

ATTACKS ON MEN WHO EXPOSE EVIL

Rev. P. A. Simpkin Has no Patience With Those Who Make Them.

LUST FOR GOLD TAINTS LIFE.

Subject of His Discourse Was "The Poisoned Spring"—Speaks of The Muck Rake.

Rev. P. A. Simpkin of the Phillips Presbyterian church preached a discourse yesterday morning, in which he attacked men who expose evil, and held that the lust for gold has tainted human life. His topic was "The Poisoned Spring," and he said:

"We have just passed through the summer celebration with its causes for rejoicing and pride.

"The volcanic outbreak of 1909 years ago which changed the face of the so-called economic age as truly as the outbreaks of earlier and far-off ages changed the face of the physical world, has been thrusting ever up the peak of our nation's life, on whose summit is set that standard of liberty which catches the longing eyes of the whole world.

"In the marvelous story of the race, written so faithfully in the centuries, by the toilers and the dreamers, fascinating in its record of human endurance and achievement, there is no story so wonderful as that of our beloved land. The old story of Israel begins with the sheep of the pasture and the people of the hill.

"Never a land on earth like this. The white figure of freedom that stood on the Atlantic shore 150 years ago has with the charm of her ruins and the soothing tones of her speech, the seeking hosts of the earth's sad and weary across a great continent, rooting the great colonies in the conquered forest and the wide wastes, on billowing prairie, in wooded temple, in mountain shadow in rich valley, on crazy heights, until the palm-fringed Pacific shades the thronging children of liberty who sing in the abandon of happiness and content the heart of song of the faith sung by the easterner and in less than two centuries across the vast northland the busy fingers of the brave pioneer and their children have won continent-wide, zonal in length the pursuit of happiness.

"Fair was the forest with its great kings that drank the sun and dew of 100 years; fair the rolling under world with its teeming life wild and graceful; fair the thousand unpolished streams that sang by day and night in the hilly; fair the unbroken prairie's bloom with its flowers and songs and birds and its tossing bosom of fragrance that hid the power and wealth of a million harvests for tomorrow.

THE INEXORABLE LAW.

"Aye, but fairer the new forest that have hands have made. Where once the green-ribbed monarch, bourgeoised in the breeze and from whose boughs the tinkling of the vast stillness and its liquid melody, or from whose heights aboriginal eyes saw for the glory of his empire or the movements of his enemy. There stands the temple, the cathedral, the church, with all their force of truth, of comfort, of melody, of God; the hospital with its quiet rooms, amid whose pain-filled places walks earth's and heaven's fairest angel—the angel of the Christ-pity ministering to the world's heaviest burdened. Here is the library holding on its shelves the pictured charm of the old, the story of the making of the new, the powerful visions of the thinkers, the exact songs of the poets, the body of all the great world's counsel, the bubbling spring sang through the heated summer there flows another. Its output is in the schoolhouses, the academies, the colleges and universities that rise in every settlement, the vessels of truth.

"Here in the place where only the inexorable law was voiced there are the judgment seats of liberty and righteousness, guarding and giving guarantee to the world's future, and to that free and happy life that is nourishing in those 20,000,000 homes of the republic the love and purpose of a nation has scattered from ocean to ocean. Prosperity, well-being, development, opportunity, equality, privilege and certitude of stability mark the life of this land as they have marked none other.

"An increasing figure in the world's life, the respected and welcomed member of the great world's council, the envy and the marvel of the old world's autocracy cursed lands, the arbiter of better and gigantic contests, the wide-breasted nurse of liberty and independence, the mentor of the finest things in the great world school, our land does well to rejoice, as it will do well to lay often its hands on the fundamental things whose force has persisted so marvelously and fruitfully so richly.

ONLY PROFESS LOVE.

"Now, there are those without our nation who do not wish us well, who would fain us die either by rottenness in the body politic or by destructive dissension similar to the war of the sixties.

"They profess love for us because we are rich and powerful and ingenious and generous. These tell us that the trouble is in our very constitution; that the spring is poisoned. Is it so? The spring is poisoned but it was not. It has not been so always.

"No! No! There never broke for the thinking men who have struggled for the making of what is about us a stream purer than those clear waters that rippled from that new iron rock of the American declaration, so clear were its waters, so refreshing its draft that it carried men by way of sacrifice and blood and death to the virtues which established it forever, and made possible the creation of the great Constitution. Despite the blessing of privilege and sectional interest it was still in the sixties almost as pure as when the patriot fathers brought under its spell for independence and humanity. No—a spring that could make men capable of such heroic service and sacrifice as were witnessed in the wars of revolution and nation must needs be pure.

