The Great Closing-Out Sale Opened

With record-breaking crowds. From nine o'clock in the morning 'till five in the evening there was no let-up to the good-natured throng. 'Twas

BAYLEY'S SUPERB STOCK OF FINE DRYGOODS

being thrown on the market at astonishing reductions in price.

THE FACTS ARE:

The whole stock has to be sold, and that quickly. THE STORE IS LEASED OVER OUR HEADS and we must sell or the stock will be dumped on the street.

THE SALE WILL CONTINUE DAILY, FROM 9 A. M., TILL EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH IS DISPOSED OF.

BAYLEY'S

Special Ham Sale

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Choice Smoked C.P.C. Hams for 13c Per Pound.

The Canadian Packing Co.

Stores: Richmond St. and Market Square.

LOCAL MARKET.

London, Friday, Jan. 12.

The supply of hay at the market today was not as large as on the previous day. Sales were slow, as there have been nearly 200 loads marketed so far this week. Prices were easier, at $7 to $8 50 per ton, according to quality.

Straw sold at $5 50 per ton, or $3 to $3 25 when sold by the load.

About a dozen loads of oats were offered today. Sales were brisk, at $1 04 to $1 06 per cwt.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—It was what butchers called a "hot market" at the city cattle market today. The run was a comparatively light one for this end of the week, nd as a result everything in the butcher class of any quality went off in short order, and at an early hour all the best butcher cattle were sold and more were wanted. There was but a very limited offering of export cattle, though several buyers were looking out for good loads if they could have got them. One of two loads sold at $4 40 to $4 65, but these were not finished exporters.

Total arrivals were 84 cars, with 1,150 head of cattle, 1,050 sheep and lambs, 1,750 hogs and 50 calves.

Butchers—Extra choice and picked cattle were firm at $4 25 to $4 40, with not enough to supply the demand; medium to good butchers' cattle were firm at $3 85 to $4; good butchers cows firm at $3 to $3 50 per cwt.

Stockers—Market steady, at about $3 10 to $3 40 for good stock; fair demand.

Lambs—Market very firm and 10c higher.

Hogs—Market very strong and 15c higher.

George Rowntree bought for the Harris Abattoir Company about 250 head of cattle yesterday and today; choice butchers, $4 to $4 40; fair to good, $3 70 to $4; fair to good cows, $3 25 to $3 60; medium cows, $2 60 to $3; common cows, $2 25 to $2 50; canners, $1 50 to $2.

Fred Dunn bought 14 butchers' cattle, 950 to 1,100 lbs, at $4 to $4 15.

W. J. Neilly bought for the Park, Blackwell Company 40 butcher cattle; good to choice, $4 to $4 35; cows, $3 to $3 50.

J. R. Collins bought 29 stockers, 825 lbs, at $3 25; sold 9 steers, 1,200 lbs at $4 30; 10 cows, 1,200 lbs, at $3 65; 2 loads mixed, $3 to $4 25.

George Dunn bought a load of butchers' cows, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs, at $3 to $3 40; a load of light export steers, 1,200 lbs, at $4 40.

J. O'Leary bought a load of 23 butcher cattle, 1,025 lbs, at $4 12½; a load of feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs, at $3 60 to $4.

Harry Murby bought about 80 stockers and feeders, 600 to 900 lbs, at $3 10 to $3 40; sold a load of butcher cows, 1,100 lbs, at $3 50; bulls, 1,400 lbs, at $3 40.

Wesley Dunn bought 650 lambs at $6 40, 175 sheep at $4 50, 20 calves at $8 each.

Frank Hunnisett bought a load of butchers, 950 to 1,100 lbs, at $3 75 to $4 25.

C. Zeagman & Son bought a load of mixed cattle, 750 to 1,100 lbs, at $2 50 to $3.

C. McCurdy bought a load of good steers, 1,250 lbs, at $4 40; 17 butchers' cattle, 1,000 to 1,050 lbs, at $3 75 to $4 30.

T. Halligan bought a load of feeding bulls, 1,350 to 2,400 lbs, at $2 75 to $3; a couple of loads of mixed butcher cattle, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, at $3 25 to $4 12½.

W. B. Cheadle bought 15 butcher cattle, mixed cows and heifers, 850 to 1,300 lbs, at $3 60 to $4 25.

Alex. Levack bought 15 butchers at from

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Jan. 11.—Cattle are quoted at 10c to 11½c per lb; refrigerator beef, 8½c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market strong; beeves, $3 75 to $6 25; cows and heifers, $1 50 to $4 75; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4 40; Texans, $3 50 to $4 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 36,000; market strong; mixed and butchers, $5 20 to $5 42½; good heavy, $5 25 to $5 47½; rough heavy, $5 20 to $5 30; light, $5 20 to $5 37½; pigs $4 80 to $5 15; bulk of sales at $5 30 to $5 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market steady; sheep, $4 to $5 90; lambs, $4 75 to $7 85.

N. S. Williams, Broker

113 MASONIC TEMPLE.

Correspondent W. F. DEVER & CO (established 1890). Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Phone 1112.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 11.—Oil opened and closed at $1 58.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Jan. 11.—Credit balances, $1 68; shipments, 77,125 barrels.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 11.—Petroleum, American refined, 6¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Jan. 11.—Petroleum, 19 francs

C. N. SPENCER

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Phone 180. Office, Market Lane.

