

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday excepted).Corner of South Temple and East Temple
Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.Charles W. Pearson, Editor.
Horace G. Whitney, Business Manager.SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.
(In Advance.)

One Year	\$3.00
Six Months	\$1.50
Three Months	.75
One Month	.25
Sunday Edition, Per Year	.20
Semi-Weekly, Per Year	.20

Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.

Address all business communications and all remittances to THE DESERET NEWS, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Entered at the Postoffice of Salt Lake City as second class matter approved by the Act of Congress, March 2, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 15, 1906

THE NUB OF THE MATTER.

The dispute between the car men and the company operating the street railway is unfortunate and, we believe, unnecessary. It turns on the point of Union interference with a corporate business. There may be grievances that ought to be redressed and which call for investigation and settlement. That is not at all surprising, when we consider the number of the employees and the rates of wages paid to them compared with the present high cost of living. Then there is the spirit of independence and dislike of restraint that is in the very air breathed in these mountain valleys. This causes resistance to any exhibition of arbitrary authority, and leads to revolt when it is frequently exercised.

But all that can be remedied, without recourse to violent measures or the breeding of mischief and hostility. Those men who have just cause of complaint can appeal to the management, either individually or by a committee of their own number, and present their case amicably but clearly and fairly. We do not doubt for a moment that they will be heard. In the spirit of conciliation and justice. But when they combine in a manner that threatens the welfare of the company, and join in an organization that attempts to dictate how business shall be conducted and demands that one of its imported officials shall appear in their stead, the matter presents a different appearance, and the company has the undoubted right to refuse to recognize such pretended authority.

This is the nub of the present difficulty. The determination of the combine to step in and regulate affairs is offensive, and blocks the way to a proper settlement between the employer and the employed. If a number of workers choose to tie themselves up by rules and agreements for that which they believe will be for their benefit, nobody that we know of would deny them the privilege, no matter what might be the opinion as to its wisdom, or necessity. But there they will have to stop when it comes to the regulation of business, private or public. Employers are under no obligation to recognize such an organization in the place of their employees, nor to conduct their business according to the dictation of such a body or its officials. Let that be understood and we believe the threatened trouble will vanish.

There should be a desire on the part of the company to treat fairly the men in their service. We believe that there is. There should be a willingness on the part of the workers to recognize the financial and other difficulties which the company has to meet. Business cannot long be carried on at a loss. Men cannot live very long on starvation wages. Comparison of costs and remunerations, reason, justice, mutual overtures and concessions properly canvassed, can and ought to dispose of the present dispute effectually. But the agreement must be made by the parties to the misunderstanding and not by any outside individual or combination.

A VICTORY FOR THE RIGHT.

The adoption by the United States Senate of the report of the conference committee on the Statehood bill, which has been so long under discussion, proved a great blow to one of the pet projects of Senator Dubois, on the success of which he had built strong hopes of gaining ammunition for the anti-"Mormon" campaign which he intends to wage in Idaho. Ostensibly the amendment which he introduced, and which the Senate has sat down upon, was aimed at polygamy and polygamous practices in New Mexico and Arizona. Really and truly it was intended to provide for the disfranchisement of every "Mormon" in the proposed State of Idaho.

The offenses mentioned are already punishable in Arizona and New Mexico under the operations of the Edmunds and Edmunds-Tucker act, and on the admission of those Territories into the Union, similar provisions would undoubtedly be made in the constitutions and laws of those States. But that is not what Senator Dubois desired or cared about. The gist of his proposition was to defer from the elective franchise all members of an organization that believes in, teaches or encourages celestial marriage.

That term has been used by persons unacquainted with the doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, to signify polygamous or plural marriages. This is a supposition grossly incorrect. Celestial marriage in "Mormon" parlance means eternal marriage, that is, marriage of a man and a woman "for time and all eternity." The great body of the Latter-day Saints, who believe in the doctrine of marriage that continues throughout all eternity, have never entered into plural family relations, but they have contracted celestial marriage, in which one man and one woman are sealed by divine authority as husband and wife for this life and the life that is to come. The doctrine is, that the ceremony is one that is recognized on high, and that which is "sealed on earth" by proper authority is "sealed in heaven," is not dissolved by the hand of death, but remains perpetual and is without end.

