

Charlotte Observer.
 PUBLISHED DAILY
 BY S. TOMPKINS, Publisher.
 BUREAU: 100 SOUTH TRYON STREET.
 TELEPHONE: 300.
 SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
 One year \$5.00
 Six months \$3.00
 Three months \$1.75
 Single copy 5c

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.
 No. 94 South Tryon street. Telephone numbers: Business office, Bell phone 75; city editor's office, Bell phone 121; news editor's office, Bell phone 24.
 Advertising rates are furnished on application. Advertisers may feel sure that through the columns of this paper they may reach the widest and best audience in the State and upper South Carolina. This paper gives correspondents as wide latitude as it thinks proper. It does not accept of any responsibility for their views. It is much preferred that correspondents sign their names to their articles, especially in cases where they attack persons or institutions, though this is not demanded. The editor reserves the right to give the names of correspondents when they are demanded for the purpose of personal satisfaction. To receive consideration, communication must be accompanied by the true name of the correspondent.

VISITORS TO THE EXPOSITION Will and The Observer at the North Carolina Building on the grounds and on sale at the following named places in Norfolk:
Potts & Roeder,
 Monticello News Stand,
 The American Newspaper Co.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1907.

NORTH CAROLINA SECURITIES.

The Charlotte News and Courier, discussing the recent declinations of New York and Baltimore bankers to invest in North Carolina securities, is not surprised at their unwillingness to do so—"there has been so much discussion recently in the newspapers and in the courts about North Carolina's disregard of vested interests. The Charlotte Observer," it says, "reminds the legislators in its State and its public men generally that they must learn from these instances that indiscriminate war upon enterprises has already wrought mischief, and if persisted in will prove ruinous. That is very true." The News and Courier continues, but it appears to us that the New York broker might have been a little more diplomatic in his statement. North Carolina is one of the richest States in the Union. Its material resources are enormous and its financial condition is sound as that of any other State in the country. As our Charlotte contemporary says, "it was never so able to pay its obligations as now, and the masses of the people were never more willing to pay them." This is all true, but the masses of the people have been neglectful of their political duties and will not regain their lost favor in so-called financial circles until they have manifested a conservative interest in their own welfare by selecting only men of approved conservative character to represent them in the making and in the administration of their laws." That is the very truth. The Observer sought to enforce yesterday in an editorial, "It is Time to Call a Halt." The State is all right; its people are all right; but they have been too much given to allowing others to do their thinking—when these are thinking for themselves and not for those they are trying to lead their way. We are anxious only that the people think for themselves; when they do that they think right; and that they stamp the State with the policies the execution of which through its legislation and otherwise will be best for it and best conserve the interests of its citizens. Our Charleston contemporary is quite right about the material resources and financial condition of North Carolina, but men judge by what they see, and if they see it trying to repudiate its contracts and crusading against enterprise and vested rights, what wonder if they become suspicious of it? This suspicion on the part of that capital which is so necessary to our railroad and other improvement is what we would have our people who have a stake in North Carolina and want to do what is best for it and those lives to have a care about. The News and Courier says further:

"The investing public will probably think better of North Carolina securities after a little while. It would be, however, that in view of its material progress and its own material resources it ought to be practicable to place all North Carolina securities with North Carolina people. Let the people themselves hold their own securities. It will be remembered that at the close of the Franco-Prussian war France not only had to cede to Germany one-fifth part of Lorraine and nearly the whole of Alsace, but she was required in addition to pay a war indemnity of 5,000,000,000 francs or \$100,000,000. A very large part of this enormous indemnity was paid by the people of France upon securities issued by the government of that country. What the people of France did for their country in the time of its greatest distress the people of North Carolina may do for their State, even if all the specially bond-making houses of New York and Baltimore and other money centers should fall them. If North Carolina should place its securities with its own people they would be particularly careful in the choice of the men who make and administer their laws."

That would be ideal but the ideal is rarely realized. North Carolina has not enough idle money to absorb its securities; neither has South Carolina; both borrow in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and wherever the money is to be had. The success of the French experiment was phenomenal—there is not a parallel in history for it and it has been the world's talk ever since it was demonstrated, which was done in the remarkably brief time of two years and a half after the indemnity was paid by Germany. But what France did North Carolina cannot do. It must continue to borrow abroad and its ability to do this must decline if talk is shaken in its integrity and credit of its debt.

