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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Mang. Dir.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Thursday, August 5, 1897.

This is a good summer to spend a holiday in London. No city is better situated for pleasant living all the year round.

"In my long experience as a journalist, and it goes back to nearly 25 years, I have always found that truth is stronger than falsehood. And that is why I no longer fear systematic defamation. It has no lasting effect. It turns, on the contrary, against those who use it."—Hon. J. I. Tarte.

A young woman in St. Paul, being at a spiritualist seance the other night, jabbed a hat-pin in the direction of the materialized spirit, and because she heard profane language, got up and left in indignation. Whereupon the Pittsburg Dispatch is moved to ask if she expects self-respecting ghosts to stand everything.

Experiments are in progress on the Wabash Railway testing crude oil as fuel on engines. Three tanks are located above the fire-box of the engines, steam being used for the pressure. Trips have been made between Springfield and Hannibal, using the crude oil, and have been very successful, one filling of the tanks being sufficient for an ordinary freight train. The Wabash officials think they have solved the fuel question. The use of oil is a saving of much labor to firemen.

Robert R. Roth, of Frederick, Md., a nephew of Barbara Frietchie, in speaking of Whittier's poem, says: "There is no truth in the story that Aunt Barbara waved the stars and stripes as Stonewall Jackson's army came through the street. She was sick at the time and too weak to have made the effort even had she had the disposition. Another thing about the story that is untrue is that Stonewall Jackson rode at the head of the rebel troops, as Whittier has it. He came through Frederick at four o'clock in the morning in a closed carriage, and visited a family named Ross. They were old friends and he came to pay his respects. He never went near the street in which Aunt Barbara lived."

This may be all true, but what lover of the striking in poetry wishes to hear the incident dwelt on or corrected now?

News of the death of Rev. Alex. Grant, of Winnipeg, chronicled in another column, will be received with regret by a very large number of friends in this city and many other parts of Canada. It is particularly sad that this able preacher should be cut off so suddenly in the prime of life and at a time when his talents were calculated to be of great value to the Canadian Northwest, in which he was a power for good. Mr. Grant was a man of original mind, a careful and correct thinker, and a powerful preacher. While he was a resident in this city he endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. His was no narrow pathway, confining his energies to the denomination with which he was allied. His voice and his pen and his helping hand were ever devoted to the promotion of the welfare of the people as a whole.

Mr. Fry, a Chicago druggist, claims that he has discovered a method of reducing beef to the form of tablets. He is keeping the discovery secret until he can protect it by patents. The tablets are about the diameter of a 5-cent piece, but a trifle thicker. Mr. Fry declares that six of them have sufficed him for his breakfast each morning for the last two weeks. He says each tablet has the sustaining power of a quarter of a pound of beef. The tablets are very light, and one man could carry the equivalent of two entire beeves. Just what the ingredients of the tablets are Mr. Fry declines to tell, but he declares that every article of the condensed food is nutritive and healthful. Here is a chance for the pilgrim to Klondike. If he can carry his food in this concentrated shape, he should be able to take in enough to keep him for a winter, and thus pass the test of the mounted police.

Dr. Vincent, speaking at Chautauqua on "Modern English Novelists," thus referred to the late Robert Louis Stevenson:

"Some critic has said that Stevenson was incurably literary. Every well-meant effort to keep him in the path of virtuous respectability failed. He persisted in becoming a man of letters. His genius drove him to it. Stevenson never went out for a walk without having two books in his pocket, one book to read and a blank book in which to put down ideas. This, we say to ourselves, was a secret of his success. Let us practice it. Forthwith we begin walking about with note-books, but the literary results do not appear. The notebook was not an essential, but a detail. He who writes while he walks cannot write very much; but he may, if he choose, write very well. Stevenson wrote so well in heart, because he wrote so deliberately. He knew the vulgarity of haste, especially in literature."

Herein, in part, lay the secret of the great novelist's success. The chap who is always "dashing off a story," or "dashing off a poem," never reaches the stage of seeing his contribution dashed into cold type.

