Carnage of July 4 America's Shame

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL CALLS IT CIVILIZATION'S WORST BLOT SINCE DAYS OF GLADIATORS

(Tabulation prepared by and published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.)

STATES.	Deaths.			Injuries.						Total Persons Dead or Injured	Causes of Tetanus Cases.		Causes of all Cases Aside from Tetanus Cases.				
	From Tetanus	From other causes	Total	Loss of Sight	Loss of one eye	Loss of hand, arm or leg	Loss of fingers, one or more	Other Injuries	Total fatal Injuries		Blank cartridge	All other causes	Blank cartridge	Fire crackers	Cannon	Firearms	Powder and fireworks
Alabama							1	1	1								1
Arizona								5	5	5			1	2			2
Arkansas								5	5	5			1	1	1	3	
California		3	3	1	2	2	6	121	133	136			5	46	18	8	53
Colorado								13	13	13				4	4	2	3
Connecticut	1	1	2			1	1	98	103	105	1		30	24	17	9	24
Delaware					1			11	12	12				3	5		4
District of Columbia								21	21	21				9		5	7
Florida																	
Georgia		1	1		1			3	3	4					1	2	1
Idaho								4	4	4			4				
Illinois	7	13	20	1	7	7	24	499	538	558	8	4	113	153	25	44	180
Indiana		2	2				7	244	253	255			22	99	28	16	90
Iowa		1	1		3	2	3	165	173	174		1	5	73	6	4	35
Kansas					4	1	4	63	72	72	1		15	11	16	10	19
Kentucky	1	1	2	1	1		1	28	31	32	1			4	3	13	12
Louisiana								4	4	4							
Maine	1	1	2				1	13	14	16	1			3	4	2	6
Maryland		1	1				1	19	20	21			8	4	3	3	8
Massachusetts	4	11	15	2	9	2	11	391	415	430	5		72	125	22	30	176
Michigan	1	3	4		6		8	183	199	203	2		20	82	11	18	70
Minnesota		1	1		3			61	64	65			1	17	11	4	32
Mississippi								1	1	1						1	
Missouri	4	3	7			2	7	360	368	375	4	1	165	97	12	24	72
Montana		2	2				1	6	9	11				3	2	1	5
Nebraska	1		1		1		5	29	45	46	1		3	8	11	9	14
Nevada		1	1					3	3	4				1			3
New Hampshire		1	1		1		1	10	12	13			1	1	5	3	3
New Jersey	9	6	15	1	9	7	21	412	457	472	8	2	107	150	23	52	130
New Mexico																	
New York	7	13	20	2	9	12	26	578	627	647	6	3	58	212	43	76	250
North Carolina																	
North Dakota		3	3				3	7	10	13			1	6	1	1	4
Ohio	4	13	17	1	8		11	506	526	543	4	3	65	217	27	40	187
Oklahoma	1		1			1	1	6	8	9	1		3	1	1	3	
Oregon							1	8	9	9	1			4	3		1
Pennsylvania	6	15	21	1	17	13	15	920	966	987	6	2	82	311	32	68	487
Rhode Island		1	1		1			37	38	39			3	9	4	4	19
South Carolina																	
South Dakota	1		1				1	8	9	10	1		3	1		1	4
Tennessee								5	5	5					1	3	1
Texas		1	1				1	9	10	11			1	1	4	2	3
Utah						1	1	10	12	12				3	1		8
Vermont		3	3			2	2	14	16	19				3	4	8	4
Virginia								5	5	5					1		4
Washington	4	3	7		3	1	3	24	31	38	4		4	11	10		9
West Virgina	1	1	2		1		3	23	27	29	1		6	8	4	5	5
Wisconsin	2	3	5	1	2	3	11	165	182	187	3	2	22	56	35	7	61
Wyoming								1	1	1							1
1908 totals	55	106	163	11	93	52	184	5,115	5,460	5,623	58	18	816	1,733	399	481	2,058
1907 totals	62	102	164	12	75	57	257	3,968	4,249	4,413	52	21	554	1,489	237	502	1,528
1906 totals	87	85	172	25	106	80	221	4,562	4,994	5,166	65	39	744	1,775	474	404	1,675
1905 totals	91	92	183	19	61	61	208	3,637	3,986	4,169	74	25	981	1,268	508	406	1,056
1904 totals	406	60	466	16	75	54	174	3,670	3,983	4,449	363	29	1,309	1,152	397	236	781
1903 totals	775	540	1,315	99	482	365	1,251	82,783	27,980	29,296	666	167	5,279	9,167	2,458	2,561	8,870

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—(Special correspondence.)—Five thousand, six hundred and twenty-three men, women and children killed and injured—this is the slaughter that went to make an American holiday.

