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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 28, 1905.

ANOTHER GOOD TESTIMONY.

The Pomona, Los Angeles County, California, Times, of July 19 contains a
long but very readable paper on the
visit of the writer, John Wasson, one of
the editors, to Salt Lake City, in com-
pany with the Southern California Edito-
rial Association, recently. This was
not Mr. Wasson's first visit to Utah, as
he spent a month in this city in 1893,
nine days in 1896 and three days on his
last trip here. In 1893 he says he en-
joyed exceptionally good opportunities
for seeing how the people lived in all
the settlements from Franklin, ninety
miles north to this city (the distance
is really 112 miles). On his first jour-
ney he camped at ranch homes, ate
meals at the family table and obtained
opportunities for learning about the
"Mormons" that travelers and tourists
seldom find. He says concerning the
"Mormon" people:

"I found them industrious, thrifty,
temperate, contented and hospitable,
with a strong desire for education, in-
cluding vocal and instrumental music,
for frequent entertainments, especially
for the young. Of course a percentage
of them practiced polygamy and in so
far as I could discover were content
with it as a part of their religious be-
lief. One could be a Mormon in belief
and profession and not be a polygamist.
Polygamy was not a fundamental con-
dition precedent to good standing in
the church and community; but indus-
try, sobriety, thrift and respect for the
rights of others were."

The writer gives a very good ac-
count of affairs at that time, with their
contrast now. He describes the chief
points of interest in the city, the places
of worship of the different denomina-
tions as well as those of the Latter-day
Saints, speaks well of the newspapers,
and says: "The street car service is
equal to the best in the country." He
recommends the Seeing Salt Lake car
to the traveling public as an easy,
quick and satisfactory way of seeing
the city. He praises the Commercial
Club, the hotels, the places of amuse-
ment, talks delightedly about the
spectacular organ recital in the Tabernacle,
and describes the journey over the new
Salt Lake Route as very satisfactory,
the road being solid and smooth and
"the service all that experienced travel-
ers could desire." He predicts great
improvements along the line of the
railroads and a splendid future for Salt
Lake City. On the absorbing question
with travelers he has this to say:

"I have been asked about polygamy
in Utah. I probably know as much of
it as other passing scribes. It is doubt-
less practiced some yet, but is not ex-
tended or encouraged by the Mormon
Church. The laws against theft, arson,
murder, etc., are violated in the
best governed communities, and doubt-
less the one forbidding polygamy is vi-
olated to some extent in Utah. Poly-
gamy was openly practiced about half
a century in Utah. Relationships of
the kind cannot be honorably broken
off at will. Women and children have
rights that honorable men recognize as
binding, but considering the life of
polygamy as a legal institution, it is
passing away as rapidly as reasonable
people think it can. It will soon be a
thing of the past in the United States."

From what we have seen in Southern
California papers since the visit of the
editors, it is evident that they were
favorably impressed with Utah and its
affairs, and that their minds do not
run in those narrow channels that carry
along most of their Eastern con-
temporaries. We are glad they had a
good time while here, and hope that
pleasant memories of their visit and
rehearsal of the music of the organ and
of the joyful sounds at Saltair and other
places where they were entertained,
will linger around them while working
at home for the enlightenment and pro-
gress of the people of the Golden State.

MOVING FOR PEACE.

The action of the Swedish parliament,
almost unanimously adopting the report
of the joint committee, which recom-
mends the dissolution of the Scandi-
navian union, on certain conditions, in-
sures a peaceful settlement of the diffi-
culty, provided foreign interference does
not change the now prevailing senti-
ment. It is to be hoped the Norwe-
gian Storting having gained its point
regarding dissolution, will not now
make the conditions of separation more
difficult than necessary. Statesmanship
now prompts moderation.