STATE RIGHTS AND RAILROAD WRONGS.

Under this caption The Literary Digest sets several of its contemporaries right as to the contention in the South, specifically in North Carolina, in the matter of taking the railroad rate cases into the United States Courts. We quote:

"The deprivation of the right to transfer cases to the Federal courts is what is complained of as a 'nullification' of the constitutional rights of the railroads. A considerable number of papers appear to be laboring under the impression that these States forbid the railroads to appeal to the Federal courts, under penalty of losing their rights to do business within the State, so that the railroads could have to seek justice in the State courts or not at all. Some of the most prominent papers in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities seem to be under this impression, and quite naturally denounce the laws in strong terms. This is a misapprehension. What these State laws condemn is the common railway practice of transferring civil cases to the Federal courts at once, without waiting for the decision of any State court; whereas the proper course, under these laws, is to appeal the cases up through the State courts, appealing, if desired, from the State Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court."

This is the idea exactly, and The Literary Digest further elucidates its proposition by this quotation from The Railway World, of Philadelphia:

"While the railroads are fully justified in carrying their cases through the Federal courts if the State courts will not do them justice, it does not follow that resort should be had to the Federal courts in the first instance. In our judgment, it is not only illegal but had policy for a railroad corporation in the present state of public opinion to adopt any unusual course of procedure in securing a judicial decision upon the constitutionality of measures of regulation. Such a course tends to arouse all the States' rights feeling, which is especially strong in the South, and which is latent throughout the country, and thereby to intensify the public animosity against large corporations."

Railroad corporations are subject to the laws of the States, and the jurisdiction of the Federal courts is merely appellate in its nature. Only after a decision upon the issues of such a controversy by the highest courts of the State can the Federal courts be called upon to pass upon the law and it is useless as well as impolitic to attempt it evasion."

It is to be hoped that upon these clear statements the position of North Carolinians will be better understood abroad than it seems to be. The Observer wants to say, for its own part, that it has no prejudice against United States courts and does not lack confidence in Judge Pritchard, but this rate case being a North Carolina case was due to be tried in North Carolina courts. It would have gone through these channels just as certainly and as expeditiously as it will through Judge Pritchard's court to the Supreme Court of the United States. If there had been any doubt about that the position of this paper would have been different for it would be satisfied with no ultimate decision short of the highest court of the country.

In proof that the North Carolina attitude toward this matter is not without support outside the State, we append two paragraphs on the subject from an elaborate and able argument in The Louisville Courier-Journal by Mr. Boyd Winchester, a distinguished Kentucky lawyer:

"To enjoy the execution of State laws, arbitrarily suspending them, in advance of any decision that such laws are unconstitutional, thus placing corporations and others outside the law, is to ignore the laws of the State, some to be going beyond the necessity of the case. So radical a step ought not to be taken except where irreparable damage would result from the performance of certain threatened acts. An injunction is an extraordinary remedy, subject to abuse, and should be resorted to except in the case of the most grievous. The enforcement of State laws will not do irreparable damage if applied to the Federal Court is taken and their validity passed upon. To say the least, it is a revolutionary doctrine, if asserted that it is the right of the Federal court, by its interlocutory decree to nullify or suspend pending the operation of a statute of the State until the courts decide it good."

And again:

"If the States are to be dominated by Federal judges and not made nominally when they attempt to use their constitutions, a power which they would retain both just and necessary, they will soon see themselves in a more humiliating position than has ever been occupied by the most zealous statesman."

In the hearing of the North Carolina rate case in New York, Friday, before Judge W. A. Montgomery, master in chancery, the matter of freight-rate discrimination against North Carolina in favor of Virginia came up, and Mr. Evans, of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, testifying for the Southern, was asked a question on this subject which he said he could not answer. The newspaper story adds after this that "counsel for the Southern at the first hearing had said in regard to some of these Virginia rates that they had been fixed to meet the competition of the Norfolk & Western and the Baltimore & Ohio." The Norfolk & Western offers direct competition to the Southern at Winston. Does Winston get any of the benefit of this competition that Virginia points enjoy? Has it any better freight rate than its near neighbor, Greensboro, or its more remote neighbor, Charlotte, by reason of the Norfolk & Western competition? We never heard of it.