Five thousand, six hundred and twenty-three men, women and children, and mostly children, maimed for life or dead—this is the indictment that the American Medical Association, through its official journal, in grim rows of statistics and a biting editorial, brings today against the American people before the bar of humanity.

The bull fights with which the American taunts his Latin neighbor sink into insignificance, the tragedies of the football gridiron which have raised such storms of indignation are trivial by comparison, and only the gladiatorial conflicts of pagan Rome rival the carnage of the American Fourth of July. And the Romans didn't kill children.

The terrible loss in some places, Illinois being a prominent example, is all the more shocking because of the low statistics in other places, which shows that the loss it not an inevitable one, but that it is a man-made slaughter, preventable by the making and enforcement of laws.

More Casualties Than Last Year.

The number of casualties is 1210 more than last year, though the number of deaths, 163, is one less. The list contains 157 more names than that of 1906, the second largest of the six years during which statistics have been kept by the Journal of the American Medical Association.

In 1903 the number of deaths from tetanus was 406, and from other causes 60. This year the number of deaths from tetanus was 55 and from other causes 108. The decrease and increase respectively have been steady and consistent. The decrease is attributed to the circulation of information warning the people against danger, and prevention by the use of anti-toxin immediately after the injury. The increasing efficiency of the latter is shown by the fact that this year 72 per cent of those afflicted died, while in 1907 85 percent of the cases ended fatally.

The statistics show that the average duration of time between the inoculation and the appearance of symptoms is eight days, though in one case symptoms appeared in three days and in another not for 16 days. When once symptoms appear the progress of the disease is rapid, and the inevitable death comes quickly, 36 hours being the average time before death.

For the fourth consecutive year Illinois reports the largest number of deaths from tetanus, 13, and for the third consecutive year New Jersey is second.

Blank Cartridges Worst Offenders.

Blank cartridges are responsible for 78.3 per cent of all cases of tetanus, 5.3 per cent more than in 1907, and 16.3 per cent more than in 1906, showing apparently a relaxation of the war against this particular instrument of Fourth of July slaughter. Giant crackers, blank cartridges, cannon, gunshot, powder, etc., have in the last five years caused tetanus as shown in the following table:

	Blank Cartridge.	Giant cracker.	Cannon.	Fire-arms.	Powder, etc.	Tot.
1903	303	17	5	3	27	415
1904	74	18	5	1	7	105
1905	65	17	4	6	12	104
1906	54	17	1	7	10	89
1907	52	8	6	4	3	73
1908	58	5	4	3	6	76

It is of especial interest to note in the table, which shows the total number of cases of tetanus, that in 1903 406 died out of a possible 415, while in 1908 only 65 died out of a possible 76. This is the record in which the American Medical Association glories.

But while the deaths from this cause have been beaten down the deaths from other causes and the number of injured has been steadily increasing, and now seem to be at a point where, unless something is done, it will more than make up for the victory over tetanus.

The causes of deaths not due to tetanus, as they have been recorded for the last four years, are shown in the following table:

	Gun-shot.	Fire-works.	Powder, from fire-arms, etc.	Giant Cracker.	Cannon.	Other Caus's.	Tot.
1905	37	23	6	5	7	17	95
1906	28	18	18	3	3	3	83
1907	20	31	13	13	5	22	102
1908	30	22	19	23	7	7	108

"Only Eleven" Totally Blinded.

Nowhere is the horror of the whole matter shown more clearly than in the sentence of the report which states that "only 11 persons were totally blinded this year." The cold cheer that this might give is lessened by the sentence which announces that "93 persons lost one eye each, an increase of 18 over last year; 57 lost a leg, an arm or a hand, and 184 persons lost one or more fingers."

