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SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 24, 1907.

ACTUAL SALARIES.

It is generally admitted that the president of the United States, the members of the national legislature and other government officials are underpaid, as modern conditions are. It is a long time since the salaries were fixed and the sums considered sufficient then to meet the demands upon the incumbents of official positions, are certainly inadequate now. The country has grown to a magnitude little dreamed of in the beginning of its history, and it is but right that these facts be considered in connection with the question of increased salaries. But two popular misunderstandings should be removed. One is that the total income of the chief executive is only \$50,000; the other is that the law-makers of foreign countries are so much better paid than those of the United States.

Those who have looked the matter up tell us that the president and the White House cost the country considerably over \$125,000 a year. The president has, we are told, in addition to the \$50,000, \$35,000 to pay for the services of subordinates and clerks. His private secretary has \$2,500; his assistant secretary, \$2,500; his stenographer, \$1,800; two doorkeepers, \$1,200 each; five messengers, \$1,200 each; a steward, \$1,800; four clerks at salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$2,500; a telegraph operator and two ushers have \$1,200 and \$1,400 respectively; there are several other positions for which the country pays a salary. In addition, the president has \$5,000 for incidental expenses, such as stationery, carpets, etc. A sum of about \$40,000 is appropriated for repairs, furniture, fuel, etc. These are all respectable sums for a country with democratic ideas of living, but when it is stated that even the King of England finds it difficult to make both ends meet, though his civil list amounts to millions of dollars, one must necessarily ask how the chief executive of this country can manage to keep out of debt.

As for the salaries of our national legislators, as compared with those of the law-makers of other nations, the Americans are pretty well off. French senators and deputies get about \$17,400 annually. The members of the Austrian lower house receive about \$4 a day, while the Hungarian table of deputies allows a salary of \$1,000 a year and \$225 for house rent to every member. In Belgium members of the chamber of deputies are entitled to \$750 annually and to free travel over the railways; in Holland, to \$500 and traveling expenses. Switzerland is economical, the members of the Swiss National Council obtain only \$2.50 a day, together with the cost of traveling. Prussia gives the members of her chamber of deputies only \$3.50 per day. In Saxony the members of both the upper and lower house of the legislature receive only \$2.85 a day with mileage. Denmark cuts underneath these figures, paying its legislators only \$2 a day during their presence in the legislature. Japan pays both her peers and her representatives 2,000 yen annually in addition to mileage.

Compared with these statistics, the treatment of members of the Congress of the United States is munificent. Every member gets, in addition to his annual salary, twenty cents a mile for traveling expenses, and also a number of perquisites, of which the allowance for stationery alone has been valued at from \$500 to \$550, which is about the amount awarded by way of salary to the members of the Greek chamber of deputies and to the members of the second branch of the Swedish diet.

But, for all that the time has come for a reasonable raise in the salary of the men in the service of the people.

WHERE UTAH STANDS.

It is interesting to note where Utah stands under official and authoritative estimate in the matter of metal production. It is observed, for instance, from figures furnished by Director of the Mint Roberts, that while we rank sixth in the amount of gold given to the world last year, we take second place in our yield of silver. For a considerable time Colorado has led all gold producing domains of the United States. That honor, however, bids fair, in the very near future, to be transferred to Alaska. Jointly they in 1906 added more than \$45,000,000 of the precious metal to the country's wealth. California, for so long the golden wonder of all mankind, is now No. 3 in the list. But its mighty total since the discovery of gold on the Pacific coast in 1848 still stands, and doubtless will, for many a day, unchallenged. Little dreamed the boys of the Mormon Battalion who uncovered the glittering particles at Sutter's Mill race in that eventful year, that between then and this eventful year, that produce \$1,450,000,000, approximately one-eighth of the world's production since Christopher Columbus discovered America. And yet that is what the records show.

Director Roberts' estimate also discloses another interesting, not to say instructive fact, and that is, that Nevada, a few years ago heralded and jeered at, as the "Rotten Borough," has pushed forward to fourth place, with about half the production credited to California. Alaska's increase over the year previous is \$6,328,000, the biggest jump for 1906. Nevada comes second with \$1,600,000.

