and thereupon parliament would annex

holding and turn an independent peas-

Series of Enclosure Acts.

Those were the days when it was

common," but a noble virtue "to steal

liaments they controlled, a series of

land as easily and honestly as American

less than 7,660,439 acres of common

land-about one third of the cultivable

As the systematic enclosure act began

ness in the issue to be tried at the ap-

they do look and that right smartly-

Although the land question is thus

the underlying issue of the coming par-

Hamentary elections in Great Britain,

climax upon their obstruction to all lib-

Question Between Commons and Lords

As I was told by a British officer

eral legislation, the house of

raised another issue.

to the taking in taxation for commo

use of their growing values.

prouching British elections in 1910.

land of England

antry into dependent tenants.

the common from the goose."

LAWS CONFLICT: CAN'T BE TAXED

Enactment of 1909 Provides for Double Taxation and Is Invalid, Says Attorney Gen-1 eral Crawford.

(Salem Burens of The Journal.) Salom, Or., Jan. 32 .- As the result of an opinion rendered by Attorney Gencral Crawford yesterday State Treasand telegraph companies, oil companies end refrigorator car and express comcanles a statement of their earnings for 1405 upon which to levy the 3 per cent gross carnings tax, and that tax will ereafter not be collected. The opinion of the attorney general thus practically repeals the tax emetment,

It is the contention of the attorney part of the present month. Those in general that the law of 1909, whereby Liverpool, where there are nine conthe tax commission was created, impliedly renders the gross earnings tax eighteenth. void in that the 1909 law provides that all over Great Britain on one day, as the tax commission in arriving at an in the United States. Neither is any equitable assessment of the corpora-tions liable to the earnings tax should. There is, therefore, very little campaignconsider carnings with other circuming between the fixing of the time for stances; thus, if the earnings are used holding elections and the elections. to arrive at an assessment of the property and are also used as a basis for a separate tax levied by the state treasurer, then it is double taxation, and invalid because it is in violation of the constitution.

Attorney General Crawford's opinion circuit court for Marion county. As-sistant Attorney General I. H. Van Winkle dissents from the conclusions reached by Crawford. Part of Crawford's opinion follows:

"The assessment and taxation on gross revenues, as set forth and authorised by chapters 1 and 2 of the party with about 80 members. laws of 1907 (which is the initiative enactment referred to adopted in June, been sustained on the round that they were, in substance, a tax on the franchise of the company, nett) held in its decision that said chapand 2, and therefore impliedly repeals

"In view of that decision (of Judge Burnett's) and other authorities which blame to fall upon the Liberals. could be cited upon the same propochapters 1 and 2 cannot now be en-

by an inffiative act in 1906. It was grange made a campaign for the law. The state has always had difficulty in pending in the courts. One suit, that in which the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph company is defendant, is on appeal in the United States supreme court and the validity of the initiative and referendum amendment to the Oregon constitution will be tested by the Suits are pending in the circuit court for Marion county against the Standard Oil company and the Wells-Fargo Express company for the collec-

HOOD RIVER SEES TWO ELECTRIC ROADS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Hood River, Or., Jan. 22.—Since the announcement in The Journal of the Power company by Portland capitalists, intense interest is taken in the proposed construction of the electric railway on the east and west sides of the Hood River valley, and extending into the upper valley section. The Heod River Valley Electric Railroad company, organized in Hood River last spring by local parties, announce that it is ready to carry on the construction of its line as soon as the weather will permit. Competition will be keen between the two companies. The farmers and local business men are ready to lend their aid to the company that will first start construction. The new line will afford an outlet for thousands of cords of wood. It is reported that a crew of Bannerman was the Liberals prime surveyors is in the upper section of the minister. His measures for land valuavalley, making necessary arrangements tion originated in the "land for the tion ori that the work is being done in the in-terests of the Hood River company re-cently organized by Postly or cently organized by Portland parties.