"The White Man's Africa" is the title of a series of articles now appearing in Harper's Magazine from the pen of Poultney Biglow. These contributions recite the writer's personal experiences in South Africa, and in point of fairness are in marked contrast with many similar statements to be found in United States periodicals. The writer shows himself to be a man of keen observation, and he gives British rule in the Dark Land the strongest of praise. In concluding his remarks on the Transvaal, Mr. Biglow says:

"Time can do wonders, and a wonder is needed to once more bring together the conflicting races that are now wasting their energies in recrimination. There must be liberty and peace throughout the country if it is to realize the future which only the other day seemed within its grasp. There must be no question of Dutch, of English, German or French, if that country is to prosper; all must unite, and there are none too many. The flag of Great Britain represents freedom of trade, freedom of thought, beyond that of any flag on the high seas, and in Africa, at least, it is the only flag strong enough and generous enough for our purposes. It guarantees life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all within the sphere of its influence. It is, in short, the only flag which today makes possible our dream of a white man's Africa."

This truthful testimony from the pen of an independent judge really explains why it is that the British lead in the power to colonize and to hold territory in every part of the habitable globe.

How Modern Quarantine Is Carried Out.

The action of the Toronto authorities in detaining the passengers on a lake and river pleasure steamer because one of them was found to be suffering from smallpox, has been much canvassed. No doubt passengers who had business to attend to, and who did not count on the unusual delay to which they have been submitted, have not taken kindly to the treatment. One tourist, indeed, hired a tug, and surreptitiously escaped from the temprary floating prison, laying himself open, if caught, to heavy penalties. But the large majority of the detained passengers have been philosophic enough to acknowledge that their detention while danger of their spreading smallpox was to be feared was for the public good, and they have cheerfully submitted to the inconvenience.

It is not generally recognized how many lives have been saved in recent years by effective quarantine, and the prompt isolation of those suffering from infectious diseases. Again and again has Asiatic cholera and smallpox been brought to our seaboard from places where hundreds of lives were lost by its prevalence, but thanks to the efficient quarantine provisions the spread of the disease has been prevented. It was not so in the early days. Then the individual suffering from disease and those with whom he had come in contact were landed on our shores, and permitted to go where they pleased. Quarantine was unknown. Medical precautions were most slipshod. When cholera or smallpox got a landing, they overran every urban community, and spread into many rural parts. Who would now suggest that the old order of things should be re-established?

Nor is being put through quarantine such a very disagreeable experience. The passengers in quarantine at Toronto have been treated with much consideration, and in all cases where it is shown that vaccination has been successful the passengers are to be immediately discharged. The process, as described by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer of the port of New York, in the August number of the North American Review, is interesting. The authorities of that great seaport have put into commission a disinfecting steamer, which is really a portable disinfecting outfit, having the apparatus for disinfection by all the methods now approved. The vessel is always under steam, night and day, and is ready for use at an hour's notice. With it, disinfection can be performed at any point in the harbor or connecting waters at any time. This is an improvement on the old system, which necessitated the removal to the disinfecting station on Hoffman Island all goods that required disinfection. The night disinfection was practically out of the question. Now the weekly mail from Bombay, India, is frequently treated during the night, and delivered to the postoffice in New York ready for the morning delivery. Vessels which are usually held for disinfection at New York come from ports where epidemics are prevalent—generally yellow fever—and do not carry passengers. When a vessel of this kind arrives, the quarantine ship steams alongside, and is fastened to the new arrival. The crew, under the supervision of a quarantine officer, place their clothing and bedding in bundles, which are transferred to the disinfecting boat. Through an opening in the after part of the deck they are dropped into the cradle of the disinfecting chamber, which has been pulled out for their reception. In this cradle are also placed the ship's hangings and all other materials which are to be disinfected by steam. The crew are then transferred to the deck of the quarantine steamer, and pass down the companionway in the stern and enter the disrobing room. Here they remove their clothing, which is also put in bundles, and upon which are pinned metallic checks containing numbers. Duplicates of these numbers, on rubber cords, are hung around the necks of the owners. These bundles are placed with the others in the steam chamber. The men pass forward to the bathrooms, and after bathing they again pass forward into the dressing-room, where, upon the presentation of their checks, they receive their clothing and their effects which have passed through the steam apparatus. After dressing they ascend to the deck of the quarantine vessel, and return to their ship; the bedding, etc., is also returned immediately after treatement. Materials such as furs, silk goods, leather, etc., which are injured by steam, are placed in separate packages and dropped through an opening in the forward part of the deck into the steel chamber constructed for disinfection with formaldehyde gas. After the removal of the crew, clothing, bedding, etc., from the ship, employes of the quarantine steamer are sent aboard for the purpose of scrubbing, cleaning and disinfecting the forecastle and other apartments marked for treatment, and then the men are allowed to return to their duties. When a large passenger ship, having on board one or more cases of infectious diseases, arrives, the cases are first transferred to the hospital on Swinburne Island, the passengers and their luggage removed to Swinburne Island, for disinfection alone, or disinfection and observation—depending on the disease and amount of exposure.