The aggregate production of the

United States for last year was \$56,101,400, an approximate gain of \$14,000,000 over 1905. In that year the Transvaal's yield was \$101,355,960, with prospects for a greater showing than that for 1906. Australia is third in the general yield but gives no such expansion promises as the United States and Transvaal. In the past eleven years the gold production of the United States has increased from \$46,830,000, to \$56,101,400, more than double, while that of the whole world has risen from \$180,000,000, in 1894 to \$346,000,000 in 1905. The production in the United States in 1906 is given as follows:

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Alaska | \$21,251,160 |
| Arizona | 3,225,800 |
| California | 18,633,900 |
| Colorado | 22,771,200 |
| Idaho | 1,062,700 |
| Montana | 4,385,800 |
| Nevada | 9,815,800 |
| New Mexico | 255,900 |
| Oregon | 1,369,900 |
| South Dakota | 6,328,700 |
| Utah | 6,172,200 |
| Washington | 352,600 |
| Other States | 752,800 |
| Total | \$56,101,400 |

When it comes to silver Utah makes a far better showing, her advance last year carrying her almost into first position with a gain of 1,240,000 ounces. Nevada also took a step forward in the white metal line with an increase of 900,000 ounces. Our total silver production for 1907 in ounces was as follows:

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Alaska | 191,700 |
| Arizona | 2,747,800 |
| California | 1,564,500 |
| Colorado | 12,245,100 |
| Idaho | 8,273,300 |
| Montana | 11,478,700 |
| Nevada | 6,742,900 |
| New Mexico | 356,200 |
| Oregon | 100,100 |
| South Dakota | 157,500 |
| Texas | 1,200,100 |
| Utah | 11,538,900 |
| Washington | 140,500 |
| Other States | 367,100 |
| Total | \$6,183,500 |

While Colorado is still at the head of the silver producing states there is good reason to think that both Utah and Montana will pass her during the current year and drop her to No. 3 on the rolls. The increase of silver production in Utah and Montana comes largely out of the copper mines which are expanding in those states much more rapidly than in Colorado. So, look out for Utah to lead the silver procession before the close of 1907.

SENATE BILL NO. 4.

The State Senate has just passed a bill which provides that any person serving a life sentence at the penitentiary upon conviction of assault with intent to kill or do great bodily injury, shall suffer death. It is a very unusual measure and deserves most careful consideration. If a life prisoner who makes an assault on an officer, and seemingly upon a fellow convict, with intent to kill or do great bodily harm, deserves the death penalty, then why should not the same penalty be imposed upon any prisoner, no matter whether his sentence is for life or for one year, who makes such an assault? Would such an assault be any more vicious when committed by a life term man than by a short term man? Not who commits the crime but the crime committed should determine the measure of punishment. On this principle rests the whole structure of criminal law. To be logical, the death penalty should be imposed upon all who make an assault with intent to kill or do great bodily harm, whether those making such assaults be in the penitentiary or out of it. There is no getting away from that proposition.

THE KINGSTON VISITATION.

According to observations made after the Kingston earthquake, the stricken city is sinking under the waves. That was the fate of Port Royal, situated opposite Kingston, which was destroyed in 1692. It appears that the lime rock upon which the foundations of the city rested, had been undermined by the sea, and that, as a consequence, Kingston was destroyed when the undermined stratum broke.

A description of the destruction of Port Royal, based upon the account of an eye-witness is still preserved. It is quoted by a contributor to the New York Evening Post, and is interesting reading at this time. Under date of August 9, 1692, the old record says:

"Yesterday the lords of the admiralty received an express from Plymouth, brought by a sloop from Jamaica, that on the 7th of June last, about 11 o'clock, a sudden earthquake happened in that island, which in 3 minutes overturned and swallowed up 3 parts of the buildings of Port Royal with all the fortifications, viz. forts James and Carlisle, sunk some fathoms under water; forts Charles, Rupert, Morgans, Lyne, and a late new Lyne built of 8 guns behind the church, shattered to pieces and sunk; and that place, 2,000 souls perished therein; and most of the houses standing are one story under water, and daily falling; so that the whole point is become uninhabitable. The swan frigate, then carrying [cannon] in the harbour dashed all to pieces. It likewise extended its dreadful effects thro' the whole country. The council daily sit on shipboard to prevent what they can of robberies, and for the decision of differences occasioned by these distractions; as also to consider of a convenient harbour, &c. for building a new town."