The place that the blank cartridge occupies in deaths from tetanus and that bullets occupy in the table of deaths from other causes belongs to the giant cracker in the realm of mutilating wounds. It was responsible for 7793 accidents this year. Firearms caused 481 accidents, of which 194 were due to stray bullets. Toy cannons caused 399 injuries, many of them being terrible lacerations.

Having won such a signal victory in its fight with tetanus the medical association this year set out to show American municipalities what can be done by them to decrease the killed and wounded from other causes. For this purpose a table has been compiled showing the killed and injured in all cities of over 100,000 population in the last two years. By this it is hoped to show the value of restrictive ordinances, limiting the size of firecrackers, prohibiting the toy pistol and the use of firearms, limiting the time of the celebration and other measures.

Reform in Baltimore and Toledo.

High praise is given to Baltimore and Toledo for passing ordinances prohibiting fireworks and also for enforcing them. In these cities accidents were practically done away with, those reported being confined to outlying districts. Comment is made on the fact that "following an unusual number of fatalities this year, Cleveland has passed a prohibitory ordinance which should be strictly adhered to and enforced," although it is understood that "business interests" are trying to have it repealed.

The methods used in St. Paul and Detroit to "save the children" are spoken of with approbation, and attention is called to the improved records of these towns. "Prevention by substitution" was the remedy used. That is, the children were given another way to celebrate. At St. Paul a mammoth children's meeting was held in the Auditorium, which seats 10,000 people. Here bands were playing, flags and bunting were displayed, confetti was showered about from boxes and balconies and after a glorious time tickets good for amusement devices, toys and refreshments at Harriet Island were given to each child.

A combination of these two methods of protection is advocated by the Journal:

"Have the parades, the flags, the bunting, the picnics and the children's outing," it says, "but also prosecute the idiot with his giant cracker and the hoodlum who recklessly fires off his revolver as well as all others who persist in death-dealing methods. Let the shooting off of fireworks be limited to displays in the evening in charge of adults experienced in their handling.

"How better could we celebrate the anniversary of our independence than by an extensive display of flags and bunting? Give to the boys bright colored caps and uniforms and to the girls bright colored parasols and aprons. Boycott the fireworks counter and patronize the flag store. Let us all at least unite to secure a more sane and therefore a more patriotic celebration of the Fourth of July."

Callousness of the Public.

An editorial which accompanies the article in the Journal is bitter in its denunciation of what it calls "the callousness and recklessness of the public."

"Every one of these 5460 injuries," it says, "these 108 deaths, these 104 blinded or half blinded unfortunates represents an absolutely unnecessary and wanton sacrifice to a senseless and barbaric notion of what constitutes a 'good time,' and is an additional evidence of the cheapness of human life in the United States. Furthermore, the greater part of these casualties represent actual violations of the law. But no matter how much agitation there may be or how much legislation the city fathers may provide, 'the spirit of independence' continues to manifest itself by violating every law of public safety or common sense, and patriotism is attested by loss of lives, fingers, eyes, and cuticle. All this absurd personal and civic mutilation is, after all, but one of the many manifestations of disregard for life and property with which our country continually shocks and amazes the rest of the world."

CLERGYMAN'S SHARP CRITICISM STIRS IRE IN SALT LAKE CITY

Citizens of Utah Bitterly Resent Dr. Francis Burgette Short's References to a Modern Sodon and Gomorrah.

DR FRANCIS BURGETTE SHORT'S sermon at the Walnut Hills Methodist Church in Cincinnati, O., last Sunday, in which he is reported to have said that Utah, and particularly Salt Lake City, is the Sodom and Gomorrah of America, and will be destroyed in five years, has caused indignation among Salt Lake citizens. They call his remarks "senseless gabble," and Dr. Short himself a "wild ranter." Dr. Short is quoted as saying that the laws against polygamy are flagrantly violated in Utah, and that many Mormons have from two to a dozen wives.

Dr. Short was at one time pastor of the Taylor-Street Methodist Church, the position which Dr. Benjamin Young holds. The former is now the pastor of the First Methodist Church of Salt Lake City. It was while in Cincinnati, explaining to the Methodists and citizens of that city the needs of Utah, that he made the statement which has provoked so much comment.