Bank Building Nears Completion. (Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Forest Grove, Or., Jan. 22.—The

quarters of the First National bank of this city, located on Main street, are nearing completion, and the officials lar demand. Bannerman first proposed of the bank are planning to move into the building Saturday evening. The of- was carried overwhelmingly in the com

(Special Disputch to The Journal.)
Astoria, Or., Jan. 22.—Early

week the Elks of this city will publish a call for bids for the erection of a new \$40,000 fraternal home. The building will be two stories high with basement. The foundation will be built so that at any time it is desired to add any stories, the foundation and walls will not have to be reinforced.

THE CONFLICT OF LOVE AND FAT

The average man will "jolly" with the stout girl; but he steals glances over her shoulder at that Miss Slender. He would sconer hold the hands of the latter in a fatuous silence than really enjoy himself with the other. Such is the power of line. Just a line—from chin to toe, or nape to heel—that's all. But it rings the merry marriage bell.

Fat women should not repine-but re fine—their own lines by means of that phenomenal—the Marmola Tablet. No exercising or dieting is necessary. Simply take one tablet after each meal and at bedtime, and in a little while the overplus of fat—the coarseness of aspect—will disappear. The figure will aspect—will disappear. The figure will become slight enough to permit of a maidenly contour, a pure outline, be-ing fashioned with corset and gown. Then victory—if not revenge.

Although Marmola Tablets often take Although Marmola Tablets often take off uniformly a pound of flabby fat a day, they are quite harmless (being made of the famous fashionable prescription; ½ oz. Marmola, ½ oz. Fl. Ex. Cascara Aromatic, 3½ oz. Peppermint Water). Consequently, even timid ones are safe in using them, for no ill—not even a wrinkle or stomach ache—will follow their use; seventy-five cents secures a large case at any druggist's or by mail from the Marmola Co., 666 Farmer Bidg., Detroit, Mich.

QUESTION BETWEEN COMMONS AND LORDS

Louis F. Post, Noted Thinker, Gives Graphic Description of Struggle Between English Lords and the House of Commons-Says Land Question at Bottom of Elections.

ection, though written before they be- must help pay for them. gan, is of even greater interest now, dent and a luminous exponent of these

story about the British elections will hardly reach the American reader before the momentous result will have been cabled over. But the substance of the story is none the less important to know; for momentous indeed the result must be. If the Conservatives win, a temporary check will be put upon what now seems to be no less than a great arer Steel will not require of telephone revolution of property interest in the lands of England. If the Liberals win, the revolution will certainly be at hand.

Campaigning Done in Advance. The voting will probably begin on the fifteenth, and from that day forward elections will be held in different parliamentary districts-"constituencies" as they call them here—until the latter The elections are not held Campaigning is done in advance, in exment, necessitating an election. regular way in which it all comes about that have led on to these most exciting

elections. The Liberal party was in power in is supported by a recent decision of The Liberal party was in power in Judge George H. Burnett, made in the the house of commons—the lower house As- of the British parliament. Its own majority over the Conservatives was very large, the result of a Liberal landslide four years age. In addition, on some questions the labor party, with some 60 members, voted with the Liberals; and so, on some questions, gid the Irish

Liberals Unpopular. It was not long after the elections of 1908, however, before the Liberal party found itself extremely unpopular, and through no fault of its own. Its leaders measured by the gross earnings, and had tried to redeem the party pledges; therefore the circuit court (Judge Bur- but the house of lords stood, as it always has, like a barred and belted gate in the ter 218, Laws of 1909, would supersede way of reform legislation. Much of the taxes levied under said chapters 1 the reform legislation proposed by the Liberals was consequently defeated; and the masses of the people, not given to nice discriminations,

The Conservatives were triumphant sition, we are of the opinion that said and jubilant, as well they might have been; for in the summer of 1908 the Liberals were as badly demoralized and The gross earnings tax was enacted as hopeless as our own Democratic party. Predictions were freely made framed by the state grange and the that the elections could not be staved off long, and that when they came the Liberals would go down in a crash under collecting the tax, and several suits are the popular demand for tariff reform, which is the British name for what we call protection.

