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## REMEMBER THE SABBATH.

The season of outdoor sports and amusements is again approaching, and a word of warning against the growing practice of appropriating the Sabbath day for such purposes, is timely. No one, with an eye open to the needs of the age, will feel inclined to, in any way, discourage wholesome sports, or athletic exercises, that tend to strengthen the body, thus making it more fit for a tubercule in which a pure spirit may dwell; but the desecration of the Sabbath for the sake of such exercises must be a matter of grave concern to all who give the subject a serious thought.

The tendency to disregard the Lord's day is becoming general throughout the country. In many places Sunday is the busiest day of the week. A great many Americans travel and live abroad and then come back crowned with the distinction of having gained social honors in Europe. Their French and German habits are imitated with haste and eagerness by others who have not so fortunate, or unfortunate, as to acquire them on the other side of the ocean, but are anxious to show that they know something of the world. And so it happens that people crowd the churches in the morning, and go to musical performances in the afternoon and to dinner parties in the evening, either at the fashionable hotels or restaurants or at the houses of their friends. Or, they rush off to pleasure resorts and stay perhaps till midnight. Sunday "concerts" are commencing to become popular, probably as a prelude to Sunday theaters. In fact, in some of our cities, Sunday theaters are already in vogue. Sunday baseballs and other sports are becoming the rule, rather than the exception.

All this should be a matter of concern to the leaders of public thought and sentiment. In the common schools and the higher institutions of learning correct principles on this subject should be inculcated; for the question of a weekly holiday is of vital importance to the nation, without reference to any religious considerations. Ministers of the Gospel might unite in an effort for the Sabbath. The heads of the Y. M. C. A. and, in fact, all who take any interest in the welfare of the public, should exercise a wholesome influence for the sacredness of the Lord's day. This is a platform broad enough for all good men and women to stand on, no matter what their creeds may be, otherwise, it is a platform on which all could join hands in brotherly love and fellowship, for the welfare of their fellow-men. Here is a field opened that demands the best thought, the most earnest effort, the most sacred devotion. It invites all to forget their little differences, their petty jealousies, their small work for sectional interest, and to unite for a great object of universal importance.

The Latter-day Saints should especially be reminded that the keeping of the Sabbath day is as much obligatory on them as the fulfilling of other religious duties. When these valleys were consecrated to a dwelling-place for them, it was specially pointed out that unless they would keep the Sabbath holy, and serve the Lord who had led them to this land, it would not be a Zion to them. "Remember the Sabbath day." The need of mankind of such a day is as great as it ever was, and will be so to the end of time. The people of Utah have learned correct principles on this subject. Is there any reason why a glorious example should not shine before all the world from these valleys of the mountains? Why should not the sacredness of the Sabbath day here, as the glory of the Lord over the Tabernacle in the wilderness, be an ensign to all the world of the divine presence here? "Remember the Sabbath day."

## PRESIDENTIAL TOURS.

A contemporary has looked up presidential journeys, and found that the predecessor of Mr. Roosevelt, the late lamented McKinley, traveled more miles than all American presidents together. This was due, however, to the fact that the country had greatly expanded, and a presidential tour, in order to be anywhere near complete, had to be very extensive. The first of McKinley's long tours was from Washington to Chicago, thence to Minnesota and the Dakotas, and then back to Washington by way of Kansas City and St. Louis. His second tour was made to the south during his famous declaration that the time had come when the government of the United States should help care for the graves of the Confederate dead. The third tour of McKinley was only partially completed. It was to have included the entire Pacific coast. This tour was abandoned at San Francisco owing to the sudden illness of Mr. McKinley.

The following are some of the presidential tours on record:  
Washington visited Boston and the capital of New Hampshire. President

Monroe, in the "era of good feeling," made a tour of the country, and went as far as Vermont. President Jackson visited Boston and was made a doctor of laws by Harvard college. President Lincoln was so absorbed by his grave responsibilities and onerous duties during the great Civil war that he found no time for relaxation. Andrew Johnson began the modern presidential progress again. His purpose was an attempt to allay by his speeches the bitter popular hostility which had grown out of his reconstruction policy, and which at length culminated in an attempt at impeachment. President Grant visited Boston and was entertained at a public banquet. President Hayes, accompanied by his wife, attended the Bennington (Vt.) centennial celebration of the anniversary of Stark's famous victory of August 16, 1777. He afterward visited the Pacific coast. President Cleveland, after his marriage in his first term, in the fall of 1877, visited the south. He went as far west as the Missouri river and as far north as St. Paul and Minneapolis. He touched at Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joseph, then crossed to St. Louis. He visited Chicago, Milwaukee and the chief cities of Ohio and Indiana. He was absent from Washington three weeks and traveled about 2,500 miles. President Harrison made a tour of the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from New England to Oregon.