Dr. Doty believes that the time will soon come when with the exercise of proper care and the use of the modern appliances already described, the detention of a ship beyond the period necessary for the thorough disinfection will soon be a thing of the past. Quarantine detention will then affect only passengers and crew, who are held for observation, or to complete a period of incubation. At present steam is the great agent in use for disinfection; but its value is circumscribed by the fact that materials containing leather, rubber, wood, etc., are permanently injured by its use, though the materials that most frequently carry contagion—such as clothing and bedding—are promptly and effectively acted upon within injury. Experiments are now in progress with formaldehyde gas, generated by the oxidation of wood or methyl alcohol, which is an agent of pronounced germicidal powers, and has the rare quality of not injuring the fabrics with which it comes in contact, not in any way affecting the delicate colors found in silks, wall paper, etc. Dr. Doty holds that with the practical application of the scientific knowledge of germ life we now possess, and with the absolute certainty of the destruction of these micro-organisms by proper disinfection, the quarantine work of the future will receive the respect and hearty co-operation of the public.

WANTS A QUADRICYCLE NOW.

[Topeka Daily Capital.]

A Topeka woman advertises to trade her bicycle for a baby carriage.

A CURFEW THAT WHISTLES.

[Topeka State Journal.]

The curfew law established some time ago in Atchison is working admirably. A very large steam whistle has been ordered, which will be blown at 9 o'clock every night as a warning for all children under 15 years of age to get off the streets.

WOULD ACT QUICKLY.

Tit Bits.

Professor of English Literature (to modern young man)—How would you punctuate this sentence: "The beautiful girl for such she was rode out into the night on her bicycle?"

Student—I think, professor, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl.

Novel and Wonderful.

Discussing the long-mooted question as to the inhabitability of the planet Mars, the London Spectator expresses the opinion that all that can be said with certainty is that, if sentient beings with corporeal frames exist there, the relations of the lungs of the body cannot be identical with their relations in man, which, as is known in the case of fishes, is not an impossible exercise of the imagination. The argument is that, though the thermal income of Mars is less than half that of the earth and its theoretical mean temperature—taking into account its low reflective power per unit of area—is consequently 30 degrees centigrade below freezing, yet the actual climate of Mars is mild; that snow melts rapidly is patent to the telescope; that vapor rises is clear from the spectrum analysis; water flows, and there are indications, if not proofs, that a sudden vegetation follows the sudden thawing of the snow. What warms the air is unknown, but that it is warmed admits of no doubt; but theories as to the inevitableness of cold in other worlds must be pronounced imperfect, as also those which aver the impossibility of corporeal life.

The public conservator of forests in Western Australia, J. Ednie Brown, mentions a karri tree in that region as attaining the height of 300 feet, being 180 feet to the first limb, the circumference at the base measuring between 20 and 30 feet. Karri is remarked as harder and heavier than jarrah, and is, therefore, for a certain class of work more durable, and to be preferred; but jarrah, on the other hand, is especially suitable for submarine structures, such as jetties and wharves, on account of its resistance to the ravages of the Teredo navalis, or sea worm. For railway sleepers, the upper portions of bridges, and particularly road making, for which latter purpose it is now being employed extensively in London and some other cities, karri is regarded as invaluable. The chief qualities of karri and jarrah which have recommended them for road paving are their remarkable toughness and durability, and, in the opinion of authorities, they are much to be preferred to soft wood or pine on sanitary grounds, being also non-absorbent; and though the prime cost of pine is not so great as that of karri or jarrah, yet the life of these other timbers has been proved in city use to be more than three times that of soft wood. Owing to such qualities it is not required to creosote karri or jarrah railway sleepers, nor do the chairs for the rails require so broad a base as in the case of soft wood.