It was the opportunity of the protec-tionists. In addition to the failure of the Liberals to secure remediablegiststion, hard times had recruited an army of unemployed, and the blame for this also was attached to the Liberals as champions of the free trade system, which has prevailed in England since

Argue for Protection.

the arguments for protection with which we of the United States are familiar were heard throughout England. Our thread-bare doctrine that appear. But light as is the proposed protection makes "the foreigner pay our taxes" was polished up and put to work. up many a great estate of monopolized So was the doctrine that "protection makes employment for workingmen," general valuation and a heavy tax upon and so the "home market," "the foreign increased value were rightly recognized organization of the Hood River Light & invasion," "the dumping of wealth," and as a long stride in the direction of Power company by Portland capitalists, the like. This protection talk in England a year and a half ago-and Liverpool is full of it now-was exactly like that in the United States in President ...cKinley's time, and both were like that of the "corn law" fight in England herself 75 years ago.

But in a few months more a complete change had come. The Liberal party in the commons pulled itself together and with magnificent political all the rest are trespassers in the land strategy-all the more magnificent for its democratic purpose-threw the opposition upon the defensive. The story begins with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's measures for valuing the lands of Great Britain for taxation.

As to Land Valuation. The valuation was designed as a hasis for compelling the great land mo-nopolists to pay taxes on the value of By THE REX DENTAL CO., Dentists. their lands, and it came in response to what seemed to be a growing popu

eighties.

mons, and went in regular course to ficials of the bank expect to add a savings bank department for the benefit of small depositors, as soon as the necessary books and equipment arrives from the east.

Marks to Build Home at Astoria.

mons, and went in regular course to the lords. His declared intention upon the lords. His declared intention upon the enactment of that measure was to put one through for England, and so on until periodical valuations of the United Kingdom and Ireland had been to gain for ourselves that class of patronage who want the very best that is possible in dental science and to caution the public against counterful to counterful the lords. His declared intention upon the lords and dental work, we have in no manner or form made a single derogatory comment reflecting on the higher arts of dentistry on until periodical valuations of the United Kingdom and Ireland had been to gain for ourselves that class of patronage who want the very best that is possible in dental extension to put one through for England, and so on until periodical valuations of the United Kingdom and Ireland had been to gain for ourselves that class of patronage who want the very best that is possible in dental extension to put one through for England, and so on until periodical valuations of the United Kingdom and Ireland had been to gain for ourselves that class of patronage who want the very best that is possible in dental extension to put one through for England, and so on until periodical valuations of the United Kingdom and Ireland had been to gain for ourselves that class of patronage who want the very best that is possible in dental extension to put one through for England and so on until periodical valuations of the United Kingdom and Ireland had been to gain for ourselves that the lords rejected the lords provided for. But the lords rejected the Scottish bill, and when it was sent the Scottish bill, and when it was sent back to them they emasculated it; buying catch penny cheap dental work whereupon the commons took no further steps with any of these measures. nothing—nothing is made). The man or Doubtless Bannerman was formulating woman who follows our advice and patsome such policy as that which was afterwards adopted; but before his plans came to fruition he died and Mr. Asquith became prime minister in his

> It was during the earlier months of Asquith's leadership that the Liberal party seemed on all hands to have gone down to political destruction, and pro-from a dental colleg-tection to have risen out of its ruins. success as a dentist. The party had seemed weak in not making an issue with the lords over their emasculation of the Scottish land valemasculation of the Scottish land val-ues bill, or in pushing its sister bills to a climax vigorously and then bring-do not deuy. to a climax vigorously and then bring-ing the deadlock before the veters of the country if the lords continued their obstructive policy.

Culminated in Elections. But better plans were ripening and they have culminated now in the elections about to be held. The issue was raised in the financial budget for the year, which the Liberal ministry in-

troduced in the house of commons last

spring. This mode of procedure offered several advantages. For one thing, the house of lords has no right to amend a financial bill because the house of commons alone holds the purse strings of the nation. For another thing, the right of the house of lords even to reject a budget entire is denied, since that also would be an interference by hereditary legislators, with a subject, which pertains exclusively to the representative legislators. For vet anresentative legislators. For yet another thing, the Conservatives were clamering for expensive warships—
"right away quick"—which gave the ministry the opening to say "Yery good, we will build the ships; but you.

Terms to Reliable Parties.