Presidential tours do not lack precedent. It is natural that the occupants of the presidential chair should feel a desire to see the country and its leading citizens, and it is equally natural for the people to desire to see their first citizen. There is no other way of accomplishing this object. The mountain cannot come to Mohammed, but Mohammed can go to the mountain.

## WHAT THEY HEARD AND SAW

Strangers visiting Utah, and viewing things without prejudice, always come to the conclusion that the fruits of "Mormonism," as seen in the daily life of the people, proves the many stories circulated concerning the Saints, to be false, or highly colored. This is one illustration of that fact.

The "News" has just received a letter signed by Mr. and Mrs. Orvil J. King. The lady and gentleman do not belong to any church. They visited Utah, as other tourists do, but found things here so different to what they expected, that they concluded to express their feelings in a letter to the public. They say in part:

"We left our homes in Michigan and with our children, four in number, journeyed westward, having for our first visit at Brigham City, named in honor of that pathfinder of the west, Brigham Young. Here we found the people well-to-do, cheerful and hospitable. In the midst of their temporal duties, the men, unlike those of other churches, found time to attend their quorum and other meetings. In visiting the Sabbath schools, meetings, etc., we were impressed with the number of both sexes in attendance, and the zeal and faith manifested by young and old. And here we may add, after returning and listening to the services in other churches, they are lifeless, indeed, and compared with the interesting meetings of the Saints, we feel to exclaim with Paul: 'The letter killeth but the spirit giveth life.'"

"In the homes of the Saints, peace abounds and chastity, virtue, charity and love are taught and practiced, not only are charity and love manifested in the homes and among the Saints, but to the stranger this is diffused without measure."

"We have proved for ourselves that the stories going the round of pulpits and press are false and hope some honest soul will accept our testimony, or if possible go to their homes and see. We are not laudatory, but we would yet, but our spirit is with the people and cause of God."

## OVER THE ROCKIES.

One of the attractions at the St. Louis fair will be the competition for a \$200,000 prize, offered for the best steerable airship.

It is now said that an airship is being built in San Francisco, which presents features essentially different from others, and that it is hoped, will take that prize. But as it will cost \$200,000 to build it, the owner will make no fortune on the prize.

The inventor, Charles Stanley, says that he will fly from the Golden Gate to St. Louis just as a warning up process for the trials at the exposition. He thinks that his machine may be able to go at a clip of about seventy-five miles an hour, and that an air line between the Pacific and the Atlantic is not a thing to be scoffed at. He is quoted as follows:

"Trips across the continent will be made with ease and perfect safety. Airships within a few years will ride above storms and will be able to breast any air current. Hydrogen gas will elevate them to any desired height. Motive power revolving propellers will drive them through the air. Riggers properly placed will guide them to the right or left, and side planes properly constructed and adjusted will always keep the ship on an even keel and guide it to higher altitudes for the purpose of crossing mountain ranges. Propellers properly placed and revolved will cause the ship to descend to earth at any time and at any place desired."

Undoubtedly this is a true forecast, although some have abandoned the belief that the air can be made a medium of traffic. But is Mr. Stanley's contrivance that will solve the problem?

The new airship is made of aluminum. Hydrogen gas will be used to lift it, but there will be no balloon attachment. Its body will be cylindrical in shape. The main section is to be divided longitudinally into two parts by a horizontal partition running the entire length, twelve feet above the keel. The lower part will contain the engines and machinery, the passengers' apartments and space for provisions, mail, freight and whatever else there is to be carried. The remaining space in the big aluminum pipe, which is eighty feet in diameter, will be used to store hydrogen gas. The tank will be divided into six compartments, each of which will be lined with silk. Power will be supplied by three fifty-horsepower engines made of the lightest possible material. The ship will be fitted with four propellers, one at the end of each cone and two on top of the cylinder. A rudder operated from a little pilot house in front will guide the ship to the right or the left, and a row of big planes or

horizontal rudders along the sides, which may be stretched out like the wings of a bird, will, it is said, let the machine do a fine soaring stunt and yet keep in a horizontal position when it is being elevated to clear a mountain or any other obstruction.