Another proposed wonder for the prospective Paris exhibition of 1900 is an immense Dussand microphonograph. It is said now to be in course of construction, and is expected to make the voice heard by 10,000 persons. The form of apparatus is claimed to be especially favorable for the deaf, and for the study of the feeble sounds given out by the organs of the body in health and disease, magnifying the voice much as a lens magnifies objects to the eye. The register is a modified phonograph, with a diaphragm vibrated by small electro-magnets receiving currents through a microphone; the repeater is somewhat similar, with a microphone attached to the membrane, the current for this being obtained from one to 60 battery cells and thence passing to a telephone—the intensity depending upon the amount of current passing. The instrument has a marked effect in stimulating the nerves and appraatus of hearing.

Additional details given from time to time in the Pittsburg, Pa., papers show that the well now being dug near that city is a remarkable undertaking from more than one point of view. The statement from these sources is that more than one mile in depth has already been reached, and, when finished, two miles down into the earth may be achieved, this being done in the interest of science, the undertaking having long since been a commercial success. Even at a comparatively few feet below the surface both gas and oil were struck in paying quantities, but the company owning the plant, viewing the matter from a more strictly scientific standpoint, put it into the hands of Prof. Hallock, of Columbia College, to carry on a series of temperature investigations as the boring is carried down deeper and deeper. The significant fact thus far is that the well grows steadily hotter as its depth increases. At 5,000 feet down the temperature was found to be 120.5 degress Fahrenheit, and at the bottom 128 degrees, the depth of the well as last announced being 5,502 feet. Mention is made of a deep well near Wheeling, W. Va., the temperature of which is 51 degrees at the top and 110 at the depth of 4,170 feet, and in the Schaladaback salt well near Leipsic the surface temperature is about 51 degrees, while at 5,740 feet it runs up to 135.5.

The results of professional study of the dangerous occupations, or those which give rise to more or less serious disease, show that almost every calling has some ailment peculiar to itself, and arising from almost inevitable causes, direct or remote. It is found that bakers, owing to their irregular life, sleeping in the day and working nights, and because of the hot air and dust, too often become victims to consumption. Blacksmiths, though strong, very often suffer from paralysis of the whole right side from the continuous shock of hammering, and their eyes become weak from the glare of the fire. Bricklayers and plasterers commonly enjoy fine health. Carpenters and cabinet-makers are liable to have varicose veins in the legs, and the action of the shoulder in sawing and planing may produce a diseased condition of the large artery that runs from the heart to the arm. Miners, from working in the dark, acquire weak eyes and their lungs become quite black. Coopers have a large lump on the knee, which, however, physicians say, is really a little bag of fluid put there by nature to protect the knee from the injurious effects of pressing it against the barrel. India rubber workers have bad headaches and mental depression. Painters are liable to be poisoned by the lead they use so much, and a tendency arises to weakness of muscles, especially the wrist muscles.

Rainy Weather Dressing.

Two maidens were sitting in a confectionery establishment the other night. They were sipping ice cream. The girl with the languid blue eye was thoughtful.

"I've been thinking," she said at length—knitting her beautiful brows, "my skirts need protection in rainy weather. An umbrella protects only head and shoulders."

"That's right," admitted the girl with the merry brown eyes, as her rosy lips kissed the happy ice cream. "An umbrella won't keep a skirt from getting wet and muddy."

"And this one I have on looks like a fright, and feels like one, too," said the blue-eyed maid.

"Of course," assented the brown-eyed girl. "But then everyone knows that."

The girl with the blue eyes did not answer until she had swallowed ten spoonfuls of ice cream. Then she said:

"I am trying to decide what to get."

"What to get?" exclaimed the brown-eyed girl.

"Certainly. It's quite a problem. What would you advise?"

"Get a long mackintosh, of course."

"I guess I will," said the blue-eyed maid; "although sometimes I think a pair of silk stockings better when it comes to keeping skirts out of the mud."

"No," said the girl with the brown eyes, decidedly. "That does all right, sometimes, but the summer is too far advanced, and it will be getting dark early in a few weeks now."

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.
"How to Produce Soft, White Hands," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

R R R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

PAIN CURED IN AN INSTANT.

Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness if threatened with Disease or Sickness, the Cure will be made before the family doctor would ordinarily reach the house.

Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes.

A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharge continues, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant.

Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Radway's Pills

Purely vegetable, act without pain, elegantly coated, tasteless, small and easy to take. Radway's Pills assist nature, stimulating to healthful activity the liver, bowels and other digestive organs, leaving the bowels in a natural condition without bad after effects.