The marriage is not entered into in heaven or in the world to come, but is contracted on earth and in this life, as was the marriage between the first

pair, as recorded in Holy Writ, before death entered into the world through sin. If Adam and Eve as immortals were joined and made one, and Christ's atonement repaired their transgression and restored them to their former estate as the Bible teaches, then they are husband and wife for ever and ever. Celestial marriage is a marriage of that kind, and the distinction between it and plural marriage has been made clear to many of the Senators and members of Congress, who have followed the testimony in the case of Senator Smoot and are thus able to see through the scheme of Senator Dubois and would not become participants therein.

A little investigation into the merits of the matter will show that the proposition made by Senator Dubois would deprive of the franchise every member of the "Mormon" Church who believes in the eternity of the marriage relation, and that was what the crafty politician was aiming at, not particularly as it related to New Mexico and Arizona, perhaps, but the adoption of it by Congress would give aid and support to him in his political work through the State of Idaho, where he expects to combine the anti-"Mormon" elements in all the political factions. It would furnish an excuse to re-establish the former enactments in that State, designed to disfranchise every Latter-day Saint in Idaho and turn over that commonwealth into the hands of Dubois and his associates and supporters.

By the rejection of the Dubois amendment, Congress decides that it will not shut out from the exercise of the right to vote and hold office, any citizen, "Mormon" or non-"Mormon" because of his belief in the eternal perpetuity of the marriage relation. That action does not affect the question of polygamy or plural marriage. Senator Dubois knows that very well, as do many of the leading Senators and Representatives, and therefore they decline to fall into the trap which he laid for them. It will be readily perceived, then, why he was so chagrined at the action taken, for it was a virtual defeat of a long cherished project, not against polygamy, but against the "Mormons," particularly those in the State of Idaho whom he has been unable to whip into line for the accomplishment of his designs and purposes.

The rejection of that amendment is a virtual victory for liberty of conscience and freedom to believe in anything of a religious character that recommends itself to the mind of the citizen. Its passage would have been directly in violation of that principle which led to the establishment of this Republic, and the constitutional guarantees of the right to worship and hold sacred any religious belief that does not "break out into overt acts against peace and good order," which does not "disrupt society nor interfere with the rights and liberties of others." Governments, whether municipal, State or National, may regulate the conduct of individuals, but they must not put fetters on the beliefs of their citizens, make laws for the establishment of religion, or interfere with the free exercise thereof. Every lover of liberty should rejoice in the action taken which killed the Dubois anti-"Mormon" amendment.

PETTY SLANDER.

The Idaho Statesman, a few days ago, published an account of the robbery in a cab of a man from Salt Lake City, who, with the other man in the cab was intoxicated. We do not care to enter into the particulars of the robbery, but merely to show the animus of the Statesman in its presentation of the affair. The plundered man gave a name which does not signify particularly, but that paper announced that his real name was Blunck, recently the manager of the Intermountain Republican, and that he was a business partner or associate of J. H. Brady, the chairman of the Republican committee of Idaho.

Friends of the latter complain to us of the course of the Statesman in going out of its way to place Mr. Brady in a false light before the public. They state positively that there never has been any association whatever of the parties whose names are mentioned, and that Mr. Brady never knew or met so far as he is aware, or had any business of any kind with Mr. Blunck. Political differences, it is well known, are made the occasion very frequently of personal misrepresentation and indeed defamation of character. This, although entirely indefensible, is sometimes passed over on the theory that "all's fair in love and politics," a very poor and wretched and despicable plea; but when a public paper will go to the length of fabricating out of whole cloth such a story as that invented by the Statesman, it places itself on a plane below respectable journalism, and stands without excuse in the rank of the yellowest of yellow newspapers.