On the 13th of August, the same year, the record again takes up the story of the disaster:

"We have this further account from Jamaica of the terrible earthquake there, which in less than 3 minutes laid level the greatest part of the houses in Port Royal, and destroyed most of the inhabitants. The latter says, I cannot sufficiently represent the terrible circumstances that attended it; the earth swelled with a dismal humming noise; the houses fell, the earth opened in many places, the graves gave up some of their dead, the tombstones rattled together; at last the whole sunk below the water, and the sea overwhelmed great numbers of people, whose shrieks and groans made a lamentable echo; the earth opened both behind and before me with a foot of my feet, and that place on which I stood trembled exceedingly, the water immediately boiled up upon the opening of the earth, but it pleased God to preserve me by the help of a brick wall and shed, which sunk me so low in the earth that I could not reach the top of it; from thence I got to the top of a high house, and walked upon the timbers and rafters of broken houses till a ship's boat took me in; the mountains are miserably shattered, the rocks are broken, the houses all the island over are laid flat excepting some few, as I can hear of."

From the time of the destruction of

Herculeanum and Pompeii, in the year 63 of our era and down to the present time, history has recorded many visitations by which thousands of lives have been blotted out and much valuable property destroyed. In the year 742 over 500 towns were destroyed in Syria, Palestine, and other parts of Asia, with immense loss of life. In 1456, 40,000 persons perished at Naples. In 1531, 30,000 persons were buried under the ruins of Lisbon. During the 17th century, 30 towns near Naples were destroyed and 70,000 persons were killed. In the 18th century Jeddah, Japan, was ruined and the loss of life was estimated at 200,000. Lisbon was practically wiped out in the year 1755 and about 50,000 persons perished in a few minutes. In the 19th century many cities and towns were visited by earthquakes. Aleppo was destroyed with 20,000 inhabitants. Many towns in Peru and Ecuador were wiped out. Japan had an earthquake and seismic wave in which over 20,000 perished. But this century has opened with a record that eclipses all its predecessors within recent historic epochs.

COAL AND GLASS.

The statement has gone out, somehow, that a glass manufacturing company decided not to locate its plant here because of the high prices of coal. It may be true that coal could be sold to the public considerably cheaper, at a handsome profit, but it is also true that if anybody has advised prospective locators of factories here, not to come because of the exorbitant price on fuel, they have done an injustice to the city that would be benefited by the establishment of factories in its vicinity.

The fact is that the kind of fuel used by factories, and for industrial purposes generally, is not the coal that costs \$5.25 a ton, but so-called slack, and this, we understand, can be bought at the mines for \$1.25 a ton. The freight would have to be added, but the price at the factory would be considerably less than \$3.00, and the managers of the factory referred to were alleged to have stated that with \$3.00 fuel, they would not hesitate to locate here. Let them come, then.

Up-to-date hotels have a bill of contents with the menu.

A grand jury would rather find a "true bill" than a roll of bills.

Ten days of good skating would be a nine-days wonder to the boys.

Will Judge Brown resign? It is a case of "get out," and no mistake.

Will Chairman Shonts receive such an exhortation for resigning as Engineer Wallace did?

There is no popular election of senators but some of the senatorial elections are very popular.

By his senatorial victory Senator Bailey has proven once more that Texans are good fighters.

Street car riding is almost as good as a gymnasium for developing boys, it makes them such "strapping" big fellows.

The car shortage seems to be greater in winter than in summer. It may be because cold contracts and heat expands.

The debate in the senate on the Brownsville affair has passed the hysteria stage. This is a matter of congratulation.

Some people are so alarmed over the country's great prosperity that one might fancy it was suffering from elephantiasis.

That an umbrella maker was accepted as the first juror in the Thaw murder trial shows that it will probably be more or less "shady."

Sir Ashton Webb, the eminent English architect, admires American skyscrapers. It is easily explained. In England they have no sky, only fog.

Tents have been sent from Havana to Kingston for the use of the homeless. The first American attempts at charity in Jamaica were tentative and were not appreciated.

Governor Swettenham says his reference in his letter to Rear Admiral Davis to a tramp pillaging the house of a New York millionaire was merely a jocular parallel. His idea of what constitutes jocularly does not seem to be the generally accepted one.

President Roosevelt is enthusiastic over the good results obtained by school boys with the subtarget machines which the public schools athletic league has installed in ten of the largest high schools of New York. Bring a child up in the way he should shoot and when he gets old he will not miss the mark.