"But as one reads clearly and notes carefully the signs of our time he must come to see that a deadly element has been added to the waters of our national life. There is no need for the vile alarm evoked here and there, we are not on the eve of destruction. Human liberty, the association of free men in self and mutual government is now as fixed as life. We betide the man or men who seek in either the old form or new way to turn back the clock of time to the dark hours of 'divine rights and special class privileges.' As above the holy dust of the patriots lying 'neath the new billows at Gettysburg, Lincoln said in closing the unmatched oratory of his brief dedication. This nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth. So we upon this side of many a trying experience can echo it with even deeper assurance.

THE MUCK RAKE MAN.

"But the country has been stirred by

the man with the muck rake as it has not been stirred for many a decade.

"Is it a false alarm? No! I have no patience with the man who denies the punishing of an evil. Wrong is wrong. To shut one's eyes to a cancer or to call it by some other name makes it no less deadly. It is true and we must face and treat the condition with courage and sanity that in some way the spring of the nation's life has been poisoned, and we are suffering the consequences. The recollections of the last three years beginning with the copper, widening to Standard Oil, embracing the steel trust, the shipping trust, the insurance scandals, the railroads with their rebate system crushing out the weak individual in a land where equal privilege is granted to all, the land and timber trusts, the conditions in commerce that called for the pure-food bill are all too fresh to need any rehearsal.

"Notice that in no one of them is there a primary question of fundamental liberty, or save in one or two an encroachment on constitutional rights. The railroad is largely an innocent sufferer, compelled by the necessities of the situation to fight for existence and yielding to the use of the handiest weapon.

"The poison is that same yellow powder that the Israelites drank to insanity in the Siwaite wilderness. Lepid tells the matter with America except just that. The golden fever has tainted our lives. Men are mad with the lust for wealth and what it will bring. I do not think this will be disputed.

"MAN AND SUPERMAN."

Bernard Shaw's Play Subject of Dr. Paden's Sermon.

Rev. Dr. Paden preached last evening in the First Presbyterian church on "Man and Superman," Bernard Shaw's play. The speaker said in part:

"Man and Superman, a comedy and a philosophy, by Bernard Shaw, is good comedy and good philosophy. It reminds one of a Fourth of July celebration. It is full of fireworks. Fireworks have their place, perhaps, in our national life. Most people get innocent enjoyment out of them, though they get the nerves of the matter with America and usually kill a few score children, or citizens, and wound a thousand or two more. I imagine, however, that Mr. Shaw's plays may not be so deadly. At any rate, he evidently means to sting us to thought and action, rather than to shed our life's blood. He is a banderillo and not a matador."

After treatment of Shaw's mysterious mission, his teachings as contrasted with his distinctions, and his maltreatment of the emotions, Dr. Paden said:

"Character is a matter of motive. What motives are uppermost in Mr. Shaw's play? Philosophy? He suggests two driving wheels as most important to him. Man, like the other animals, is driven to action by the instinct of self-preservation and the instinct of sex. These find expression in thrift, property, etc., on the one hand, and in marriage, children and home on the other. He satirizes all these products of Mr. Shaw's 'big desire products.' His life force is to his sex instinct. This life force is to him the dominant resident force in human nature, which is predominately animal. This accounts for his attacks on the more human products of this instinct. He says, 'he is the girl's prison and the woman's workshop. When the superman emerges children will be cared for by the community in healthful and uniform conditions, and we shall arrive at what he calls 'the happy time' when the continuity of society no longer depends upon the nursery."

"What is in this sex instinct that he finds the vital purpose of the race? He thinks it is brutal, but one is reminded of Pope's suggestion that with such a theory of life, the chief of men is to eat, sleep, play, fight, propagate and rot." At any rate, Mr. Shaw declares over-beliefs and hates all ideas and dogmas.

"He pins his whole faith to a sort of 'personally conducted' outwork of natural history. This means that he makes his appeal for motive to the animal. Instead of the chief of men is to eat, sleep, play, fight, propagate and rot. The nutrition he thinks of is all for the mortal; the immortal does not seem to have arisen above his horizon. The transient things he thinks of is that body and not that eternal thing which may go on forever as love.