MR. WOOLLEN WRITES A FRIEND.

The editor of The Observer has a private letter from his rare old friend, C. S. Woollen, Esq., who has gone abroad with The Industrial News contest party. It was written aboard ship on the 1st, the seventh day out, and mailed at Edinburgh on the 5th. Mr. Woollen says the weather has been cold, as cold as December with us, but fine, the sea tranquil, and he has seen two whales. He was well and enjoying the voyage. "If I could have made the trip thirty-five years ago," he says, "I could have had a vast store of knowledge to have drawn on during all the past years, but it is too late in life for me. It is like a poor man coming in possession of a fortune a few days before he dies—he has not time to enjoy it." He says he wants to drink some English ale. He also has designs upon the French brandy in Paris and the whiskey of Scotland. This leads him to discuss the prohibition laws of North Carolina, which he says are a fraud and a humbug, because "they have driven all honorable men out of the manufacture and have driven it to the woods to be made by criminals." He thinks the government ought to see that the people have pure food and pure liquor. He was anxious to see the rural districts of England and to see the methods of farming and to what high state they have carried agriculture. He had on an overcoat when he wrote, two pairs of socks and two pairs of drawers. "I don't know what is in store for me in my old age," he says in his reflective conclusion, "but hitherto I have had a good time."

He has had no better time, nor will have, than he deserves. Our rare old friend is sul generis and pure good. It will be worth while to hear him talk when he gets back.

The Chattanooga Times, replying to a contemporary which credited Governor Patterson with the fact that Tennessee has "escaped the railroad mania," says "he is not, however, to be credited with it. The people of Tennessee are chargeable with the conditions existing in the State, and their wisdom and business sagacity in avoiding the demagogic cries of persecution for corporations will save them much embarrassment and enable them to develop their enterprises and increase their material prosperity rapidly and effectively." Whoever is responsible, whether the Governor or the people, Tennessee is to be congratulated.

The tenth annual issue of a London publication which is said to be an authority on the navies of the world is just out and says that among the nations the United States are second in naval strength, being outranked only by Great Britain. In the preface it is said: "The extraordinary high figures for United States ships afford food for considerable thought, for in ships in which powered guns are impervious to vital injury at long range, the United States fleet is superior to any other navy in the world." Now let us go ahead building improved ships until we have the first navy in all respects.

Five cases and four deaths of the bubonic plague were reported in yesterday morning's dispatches from San Francisco. It is a frightful scourge and highly contagious. It is noted that the bodies of those who had died of it were destroyed by quicklime. We do not recall the occurrence of the disease in this country ever before and these cases seem to have been imported.

The New York World is still hammering away on its question: "What is a Democrat?" We still think The Washington Herald, quoting from the Century Dictionary, has given the definition most easy to agree upon: "A light wagon without a top, containing several seats, and usually drawn by two horses."

The New York Herald of yesterday had an elaborate biography and appreciation of Governor Glenn, with large cuts of him, his wife and daughter, the whole occupying more than the first page of the magazine section.

AUTO GOES OVER EMBANKMENT

One of Three Occupants is Internally Injured, Others Being Cut and Bruised—Machine Takes Fire and is Destroyed With Baggage.
 Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 18.—John H. Hook and his two sons, William and Henry, of Lancaster, Pa., were almost killed to-day in an automobile accident near Pleasantville. The machine was destroyed by fire after falling 20 feet over an embankment. Charles Young, who was driving the car, has disappeared. The party left Lancaster for Townsend's Inlet. They lost their way and were retracing the route through Pleasantville when it happened. The fire which destroyed the car also destroyed their baggage and clothing.

WAS WELL-KNOWN CONTRACTOR

Victim of Auto Accident Engaged For Years on Railroad Work at Lancaster, Pa., as Member of Firm of Keller & Hook.
 Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 18.—John H. Hook, one of the victims of the accident, is a well-known contractor of this city and for a number of years was engaged on railroad work as a member of the firm of Keller & Hook. More recently he has been engaged in the erection of garbage furnaces, finished one a few years ago in Havana.