MORE MONEY, LESS LOVE.

Richard Mansfield is quoted as having said that it seems to him that there is less love in the world—love of the right kind, the love that caused Leonardo to swim the Hellespont—than there used to be. The reason for this he finds in the fact that the love of money has quenched the divine flame. Says the great actor-philosopher: "It is money—the stress and strain of money grubbing—that is eating up love, and the harmonious waves of love are deflected, and consequently there is unhappiness and disturbance. We no longer have the same winters or the same summers that most of us can remember. We speak now of the good old-fashioned winter and a good old-fashioned summer."

Mr. Mansfield notices particularly the disappearance from the stage of the old-fashioned love-play, and he claims that this is but in accordance with the facts as they exist in life. "In place of the good old-fashioned love story," he says, "we have been treated to the scientific play, the social conundrum play, and the plays of a class concerning which the less said the better. And we have a sort of false brilliancy play, which, like an imitation diamond, catches the eye, but has no intrinsic or lasting value. Then we have the production play, which is all sex, costumes, mechanics, humbug, and literature." This, he thinks,

very faithfully reflects the character of the age. As a consequence, the men after us will come to the conclusion, judging us by our drama and literature, that "we were a pretty shoddy lot, that there was little genuine love to go round in these days, and that we cared more for money than for any other thing that could be found on the face of the earth."

We are afraid there is more unadorned truth in this presentation of the situation, than poetry. When love of money becomes a prevailing passion, the nobler sentiments must perish. As tender plants, deprived of the light they will die. No one can serve two masters. It is impossible to slave in the service of Mammon six days every week and then render God acceptable service one day. Human faculties cannot be successfully used in opposite directions any more than an instrument fashioned to serve as a sledge-hammer can be used as a dentist's tool. The fact is noticeable in every direction. Spiritual decline and indifference are visible everywhere. Home-life is disappearing, too. All that seemed good and desirable to the generations that rallied with firm determination around the moral standards of our civilization, is lost sight of in the mad race for money, and the standards themselves are often being trampled to the dust. It cannot be otherwise.

Wealth is, itself, not evil. When it is pursued as a means of doing good to fellow-men, its pursuit is commendable, even. It is that hunt for money that has no other object than the gratification of self, which is the bane of nobler instincts and sentiments. The world needs to be saved from the grasp of Mammon.

THE WORK OF PEACE.

A great interparliamentary conference will soon be held at Brussels, and the American delegates propose to bring before this gathering a general treaty of arbitration in which jurisdiction is granted to The Hague tribunal over such matters as are included in it. They will also propose the creation of a permanent international congress to codify the laws of nations.

The trend of the peace movement in the world now is toward the creation of a United States of the World, with a common parliament and a supreme court of the world to interpret the laws of the nations—a court vested with power to enforce its decisions.

Such a proposition may appear Utopian, but it must be remembered that processes of unification have been going on in many parts of the world during the last few centuries, in the face of very great difficulties. A united Germany, a united Italy are facts accomplished in recent years. The tendency is toward a more comprehensive union of nations, and why should that not also be realized, since the interests of one nation are so closely interwoven with those of every other, and the improved means of communication have made all men neighbors?

What the nation now needs is a little introspection.

Today the fish and not the early bird gets the worm.

Nobody loves the Beef trust for the enemies it has made.

Pour your kerosene on the troubled waters where the mosquito breeds.

Recognition of the union simply means down with the man who doesn't belong to it.

"The Sun Shines Bright in My Old Kentucky Home," except during "home coming week."

This putting on Uncle Sam the coat of most inspection is in its way a sort of free seeds affair.

"I ask no quarter; I give no quarter," says Senator Dubois. Evidently he doesn't give a cent.

Secretary Shaw says: "We do not think enough." Does he mean his own coterie or the people at large?

O'Donovan Rossa, who went back to Ireland to become secretary of the Cork common council, has returned to New York. Congratulations to Ireland.