The description of this ship sounds radical. It is constructed on the principle of birds, and that should be a good pattern. Undoubtedly nature will have to suggest the true model of the airship, as it has done of the ships that plow the ocean.

## A STUDY OF LYNCHINGS.

A post graduate student of Yale, Elbert Cutler, has been engaged in the scientific study of lynchings. He has prepared a most interesting table and has collected much data. The newspaper accounts have been corroborated by him in almost every instance. This table which he has prepared shows that in the past twenty-one years there have been thirty-one hundred and twenty-eight lynchings. This is up to January 1 of this year. It is an immense number but falls far short of the number given by others who have pretended to give actual statistics on the question. The years 1884 and 1892 saw the most lynchings. In the former year the large part were in Colorado and Montana; in the latter, they were greatest in the South. In the first case the victims were chiefly white; in the other, mainly negroes. In Colorado and Montana the crimes were depredations upon property. In the South they were against the person and because of race prejudice. In this connection Mr. Cutler says:

"There is a relation between legal executions and lynchings. If there are many executions there are in general fewer lynchings. The speedy working of the law seems to create respect for it and to act as a check for lynchings. The decrease in lynchings since 1892 has been steady. In the South the fewest lynchings take place in January, February, August and November, months when the colored people are most largely engaged in some diversion or work. In August, the month when the number of lynchings is fewest, the negroes are all at camp meetings. In December, on the other hand, the negroes feel allowed to take the greatest liberties of the year because of the Christmas season. In the twenty-one years 1,572 negroes have been lynched, an average of 59 a year. In that period 1,256 whites have been lynched, an average of 59 a year. There have been 61 women lynched in that period, 35 colored and 26 white. 9 of them for murder. Of the 61 white men who were lynched in the twenty-one years 108 were for rape. In the South 1,091 negroes were lynched and 593 whites. Statistics cannot be made to show more than 35 per cent of negroes lynched for rape. In the West 623 were lynched in the twenty-one years, about 43 per cent for murder."

It is very doubtful if Mr. Cutler's comments and deductions are so valuable as his facts. In truth he is more of an apologist for the lynchings. He says that the American people are no less law abiding than other countries, but that they have a different attitude towards the law. In the United States, he says, the law lacks long practice and the growth of tradition. In a democracy the people are a law unto themselves, while in a monarchy the officials who enforce the law are in no way responsible to the people upon whom they enforce it. In justification of his arguments Mr. Cutler adopts the plea of the lynchers, which is: "Let a past crime be met with a present crime to prevent a future crime." A most fallacious argument indeed. It only adds a new crime to an old one, having no, or at least little, deterrent effect on prospective criminals.

Our student of lynchings says that in a democracy the people are a law unto themselves. Yes, but when they establish constitutions and make laws in pursuance thereof they must in all things concerning them as a body politic, act in accordance with those rules; not to do so is to break the law. The plain implication of Mr. Cutler's argument is that when the people do anything no matter how they do it, it is law, for "in a democracy the people are a law unto themselves." In lynchings the mob, not the people, as a law unto itself. Mr. Cutler fails to distinguish between the people and the mob. In monarchies it is a maxim that "the king can do no wrong." Apparently, in a democracy Mr. Cutler holds that the people can do no wrong. A most pernicious doctrine, one calculated to encourage lynchings. The value of this study, judged by the excerpts published will be in its facts and not in its inferences.

That Frank disaster was a frank threat on a gigantic scale.

The Queen of the May did not have queen's weather yesterday.

Pontreign Bigelow recently saved Gertrude Atherton's life. He also recently was divorced from his wife.

Most of the schools, perhaps all, will open Monday. Three cheers for the public spirit and patriotism of the people.

"The people of New York will like whipped dogs," says Judge Campbell. Is it the result of the recent epidemic of hypochondria in the metropolis?