MAY BE NO REEL RACE

Spencer and Salisbury Unable to Fair in Arranging Terms—Some Big Salaries Made to Hospital Club.
 Hobbed of Vets and Paro—Another Old Soldier Goes—Visiting Ladies Entertained.
 Salisbury, Aug. 18.—The Salisbury boys and the Spencer fellows, both the best fishermen anywhere, are having trouble arranging their contest for Labor Day, because the Southside of Salisbury, says it is up to the Labor Day committees to put up the money for which the Spencer boys wish to contest. It will be remembered that the Spencer team holds the championship of the world and at Wilmington recently the Southside fellows ran off with everything in sight on the reel races. Both are very fast and this contest would undoubtedly have been the biggest show of the day. The chances to-day seem to be that it will not take place though there will be an answer to the Southside's proposition to-morrow from Spencer. The Southside wants a chance at the silver loving cup, a trophy of Spencer's victories, and insists that it should be won twice in succession before becoming the property of any team. There is nothing but a friendly hostility between the teams.

But they did get together this morning against the common enemy, at Spencer and both Spencer and Salisbury did handsome work. But for the prompt work of the shop boys, the Spencer and Salisbury fishermen, this 4 o'clock phase this morning would have been disastrous.

The hospital proposition is receiving great encouragement and within the past week there have been pledges amounting to \$2,800. The donors have been liberal and Mayor Boyden has worked heroically for a pet plan of his. In addition to his subscriptions of \$500 each from M. L. Jackson, P. W. Brown and H. C. Grubbs, Moyles Bros. have given \$300 and Dr. Whitehead, T. H. Vanderford, H. C. Frost and W. C. Coughenour made a cold pool of \$1,000. The hospital is not a far-off thing at such a stretch.

Mr. T. T. Barringer yesterday reported a robbery that took place the night before in his residence. He has not the man where he can lay hands upon him, but believes he knows the guilty fellow. Mr. Barringer left his purse in his inside vest-pocket Friday night and did not miss it until yesterday. In the purse was a check for \$100 and the sum of \$50 in currency. A window pane had been removed and through it was extracted the precious wearing apparel.

The funeral services over the late W. F. Murphy, an ex-Confederate of '62, and a substantial farmer, were held Saturday morning at 10 o'clock from Bethel Lutheran church. Mr. Murphy had been ill many months and the end was expected. He was a splendid type of the progressive countryman and a devoted agriculturist. He leaves a family of several children, all grown.

OUR ANNUAL MURDER RECORD.

It is About 9,000, Four-Sevenths By Negroes and Foreigners.
 Everybody knows that this country has a very bad murder record. At present we are having about nine thousand murders a year, which is from eight to twenty-five times as many in proportion to population as such countries as England, France, Germany, and Japan have. Why all this unauthorized killing? For many reasons, but the most important, even though they do not excuse. We have about nine million negroes and a great many newly imported foreigners, some of whom are very impulsive with weapons. The negroes kill pretty freely. Out of 7,556 people charged with murder in this country in 1890, 5,739 were negroes and 1,817 were foreign-born whites. These two groups, comprising one-fourth of the population, did four-sevenths of the murders. That left 3,165 murders to be distributed among about forty-five millions of people, which is not so very bad. It will probably be found, when the census bulletin comes out, that the ratios of 1890 were maintained in 1900. In recent years we have had a large immigration of Italians, including, it would seem, a good many that are not feasible. The Italians are very useful here, and the good ones are very welcome. But average Italians, good as they are, do not help much in keeping down the murder ratio. They have very obstinate ideas on that subject. We read that only one Eupropean country had had a worse murder record than ours, and that is Italy. We read, too, that there was very lately a deed at Fordham Hospital, New York, an Italian who had been kicked nearly to death by some of his countrymen. Amputation was urged upon him to save his life, but he would not have it. "If I live to go out, I shall kill my assailants and then I will die in the electric chair. I might as well die now." One may admire his reasoning and sympathize with his feelings, but Italians of his sort do not help our murder statistics.

DINNER TENDERED OFFICERS.

Great Interest Taken in Torpedo Squadron Which is to Convey Mayflower to Provincetown, Mass.
 Oyster Bay, Aug. 18.—There has been great interest here and at nearby points along the coast today in the Hopkins and Worden, of the torpedo squadron, which are at anchor in the bay, ready to convey the Mayflower when, with the President aboard, it sails for Provincetown, Mass., to-morrow. There was such a crush of small craft that the black-hulled boats to-day that officers and several men had to keep constant watch that the launches and sailing craft did not bump the steel-skinned boats and spoil their appearance.

