity.

Andrew's trip may be called an esmud de talloou.

N. P. Non-partisan or non possumus; it is all the same.

The people are waiting for that non-partisan manifesto.

Hawaii wants more light. Naturally she looks to the east for it.

When a man falls for to millions he always lights in a soft place.

The people in the Klondike are suffering from the torch of Midas.

Colorado has its Peach day. Why can't Utah have its Potato day?

Exclusiveness may be well enough in society, but it is all wrong in politics.

Here Most has gone to Buffalo. That is where Grover Cleveland came from.

Venice had its committee of ten. Salt Lake City has its committee of twenty.

Just at present there appears to be a lull in the lynching business in the south.

The rain of Saturday night was preliminary to the ushering in of Indian summer, probably.

Foraker says the Republicans will carry Ohio all right. Has he been "seen" by Mark Hanna?

When a grocer tells a customer that butter is "gilt edge," does he mean that the inside is oleomargarine?

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is telling why men do not marry. What she doesn't know about it would fill a very large book.

The non-partisans are to put their ticket in the field early. Here is a case where the early bird will not get the worm.

Here are the city schools teaching the young idea how to shoot, while the city ordinances forbid the young to shoot in the city.

The Chicago Times-Herald says that the newspapers are trying Luetgert. At least they are not putting him through a sausage mill.

If Seth Low is elected mayor of Greater New York, it is a two to one bet that the New York World will claim all the credit for it.

A non-partisan is a man without a party, and in the United States a man without a party is much like a man without a country.

This morning "the whiting school boy, with his satchel and shining morning face," goes "creeping like small unwillingly to school."

The non-partisans do not want the office, not they; they merely want good government, but are willing to take the office as an incident thereto.

The kind-hearted committee of twenty propose to save the people from themselves. And this whether the people wish to be saved or not.

"A government of the people, by the people and for the people," should be the motto in municipal politics as well as in state and national politics.

A non-partisan city government wouldn't be responsible to the people or any party. It would only be responsible to the committee of twenty.

"The Lord commanded folk to love their neighbors because he knew it would keep the women out of mischief trying," says the Bachelor in the New York Press. The command has never been obeyed.

A railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles would benefit that city and this and do something to unloosen the grip of the Southern Pacific on California. California must free herself from the grasp of that octopus before she can continue on her career of development.

The Nashville American has received from Mrs. John A. Jackson of Pulaski, Tenn., a souvenir of the memorable campaign of 1844. It is a steel engraved portrait of Henry Clay in a speaking posture on a strip of oiled silk. Mrs. Jackson, in her youthful days, knew Mr. Clay personally, and listened often to the splendid oratory of the great Wing statesman.

John D. Rockefeller was recently condemned for refusing to aid the distress which was so prevalent in the town of Virginia, Minn. It has now been discovered that instead of sending a check for \$1,000, as Mr. Carnegie did, Mr. Rockefeller sent an agent to investigate, and on his report opened a mine at that place and hired many of the starving men. Mr. Rockefeller pursued the true method of charity.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of this city, and as for that matter the Democrats of every city and town in the state where the non-partisan movement has been inaugurated, should ask themselves a few questions regarding it, for by so doing they would soon see what its true import is.

The non-partisans say that they want business administration of this city, one where the interests of the people and taxpayers will be the first consideration, not that the kind of a government of the city that the Democrats want?

Do non-partisans want a well disciplined, honest and efficient police force any more than the Democrats do?

Are non-partisans more interested in an efficient and capable fire department than the Democrats are?

If the Democrats cannot give the city a business-like and economical administration as Democrats, can they render any real assistance in giving the city that kind of an administration by becoming non-partisans?

Do the Democrats believe that they are any less honest and patriotic, that they have any less desire for the best welfare of the city, that they are not just as good citizens as the non-partisans claim to be?

Will any Democrat admit that he gives his political allegiance to a party which is incompetent to administer the affairs of a city as they should be?

Will any Democrat, having an abiding faith in the capacity of the people for self-government, say that a movement started by a few men to get control of the city government in all its departments is more in the interest of the people than it is to have the whole people come together and indicate their wishes regarding the government of those affairs which most intimately, in a public sense, concern them?