Mr. Bryan has been discussing the agrarian question with M. Aladdin, the leader of the Peasants' party. Was communication had in Esperanto?

A doctor says that everyone should whistle half an hour after meals, as it greatly aids digestion. Those who have often to whistle for their meals can dispense with it.

General Bingham, New York's police commissioner, says that he has been offered more bribes than he can keep track of. Why doesn't he hire a clerk to keep track of them?

The meat inspection law is to be applied only to the "continental" United States. Does this mean that the dear people of our insular possessions are not to have their health looked after?

So great has the demand for a rigid inspection of meat and meat products become, that it is insisted that not only shall they be pure but that the great packers must show by a government tag that they are pure in heart.

"This is the wooing, the winning, the gracious, the maidenly June—ready for bridal, for the true love, for the long love, and capturing all," says the Springfield Republican. Rarely have yards of spring poetry been better summarized.

The difference between "budding" and "graft" is this: the one is a practice mainly of public officials and politicians; graft is a practice indulged in mainly by those engaged in contracting. But there is no difference between budding and grafting and stealing.

The one crying evil of our profession is the commission given whereby a doctor refers his patient to some specialist and divides that specialist's fee," says the new president of the American Medical association. And here everybody thought that graft in the medical profession was just a simple skin game.

STRANGE REUNION.

New York Tribune.

The French papers relate a curious romance. Jean Marie Le Floidec was mourned as a victim of Mont Pelée, for he was visiting Martinique at the time of the eruption. His brother and sister live at Maison-Lafite, and the other evening the latter was seated at the piano in her sitting room, when she suddenly found herself clasped in the arms of an unknown intruder, who burst into the room covered with dust and having all the appearance of long travel. Her shrieks brought her brother rushing into the room, and he compelled her amazement by falling to embrace the stranger. Then the explanations came. The intruder was no other than the brother who four years had been mourned as dead.

THE CRIME OF NOT VOTING.

New Orleans Picayune.

The political crime of the age is the failure of free citizens who are armed with the ballot to take any part in the election of their public officials and lawmakers. Just at this moment, when 100,000,000 Russian peasants who are sudden in ignorance and steeped in the degradation of which centuries of despotism can overwhelm a people are struggling desperately to gain control of their national government, thousands and even millions of the free citizens of the United States are voluntarily abandoning their political rights and duties and are refusing to have anything to do with their public affairs, and above all, they contemptuously discard the ballot.

ON FLOWERS.

Paul de Longpre in the San Francisco Bulletin.

Henry Ward Beecher said "flowers are the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put a soul into." It is a question how much soul is in a sweet blossom. I met a man the other day who paints flowers. "Why do you not paint people?" "Because," he replied, "flowers are pure. I paint their souls. No one can live among them and not be good. They are good. They do not sin. I love them. They are the poetry of life, and when I paint a flower I paint poetry."

COMMERCIAL SEASON ADVICE.

Boston Herald.

Let the young man go forth from the lecture hall and the campus to breast the world—that is, cherishing the high ideals that have there been implanted, but esteeming himself only one of the millions, most of whom have not enjoyed his opportunities, but who have an equal vote in determining the destiny of the nation. He will find that he will be measured by his practical wisdom and by his ability to make it available for service; not to scholars merely, but to merchants, manufacturers, farmers, artisans and laborers, who want advancement as he wants it. It is for him to learn of them as well as to teach them, for they know some things much better than he does.

FOR A HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Chicago Record-Herald.

It is demonstrated by the committee that on a salary of \$100 a month a married couple can, in the circumstances supposed, not only live comfortably in a five-room flat but save \$300 toward a little home in the country during the first year. It is true that the committee makes no provision for sickness, accidental expenses, the visit of the stork, and so on. But it does not profess to cover the case thoroughly. Its purpose is to show that, aside from emergencies, unfortunate complications and the somewhat important question of children, married life is not as expensive a luxury or heavy a burden financially as so many young men have been led to believe.

JUST FOR FUN.

Many Such.