SOUVENIR CARDS.

No. 1
 The first is this: a serene and wind-swept sky.
 And chestnut trees that crown a sunny knoll.
 The faint tones of "Rest Awhile" that its tender tints of brown unto the scene.
 A cottage chimney down below, whence curls the soft blue smoke against the shadowy wood.
 A glass of limped water that reflects the sunny splendor of September skies, and high o'er all, clear cut against the sky, the sun's fire yet burns in after-glow.
 The rugged outlines of Grandfather's fern.
 Draped in majestic stillness like a god: This is one souvenir that lies secure within the book of memory. The Artist W. Hand.
 That made it fair, 'tis that same hand, I know.
 That placed it there.

ANOTHER.

A harvest moon, slow drifting to the west.
 Attended by the Evening Star a guest.
 Cloud boats that slowly southward move and bear
 A thousand idle fancies to die there.
 Silliest is ever that comes to the hills,
 And all unconsciously the spirit fills
 With peace, a benediction from God's hand.
 So by this lovely breeze softly fanned,
 The tired, lonely heart forgets its grief
 For him that nature yields brings swift relief.
 The souls who though to lie awake and weep
 Find sweet oblivion of their woes in sleep.
 O. H.

14 YEARS HAVE PROVED A FACT

Something About Alcohol—Not An Experiment—Twenty Years of Its Work is Stopped in a Very Short While.
 It has been fourteen years, November 17th, since I finished taking the Keeley Treatment at Greensboro, N. C., for the whiskey habit. I was forty-four years old when I took the treatment. I had been a slave to alcohol for twenty years. Since being cured at your Institute, I have never tasted liquor or any medicine containing alcohol, nor have I ever had any desire to drink. I am sure it saved me from a drunkard's hell. The fourteen years since I took the treatment have been a blessing to my self and my family. My advice to all is not to drink, but to those who have formed the drinking habit, I say go and take the Keeley Treatment at Greensboro at once. I wish all could see as I do now. It is so good to know that I am a cured man, and to know that if I am faithful to the cure I will have a home in the Bright Beyond. I hope that many more cures will be made at the Greensboro Keeley Institute.
 Very truly yours,
 J. M. HUNSUCKER.

NEWS FROM YORKVILLE.

A Welcome Rain Falls—Seven Prisoners in the County Jail—Entire Power Company's Plant Put Out of Business a Short Time—Churches Hold Union Services—Personal Paragraphs.
 Special to The Observer.

Yorkville, S. C., Aug. 18.—A fine rain fell here yesterday afternoon, and although not specially needed, it was quite welcome, as it has been about ten days since a real ground-soaker has fallen. There are several dry streaks in various sections of the county, and the crops are not so promising in those sections as elsewhere. Fortunately there are few in number and of very limited area.
 At present there are seven prisoners in the county jail. One, a negro woman, and a notorious blind beggar, is a 90-day sentence imposed by Mayor Hart more than a month ago; two others were tried at the last term of court on the charge of perjury and convicted, but granted a new trial on a technicality and are now awaiting the next term of court; while the other four have been committed since court and will be tried at the fall term.

Miss Ethel Radcliffe, of Charleston, is visiting her father, Mr. G. T. Radcliffe, of this place. Miss Radcliffe left Charleston with the intention of stopping a few days here and then going to Blowing Rock, but after reaching Yorkville decided that she would spend her vacation here.
 Lightning put the Catawba Power Company's plant out of business here yesterday afternoon during the thunderstorm which accompanied the rain mentioned above. This is not an uncommon occurrence, but the interruption is usually of short duration. It seems that the devices for protecting electrical plants against the old-fashioned lightning have not yet been perfected.