One consequence of the dispute is al-
ready apparent, and that is one which,
possibly, the leaders had not antici-
pated so soon. It is that two of the
great powers are already "jockeying"
for position of influence in Scandi-
navian waters. The Emperor of Ger-
many has, as usually, got ahead of
possible rivals, and "seen" King
Oscar, and then King Nicholas, and has,
further, arranged for a conference with
Denmark's venerable King, Christian.
Not one seems to know for certain
what those meetings mean, but the
London dispatch that conveys informa-
tion to the effect that Emperor William
desired to know whether the acceptance

of the Norwegian crown by a German
prince would be objectionable to the
rulers around the Baltic, comes, prob-
ably, very near the truth. It is not
hard to believe that the Czar graciously
consented to that arrangement, pro-
vided that the Kaiser would not object
to a slight re-adjustment of Russia's
Atlantic border, which would mean, if
anything, the cutting off of a little slice
of Norway, at least even with the
northern boundary of Finland. Such is
the information that comes from Lon-
don, which, however, is denied in Ber-
lin. But whether the rumor is true or
not, Great Britain has promptly de-
cided to make a naval demonstration
in the Baltic, to remind all concerned
of the fact that England will not be left
out of the schemes and plans that con-
cern the Scandinavian peninsula. The
fact should be another reminder to the
Scandinavians that their safety is best
insured by a union of interests, call it
alliance, or any other name, as long
as the object is gained.

A curious situation has developed in
this country, in some states, as a con-
sequence of the revolution in Norway.
Minnesota, we are told, has a large
number of Scandinavian voters, the
vast majority of whom are Republic-
cans in national politics and in
state politics. The same can be
said of Wisconsin. The
probability is that the difficulty in the
Old Countries will divide the Scandi-
navian voters in those states, and thus,
as the New York Evening Post ob-
serves, "it is a new principle of world
politics that when two peoples cease to
be governed together in the Old
World, they should cease voting to-
gether in the new."

We believe the Scandinavians in this
country should remember that they are,
first of all, Americans, and that this
country has the first claim to their
allegiance. If they can exercise any
influence upon the affairs of the Old
Countries, that should be exerted for
harmony and union, and not for divi-
sion. For unity—we do not mean unity
under one king or one government,
but unity in policy—is the safeguard
against the loss of national independ-
ence.

ANTI-AMERICAN AGITATION.

Those who may have entertained the
idea that China will cease her war up-
on American business interests, because
Chinese students and officials have been
promised better treatment in this coun-
try, are likely to be disappointed. The
reports from China are to the effect
that the hostile agitation continues.
Circulars are being distributed among
the ignorant masses, telling of the boy-
cotting movement decided on at the
meeting at Shanghai, and it is also
said that reports are spread abroad
about outrages perpetrated on Chinese
in this country. One rumor has it that
200 "celebrities" have been put to death
recently, in the United States. And
such rumors are believed—a fact that is
not surprising, when it is remembered
that equally absurd and malicious sto-
ries are spread, and credited, in our
own enlightened country, about an
unpopular community.

The fact is, that the cause of Chinese
animosity is not the alleged ill-treat-
ment of the educated travelers, but the
exclusion of the laborers, while we de-
mand an open door for ourselves. The
Chinese understand that a country,
strong enough to enforce its laws, has
a perfect right to make whatever regu-
lations it thinks best, for the restriction,
or extension, of immigration; but at
the same time, they have a suffi-
ciently well developed sense of right
and wrong to feel the injustice of being
discriminated against. It is for that
reason they object to the exclusion
laws, and emphasize their objection by
an attempt at boycotting American
business in China. They have come to
regard us as enemies, and under the
circumstances Wu Ting Fang has
found willing instruments, to carry out
his suggestions.

That the Chinese are taking a de-
cided stand in this matter is, nevertheless,
significant. It means, if we read the
signs correctly, that Japan's victories
over Russia have taught the Chinese
that Asia may successfully resist west-
ern aggression. Possibly the Pekin
government is supported in this matter
by Japan. There seems to be no alterna-
tive for this country, if the business
interests in China are not to suffer
seriously, but to make such modifica-
tions in the exclusion laws as impartial
justice may demand.