"Men talk of the new ways, the new thought, the new life force, the coming and underlook a crazing way of truth and life itself. It does one good to rest on the larger experience of a philosophy of St. Paul—a philosophy which is also a practical, every-day religion that an inspiration to practical, every-day morality. 'Teach you the overman,' says Nietzsche, 'for man is something to be surpassed.' Even Ernest Renan could have pointed him to the overman he needed. For, says he, 'whatever may be the unknown for phenomena of the future, Jesus will not be surpassed.'"

DR. JAMES L. HUGHES

Address at Assembly Hall Under Auspices of Summer School.

Dr. James L. Hughes, superintendent of schools at Toronto, spoke in the Assembly hall last evening, under the auspices of the state university summer school. His theme was the new education, which he said calls for obedience, but not subservience. A child should be taught reverence for law. We must not only teach the child the right thing to do, but must show it the right thing to do. It may use its power for good. More sermons from preachers on the good things man ought to do rather than the evils from which he shall restrain would make this a better world, was another idea expressed.

In every child, as it comes into life, there is a love for doing things, for doing things especially which the child has planned itself. Children love to play together. That is the work God has planned for them. In the cultivation of these great central elements there is a more potent power for Christianity than in formal religion itself. But the destruction in battle is small as compared with the destruction from the dwarfing of these three elements in the child.

"The child should be trained to be self-active, to do what it plans. He would have all children to play the best thing they see to do and know how to do. Six benefits would accrue from this; that the child would have more power to do the same thing again, would have more of a tendency to do the right thing, would find a joy in conquering and doing, would become conscious of its own power and the respect and ability of life. Then we have love and duty working in harmony to the achievement of greater and nobler ends."

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THE MYSTERIES OF WEATHER IN UTAH

Forecasting of Storms Outlined

For "News" by U. S. Weather Bureau in This City.

HEAT, RAIN AND PRESSURE

Are Shown to be the Cause of Climatic Changes—Forecasts Made With Barometer and Thermometer.

For a general survey of the methods of forecasting storms, a "News" representative called upon Dr. B. J. Hyatt, of the weather bureau, section director for Utah, and from the courteous doctor and his aids, obtained the following interesting resume of the subject. The officials of the bureau were much interested in the articles that have appeared in the "News" on the subject, and extended an invitation to the nature study class at the university to call and inspect the operations of the department.

OUR LARGER STORMS.

"Our larger storms, like all other storms," said Mr. Hyatt, "are preceded by a falling barometer. The barometer in Salt Lake City stands normally at 30.1 inches, indicating an air pressure of about 14.7 pounds. At sea level the barometer is normal at 30 inches, indicating an air pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch. Before a storm in Utah, the barometer may fall several degrees from as high as 30.5 inches to as low as 29.5 (Jan. 17, 1888), a difference equal to a change of 1,400 feet in altitude; but the usual range here is between 30 and 30.5 inches. For several days before a storm, the wind blows from the southeast, which we commonly call a "south wind." This is because the storm approaches from the northeast, and the pressure is low for a considerable distance northeast because the storm is thereabouts. The nearest high pressure area in such cases will be on the southeast. If the wind is from the southeast for several days, it precedes a general storm from the northwest. When the storm arrives, the wind will shift, blowing first in one direction and then in another. The storm center will pass in the contrary direction, as already explained. The center of the storm will pass near or to the south or east of the observer, within 12 to 24 hours after the wind has set in from the southwest, and the winds meantime will shift to the west. The rapidity of the storm's approach will be indicated by the rate and amount of the fall in the barometer."

THE STORM TRACK.

The storms of the United States follow a series of tracks, not capricious, but related to each other by very well defined laws. The positions of these tracks have been studied by the weather bureau. The chart shows the general result of a study of the tracks of storms in this country. There are two sets of tracks, one over the lake region and the St. Lawrence valley; the other over the middle Rocky mountain districts and the Gulf states. Each of these is double, with one for the "high" and one for the "low." It is difficult to tell in advance which of these paths the storm will take, and at what rate it will travel. The transverse broken lines show the average daily movement, and that it takes about four days for a storm to cross the continent. The centers of low pressure, and the centers of areas of high barometric pressure (heavy air) are indicated by the word "High." These alternating "high" and "low" pass eastward over the United States at the rate of 60 to 70 miles a day. They are similar to a series of atmospheric waves, the crests of which are "high," the troughs "low."