An illustrated book issued by the Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer describes the various resources, developments and future prospects of that great state. Descriptive illustrated articles by prominent business and professional men of the state are features of the book, and everything pertaining to the progress and development of the state and its cities is covered in detail. The book contains 160 pages, printed on a high-grade calendared book paper, with special art cover in colors. There are over 150 new photographic illustrations, and in mechanical and typographical appearance and attractiveness the book is a work of art.

PARIS' BIG RAILROAD STATION.

London Globe.
There is now being built at Juvisy, in the outskirts of Paris, a station which it is believed will when finished be the largest in the world. At Juvisy all the lines meet of the Paris-Lyon-Marseilles and of the Orleans systems, about 30 pairs of rails being interlaced. From this point radiate the lines which carry traffic to southern France, to Italy, to Spain and to Portugal. The new station covering all these rails is to be built on the latest principles.

THE SACRED CODFISH KICKS.

New York Tribune.
We read with pain and grief that

Boston is suffering from more than blue law Sundays. The country, it seems, is treating Boston with justice and equity, and the home of philosophy is becoming the butt of "newspaper sarcasm, travelers' wit and clubhouse anecdote." "It is time," says the Transcript severely, "for Boston to be taken seriously again. The sacred codfish is in no mood for mirth."

THE GRIP.

Baltimore American.
The grip is not simply a bad cold, and this fact is worth knowing. It resembles a cold in some respects, and colds are often wrongly diagnosed by the victims as grip. The grip is a malady which has laws of its own, both as to origin and progress after development. According to the doctors, it must run its course--there is no special remedy that can directly destroy the infection, no drug that can kill the bacillus or neutralize its toxin. This also is worth knowing. The main thing is to nurse with care and give the system the best possible aid in its efforts to throw off the poison.

COURAGE OF THE FIREMEN.

Hartford Courant.
The one redeeming feature about the numerous and costly and largely unnecessary fires in this country is the heroism shown by the men employed to fight them. The heroic work this done is so much the regular thing that it has become fairly commonplace in the public estimation and thus loses that tribute of admiration which it so richly deserves. The soldier bravely meets his chance to die for his flag once in ten or twenty years, but the fireman gets his chance every few weeks. The fireman takes his chance, too, with a methodical courage and modesty, unselfishness that stand quite apart from the usual considerations governing human conduct in times of peace.

JUST FOR FUN.

A Miscalculation.
Miss Wise--Of course, Goldie Rookley knew the count was worthless when she accepted him, but he proved to be just twice as worthless as she thought him.

Miss Ascum--Why, how was that?
Miss Wise--She thought she was going to get him for a million, but he cost her two millions.--Philadelphia Press.

A Weak Heart.
"They tell me Bad Bill's dead," said Alkali Ike.
"Sure," replied Curious Cal; "shot plumb through the heart."

"Well, I ain't surprised, then, his heart always was weak."--Philadelphia Press.

She--Do you believe in metempsychosis? He--Naw; I don't take no stock in any but regular prescriptions.--Baltimore American.

She--Do you like a gored skirt? He (diplomatically)--That depends on whose skirt is gored!--New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Brown--I let Smith have \$10 this morning, and it's a safe bet that I'll never get it back. Green--Why, isn't he good pay? Brown--Oh yes; but I owed him the \$10 for nearly a year.--Chicago Daily News.

Art master (who has sent for a cab, pointing to horses)--What do you call that? Cabby--An 'orse, sir. Art Master--A horse! Rub it out, and do it again!--Punch.

Wiggs--What has become of that fellow Bjoness, who used to run a clipping bureau? Is he still in the same line of business? Wiggs--In a way, yes. He's a barber now.--Philadelphia Record.

"There's a blessing in defeat as well as in victory," said the philosopher. Yes, answered the disappointed candidate. "There is nothing like defeat for keeping a reformer from backsliding."--Washington Star.

"Why don't you try to make yourself agreeable?" asked the reproving friend. "My dear," answered Miss Cayenne, "the desire to be agreeable is what has spoiled my disposition. You can't make yourself agreeable to some people without saying things about others."--Washington Star.