Old Mrs. B., a lady notorious for her saving habits, one morning entered the doctor's surgery, leading a healthy boy of nine years. "Well," Mrs. B. said the doctor, "who's our patient?" "My nephew from town," Mrs. B. replied. "Not much wrong with him, I should say," laughed the doctor, pinching his red cheeks. "It's about 'is appetite,' doctor," said the boy's aunt, in a low voice. "What!" exclaimed the doctor, staring. "Surely he doesn't need an appetizer?" "Good gracious, no, doctor," replied Mrs. B. in horrified accents. "I want you to give me a stimulant to make 'is appetite live. I'll eat me out of 'ouse 'ole afore 'is month's 'oliday is up if 'is appetite ain't cut down!"—Sacred Heart Review.

Tantalizing.

Lovesick Maiden (to friend)—"I can't tell you, dear Ella, how tantalizing the young surgeon is; he speaks ten languages, but refuses to declare himself in a single one."—Fleegende Blaetter.

Cause for Consternation.

It is feared that some man with a muck rake or a strainer will go forth and discover what beer is really made of.—Kansas City Star.

Into Deep Water.

"Yes, sir," the passenger in the skunkcap was saying, "we've had prosperity in this country till you can't rest. Our national debt is less than \$1,000,000,000 now, and"—

"You owe \$1,000,000,000?" interrupted the passenger with the steamer cap and the foreign accent. "To whom? Who is the creditor?"

"The other passenger reflected, 'I'm durned if I know,' he said scratching his jaw."—Chicago Tribune.

Insufficient Guarantee.

"It is my duty," said the conscientious lawyer to his client, "to see that you have a fair and square trial and justice all the way through."

"You're too slow for me," declared the prisoner. "What I want is a lawyer who'll see that I'm acquitted!"—Omaha News.

A Pleasing Prospect.

"So you long for the time when the airship will be a commercial reality?" "Surely," answered the "baggage-man" with some enthusiasm. "Think of dropping off a trunk at a way station from a height of about two miles!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

POPE TOLEDO
THE BEST AMERICAN CAR
Five Models from \$2000 to \$6000.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES
UTAH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
L. C. Snow, President, 67 Market Street

JOHN C. CUTLER, JR.
INVESTMENT BANKER.
(Established 1883.)
BONDS,
SUGAR STOCKS,
BANK STOCKS.
Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.
Both Towns 127, 24 Main St.

EDWARD L. BURTON
11 E First South St. Phone 277
BANK STOCKS
SUGAR STOCKS
And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

SALT LAKE THEATRE GEO. D. PYPER MANAGER.
Mon., Tues., Wed., June 18, 19 and 20.
SEAT SALE NOW ON.

HENRIETTA
CROSMAN
In the Merry Comedy,
"MARY, MARY,
QUITE CONTRARY."
Prices—Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Matinee at Reduced Scale.

ORPHEUM
WEEK COMMENCING JUNE 11.
Richard Mansfield's Greatest Play,
"Old Heidelberg."
Under the Direction of P. G. MacLean
The Superb
Orpheum Stock Co.
No Raise in Prices.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CASINO PARK
EVERY NIGHT AT 8:30.
ZINN'S TRAVESTY CO.
OF 24 PEOPLE.
Now Playing "A Night in Morocco."
LYRIC TO-NIGHT
"FOR HER CHILDREN'S SAKE."
Nights—10, 20, 30 cents.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
10c and 25c.

New Grand Theatre
Packed House Last Night.
LADIES FREE TONIGHT.
With Every Reserved Seat Purchased Before 6 p. m. One Is Free for Lady.
MISS ETHEL TUCKER IN
SUNNY AFRICA
Latest Specialties and Illustrated Songs. SPECIAL—Moving Pictures of the San Francisco Disaster; No Extra Charge.
Solemn Matinee Saturday.
Next Week, "Ivory in Dixie."
Night Prices—10, 20, 30, 50c.
Matinee—15, 25c.