The following article on the British | who own the land they are to defend, | liament which represented no

One other advantage of this mode of when the result is known. Louis F. procedure, simply as political strategy. Until that year two witnesses would Post, the author, is the editor of The was the fact that an old age pension be produced to swear falsely regarding Public, a weekly periodical published bill, enacted by the commons under some area of common land, that in its in Chicago, devoted to social, political Liberal lead, and by the lords most and economic reforms, especially tax re- reluctantly, would, in conjunction with form. He has long been a deep stu- the bill for warships cause a deficit the "worthless" land to some lord's of \$80,000,000 for the year. It was questions, and this article, which follows, will repay a careful reading:
Liverpool, England, Jan. 5, 1910.—This about old age pensions and build no more warships, or we must find new sources of revenue.

George, Hest Hated Man. The financial budget, prepared in de-tail and ably defended through a six months' debate, by David Lloyd George, the best hated man of the day in noble circles—turned from the almost exnausted resources of public revenue to which Britons are accustomed (indirect taxation upon the people's needs), to the untaxed lands of the privileged closure act, under which those old lords

Many other sources of revenue were uched upon in this budget, but most of them and the only ones that have raised a hue and ery among the privileged classes were the land value taxes, Even the high liquor taxes proposed are essentially land taxes, for liquor licenses are so related to "public house" sites that the inordinate profits of the business are sucked by the site owners, so that there is as much sense poetry in the common talk over here of an alliance in these British elections between "the peerage and the

When the budget had passed the commons and come into the fords the peers were bent upon "putting a crimp into it." Some 75 of them, mostly men raised to the peerage for able service in public life as commoners, voted, for one reason and another—some because they believe in the measure; some because they consider it unconstitutional for the house of lords to meddle with revenue laws, and some because they considered it imprudent to do so-in favor of the financial budget as it had come from the house of commons

Peers Reject Bill.

But most of the peers who were born the "betters" of their lowlier born fellows, had no scruples, and by an overwhelming majority the bill was rejected. Yet a little play acting was done for the benefit of groundings. The lords professed that in refusing to concur in taxing the "Beerage and the Peerage," they were standing for the people, wherefore, instead of formally voting down the bill, they merely adopted a resolution to the effect that so radical a measure ought not to be adopted until approved by the people.

This declaration of the lords was ac cepted by the ministry as a defiance of the house of commons by the hereditary body. Indeed, it could not be regarded otherwise. So the ministry asked the king for a dissolution of parliament and writs for new elections. quest was complied with as a matter of course and immediately the campaign was on in its full heat.

The underlying issue at these elections is the budget, and with a special reference to the land clauses. the taxes imposed by the budget would fall lightly enough upon land-only about two mills of tax to one dollar of existing land value and 20 cents of tax to every dollar of increase in land value-yet, in order that any land tax at all could be levied, it was necessary provide for a complete valuation of all the land of Great Britain.

Even exempt lands had to be valued, so that their right to exemption might tax it would be heavy enough to break

the lengths to which the lords have gone to kill the Lloyd-George budget. Hence, also, the question of land monopoly as the underlying issue of these elections. Truly, they are enabling the people of England to understand why, in the language of Lloyd-George, "Ten

thousand own the soil of England and It is of more than passing interest to note that the year in which this question is on trial in England is the 200th anniversary of the first series of acts

of parliament for the enclosure of the ommon lands. Until 1710, various enclosures of the common lands of England had been made by the so-called nobility, by the arbitrary acts of a par-

AD-REW

(To the point direct) In our crusade against bargain coun-

ronizes only the best dentists will be decidedly the beneficiary in the years to come. No dentist who can deliver decidedly the beneficiary in the years to come. No dentist who can deliver the goods has any right to take exceptions. We do not blame the man who cannot make good for trying to earn a livelihood out of a profession that he has spent his three years time and money at a dental college trying to learn. Not every man who graduates from a dental college turns out to be a success as a dentist. Nay, verily, I say success as a dentist. Nay, verily, I say unto you, but few do. Our crusade merely protects people from being bunkoed and opens the way for all good

Following is from one of the wealth-lest and best known business men of this city. Name given to persons call-ing at our office and interested:

"Rex Dental Co., City—Gentlemen:
Replying to your inquiry regarding the
Alveolar work you did for me will say
that it is entirely satisfactory in every
way. I would not part with them for
any amount of money. Regarding my
daughter's teeth, can only say that you
have made her the most beautiful set
of teeth that I ever saw, out of one of
the ugliest sets that I ever saw."