It is a matter of regret that the President was unable to remain in St. Louis during all the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Russia protests that she wants to be friendly with all the powers. But she does not propose to say as did Antony and Cleopatra: "We have kissed away kingdoms and provinces."

The people who attended the Louisiana Purchase exposition ceremonies feel that they had almost too much of a good thing. Like linked sweetness long drawn out they soon pall and weary.

It was considered of the Missouri officials to suspend the inquiry into official corruption in that state during the functions at the fair grounds. The stench incident to it would have been unfamiliar and offensive to the distinguished foreigners present.

A correspondent from Texas says a number of people in the South are expecting the end of the world, because recently an egg was found in a nest, with an inscription on the shell. Some

years ago, people had found warnings in the lines on grass. Superstition is not all dead, though this is the age of enlightenment.

When a paper commences to brag about itself, it merely gives the fact away that it is losing prestige. The owner of a poor horse must do a great deal of bragging, if he wants to sell it at a good figure. A good horse speaks for itself. No one thinks of bragging about the excellency of gold. But it is different if the question is of selling a "goldbrick."

There were fewer strikes and walk-outs than usual on May 1 this year. It is a good sign. As war is the very last resource for settling difficulties among civilized people, so the strike or walk-out should be the very last resource of the workman. It may be necessary at times, but not very often. It is oftenest an appeal to passion and prejudice instead of to reason and principle. The fewer there are of them the better; and they grow fewer and fewer each year. May conditions seem such that they will never be invoked.

Here is Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale's criticism of the public school system: "The result of our public school education with the average boy is to instill in him a gross overestimate of his own importance. The city gives him his textbooks, paper to write upon and ink to write with. The system increases the boy's self-conceit, largely because of the determination of the public to provide for him, and in proportion as a boy or girl gets into that frame of mind, in that proportion is duty as a central light lost sight of." If this is so, it is bad. But is it so? We doubt it, having more faith in American boys.

The other morning a contemporary quoted his honor the mayor as saying that under Mr. Sheets, acting as chief of police, the city was in the best condition it had ever been. Very well. If such is the case, why is it? Is it not simply because he was instructed by the mayor to suppress gambling houses, close saloons on Sunday, and be more strict in enforcing the city ordinances? Has not the trouble in this regard always been that the mayor, no matter who he was, has had a "policy" in which he held his views to be above the ordinances? There has never been a time in this city when the chief of police could not have enforced a compliance with the city ordinances, had the mayor insisted that he should do it. We are glad to see the ordinances enforced, and those who have enforced them are entitled to full credit, and it will always give us pleasure to commend city officials, from the mayor down to the scavenger, who do their duty. It is only for those who disregard it that we have any censure.

## ON RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

New York Churchman.

If what Capt. Mahan says is true, that the Christian world looks with contempt upon the man who is endeavoring to save his own soul, he could offer no better evidence of its growth toward the Master's ideal. Would that it were true. If there were no Christians seeking the salvation of themselves, the selfishness of individualism, the selfishness of parochialism, the selfishness of nationalisms would disappear and the church's power would be supreme. That increasing millions of Christians are learning to lose their lives for the salvation of others "glides with a glow brighter than the sun" into the growing hopes of a glorious cause."

The Interior.

The comfortable feeling of the church has been lost in the case of the requisite majority of presbyteries had voted for revision, the whole matter would be settled and ready to put out of hand. But here comes warning that the men who have fought the good fight, those many years in favor of a clear confession dare not yet let their armor down. The Presbyterian—advancing one step farther in its heady campaign of cultivation—calls upon the "old guard" to resist the enactment of the overtures in the approaching assembly, no matter what majority they may have secured in the presbyteries. We accept this as notice that the irreconcilables mean to carry their resistance to Los Angeles.

New York Observer.

Is Christianity in fact an ideal? When Ezekiel faced Israel, his commission read: "Thou shalt say unto them, 'This saith the Lord God, and that, 'whether they will hear or whether they will forbear.' Clearly he had a message of authority and not an ideal to present. So speak all the Prophets. Throughout the Old Testament, God is presented as a Person, clothed with sovereign power and authority, giving commands and requiring obedience. Nowhere in Scripture is there a supremely beautiful ideal in the abstract placed before man with an option to choose his own means of attaining it—to godlikeness; but the command is: 'This is the way, walk ye in it.' John the Baptist cried: 'Repent ye!' And he pointed to the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world, saying that, 'He must increase, but I must decrease.'"