Just what Dr. Short meant when he said that Salt Lake City is as wicked as Sodom will be realized when it is remembered that the Lord promised Abraham that he would not destroy the "cities of the plain," if ten persons were found who were untainted by its reeking wickedness. Doubtless these ten were not found, as Abraham is said to have seen the smoke of the country go up "as the smoke of a great furnace" the next morning.

Predicts City's Ruin.

A dispatch to the Salt Lake papers from Cincinnati last Sunday says:

Dr. Francis Burgette Short, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Salt Lake City, Utah, who is in Cincinnati raising funds to help the Methodist Church in the Mormon state, declared today that Utah, and particularly Salt Lake City, is the Sodom and Gomorrah of America, and predicted that Salt Lake City will be destroyed before five years are over in a manner similar to the destruction of the two wicked cities in Biblical times.

The Rev. Dr. Short occupied the pulpit in the Walnut Hills M. E. Church here this morning, and in the course of his sermon on "Methodism in Utah" he referred to the wickedness of Utah. According to the Rev. Dr. Short, Atlantic City, N. J., called a "saturnalia of vice" by Governor Fort, of New Jersey, is as a Sunday school compared to a saloon in comparison to Salt Lake City. The law against plural marriage, he says, is openly defied, and many Mormons are openly living with from two to a dozen wives. Methodist ministers there are not regarded as preachers, but as missionaries, and the Methodist churches as missions. Tonight the Rev. Mr. Short occupied the pulpit in St. Paul's Church, one of the largest in the city.

Wrath in Salt Lake.

The feeling in Salt Lake City against Dr. Short's statement is put into words by F. E. McGurrin, a Utah banker, who is quoted as saying:

The assertions made by Mr. Short are the same as saying that there are not 10 persons in this town but who are guilty of the crimes charged up against the people of Sodom, for the Scriptures state that there were not 10 righteous men in the whole city. Now, when you come to think of it, this charge is made really more against his own people than the Mormons, because 60 per cent of our population is Gentile, and we are under a Gentile administration. Yes, and it reflects directly against Short's own Methodist people, for they are an important part of the community. I think it only fair and proper that the Salt Lake Real Estate Exchange, the Commercial Club and other bodies of citizens should take this matter up without delay, and send out a strong refutation of the baseless charges made. What good does it do for our commercial bodies to send out agents and advertising matter boosting Salt Lake and the state, when all such efforts are to be neutralized by the senseless gabble of such wild ranters as Short? There are many people down East who will believe all he says, while others will half believe it, and the result is sure to injure the best interests of the city and state.

Newspaper Has Doubts.

Regarding Dr. Short's sermon the Salt Lake Tribune says:

We do not believe that Salt Lake City will be destroyed before five years are over, for its wickedness, or for anything else, as Sodom and Gomorrah are related to have been destroyed of old. Salt Lake City has been a much wickeder city than it is today, and it existed in that condition for a good deal more than five years. It will be remembered by those who have read the first book of the Bible that there was a plain and sure promise made by Jehovah that Sodom should be spared if even 10 righteous men could be found within it. It was for the lack of those 10 righteous men that the city went to destruction. Now, we do not believe that the Lord is any more cruel in these latter days than he was in the days of old.

We do not think that the time is likely to come within five years, or within 50 years, or any other time that may be named, when there will not be 10 righteous men found in Salt Lake. We do not believe, of course, that these 10 righteous men will be found among the leaders of the Mormon Church. If one such is to be found among them, that in itself would be so miraculous that it would justify the saving of the city from any doom of destruction that might be pronounced against it.

But it will be noted by the reader of Scripture that the Lord did not stipulate that the 10 righteous men must be found within the limit of any church organization, even though that organization might have called itself by some exclusive and pompous name. The only stipulation was that there should be 10 righteous men within the city. We, therefore, consider that Salt Lake City is entirely safe, always provided that the Lord follows the precedent which he himself established, a matter concerning which there ought not to be any reasonable doubt.

Marriage Law Defied.

It is quite true, as Pastor Short says, that "the law against plural marriage is openly defied, and that many Mormons are openly living with from two to five wives." The chief prophet, seer and revelator of the Mormon church is notoriously living with his five wives, and he notified the Senate committee in Washington that he did not intend to give up such living, but to keep right along with it. He is the head of all the offenders, to be sure, but there are plenty of others doing their best to keep up with him. And in so far as that sort of thing would make Salt Lake City a Sodom and Gomorrah, Pastor Short is quite right in so classifying the city. At the same time, we believe that he is too severe in putting this city in that category, in spite of the enormous defiance of morality, of civilization, and of decency that are prevalent here among those who arrogate to themselves a special righteousness under an exclusive church, which they claim to be better than any other church in the world, and more directly inspired from heaven.