PLATT'S POINT OF VIEW.

Senator Platt, on his 72nd birthday,
looking backward, freely admitted that
his career has not given him satisfac-
tion. "My life," he said to a reporter,
"could have been much better; it has
not been worth while. If I had it to
do over again I would model my polit-
ical course along other lines."
Mr. Platt has had a remarkable care-
er. He has attained to both wealth
and political power. He has succeeded
where many have failed. His estimate
of the value of his life's work is, there-
fore, not prompted by failure to reach
the goal of his ambition, but by a
clearer understanding of the real worth
of that for which he has lived, such as
comes to a human being drawing nearer
to the portals of eternity. No wonder
that this confession of the Senator has
elicited voluminous comment! But,
having volunteered that much of a
statement, he should go further. For
the benefit of young, aspiring polit-
icians he would do well to point out just
wherein he has erred; wherein his polit-
ical course has been wrong, and what
the other lines are along which he
would model his life now, if it were
possible for him to commence anew.
Such a confession might be of immense
benefit to others—and to the country.

By most onlookers Senator Platt is
regarded as a successful man, rather
than a failure. From a poor boy he has
come to wealth and prominence in the
business world. In the political arena
he has won repeatedly the United
States Senatorship. As a leader he
has had more real power and influence,
both in his state and in the nation, than
many men who reached the White
House. Nevertheless, as he nears the
end of life he is dissatisfied with it
all and utters the wish that it had been

different. What is this satisfaction
when he has not attained?

We presume the man does not exist
who is fully satisfied with his own
life's work. In fact, one who has noth-
ing to regret, nothing to wish changed,
probably has never done anything
worth while taking notice of. He is, in
all probability, as insipid as he who
never made any enemies among rascals.
But while this is admitted, it
must also be remembered that the one
who has no other earthly aim than his
own pleasure and his own interests,
wastes his life. Selfish activity brings
no satisfaction, even when it appears
to be most successful. The fruits of
selfishness, though appearing ripe and
desirable when viewed from a dis-
tance, are found to be, when plucked,
no better than the traditional apples
of Sodoma filled with ashes and smoke.
Only in self-sacrifice for mankind is
true happiness to be found. The Prophe-
et Joseph was happy, even in the face
of death at the hands of the cruel,
relentless and murderous persecutors,
because he had been true to his mis-
sion. His life had been one unselfish
sacrifice for mankind, and he was calm
as the end approached. Solomon, of
old, had tried everything. He pos-
sessed power, fame, wealth, knowledge,
friends, but he found all to be "vanity,"
while the "fear of God" was the be-
ginning, and the only foundation of
happiness. We mistake not, we hope,
if we venture the conjecture that this
is the conviction of Senator Platt too,
as he now views life.

Don't blame the weather man; he
can't help it.

All over the country the graffers will
have to go. God speed the day!

New Orleans is the center of the real
yellow peril to the United States.

Senator Depew says that he bought
"Fads and Fancies" because he wanted
it. The wanton!

It is said that death by drowning is
the pleasantest of deaths. It must be
doubly pleasant in hot weather.

There is no longer any leak in the
cotton reports. The news now is com-
ing out through the official bung.

Perhaps the Japanese plenipotenti-
ary will make the Czar's pet disarm-
ament scheme feasible—for Russia.

John D. Rockefeller says: "Every-
one is striving to get ahead." Some a
head of hair but few a bald head.

Ida Tarbell has finished her picture
of J. D. Rockefeller. It is very doubtful
if he is as bad as painted by the lady.

All complain of the end seat hog, but
there are few of those who complain of
him that would not be glad to take his
place.

Paul Morton will manage to worry
along on eighty thousand a year. That is
just ten times what he got as a mem-
ber of the President's cabinet.

Probably Massachusetts objected to
the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles
passing through that commonwealth
because the name sounds so much like
Cornwallis.

It was an attempt to place a Hohen-
zollern on the Spanish throne that
caused the Franco-Prussian war. An
attempt to put one on the Norwegian
throne might result in another war.