Liver Troubles.

Dr. Radway & Co., New York:

Dear Sirs: I have been sick for nearly two years and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your Pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of my stomach. My bowels were very costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully,

BEN ZAUGG,
Hot Springs, Ark.

A Family Medicine.

Radway & Co., Gentlemen: I have tried many kinds of pills and I cannot find any that equal yours. I have used Radway's Pills in my family and have given them to others in our community, and I can say that they have always given complete satisfaction. Yours truly. (Signed) S. WELLS,
Fearsall, N. C.

RADWAY'S PILLS cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity, and cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Female Complaints, Torpid Liver, Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, etc.

50 a Box. At Druggists, or by Mail.
"Book of Advice" Free.

RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen street, Montreal, Canada.

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. Indapo Made a well Man of Me?

PHOTOGRAVURE FROM LIFE

1ST DAY 10TH DAY OCT. DAY 30TH DAY

INDAPO THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY PRODUCES THE ABOVE Results in 30 days. Cures all Nervous Diseases, Falling Memory, Paresis, Sleeplessness, Nightly Emissions, etc., caused by past abuses, gives vigor and size to shrunken organs, and quickly but surely restores Lost Manhood in old or young.

Easily carried in vest pocket. Price $1.00 a package, Six for $5.00 with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. DON'T BUY AN IMITATION, but insist on having INDAPO. If your druggist has not got it, we will send it prepaid.

HINDOO REMEDY CO., Props, Chicago, Ill. or our Agents, Anderson & Nelles, 240 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT.

Brass and Iron . . .

BEDSTEADS.

TILES, GRATES, HEARTHS AND MANTELS. . . . .

GAS RANGES, HEATERS, FIRES

Rice Lewis & Son,

LIMITED,

Cor. King and Victoria Sts., Toronto

172 and 174 Dundas Street

$

From a dollar up; yes, up, up, up.

P. D. Corsets

The largest range and the most perfect Corset made.

Every pair handcut and tailor made. Sole agents for London

Bayley's

Argon has been found in the blood—carefully drawn from veins without contact with the air for an instant—by two French chemists.

FRIDAY

Aug. 6, 1897.

Bargain Day

FRIDAY Bargain Day is one of the regular institutions of this big store, and every week we invite you to a special bargain feast, when we spread before you for your choice the most refreshing money-saving morsels. Here's this Friday's menu—

HABERDASHERY DEPARTMENT.

1st.—Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, regular 10c. Friday, 4 for 25c.
2nd.—Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, stainless dye; regular 10c. Friday, 8c.
3rd.—600 yards Fancy Ruching, for fronts, collars and cuffs; regular 35c to 75c. Friday, 10c and 15c.
4th.—2,500 yards Lace, in Linen, Cream and White; worth 15c to 75c. Friday, 10c.
5th.—100 Fancy Parasols, from 75c to $2 75. Friday, half price.
6th.—50 dozen Ladies' Fancy Border Handkerchiefs; regular 6 for 25c. Friday, 25c per dozen.
7th.—Ladies' Colored Silk Gloves; regular 35c and 45c. Friday, 15c.
8th.—Ladies' Black and Tan Silk Mitts; regular 25c. Friday, 15c.
9th.—1,000 yards White Embroidery; regular 5c. Friday, 2½c.
10th.—1,000 yards Colored Ribbons, all shades and widths; regular 10c to 15c. Friday, 5c.
11th.—Ladies' Metallic Belts, Cashmere Effects; regular 60c to $1 25. Friday, 25c.

SHIRT WAIST SALE.

We told you last week that we were going to have an immense sale of Shirt Waists, and it has proved nothing short of immense. We sold out one manufacturer's lot of 1,339, and ventured on another lot of 1,769. It was a risky deal, but the price the maker asked was so temptingly near nothing that we couldn't let any other dealer gather in the bargain, and we're selling them cheaper than you ever saw Shirt Waists sold. Watch the announcements in the daily papers—or, better still, come in and see them yourself.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