Boston Watchman.

Some inquiry has revealed the fact that in many instances these changes of church relationships have been due to a sense of a lack of impressiveness in the services of churches which have no liturgy. The objection is made that the service as a whole, is so severely commonplace and often so ill-arranged, that no depth of impression is made, either upon mind or heart. The attendants on the services, it is said, go away without a feeling of reverence for the Lord's house or of worship for His Majesty and love. The complaint is that what are called services for divine worship are not worshipful. Many have not felt that this was a sufficient reason for abandoning their Baptist principles and recognizing that there is some truth in these criticisms. There is, however, no necessity for bare and trivial services in non-liturgical churches. With care and attention these services may be made as deeply impressive as the most elaborate liturgy, as well as far more effective on the spiritual life.

London Spectator.

Between the years 1891 and 1901 the number of Mohammedans in British India increased from 54,448 millions to 67½ millions. In the same period the Buddhists have grown from 7,131,000 to 7,476,000. A decrease is reported in the heathen population from 27,731,000 to 26,714,000. It must be remembered that Islam is not a native, but a foreign religion in India. During this same decade the Christian population has grown to 2,232,341, an increase of 638,861, which is proportionally a good showing; but it must not be forgotten that much of this increase is due to the enlistment in the propagation of Christianity, while Mohammedanism jacks these auxiliaries. The Christian population in India is steadily increasing, but it is within bounds to say that in British India, including Europeans, it does

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The Popular and Critical Bible Encyclopedia, published by the Howard-Severance company, Chicago, should be of particular value to Sunday school teachers, because of the vast amount of information it gives on almost all Biblical topics. It is a work that can be recommended to all interested in Bible study. It is being introduced to the public in this State, by Mr. F. P. Stauffer.

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SPECIAL 32-inch Madras and Zephyrs, regular price per yard, 35c., this week 20c SEE OUR WINDOW.

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No. 538 Ladies' Colored Waists, 35c kind, for.....	20c	Ladies' White Lawn Waists, \$1.00 kind, for.....	75c
No. 498 Ladies' Colored Waists, 50c kind, for.....	25c	Ladies' \$2.00 Cloth Dress Skirts, for.....	\$1.25
No. 298 Ladies' Black Satin Waists, \$1.00 kind, for.....	75c	Men's latest style Soft and S&F Hats, at nearly 1/2 price.	
No. 549 Ladies' Black Satin Waists, \$1.00 kind, for.....	75c	Notions at nearly half price.	
No. 628 Ladies' Colored Satin Waists, \$1.00 kind, for.....	75c	25c Dress Goods, for.....	15c
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Men's muslin night shirts, made with surprise necks, neatly finished with different colors of narrow braid; all sizes. Saturday night, 6 o'clock until 9, those sold regularly for 50c go at—39c; the 75c—for—59c.

## CHILDREN'S 15c MUSLIN DRAWERS—9c.

For one hour, 8 until 9 o'clock. Children's muslin drawers with cluster of tucks, sold regularly at 15c a pair. Saturday night—9c. Three pairs to a customer.

## WOMEN'S 50c SHIRT WAISTS—37c.

A few dozens, enough for one hour's selling only. White lawn with stripes, figures or dots; all sizes; new and good every one, sold regularly at 50c each. Saturday night, 8 until 9 o'clock—37c.

## 35c TOILET SOAP—20c.

Pinnaud Royal Toilet Soap, very fine imported, sold at 35c a cake always. Saturday night 8 until 9 o'clock—20c. "Poudre de Riz," superior rice powder suitable for face or toilet. Saturday night, 6 until 9 o'clock, reduced from 30c a package to—15c.

## BOYS' 25c AND 35c WAISTS—19c.

Percale and cheviot waists, light, medium and dark colors. Mother's Friend bands on all, sizes 4 to 12 years, sold regularly at 25c and 35c. Saturday night 6 to 9 o'clock—19c.

## WOMEN'S