P. ural 8 .- The daughter had all her nat-

THE REE DESTAL CO., DESTISTS,

party is quite probable.

ou sea displayed in posters upon biliboards in Liverpool, but if the lords are decisively defeated, the future is easy to forecast. In that case not only will the financial budget with all its bitter land clauses be sent to them again, in-dorsed by the popular approval they preinterests, but only the interests of land tend so much consideration for, but they will also be called upon to legislate away their own claims to an absoupon the legislation of the louse of commons.

Instead of the absolute veto they now hereafter any veto of theirs upon any of \$8998 applicable to the payment of legislation by the house of commons shall be suspensary only; that is, that warrants when the house of commons passes its own measures over its own veto they shall thereupon be law without the apsin "to steal the goose from off the proval of the house of lords. Eing Will Appoint.

And if the lords refuse to agree to this, the king will be expected to ap-But the land grabbers, wearying of point enough Liberal peers to make a their wickedness in stealing common majority in the house of lords suffi-cient to bring that body into line with lands through the testimony of false witnesses, began to put through the parpublic opinion in this respect.

Once before in the modern history of enclosure acts and finally a general en-Great Britain has the veto power of the house of jords on a financial bill been questioned in British politics, It appropriated the common lands of Engwas 50 years ago when Mr. Gladstone was chancellor of the exchequer in the railroads in later years have approp-riated an empire of public lands in the British ministry under the premiership of Lord Palmerston. In his financial United States. From 1710 to 1867, there budget, Mr. Gladstone proposed the had been enclosed as private property peal of the duty on paper, one of the under these British enclosure acts, no remnants of British protectionism to which the paper manufacturers and the established newspapers clung, the latter secause it prevented the starting of new journals and the former because it in 1710, there is a certain appropriategave a monopoly of paper manufacture. It was another case of vested interests against common rights and the the restoration of the common lands, of commons, but by a small majority; voters then, as it has now. it is probably not the question on which tions offered by Palmerston and adopted they are likely to turn. By rejecting by the commons. the financial budget, thereby putting a Claimed 3

Claimed Exclusive Bight. These resolutions claimed for

mmons the exclusive right of complete ontrol over questions of taxation. It of Palmerston, that when is reported asked his intentions regarding the lords of the British ship on which I crossed he said "I mean to tell them that it was the Atlantic, "the question is ne longer a very good joke for once, but they must between Liberal and Conservative, but not give it to us again."

between the commons and lords." If the! But now, after the lapse of half a ords win their right to veto liberal legcentury they have done it again. This \$80 a month, which he fixed recently islation of all kinds, even financial leg-time, however, the min'stry carries the The attorneys for the estate will prob islation, no one can predict what the question to the country instead of be- ably appeal the case. John Miles, who course of the incoming parliament will ing content with protesting resolutions, was rated as one of the wealthiest men That an attempt will be made by and the very existence of the house of the followers of Chamberlain to intro- lords as a legislative body hangs in which he estimated in his will at \$160. the balance. Only by winning at the 000. A sum much greater is more prob duce tariff taxation much more extensively than it now exists, and with pro- elections now so near at hand can it ably correct, some placing the estimate tective features, is probable; and its de- hope either to save itself and heredi- at from \$300,000 upwards

feat in a break up of the Conservative tary privileges of legislation, or to the This tariff issue is the only one that a continuance of exemption from taxation upon their enormously valuable

> WASCO'S FINANCIAL CONDITION IS GOOD

(Special Disputch to The Journal.)
The Dalles, Or., Jan. 22.—The semi annual statements of the different county officers for the half year ending December 31, 1909, show Wasco county Instead of the absolute veto they now to be in first-class condition. There masert, they will be asked to agree that is a cash balance in the common fund warrants, and against this there are outstanding amounting to tire expenses of the county, including \$11,411.25 paid on account of state tax, were \$37,898.64, and the total collections \$45,594.64. For a number of years past Wasco has been clear of debt.