12th.—Colored Tapestry Quilts, with and without fringe, worth from $2 50 to $3 75; your choice for $1 89.
13th.—Plush Table Covers, fancy borders, with fringe, $5. Today, half price, $2 50.
14th.—India Flannel, silk mixture, worth 50c, for 20c.
15th.—Bleached Table Damask, 72-inch, worth $1 10, for 84c.
16th.—Unbleached Canton Flannel, worth 6½c, for 5c.
17th.—48-inch Pillow Cotton Circular, worth 20c, for 16½c.
18th.—Table Napkins, colored border, with fringe, worth 75c, for 60c per doz.
19th.—White Honey Comb Quilts, size 2½ by 3, worth $2 25, for $1 69.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

20th.—One Table Wrappers, light and dark colors, regular price $1. Friday, 79c.
21st.—Mohair Lace Skirts, made up over black or colored linings, an American novelty, very stylish, regular price $4 25. Friday, $2 55.
22nd.—Children's Print, Cambric and Zephyr Dresses, fit 3 to 6 years; regular prices 75c to $1 50. Friday, 29c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

23rd.—Bright Blue and Cardinal Chiffon, 42 inches wide, for 46c per yard, worth 75c.
24th.—Pleated Chiffons, net and lace, for 15c per yard, worth from 25c to 40c.
25th.—One Box of Figured Ribbons, at 5c per yard, worth 15c to 20c.
26th.—Cream, White and Colored Gauze Ribbons, from 4 to 6 inches wide, for 25c, worth from 50c to 75c per yard.
27th.—Colored Silk and Taffeta Ribbons, for 25c per yard, worth 50c and 75c.
28th.—One Box Colored Lace for 5c yard, worth from 15c to 35c.
29th.—All Trimmed Millinery at half price.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

30th.—Men's Fine Gray and Blue Tailor-made Worsted Suits, worth $9 50. Friday for $7 50.
31st.—Men's Tawn, Gray and Blue Tweed and Serge Suits, were $5, now $2 95.
32nd.—Men's Good All-wool Tweed Pants, were $1 50. Friday, $1 25.
33rd.—Boys' Good-to-Wear Tweed Suits, were $2. Half price Friday—$1.
34th.—Boys' All-wool Fine Tweed Suits, were $4. Friday, $2 95.
35th.—Any Boy's Blouse in the house, were 60c to 80c. Friday, 45c.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

36th.—4 pieces Black Yak Dress Goods, new goods; they have been selling at 50c. For 25c yard.
37th.—Only a few yards left of those Natty Checks; were 50c, now 25c yard.

Wash Dress Goods Snap.

For Friday only—Every yard of Colored Wash Dress Goods in the house, worth 30c or under, will be sold on Bargain Day for

10c

There's only 750 yards, so those that come early will get the cream of the bargains—Linens, Crepons and Muslins.

38th.—10 pieces All-wool Dress Goods, double width; worth 25c yard, for 15c yard.
39th.—7 pieces All-wool Crepon, the Shot kind that so many have been buying at 25c per yard; on Friday for 15c yard.
40th.—All our Plain and Shot Lustres, in colors, put on a table, and you have your pick at 25c yard.
41st.—15 Dress Patterns, Shot Goods, Silk Warp; worth from 75c to $1 25 per yard, for 50c yard.

MEN'S COLORED SHIRTS.

There's a few of them left—that's because some people don't know a good thing when they see it. But what few are left will go to the wide-awake early shoppers. They're worth $1 25 or $1 50 each. Every shade, every style—some made of Percale, some of Madras, some of French Cambric. Your choice,

75c

42nd.—10 pieces Art Drapery; worth 15c and 20c yard, for 19c yard.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.

43rd.—Men's Bathing Suits, regular price 75c. Bargain Day, 58c.
44th.—Men's Bathing Suits, regular price 50c. Bargain Day, 39c.
45th.—Men's Bathing Trunks, regular price 20c. Bargain Day, 15c.
46th.—Men's Fine Mixed Underwear, regular price 50c. Bargain Day, 35c.
47th.—Men's Flannelette Shirts, regular price 35c. Bargain Day, 26c.
48th.—Men's Cashmere Shirts, silk stripe, regular $1. Bargain Day, 79c.
49th.—Men's White Sateen Shirts, regular price $1. Bargain Day, 79c.
50th.—Boys' Outing Shirts, regular price 65c. Bargain Day, 53c.
51st.—Boys' Cream Outing Shirts, regular 50c. Bargain Day 39c.
52nd.—Men's Black and Lace Cotton Socks, fast colors, regular 15c, for 10c.

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