Will Democrats tolerate the theory that there is more wisdom in a committee of twenty than there is in the multitude, and especially when that multitude is the people engaged in choosing those who shall direct and control their affairs?

Democrats still believe that all just powers of a government-city, state or national-are derived from the consent of the governed, and not from any committee. And now do the Democrats of this city propose to be dictated in municipal matters by a self-constituted committee that neither consults nor asks the advice of the people? If this non-partisan committee, which professes such great solicitude for the people's welfare, really has the interests of the people at heart, why does it not call the people together in mass meeting and lay the condition of the city and its plans for amending and improving them before the people? Does the committee mistrust the people? It must be said that its every action shows that it does.

If the committee had faith in the people it would trust the people. Democrats have never been afraid to trust them, and never will be.

Democrats should study the non-partisan movement in all its bearings. They will find, among other things, that it is an absolute mistrust of popular government and that it puts, or seeks to put, an imputation upon them as incompetent and unworthy to manage the affairs of this city. Have nothing to do with it.

THE KILLING AT HAZELTON.

There could be no more deplorable occurrence than the killing of a score or more Hungarians by the deputy sheriff at Hazelton, Pa. The whole country was congratulating itself that the great coal miners' strike was not to be marked by bloodshed, and there was every prospect that there would be none until this affair of Friday happened. Some 15 were killed out of a crowd of about 150; that is 15 per cent of the number of the crowd fired upon, and it is simply terrific.

Public sentiment will generally condemn the sheriff and his deputies. Had they clubbed the Hungarians with their guns and pistols when they set upon them, there would have been no condemnation of their action. An officer of the law should be more cool-headed and conservative than strikers or crowds of men under excitement usually are, and by such coolness and conservatism many clashes can be avoided. Had this course been pursued at Hazelton there would have been no necessity for recourse to shooting.

Before Sheriff Martin and his deputies are condemned out of measure all the facts in the case should be ascertained. Anyone at all familiar with the history of strikes knows that the officers of the law have to put up with much taunting and many insults, and that strikers and their sympathizers do not frequently go as far as they dare in defying the officers of the law, much further than they would think of going in ordinary times, or than they would be allowed to in such times. And this is done so much in times of strikes that it seems almost impossible that the officers of the law should restrain themselves.

All this is not said in extenuation of the certainly regrettable if not criminal act of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, but to draw attention to the necessity of withholding final judgment until all the facts in the case are known, until both sides are heard.

The killing of the Hungarians will surely prompt an inquiry by the Austro-Hungarian government and this government will be called to make an investigation. Already Governor Hastings has issued a proclamation and is taking such steps as the case seems to require. From an international point of view the case cannot have such a bad aspect as did the New Orleans lynching of Italians some years ago.

ANTI-LYNCHING CONVENTION.

Rev. Abraham Grant of Philadelphia, bishop of the First African Methodist Episcopal Diocese, was in Boston the other day, and was interviewed as to the proposed anti-lynching convention of which he is at the head. He said:

"The object of this convention is, first, to make into consideration the reported crimes brought against the race. Second, if such be true, to find the cause. Third, to seek a remedy. There are hundreds of us who do not believe that one-half of the reported crimes are true. In Barbados, they have 17,000 white inhabitants, and 157,000 colored, and no one to this day can remember when such crimes as are charged to the American negro took place, and as I am informed by the inhabitants, the same is true in Canada.

The intention of this convention is to get a cool and careful consideration of this all-important question. We want to get the cool-headed men of both races together, and have the press well represented. I hope also to have some of the southern governors present, who

are my personal friends, and I think I can get them to consent. We are considering as a place of meeting the four following cities: Atlanta, New Orleans, Charleston, Houston and Jacksonville. We have not decided on the date. Correspondence is now going on between some of the leading men of the country, and we will probably reach conclusions in the next 30 days.

The convention should exercise a salutary influence on public opinion. The convention, of course, will deal with the question from the race point of view primarily. The great majority of the friends in the south are of negroes, and chiefly for crimes against women, and some justify them on this ground. The north has seen some lynchings of negroes during the present year for the same crime, the old abolition state of Ohio having indulged in one. They are not justifiable, and no amount of ephemerality can hide this fact; at least so long as this country makes pretensions to being one where law and order are supreme.