Not a great deal of building is going on here at this particular time, although several handsome residences and one store room are nearing completion. The principal work now being pushed is the erection of the Lockwood Mill. All the carpenters, brick masons and day laborers usually employed in this class of work are busy here.
 For several years past it has been the custom of the various pastors of the town to unite, during the summer recess, and have union services in one of the churches, conducted by one of the pastors. There are four churches that have entered the arrangement this year—the Associate Reformer Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian, and as a result there are services in each church one night in each month. In former years the attendance upon these services was comparatively small, but during the present season it has been very large, and each sermon preached has been of a high order. Yorkville has never had stronger and more earnest pastors and preachers than at present. The arrangement for this season will end with the services of next Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. A. N. McDonald and children and Miss Sara Harrgrave, of Charlotte, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Weber, of Yorkville. Mrs. McDonald is visiting relatives and friends here. Mrs. Adcock is a native of Yorkville and spent most of her life here. Her father at one time was a leading member of the local bar.

TWO DEAD; FIVE BADLY BURNED

Fourteen Persons Hurled Into Water By Explosion of Gasoline Tank Aboard Motor Boat—All of the Injured Will Recover.
 Tiverton, R. I., Aug. 18.—A gasoline motor boat exploded to-night causing the death of George Anthony and Lydia Mercer, and serious burns to five others. The boat contained fourteen young people on a trip to Newport from Fall River and had stopped at Tiverton on their return. The injured were sent to a hospital in Fall River.
 The boat had reached a point a little north of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad bridge over the Seacoast river when the explosion occurred and the fourteen young men and women on board were hurled into the water. With the exception of Miss Mercer and George Anthony all were rescued by motor boats which put out from the river bank, but these two were drowned.
 Joseph Chouinard, who was in charge of the boat, performed heroic work in keeping afloat the young women afloat until the rescuers reached them although he was himself suffering severely from burns.

Several persons who were summoned dressed the burns of the injured ones after which they were conveyed to Fall River in ambulances. It is believed that all will ultimately recover.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SOUVENIR CARDS.
 No. 1
 The first is this: a serene and wind-swept sky.
 And chestnut trees that crown a sunny knoll.
 The faint tones of "Rest Awhile" that its tender tints of brown unto the scene.
 A cottage chimney down below, whence curls the soft blue smoke against the shadowy wood.
 A glass of limped water that reflects the sunny splendor of September skies, and high o'er all, clear cut against the sky, the sun's fire yet burns in after-glow.
 The rugged outlines of Grandfather's fern.
 Draped in majestic stillness like a god: This is one souvenir that lies secure within the book of memory. The Artist W. Hand.
 That made it fair, 'tis that same hand, I know.
 That placed it there.

ANOTHER.

A harvest moon, slow drifting to the west.
 Attended by the Evening Star a guest.
 Cloud boats that slowly southward move and bear
 A thousand idle fancies to die there.
 Silliest is ever that comes to the hills,
 And all unconsciously the spirit fills
 With peace, a benediction from God's hand.
 So by this lovely breeze softly fanned,
 The tired, lonely heart forgets its grief
 For him that nature yields brings swift relief.
 The souls who though to lie awake and weep
 Find sweet oblivion of their woes in sleep.
 O. H.

The Little-Long Co.

Half Price Sale

Wednesday

Wash Jacket Suits

Beginning Wednesday morning we shall offer our entire stock Wash Jacket Suits at exactly

Half Former Prices

This is a bonafide half-price sale and you will see the cheapest stylish lot of Ladies' ready-to-wear garments you ever saw.

These Prices Are for Cash Only, and No Alterations Without Charge.

Below we describe a few of these Suits:

White Suit in Cotton Poplin, made pony jacket, trimmed in bands of "baby" Irish and edging to match; good, full skirt, with bands of "baby" Irish. Regular price \$15.00. Half price \$7.50.

Pink, Blue and White Suits in fancy Etons, trimmed in bands lace and applique; full skirt, with bands of material. Regular price \$10.00. Half price \$5.00.

Pink, Blue and White; also White with bands of pink and blue trimming, edged with lace on collar and cuffs; also applique; full skirt, trimmed to match jacket. Regular price \$7.50. Half price \$3.75.

White Linene Suits, Eton, trimmed in bands of same; also pink or blue bands. Regular price \$5.00. Half price \$2.50.

White Linene Skirts in four styles; full, well-made skirts \$88c.

White Linene Skirts, with small tucks all around yoke depth. Price \$1.39.

Separate Coats at 1-3 Off

Linene and Linen Eton Jackets—White. Elaborately trimmed in "baby" Irish and applique. Regular prices from \$2.50 to \$7.00.

The Little-Long Co.