Mr. Jigley--The other day I saw quite an interesting educated pig. Miss Port--Oh, of course, I suppose. Mr. Jigley--Don't say it! You were going to say you suppose I looked in the glass, weren't you? Miss Port--Not at all. I don't consider you interesting or educated.--Philadelphia Press.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The following is the complete list of contents of the Improvement Era for January: "The Test of Section Sixty-seven," Osborn Whitson, A.M.; "The Gathens," a poem, Thomas A. Mearns; "Randy," a story, H. V. Elvin; Norton; "Acknowledgment God What's Your Fate," a poem, David M. Stuart; "Love on Another," James H. Anderson; "Be Thou Perfect," a poem, Ruth May Fox; "Maximilian," a story of Mexico II, Susa Young Gates; "A Goodly People Bless the Earth," a poem, John A. Lamb; "The History of R. S. X-11," Samuel Johnson, LL.D.; "The Word of Wisdom," George W. Crochran; "The Spiritual Value of Fresh Air in Meetinghouses," Milton Bennett, A.M.; "The Progress of Science," Charles Clift; "On the Progress of Science," "The Underground Supply of Water," Dr. John A. Whitson; "Shading of Growing Crops--Growing Plants Under Colored Glass," W. H. Homer, Jr., M.S.; "Weighing the Earth," Chester Snow, A.B.; "Lowest Temperature Produced," Charles E. Maw, A.B.; "Climatic and National Progress," E. S. Hinkley, B.S.; "A Testimony," E. R. Cloward; "A New Year's Prayer," a poem, Grace Ingles Frost; Editor's Table; "The First Presidency's Christmas Greeting," Presidents Joseph F. Smith, John R. Winder and Anthon H. Lund; "Prophecy Fulfilled," Samuel L. Adair; "Messages from the Missions," "The Gospel of Wealth," "Notes," in "Lighter Mood;" and "Events and Comments," Edward H. Anderson--Salt Lake City.

The new number of The American Magazine--the February number--is perhaps the best one issued so far by the magazine. Miss Farbell Lincoln's article is one of the great stories of the year. Josephine Daskam Bacon begins her new series, "We And Our Servants." The first article contains enough vividly told and lively stuff to keep the average family discussing the servant problem for a month. Frederic C. Howe reveals some astonishing facts about "Glad in England." Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg tells all about "Cancer, the Unconquered Plague." W. G. Fitzgerald reports the discovery, in South Africa, of a diamond three times bigger than any ever before found--a diamond bigger than a baseball. "The Interpreter" this month talks about Lincoln--a talk which the critic shrewdly suspects is from the pen of F. D. Dunne, the creator of "Mr. Dooley." Although it is unsigned, fiction in The American Magazine is growing better. The new story-tellers are O. Henry, Cyrus Townsend Brady, Porter Emerson Browne, Frances Wilson, Jessie Anderson Chase, Frederick L. Cowles and Mrs. L. H. Harris. E. Marion Crawford and David Grayson proceed with their serials. The poets are: Harry H. Kemp, Walter Prichard Eaton, Leola Snow and William Herbert Carruth--141 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Outing Magazine for February is an ideal mid-winter number. Its articles are filled with the wholesome, open-air spirit that is always associated with the Outing Magazine. Its pictorial features, as ever, are note-

worthy, particularly the drawings by N. C. Wyeth and Oliver Kemp, which are works of real art. Two series of photographs will claim wide attention. The several pictures of winter coating scenes must renew the youth of the most city-tired dweller, and warm friends by the graphic story in a picture of a winter's duck-hunt in a power boat, by Thomas E. Marr. The special articles for February give the reader a glimpse of forest trails and open prairie stretches. The number has many excellent pictures--35 West Thirty-first St., New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE
TONIGHT.

Matinee Saturday.
Charles Frohman Presents
WM. H. CRANE AND MISS ELLIS JEFFREYS
In a Sumptuous Production of Goldsmith's Famous Comedy.

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER!
Direction of Liebler & Co.
With a notable company of players, including George Glendon, Walter Hale, Fred Thayer, Herbert Sleath, Leslie Kenyon, Harry Lifford, Margaret Dale, Fanny Addison Pitt and others.

Seated now on. Prices, \$2.00, \$1.50, 1.00, 75c and 50c.

Cepheum
Modern Vaudeville.