RAIN IN STORMS.

The eastward advance of "low" is almost invariably followed by rain. The weather, whether a rain is imminent with or without a general storm, may always be ascertained (1) by noting the temperature of the thermometer, and (2) by wrapping its mercury bulb in a piece of cloth, dipping it into water, then whirling it around for a minute, and finally reading this "wet" thermometer. If the two readings are near together, the air is nearly saturated and should the air grow cooler, rain is almost sure to fall. But if the air is growing warmer, there will be no rain, since the capacity of the air to hold moisture increases with a rising temperature. When the readings of the wet and the dry thermometer coincide, the air is saturated, since it is the rate of evaporation that lowers the reading of the wet bulb. In the experiment performed by Mr. Hyatt for the "News" representative on Saturday, the dry thermometer stood at 77, and the wet one at 79—a difference of 18 degrees, showing that the atmosphere contained only 36 per cent toward complete saturation, or the point at which precipitation will occur.

THUNDER SHOWERS.

A summer thunderstorm may be local. A layer of cirro-stratus clouds usually appears in the west, followed by dark rain clouds. The air is hot, and light winds come from the south, cooling just before the storm arrives, as the clouds overcast the sun. Distant thunder is heard. The clouds change and grow dark. A brief wind squall sets in, cooler than the south wind, and raising the dust. The barometer, which has been falling all along, now rises a little, but sinks as the wind dies away. As the storm breaks the barometer rises again. The rain begins in large, pelted drops, the lightning flashes, and the thunder roars. The storm moves rapidly, and in half an hour the sky clears.

MEANING OF THESE FACTS.

The air is rarely still. Even when we feel that it is at rest, it is usually some motion of the atmosphere. Why is the air so restless? We have seen that this is due to the unequal heating of the earth's surface by the sun and the ever varying amount of water and vapor poured into or withdrawn from the air. This changes the effect of the density or pressure of the atmosphere, and the movements of the air arise out of differences of pressure in accordance with the following law:

Air always flows in spirals from areas of high pressure to areas of low pressure. Low pressure indicates a deficiency and high pressure a surplus of air.

The column of air is heaviest where there is a surplus; therefore the heavier column flows out at its base to supply the deficiency in the lighter one. The air flows from all sides inward to the low pressure area, but not in straight lines, for it passes up as it moves inward and so goes into the higher regions of the atmosphere.

In violent storms the wind rises into a gale of 50 or 60 and sometimes in gusts of even 120 miles an hour. After some hours it slackens its speed, and may even die away as rapidly as it arose. It may spring up again, possibly from

the opposite direction, and may rage with equal fury, but a part of the country have not the storm at the same time. In Utah, for instance, storms usually come from the northwest, the direction of the prevailing winds. The storm progresses at the rate of from 15 to 30 miles an hour. We always find that the center of the storm has been a region of very low atmospheric pressure, perhaps 500 miles in breadth, and that the pressure has been much higher immediately outside of that area.

SIMILAR IN ALL STORMS.

In all storms we find that the air has moved as a cyclone, inward from the surrounding region of high pressure to a central area of low pressure. On the eve of a storm, suppose that while our barometer stood at 30 inches in Salt Lake it stood at 26 inches in Pocatello. Then we should find that all around Salt Lake at distances sometimes greater sometimes less than Pocatello, the barometer would indicate about 26 inches. Such a condition would result in a violent gale, the air would rush in with a spiral and ascending motion. It turns inward upon the storm ring and is carried upward in the central area as a fast upward current, which flows over at the top and passes all into other regions. The wind may rush furiously inward, but the whole body of the storm does not generally travel so fast as an ordinary passenger train. There are two motions in the storm; the whirl of air as it is turned inward and upward, and the inward progress of the whole rotating mass of storm. Therefore, when the storm bursts upon a place the wind may be coming from the north; it dies down when the center of the storm reaches the place, but rises again from a different direction when the other side of the storm ring reaches it.

NEWSPAPER MAN VISITS THE CITY

He is Editor Roscow of the Goldsboro, N. C. Headlight.

HAD TRIP OF 11,000 MILES.

Expressed Himself as Very Much Pleased With Salt Lake—Goes To Butte Tonight.