During the last half of the year 1909 the county clerk's office collected as fees \$2351.53, and the expenses of ries of clerk and deputies were \$1509.96. Justice courts in the county were also more than self-sustaining. They turned into the treasury on account of fines \$818.95, and the entire costs of justice's courts during that time, including constable and witness fees, were \$531.45. The heaviest expense of the county was reads and bridges, this being \$8454.50.

GREEKS ALLEGE UNFAIR PRACTICES

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Spokane, Wash., Jan. 22.—A hitch is for the new Astoria, Seaside & Tiliamook Electric railroad, because many of dens at any one time," in reality as high bough these elections do not look to public good. Mr. Gladstone carried the the Greeks who have applied for work repeal of the paper duties in the house on the grading allege that the foreman, tion were in the service of the departand the house of lords voted down the his help. They also charge that the repeal. The question did not go to the foreman will not hire any man that does not first pay him \$3 in cash and commons took pains to put their own agree to pay him a further monthly yiew on record in a series of resolu- stipend of \$1. As a result of this alleged "graft" the local colony of Greeks has become very indignant and it is not thought that they will permit it to go much farther, if they can prevent ft.

> \$350 Per Month for Widow. Chehalis, Wash., Jan. 22.-Yesterday Court Commissioner B. H. Rhodes heard John Miles and allowed her \$350 month for maintenance instead of the in this section, died, leaving an estate

Fish and Game Commissioner Accused of Misapplying Funds of His Office.

(Publishers' Press Leased Wire.) Denver, Colo., Jan. 22.—Another re-

port has recently been made by the public examiner on the financial management of the office of fish and game commissioner that is not paying a compliment to the former occupant. The report confirms previous reports of delinquency of a pernicious system of handling money belonging to the state by former officials which has opened the way for severe condemnation and possibly serious charges of misapplication of funds. Mr. Feley's report covered the period from December 1, 1996, to November 20, 1908. It shows that the fish and game department had authority to spend \$43,900, the amount approprinted by the legislature, but that in reality the expenditures amounted to \$169,779.39 during the period covered by the appropriation. The report further states that while the law apparently threatened in the construction work gives authority to the department to employ "not to exceed 10 deputy waras 11 men in excess of the legal limits. ment at one time. The total number of men employed in excess of the statutes during the two years was 73, and represented an overpayment of \$6253.33.

Stanfield gained 40 inhabitants in a

384 Yamhill Street

We do all those soft, natural shades in French hair dyes; defies detection. We buy cut hair and combings.

McALLEN & McDONNELL

McALLEN & McDONNELL

McALLEN & McDONNELL

MCALLEN & MCDONNELL



Women's and Children's Apparel at **Next to Nothing Prices Here Tomorrow**

Women's Suits, Values to \$20.00__ You're given opportunity for buy-

ing Suits here tomorrow at about half former prices.

Women's Coats, \$12.75 Values to \$25.00 Enormous variety of styles and fabrics-coverts, tweeds, diagonals and kerseys; values to \$25.00.

Real \$5.00 Values \$3.69 Silk Petticoats, Women's Petticoats of heavy taf-

feta silk, in colors and black-12 inch flounce and dust ruffle. Child's Coats,

Values to \$3.50 \$1.75 Pretty_little Coats for children, aged 3 to 6. Fabrics used are bear-

Another wonderful bargain group for you to choose from at about half actual value.

Women's Skirts, Values to \$7,00 ___ Biggest Skirt values ever-latest designs carried out in voile, pan-

Kimonos, Values to \$3.00, Choice___

ama and broadcloth.

Ladies' long Kimonos of fancy ve-lour and of Jap crepe, fancifully

Child's Coats. Values to \$4.50___ For children aged 4 to 12. Big variety of handsome styles.

Women's Suits, \$17.50 Values to \$40.60 Chance to buy at half price some of the very nicest suits brought out

on Sale at___ Entire stock of Furs, Muffs,

this season.

Scaris and Boas on sale at exactly half price. Fancy Waists. \$4.98

Values to \$8.50 Great variety of fancy silk, net and lace Waists; \$8.50 values at \$4.98.