It is said that it was the vanity of
the New York "smart set" that caused
them to pay anywhere from \$1,500 to
\$10,000 for a copy of "Fads and Fan-
cies." "Vanity of vanities, all is van-
ity."

Federal supervision of life insurance
is pretty sure to be an issue before
Congress next winter, says Walter
Wellman. It needs some kind of su-
pervision from that recent developments
have shown it to have.

It begins to look as though Japan's
peace terms would be pretty stiff. Had
Russia occupied her place undoubtedly
she would have made them equally
stiff, or even stiffer. It is the fortune
of war and those who lose must abide
by it.

WORK FOR WIZARD MURKIN.

San Antonio Express.
When Wizard Murkin has evolved
from his experimentation in agriculture
a cobble corn and a seedless water-
melon, he might turn his attention to
an odorous onion.

THE MOON IS UNINHABITED.

Newcomb in Harper's Magazine.
The moon being much the nearest to
us of all the heavenly bodies, we can
pronounce more definitely its case
than in any other. We know that north-
er air nor water exists on the moon in
quantities sufficient to be perceived by
the most delicate tests at our command.
It is certain that the moon's atmos-
phere, if any exists, is less than the
thousandth part of the density of that
around us. The vacuum is greater than
any ordinary air pump is capable of
producing. We can hardly suppose that
so small a quantity of air could be of
any benefit whatever in sustaining
life, an animal that could get along
on so little could get along on none at
all. But the proof of the absence of
life is yet stronger when we consider
the results of actual telescopic obser-
vation. An object such as an ordinary
city block could be detected on the
moon. If anything like vegetation
were present on its surface we should
see the changes which it would under-
go in the course of a month, during
one portion of which it would be ex-
posed to the rays of the unclouded sun,
and during another to the intense cold
of space.

SATSUMA POTTERY DECORATION.

Philadelphia Press.
Satsuma, adored of all pottery-loving
women, has been manufactured for
many hundreds of years in Japan. In
old feudal days the Japanese princes
delighted in private potteries, in which
art craftsmen made all the pottery
used in their lord's establishment. The
ware made on the estate of the Prince
of Satsuma acquired a world wide
fame. During the internal wars of the
nineteenth century, however, which
resulted in the new Japan, the secret
of the ware would have been lost had
it not been preserved by a potter, Mr.
Molzon, of Osaka, is said to be the

greatest living decorator of Satsuma.
He employs 15 artists, all his own pu-
pils. The extreme minuteness of some
of Molzon's decorations is almost in-
credible. On the interior of a bowl 15
inches in circumference and three in-
ches deep he has painted 10,000 butterflies,
indistinguishable to the naked eye, but
through the glass seen to be perfect in
form and coloring.

HOW PAUL JONES COUNTERED.

London Chronicle.
"What! Paul Jones the pirate!" must
have been the shocked exclamation of
many an honest Briton on hearing that
the United States was about to pay
belated honors to the famous "Pene-
rade." He himself, by the way, rather
neatly countered the English govern-
ment's denunciation of him as a pirate.
He replied that he had looked in the
dictionary and found a pirate defined
as "an enemy of mankind," and "as
England was then at war with the
whole of America, the greater part of
Europe and much of Asia, not to speak
of a bit of Africa, he in point of fact
came as near being the enemy of man-
kind as could well be conceived, and
that England was therefore the pirate,
and not Paul Jones."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