Salt Lake has a talented newspaper visitor today, in Editor A. Roscow of the Goldsboro, N. C. Headlight, who leaves on tonight's train for Butte, after a trip of 11,000 miles, mostly through the west, for business, recreation and self information by personal investigation. Mr. Roscow visited the Commercial club, the offices of the First Presidency of the Mormon Church, the tabernacle, and various places of attraction to visitors, on Saturday last, and also rode in an automobile through the principal points of interest in the southern part of the county.

He gave the "News" a pleasant call this morning, and expressed himself as very much pleased and gratified with his experiences while in Salt Lake, especially the kindly hand of welcome that he had been extended to him.

Mrs. Roscow and his stenographer accompanied Mr. Roscow as far as Colorado, and El Paso, when it became so warm that they concluded to return home. Mr. Roscow has resided in Goldsboro for 20 years, and is well known and esteemed in eastern journalistic circles, and the results of this trip will be evident in letters to a syndicate of about 100 newspapers after his return home. Since leaving El Paso, Mr. Roscow has visited southern Arizona and Sonora, going as far south as Guaymas, which he found altogether too hot for comfort. He has also visited Phoenix, Prescott, Williams, Flagstaff and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, Yuma, the Salton sea, Los Angeles, and other southern points of interest just prior to coming to Salt Lake City. Before returning home, Mr. Roscow will travel through the British provinces.

Mr. Roscow's idea is to describe as fully as possible the resources and prevailing climatic conditions of the various sections of the country visited, presenting facts and figures rather than stories, so that the sections offering the greater inducements are likely to benefit largely. Mr. Roscow gives special attention to farming interests, as in the south land is high, and many farmers are seeking homes in the west, where land is cheaper.

McConahay, Jeweler, Moved to 54 Main Street.

BEAT HOUSEWIFE.

John Carlson Became Enraged Because Woman Read Letter.

Because his housekeeper read a letter which he received from his sweetheart, John Carlson became enraged at the woman and gave her a severe beating on Saturday afternoon, and left her hanging suspended by her skirt from a fence over which she attempted to climb to escape from her assailant. The woman's face was all bruised from the assault, and her teeth were loosened. Without waiting to wash the blood from her face she proceeded to the county attorney's office and made complaint against Carlson. The name of the woman is Katherine Peterson, and she lived with Carlson at his home just east of Calder's park for about eight years.

She told the county attorney that Carlson recently became engaged to a young girl at Morgan, and that a few days ago he received a letter from her. This letter was read by the housekeeper, and when she and Carlson were talking the matter over on Saturday, he became angry and assaulted her. The attorney issued a complaint, which the woman swore to, charging Carlson with assault and battery.

McConahay, Jeweler, Moved to 54 Main Street.

WOMAN FOUND DEAD.

Mrs. Emma Hays, Aged 65 Years, Took Carbolic Acid.

Mrs. Emma Hays, aged 65, of 615 Third East street, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon, after suiciding Wednesday last by taking carbolic acid. Her landlady broke into the room, apprehensive that something was wrong, and found the body well advanced in decomposition. The body was removed to Evans' morgue, preparatory to burial. Mrs. Hays was dependent on the county for assistance, and not long ago was sent to Montana, where she claimed to have friends. The authorities there, however, returned her to Salt Lake in bad health, and gradually she failed. She is said to have relatives at Fort Duchesne.

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A 50-piece Set for.....\$8.10	A dozen Mason Jars.....65c	A 40c Corn Puffer, now.....15c
Johnson Bros' English Porcelain Cobalt Blue White and Gold.....\$1.10	A dozen Mason two quart.....\$1.10	A 10c Hammer Handle, now.....5c
A 4 1/2 Special 8-in. Cut Glass Bowl, now.....\$3.75	A dozen Economy plates.....95c	A 10c Hatchet Handle, now.....5c
Near Cut Glass at.....\$1.00 off	A dozen Economy quarts.....\$1.20	A 10c Glass Lemon Squeezer, now.....5c
A five line Cut Glass Vases.....\$1.00 off	A 12-oz 6-gal. Jar, now.....60c	A dozen 8-in. Paper Plates, now.....6c
A 12 1/2 Brass Clock, now.....95c	A 12-oz 4-gal. Jar, now.....50c	A dozen 8-in. Paper Plates, now.....6c
A line of Drummer Samples in.....30c	A 40c 4-gal. Jar, now.....20c	A dozen 8-in. Paper Plates, now.....6c
Norse Pottery at a special reduction.....	A 40c 2-gal. Jar, now.....20c	A package of 40 Paper Napkins.....4c