This convention should result in throwing much light on the subject of lynchings. It is one which the whole country is interested in every way. It is not at all improbable that some negroes, perhaps many, have been accused of crimes against women and lynched for them of which they were not guilty, for the same reason as a prejudice is strong, to accuse a negro of a crime against a woman is tantamount to a lynching. The lynchings that occur in this country are a terrible disgrace to it.

A BIT OF NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The San Francisco Examiner does a little self-congratulating on how it beat the Associated Press and such journals as the New York Herald, the World, and its San Francisco contemporaries in securing the latest news from the Klondike, which came by the steamer Cleveland. Let the Examiner's story be told in its own language:

Yesterday morning at 2 o'clock the men on "The Examiner-Journal" (the Examiner) were in the narrow straits, but the other two were far away, and the Examiner men boarded the steamer and secured the news long in advance. This was the first of the victory. It was only the beginning. When the Herald and World and Post-Intelligencer and Chronicle and Call and Associated Press (as had been secured the news, they thought of nothing but to dash for the nearest point at which to handle the dispatches. That was Seattle, nearly half a day's journey away.

This was not the Examiner's style. It had not spent its money in waiting another day to get it to the public. The Examiner-Journal tug was headed for British territory, and at an early hour the first dispatches were on the wire. Other points. It doubled the tolls for the dispatches by so being able to get to American territory before they were again on the wire and flashing to San Francisco. But when it comes to getting news the Examiner does it in a different way. It has a regular delivery service to the public. The Examiner-Journal tug was headed for the north, the Examiner called in its carriers as soon as the regular delivery was completed, and sent them over their routes again with the extra. The first extra was sent out at 10:23, and shortly after noon the extra, with its freight of news, was at the last of the homes of its city subscribers.

And that is how the San Francisco Examiner brought the news from the Klondike. It was great enterprise.

A STRAW.

Straws sometimes tell which way the wind blows, and at times they are quite valuable. Many have been convinced in their own minds from which quarter the non-partisan wind blew, but they have not been able to see the straw which directly indicated it. Many have been certain that the wind came from Republican quarters and was intended to be used to aid the G. O. P. ship to make headway. This has been vehemently denied by non-partisan Republicans, but a very large straw has been discovered which shows exactly from what quarter the non-partisan wind blows. This straw is in Brigham City, which is a strong Republican town. There the Republicans refuse to have anything to do with a non-partisan movement, feeling sure that they can carry the town as managers of affairs. The Republicans of this city do not want any non-partisan ticket simply because they have nothing to gain by it from a party point of view. Why do not the chairman of the Republican state committee use his influence in behalf of non-partisanism instead of devoting so much of it to attempts to convert Salt Lake City Democrats to the idea?

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

At the present time the silver question is not a national issue before the people any more than is tariff, but no one doubts that the tariff will be an issue before the people at a future day; neither should any one think that the silver question has been permanently eliminated from national politics.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, an ardent opponent of free coinage, continues to make onslaught upon silver. It declares that the 50 cent dollar which was the managing of the "free silver" in 1896 has become a 40 cent dollar. It then goes on to say:

"When a defeated party comes forward with its old programme intensified for mischief the people have a right to regard it as an absurdity, and they should seize the earliest opportunity to end its management and capacity for harm. Every voter who is opposed to the free coinage scheme should cast his ballot against it steadily until it ceases to cumber the ground. Elections will be held this fall in a limited number of states, but in these the voters have a chance of giving the 40 cent dollar its quietus. No one can reasonably vote for it who is not willing to accept it equally as a 50 cent dollar or a 20 cent dollar. When the metallic redemption of a note is three-fifths obliterated the fraction that remains will go the same road, and none who are with us will travel down the inclined plane can support the silver Democratic ticket in any state in November.