Pastor Not Justified.

We hold, therefore, that Pastor Short is unjustified in his classification, and over enthusiastic when he forecasts the destruction, within the short time of five years, for us that was visited upon Sodom and Gomorrah. At the same time there is no telling. There is nobody now to speak for Sodom and Gomorrah. But we will raise such voice as we may in protest against classifying Salt Lake as a peculiarly wicked city. It has been pretty bad usually, but it is geting better all the time, and before five years are over, we believe that the Lord will erase its name from the threatened cities, if He is keeping any list of such cities.

Still, Professor Gilbert, the eminent geologist, gave his opinion many years ago that we are liable any time to have a tremendous earthquake here, caused by a further uplift of the Wasatch range. The beauty of a forecast of that kind is that it may come true at any time, and again it may keep the community in suspense for a thousand years, or any number of thousands of years. The probability, however, is that when that uplift does come, the names of both Professor Gilbert and of Pastor Short will have been forgotten. And also it is to be hoped that the idea will have become altogether obliterated that natural phenomena of that kind come upon a region by reason of the peculiar wickedness, hard-heartedness, or religious views entertained, or not entertained, by the people inhabiting the region affected.

O'Brien Returns Today.

J. P. O'Brien, general manager of the Harriman lines in this territory, who left the city last week on a short trip of inspection of the Oregon lines of the O. R. & N. and the newly completed Wallowa extension, will return to Portland today. It was rumored that Mr. O'Brien was bound for Central Oregon and would be away from the city for the next two weeks. While away, he was supposed to choose the most feasible route from the Columbia River south into the interior of the state to be followed by the new Harriman line into that territory. This fanciful tale appears to have been wholly without foundation.

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We sell these bonds in multiples of $100, and with each $100 bond there is given, without extra charge, 50 shares of stock of the value of $50; therefore, in reality, the bond costs but $50, because $50 worth of stock goes with it, and the stock is not charged for. The bonds draw 6 per cent interest, so that this return for the investment is absolute, and the interest is paid each six months. The stock shares in the profits of the company, and if those of Eastern mills be any criterion to judge from, the revenue from this end ought to be as great, if not greater, than the interest upon the bonds.

FOR EXAMPLE

The Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, Maine, started 9 years ago, is already paying 12 per cent in dividends and has a surplus of $2,478,000. Its capital is $2,556,000.

The Laurel Lake Mills, Fall River, Mass., pays annual dividends of 11 per cent, besides extras, on a capital stock of $600,000, and has a surplus of $250,000.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company pays 12 per cent in dividends on a capital of $1,500,000, and has a surplus of $960,000.

The Troy Cotton and Woolen Manufactory, with a capital of only $300,000, has a surplus of $474,398.

The Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., pays regular 12 per cent dividends and handsome extras on a capital of $3,000,000, and has a surplus of $6,332,854—more than double its capital.

The Union Manufacturing Company, Fall River, Mass., has for 25 years paid an average of 15 per cent dividends annually on its stock of $1,200,000, and has a surplus of $600,000.

The Spalding Mills, Griffin, Georgia, with a capital stock of $200,000, pays 10 per cent annual dividends on its common stock, 6 per cent on its preferred, and has net earnings of 22 per cent per annum.

One of the largest and most wonderful textile plants in the world is the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. It pays regular annual dividends of 10 per cent besides fine extras on a capital of $5,760,000, and has a surplus of $3,720,691. It owns numerous mills, employs 6000 males and 7000 females; has 550,000 spindles; 20,000 looms; weaves 3,850,000 yards of cotton and 270,000 yards of worsted per week; uses 48,000,000 pounds of cotton per annum and 10,400,000 pounds of wool; burns 100,000 tons of coal a year, uses 60,000 gallons of oil per annum, and has a weekly pay roll of $112,000.