In the August issue of Success Maga-
zine the leading place has been given
to the second installment of Mr. Al-
fred Henry Lewis' detective series, "In-
spector Vail's Adventure." This story
is entitled "The Man That Flies." Among
other fiction in this number
may be mentioned "Submitted on the
Fields," a story by Frederick Trevor
Hill; "Morgan's Invention," by Har-
ley Davis, and "A Message From
Beyond," by Grace Nelson. "Moderniz-
ing the Metropolis," by Karl Becker, is
a forecast of Greater New York. It
will be twenty years from now, in the
way of tunnels, bridges, streets and
general transportation facilities. "Un-
der the Long War Against Croup
Pest," by H. H. Wilson, will be
read with interest. A character sketch
of Senator Albert J. Beveridge, by
David Graham Phillips, his life-long
personal friend though an political op-
ponent, tells the story of Beveridge's
life. "How Fortunes Are Made in Ad-
vertising" is the third section of a
series by Henry Harrison Lewis. Dr.
Marden's monthly "Talks With
Young Men and Young Women" is, as
it always is, full of interest.—Washing-
ton Square, New York.

Bob Taylor's Magazine is a new lit-
erary venture. The July number, just
at hand, is No. 4. The Magazine has
for frontispiece a fine picture of "Old
Glory." The opening article is en-
titled "His Majesty, The Southern Saddle
Horse," a very interesting paper by
Leigh Gordon Gilmer. "Miss Wilson"
is a story by H. H. Marriott Watson.
On the list of contents may, further,
be noted the following: "The Yosemite
Valley, A Glimpse," Eds Gray Mc-
Lean; "The Passing of the Old Negro,"
Rosa Naomi Scott; "His Revenge,"
(story), Homer Croy; "The Bachelor
Apartment," (story), Inez Haynes Gil-
mer; "Corn and his New Uses," Prof.
F. L. Sargent; "The Foreign Wife,"
(continued story), Claude M. Girard-
deau; "Pittsburgh Lee," "The Master-
Word," Lee Junius; "Franklin and Tal-
eyrand, Diplomats," Albert W. Gaines;
"The Devil's Chimney," Marvin Dana;
"Silent Forces," and "Bureau of Travel
and Recreation." These are finely
illustrated. Success to the new mag-
azine—Taylor Publishing Co., Vanden-
bilt Law Building, Nashville, Tenn.

TEA

There is good and bad tea;
there is good and bad tea
cookery.

Which have I?

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The Western Border Drama,
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SATURDAY MATINEE.
Something New—the Comedian you
all know.

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CAST.
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5 ACRES OF SCENERY.
300 PERFORMERS.
Thrilling, Awe-inspiring and Vicidly
Realistic is the Destruction of Pom-
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\$18.00 Gown made of very fine
tastefully trimmed with satin
ribbon and lace. Waist has
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deep flounce. As dainty \$12.00
as can be. Today

27.50 Gown of very fine Brus-
sels Net, shirred yoke,
tucked skirt, with ribbon, lace
and embroidery artistically han-
dled, makes this one of the swell-
est of this season's cost. 18
tunes. You can buy it for

30.00 Gown of very excellent
quality India Linen;
elaborately embellished with
rich lace, dainty embroidery and
fine tucking. An exceedingly ex-
quisite effect. **\$20.00**
today

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ery girl who can wear a 32 or 34
size to know about these. A big-
ger shirtwaist bargain was never
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Ages 6 to 14, 25 per cent less

The girls will be going to school
again soon. You can buy their
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Norfolk, Russian Blouses, Bal-
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cale, lawn, linens, ducks and
fancy cotton weaves. Prices—
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Cut way down. All
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OPENS JUNE 25TH.
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DOT SWISSES, the scarcest White
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Only a Limited Quantity of them
so get here early in the day.

Ladies' Dongola Patent Tip
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SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS!
A multitude of Skirts, all colors,
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display ever seen in the city, and
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the same clear, sparkling,
refreshing effect as White
Rock mineral water and
adjusts the system per-
fectly to fatiguing weather
conditions. Phone us for
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HOUSEWRAPPERS
50c. Dark Colors,
shoulder cape and
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with washable braid
— all sizes, value \$1.35
for 2 hours **59c**

SATURDAY NIGHT
from 7 to 9 o'clock
600
**Hemstitched
Pillow Cases**
the regular 20c kind, small
or large size 42x36 or 45x
34, Saturday
night at **12c**
Limit one dozen to a
customer.