The silver question is not only one that concerns one part of the country alone, and if the silver dollar is going to 30 cents or 20 cents something should be done. Of these same silver dollars, the depreciation of whose value the

Globe-Democrat and the gold press generally rejoices, there were in circulation in this country on the 1st of November, 1896, \$455,523,141; that is, they were in circulation either actually or by proxy of the silver certificate. Is it a matter of rejoicing to have nearly half a billion of American dollars lose 60 per cent of their bullion value? If the United States government is pledged to maintain all its money of all kinds at par, as it is, then these depreciating silver dollars will have to be redeemed in gold, if gold is demanded for them. This being the case, the government has but two courses left to it: either to adopt such a policy as will make the bullion value of the dollar and its monetary value the same or else retire all its silver money, save that which is used for subsidiary purposes. Those are the courses left open to the government if it has any real desire to grapple with the financial question; to pursue any other course is to beat around the bush. The man or paper that rejoices over the fall in the price of silver rejoices over a nation's calamity.

New York customs house officers taxed J. Pierpont Morgan \$3,000 on the contents of his trunks the other day. Morgan is still ahead, he having taxed the people of the United States some \$16,000,000 on the bond sales.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: A Pennsylvania man reports that one of his sunflower plants is 5 feet high and has in bloom 15 flowers, the smallest of which is 14 inches in diameter. It served as a garden pole, and a large supply of lima beans has been picked from it. It is a lower than is celebrating in full gold bug regalia.

New York Evening Post: Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture returns from the west enthusiastic over the prospects of the sugar beet industry. It is only a question of a few years, he says, when we shall produce in this country all the sugar we consume. "That will mean the saving of \$100,000,000 a year to our people," that depends. If we have to buy bounty to get the sugar, as the senate caucus voted, the saving is not so clear.

San Francisco Examiner: If the red-eyes of commerce is to be excluded from the Panama canal, there is no doubt that the placers are turned over to Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset the better.

Chicago Times-Herald: America need not fear that Great Britain will control the Panama canal. There is no Panama canal. There never will be. The old Delisle route is the worst that could have been selected. "That will be a canal, however, is Nicaraguan canal.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: Another case of too much injunction has developed in West Virginia. A judge in that state has not only enjoined the strikers from striking and holding meetings near the property of a coal mining company, but he has also enjoined a preacher from holding religious services and prayer meetings in the camps of the strikers. In the West Virginia disputes the local authority and the fundamental rights of American citizens have been despised. No man who has the interest of his country at heart can view such tendencies without alarm.

New York Tribune: England, as well as the United States, complains of an over-supply of doctors. More are anxious to be admitted than there is room for and the same is true in other countries. What to do with the surplus is a problem which has not yet been found. If the young sawtoons could be set to doctoring each other for a term before being admitted to the public ranks would this not with great rapidity, but such a course would probably be against the ethics of the profession.

IN THE LIGHT OF DEATH.

When all the wheels of life are running and all the fires of life are falling low, And all the hopes of life are fading, Then, Death's dawnful light, we seem to see What it all means-why things must happen as they do.

And not as we intend. I thought to keep my own life good and fair, Now broken, blotched and ugly, it lies spread like a map in view. I made the blots, the blunders, everywhere. The bitter disappointments in full share, The sorrow, odd and new.

But though fresh failures come with each fresh day, Though pain persists and will not pass away, Till life itself shall cease-Taught by this team of Death's keen searching rays, "No human life is whole," I've learnt to say, "But of God's whole, a piece."

Each individual life is not our own; 'Tis in God's building just one little stone (Chiselled to fit one place) Laid-not to shatter, but left alone; Useful if, when its proper place is known, It fits in by God's grace!

For through God's Temple rise in noble smooth marble blocks of wondrous weight, And polished pillars tall, But there are other stones, not smooth nor great, Seemingly despised-thrown out-yet, soon or late, Wanted, however small.

Still, in his house a stone-if even he Has chosen me for his use, ah! then I see All I thought wrong is right, and Good Words.

TALES OF THE DAY.

Not Laid Out, But Sleeping.