THIS MUST CERTAINLY APPEAL TO THE SMALL INVESTOR

because a person with $500 or less cannot engage in any profitable business of his own, and banks will pay not to exceed 4 per cent for the use of his money. But we pay 6 per cent because we are not lending it out again at a profit, as banks do (and MUST or go out of business), but using it for the building of factories and the improvement of the townsite. When built, these factories are the property of our stockholders, to the extent of their holdings, so that we are, as a matter of fact, borrowing money from our bondholders and immediately investing it in something that will, in a great measure, be their own property. And for its use we are paying 6 per cent interest on the bonds, and it seems likely that we will pay 10 per cent dividends on the stock. In this case one $100 bond would draw interest at 6 per cent, and the 50 shares of stock 10 per cent—equivalent to 11 per cent on the $100 invested in the bond.

THIS IS 7 PER CENT MORE THAN THE BANK WOULD PAY

And our security is 840 acres of land, a magnificent water power and all the money paid for bonds so invested that it is under mortgage to the creditor. And a first mortgage, too, payable in United States gold coin.

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We shall have six to ten woolen and worsted mills in operation at Gordon Falls, among them the Pendleton Woolen Mills, famed throughout the world for their "Indian Robes," made nowhere else on earth, and sold to the rich throughout the world. Their popularity was once exemplified in a manner that best denoted their wonderful renown by an excursion party of bankers visiting the Coast. By special arrangement their train was stopped 30 minutes at the Pendleton depot and a truckload of Indian robes was there awaiting their inspection. But not one went through the formula of "inspection." The bankers and their wives literally "grabbed them from the truck in armfuls," and in that half hour every blanket was disposed of and as many more were ordered to be sent East by express.

THESE MILLS WILL BE "WORKING" AT GORDON FALLS WITHIN LESS THAN 150 DAYS

And the public is now offered an unexampled opportunity to own some shares in them and the townsite of 840 acres, with its three miles of waterfront on the Columbia River, and all the charms of the most scenic spot on earth, only 29 miles from the City of Portland. With two railroads that give us terminal rates and water communication with all parts of the habitable globe,

MAYBE YOU THINK THAT GORDON FALLS WILL NOT BE A "SOME" WITHIN THE NEXT FEW YEARS!

See what St. John is, and only five years old—and not a waterfall to propel its machinery. Everything must be done by steam or electricity. That expense is all cut out with us. It won't cost us a cent to run our mills, and that certainly means that our profits will be so much larger. It also means that

OUR STOCKHOLDERS WILL POCKET EVERY DOLLAR IT COSTS ST. JOHN TO KEEP ITS WHEELS A-GOING!

Isn't that enough? With the ordinary profits and the power profits too, hadn't we ought to be "fairly" prosperous? We should say YES! and every stockholder will share in that prosperity.

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Two and one-half hours' ride on the Pacific Railway & Navigation Co. Railroad will bring you to this Seabright Resort. This railroad has been ordered rushed to completion at once. Seabright is owned by Messrs. H. C. Wortman and C. W. King, the well-known Portland merchants. Is located on the shores of the Pacific Ocean and the beautiful Nehalem Bay, and it is destined to become a real pleasure resort.

Nehalem Bay is a beautiful stretch of water about eight miles long, and for yachting and boating cannot be surpassed, while fish of all kinds abound in its waters, and crabs and clams are too numerous to mention; and during the open season for duck-shooting, thousands of these feathered fowl are seen floating upon its placid bosom; and the hills back of this resort and across the bay abound with wild game of all kinds, and the small streams emptying into the bay and ocean about this resort are fairly alive with the justly-famous mountain trout. In fact, the many things that make it a pleasure to spend your vacation at a certain place are all about you at this Seabright resort, and these foregoing facts will make this property very desirable, and especially the fact that this resort is and will always remain the closest beach resort to Portland will make this property become very valuable. And upon the advent of the railroads into Tillamook County, one survey of which is but a few hundred feet away, and the other but across the bay, and each of them interested in getting into the county as quickly as possible, and with at least two electric lines running surveys into the same place, this property will advance in price with a speed that will be astonishing. We firmly believe that to purchase lots in Seabright at present prices is the very best investment one could make in Oregon.

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All lots fronting on the ocean, $100 each; $20 down and $10 per month.

All second lots on ocean front and all fronting on the 100-foot boulevard, $75 each; $15 down and $7.50 per month.

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