Values to \$10.00 _ \$4.75 Child's Coats.

Some of the best garments ever made—sizes 4 to 12.

Bedding Less

75c Blankets, 49c 10-4 fancy border, white and gray Cotton Sheet Blankets, 75c value at .. 49¢

\$1.75 Blankets, \$1.19 11-4 extra heavy, fancy border, gray and white Cotton Blankets, \$1.75 yalue

\$2.95 Blankets, \$1.98 11-4 extra heavy white, "wool finish nap" Cotton Blankets, \$2.95 val. \$1.98

\$7.50 Wool Blankets, \$4.35 11-4 Woolen Blankets, white and gray, big, warm and fluffy, \$7.50 value, at\$4.35

\$1.00 Bedspreads, 79c

FEATHER PILLOWS_

These Pillows are filled with all pure odorless feathers and a cover of close woven striped ticking.

Muslinwear for Little

White Skirts,

skins and cloths.

Value to \$1.25_____

This is a great big special value and worth coming miles to buy. Made of good muslin and finished with 12-inch flounce, trimmed with embroideries, laces, tucks and hemstitching.

White Skirts. 50c Values These are made of good muslin, are cut

full width and are finished with hemstitching and tucks. Good for foundstion to attach embroidered flouncing to.

White Skirts, \$2.00 Values_ These Petticoats are made of extra

good grade of white muslin and are trimmed with 18-inch flounce, consisting of three bands of wide lace insertion, and finished with lace edge. Others again are finished with embroidery

Pettiooats 1/2-Price Several hundred of white Muslin Pettj-coats—drummers' samples—that means they are perfect in workmanship but a trifled crumpled—lace and embroidery trimmed—all at half price.

Muslin Drawers, Made of good muslin, trimmed with cluster tucks, embroidery and lace.

White Waists, Values to \$1.25____ Large lot of white Waists of lawn and nainsook; plain lace and embroidery trimmed; values to \$1.25, on sale tomor-row at 50c each.

Corset Covers, Value to \$1.00_____

Made of fine Cambric. The "V" shaped front is made of three wide bands of Val. iace insertion and is trimmed with Val. edge and ribbon.



GREAT SALE DRESS GOODS, SILKS

\$1.50 SUITINGS, 59c. Large line of Suitings, plaids, checks and mixtures, 44 to 56-in. wide, values to \$1.50, tomorrow at59¢ \$1.00 DRESS GOODS, 29c. Broken lines of Black Voiles and Figured Mohairs; also large lot of colored Dress Goods, 38 to 42 inches, values to \$1.00, tomorrow at ... 296 \$1.25 BROADCLOTH, 89c. 82.00 BROADCLCTH, \$1.39.

Black and white Shepherd Checks, Black and white Shepherd Checks, 36-in. wide, 45c quality, tomorrow 25¢

\$1.00 TAPPETA SILK, 77c. 36-in. black Taffeta Silk, best \$1.09 75c MESSALINE SILIS, 58c. Beautiful soft Silks, 19 inches wide, wide color range, 75c quality, tomor-

PRINTS AND CHALLIES, AT OC We offer tomorrow in the Domestic Section several thousand yards of mill ends of Ayron Ginghams, light and dark prints and challie at 5c per yard. Actual value is almost double.

MILL ENDS - GINGHAMS,

100 OUTINGS, 7140. Extra heavy Outing Flaunch, the sort always sold at 10c; light and dark 15c FLANNELETTES, 10c. Big line of Velours and Kimone Plan-

 Linens Reduced

\$1.00 Table Linen, 69c 1.75 Napkins, \$1.29 Full size Dinner Napkins, has patterns, \$1.75 values, at 15c Huck Towels, 11c Union Huck Towels, 18x36 nemstitched, 15c value 12 1-2c Crash at 9c Exceptional value in 18-in, and bleached Linen Crash, grade, at 18c Bath Towels, 12 1-2c Bleached Turkish Bath Town 40 inches, very heavy, 15c at

DO NOT FORGET McALLEN & McDONNELL THE PIANO VOTING CONTEST

DO NOT FORGET THE PIANO VOTING CONTEST