The Canadian Gazette tells an amusing story of one who was too quick at drawing an inference. It happened that a Glasgow professor who was visiting Canada with the British association, in 1884 was desirous of seeing something of the country. He had this purpose repaired to an Alberta ranch. He fixed him up as well as he could, the rancher says, but he complained that he did not like sleeping with his clothes on. So after the first night he stretched a cowkin across the back and told him he might undress if he liked. He took off most of his garments and put on a long white night dress in the morning. His foreman came in while the gentleman was still sleeping. Observing the white night dress he said in a whisper: "What's that?" "That's my old man," replied the professor. "He's not dead; he's asleep," I explained. "The white he wears' that he'd had clothes for!" was the reply. "Never saw a chap laid out in billed clothes afore 'cept he was dead."

"I Am I."

Good Reading: A gentleman who has a telephone in his house has in his employ a faithful but stupid German girl. One day he responded to the ringing of the telephone bell. "Who is there?" came over the wire. "It is I," replied Katrina. "And who is I?" "Why, I am I." "I am me, my own self," retorted Katrina. "How should I be anybody but me?" "But who are you?" "I am my own self." "What is your name?" "Katrina Ruppert." "Well, who is Katrina Ruppert?" "She is my own self."

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Ephraim Enterprise: The Dingley bill is not proving the bowling success as a revenue getter that some of its friends predicted it would be. It is with a deficiency just as regular as did the Wilson bill after the income tax was declared unconstitutional.

father not talk about the deficit of about \$2,000,000 shown by the official figures of the government's receipts and expenditures for July and August, the first two months of the new fiscal year. They already done too much talking about the surplus that the new tariff was certainly going to produce.

Mercur Miner: Mercur is infested with anonymous threatening letter writers. It is a cowardly occupation.

Springville Independent: This office is in receipt of an anonymous pamphlet, which evidently emanates from church circles in Salt Lake City, entitled, "The Gospel Concerning Church and State." It is dated April 1, but in no far as the world at large is concerned it only came to light this week. It is a remarkable document, and is worthy of a more extended review than we are able to give it at this date. The pamphlet will prove very interesting reading in many quarters if given general publicity, as seems to now be the intention of those responsible for its appearance.

Pack City Patriot: A goldbug McKinley sheet in this state wants Bryan or Towne to state just why wheat was selling last week for 23 cents a bushel more than it did a week ago. In the very next column it gives the reason, quoting from Bradstreet's, which is the short wheat crop in India, Europe and Argentina. Another fact connected with this goldbug canard is that the said sheet was sent from Washington, D. C., and published as original matter.

WIT AND HUMOR.

"May I print a kiss on your cheek?" I asked. "I would like to," she replied. "So we went to press, and I rather guess I printed a large edition." National Advertiser.

Judge: "Rockefeller even controls the sugar." "How do you make that out?" "A great critic defined poetry as a combination of sweetness and light, and doesn't Rockefeller control both sugar and oil?"

The busy days of the town. "Come, come, a feeling Round the place. And o'er me comes a-sit-sit-sit A sort of savor longing To get out and after something On the run. With a gun." Cleveland Leader.

Tit-Bits: "Papa, I wish you'd whip me." "Whip you, my son! Why should I whip you?" "Because when you whip me, mamma gives me some jam."

Chicago Record: Knew the Account-"That dog I bought in Paris understands my French perfectly." "How could he, formerly belonged to some other American?"

Life: "Do you know, I'm quite worried about myself. I really believe I'm losing my nerve." "How do you notice it?" "I'm getting so I hate to ask any one for a loan. As soon as I saw you I began to tremble."

Household Words: Said Biddy: "The mistress brought home some oysters. Cook said she'd 't'ow these please." "What, like prattles?" said I. And the old woman blushed and said because I blid them with their jackets on."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "No, we don't permit ourselves to go in the directory don't you know?" "So do you know, don't you know. Why, last year my name was sandwiched in between a garbage collector and a concubine!" It's a fact, "pon honor!"

Harlem Life: The Evening After the Reunion-Miss Ethel (innocently)-"Why, Mr. Brown, how sober you are tonight!" "Coke! Rev. Brown, in some alarm, absent-mindedly: "Tonight, yes, but recovering himself, and with much dignity-"has you ever seen me otherwise, Miss Ethel?"

Gray's Laxative Pellets cure Constipation.

GARFIELD REACH.

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