Saltair
The Place for Rest
And Recreation.
DANCING AND
BATHING
UNEQUALLED
Everybody has a good
time all the time.
ROUND TRIP - - - - 25c

The Busy Corner
Is the best they have tasted on the trip.
SMITH DRUG CO.
Phones 235, Open All Night. Free
Delivery till Midnight.

COOLING AND
THIRST
QUENCHING
It is quite hot to be sure,
but you will find a Mint
Freeze or a glass of our
sparkling soda water very
cooling and thirst quenching.
Served in a refreshing
manner—in the coolest of
stores. Ice Cream with your
favorite crushed fruit flavor.
Sherbet in Orange, Pine-
apple and Grape flavors.
Free delivery to all parts
of City.

WILLES-HORNE
DRUG CO.
BY THE MONUMENT.
Phones 374. News Building.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Edward L. Burton
11 E First South St. Phone 277
BANK STOCKS
SUGAR STOCKS
And Other High Grade Investments Bought and Sold.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

Yards Are Full!
Are Never Out Of
PEACOCK
Rock Springs Coal!
CENTRAL COAL & COKE CO.
"At the Sign of the Peacock."
38 S. Main Street. Phone 2600.

GENUINE
RAJAH SILK

An exceptional offer of Genuine Rajah Silk—has
name stamped on selvage. In Alice and light blue,
navy, pilot, national, reseda green, gray, old rose
and cream. Usually sold for \$1.25. We place it on
sale this week, for, per yard

Clifton Bond
Silk 85c yard

Every yard accompanied by an official Clifton
"Bond" Tag (woven in the selvage). This bond
guarantees perfection of manufacture and quality.
Price refunded on all claims made for unsatisfac-
tory wear if they tear, crack, crock, split, or pull at
the seams. Sample of garment on which claim is
made to be submitted to us for examination. We
take all the risk. Entire line of Clifton "Bond"
Taffeta Silks, in colors and blacks, never sold less
than \$1.00 per yard

Peter Pan
Shirts
For Women

For this weather you want something comfortable, yet stylish
the Peter Pan Shirt meets your requirement exactly. Specially
adapted for the Lake—the links, the Gym, Autoing or the Street.
Short sleeves, turn back cuffs and open throat. White embroidered
lined, plain white linen, striped linens and cambrics—
\$2.75 to \$5.00

Demonstration
Saturday Afternoon
Of Steam Cooker and Coal Oil Stove.

Too hot this weather to cook with your regular stove it
heats the house too much—buy a steam cooker—no heat—no trouble—
cooks one cent an hour to operate. For the benefit of the
housewife we will cook several dishes Saturday afternoon—see us
cook onions and custards at one and the same time—flavors do
not mingle in the least. Simplest and best method of canning
fruit—the surest way.

WHERE YOU GET THE
BEST. For 37 years we
have given our patrons com-
plete satisfaction—we have a
reputation to uphold.

THE PRESENT TROUSERS
"Nufang!"
A New Feature in Pants,
a clasp at each side to
tighten or loosen the waist,
a splendid innovation. Very
dressy goods and wearing
qualities the best.

Prices \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.
Ready-to-wear.
Shirts, Collars, Under-
wear and Hose.

Cutler Bros.
Company.,
36 Main Street, Salt Lake City
Wholesale and Retail.

ESTABLISHED 1864
F. Auerbach
& Bro.
ONE PRICE TO ALL. NEVER UNDERSOLD

FOR FRIDAY
AND SATURDAY

The Greatest Special of the
Season. \$3.50 to \$4.00
Shirt Waist Suits \$1.75.

Fine Shirt Waist Suits made of ex-
cellent quality linen crash, fine lawns,
French chambray and many other fab-
rics, elaborately trimmed, sizes for all
on special sale for Friday and Satur-
day, choice—

\$1.75

IN OUR WHITE GOODS DEPT.
Friday and Saturday, 200 White Embroidered WAIST PATTERNS
as shown in our window, Value \$1.50. Friday and
Saturday, each

\$1.75

\$1.75