ALL THIS WEEK.
The Dramatic Sensation "Pals"
John Hyams & Lella McIntyre
Mazuz & Masette Happy Jack Gardner
Neola Three Keltons
Kindred

Every evening (except Sunday) 75c, 50c, 25c. Box seats \$1.00. Matinees Daily Except Sunday and Monday, 50c, 25c and 10c. Box seats, 75c.

LYRIC THEATRE
Salt Lake's Only Family Theatre

TONIGHT!
The Great Melodrama,
POWER OF JUSTICE

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Prices--Nights, 10-20-30-50c. Matinees--10-20c.

Tonight at 8:30 P. M. at First Methodist Church

LEONORA JACKSON
CONCERT COMPANY

HEAR THE BEST!
Second number Epworth League Star Course. Course tickets. Reserved seats, \$2.25; Single tickets, 75c; single, reserved, \$1.00. Remaining numbers of course: William Jennings Bryan, Rogers and Griley entertainers, Newell Dwight Hillis, Orpheus Club Concert.

Tickets at Smith Drug and Dayton Drug Stores.

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Candy

When buying Chocolates you want the best. Try Benedetto Allegretti's famous and toothsome Chicago Chocolates--in one-half and one pound boxes.

We also carry a full line of the favorite candies by local manufacturers.

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AUDITORIUM
RICHARDS STREET

"Sweet pleasure drives away dull care."
Roller Skating combines pleasure and healthful exercise.

There will be a Grand Mask Carnival on skates at the Auditorium, Thursday, Jan. 31st, fourteen handsome prizes will be awarded, including a grand prize consisting of a three piece Mahogany Parlor Set, costing \$100.00, donated by the Co-op Furn. Co. Each paid admission ticket will have a chance on this beautiful prize.

Roller Skating will be held on this beautiful prize. Rink opened morning 10 to 12, afternoon 2 to 5, evening 7:30 to 10:30.

Music by Held's Band.

CONOVER,
Mason & Hamlin, A. B. Chase, Cable, Mehlin, Kingsbury

PIANOS.
Mason & Hamlin, Chicago Cottage Organs.

Reliable Pianos and Organs sold by Reliable People.

Chamberlain Music Co.,
51-53 Main St., Salt Lake City

MEXICO
LANDS FOR SALE

Best proposition ever offered for colonists in the State of Chihuahua. Large tract situated between two of the most important agricultural and grazing lands, 8,000 to 10,000 cattle and horses at a bargain.

Fenced and improved lands at \$1.50 per acre. Investigate!
J. N. SMITH, JR.,
29 N. WEST TEMPLE ST.

Agents at Paris, Idaho, and Richfield, Utah.

Great January Sale

All this week you will find many attractive money-saving inducements--women who recognize values and who purchase economically, will be quite enthusiastic over the price reductions.

LINEN DEPT. SALE

The very best linens that you can obtain, manufactured by Wm. Liddell & Co. of Belfast, Ireland, placed on sale this week. Table Linens, Napkins, Linen Sets, Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths, Center Pieces, Dollies, Scarfs, Linen Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Beach Pepperell Sheetting, White Lawns, Batiste, White Dress Art, Handkerchiefs, Linen, Bed Spreads, Madras Waistings and Shirting and Arnold Flannelettes at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Summer Dress Goods.

Several lines of Summer Dress Goods, purchased specially for this sale. Excellent qualities of desirable fabrics--many of them beautiful color combinations that it will be impossible to duplicate later. Taffeta, Dotted Swiss Muslin, Bengali Organdy, Crepe Chiffon, Arnold Silk, and a great many desirable fabrics too numerous to mention at

HALF PRICE
EMBROIDERY SALE

All new goods. Corset Cover Embroideries, Embroidery Flouncings and Insertions--splendid quality goods, the equal of anything we have ever shown.

Fine Corset Cover Embroideries, beautifully finished, values up to \$1.50 per yard..... **65c**
16-inch Flouncings Embroideries, very fine quality, per yard..... **65c**
27-inch Flouncings Embroideries, very pretty designs, values up to \$1.50 per yard..... **65c**
Fine wide insertion to match 27-inch Flouncings, values up to 75c per yard..... **35c**

Extra Special Shoe Bargains!

End-of-the-season clean-up sale of all broken lines of shoes--excellent opportunity to obtain exceptional values in High Grade Shoes at Special Bargain Prices. Any Shoe in the Store at Reduced Prices for Cash!

Men's and Boys' Shoes, \$2.00