50 centimes.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 11.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3 3-16c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3 11-16c; molasses sugar, 2 5-16c; refined firm. Molasses—Quiet.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 11.—Raw sugar—Nominal; centrifugal, 9s 3d; Muscovado, 8s 3d; beet sugar, January, 8s 6d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Sugar—Prices here are unchanged; extra granulated, $4 38; Acadia, $4 28; yellow, $3 98; bags, 5c less; Ontario, $4 28; bags, 15c less.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Butter—Firm; creameries, 19½c to 26½c; dairies, 18c to 23c. Cheese—Steady, 11½c to 13c.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 11.—Butter—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 6,071 packages. Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 549 boxes.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 10; southwest, $1 12; May, $1 23.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Baled Hay—Continued heavy receipts of loose are giving a weak tone to the market for baled; quotations are unchanged, at $8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, in car lots here, and $6 for No. 2. Baled Straw—Quiet and easy in tone, at $6 per ton for car lots.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Jan. 11.—Beans—January, $1 65 asked; May, $1 60 bid, $1 65 asked.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 12.—Wheat—Ontario firm, at 78c to 79c for white, and 77c to 78c for red and mixed, outside; goose and spring, 73c to 74c; Manitoba, 83½c to 89c for No. 1 hard, 85½c to 86c for No. 1 northern, and 82½c to 83c for No. 2 northern, at lake ports.

Flour—Quiet and steady; exporters bid $3 10 for 90 per cent Ontario patents, in buyers' bags, with $3 15 asked; domestic quotations, $3 40 to $3 55; Manitoba, $4 50 to $4 60 for first patents, $4 10 to $4 20 for second patents, and $4 for strong bakers.

Millfeed—Ontario bran, $15 50 to $16, in car lots outside; shorts, $17 to $18; Manitoba bran, $17 to $19 50; shorts, $18 to $19 50, at Toronto and equal points.

Oats—No. 2, 35c, outside.

Barley—Firmer, at 47c to 49c for No. 2, 45c to 46c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3, outside.

Peas—78c to 79c, outside.

Rye—70c, outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, at 51c to 52c, outside.

Corn—Canadian, 42c to 44c, Chatham freights; American, No. 3 yellow, 50c to 50½c, at Toronto.

Rolled Oats—Barrels at $5 and bags at $4 75, on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more outside.

Butter—Receipts of choice are light; other kinds plentiful and easy in tone.

Eggs—Lower; new-laid, 27c to 28c; fresh, 25c; limed, 19c.

Cheese—Firm, at 13c for large and 13½c for twins.

Cassie Will Be Brave.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 12.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick, escorted by United States Marshal Chandler and a deputy, left Cleveland this morning for the state penitentiary at Columbus, to begin her sentence of ten years' imprisonment. There were no friends at the station to bid her farewell. Prior to leaving the county jail a physician said that she was undoubtedly ill, but she could safely make the trip to Columbus. Shortly before the train left, Mrs. Chadwick said: "I am going to try and be brave, and keep up now to the last."

After a girl has acquired a beau, the first thing she does is to look in his watch case to see if it contains another girl's picture.

TO KNOW IS TO PREVENT.—If the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet and legs with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil they would escape muscular rheumatism and render their nether limbs proof against the ill effects of exposure to the cold. Those setting out for mining regions would do well to provide themseives with a supply before starting.

Paper gloves and stockings are now made. When finished they resemble wool in appearance.

THE MOST POPULAR PILL.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

DO PACKERS NEED AMERICAN HOGS?

"One Interested" Argues That They Do.

EFFECT OF THE NEW RULING

Claims That If Importation Is Stopped Combine of Packers May Result and Prices Go Down.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

One has not to go very far back to ascertain when the hog industry of this country developed into a profitable business. Five years is the limit, and in that short period of time many a farmer has paid off his mortgage on his farm; he has built new houses and new barns, and he has done it mostly by raising hogs. The export trade in bacon hogs alone to Great Britain now amounts to $15,000,000 anually, and bids fair to become one of the greatest in the country, if the farmers can only be made to understand that the pork packers have no combine to keep down the prices of hogs, and that they are the real friends of the farmers, and not their enemies. In regard to the killing of American hogs in bond here, no sensible man for a moment would imagine that the Canadian packers would use or bond American hogs if the supply was sufficient in this country. And here is just where the whole trouble lies.

Prices of hogs were about a normal level during the first few months of the past year; the supply and demand were about balanced, but when the bad roads ruled, this interrupted the delivery of the hogs at shipping points, while the buyers felt the effect of the higher prices that ruled.

And the same thing was true of the haying and harvesting period. The weather was fine and the farmers were too busy to drive hogs to the market, and again the deliveries fell below the requirements of the trade. Business was not very active in a local way, as the prices were too high to encourage much demand from the retailers. The export business was similarly affected. Some packing houses worked on reduced time, and some closed down altogether for a while, owing to the small margin of profit that appeared between the cost and selling price of their output. The opinion was expressed by more than one exporter, that it was better to do no business than to lose money.

And during the fall and winter, while the trade has been steady, the British inquiry for bacon has not been very active, and the business in that line has been on the quiet side, with easy prices ruling.

In the spring and summer months, when hogs were scarce and dear, factories began looking about for a source of production, from which a steady and reasonable supply could be drawn. Owing to the short distance which separated them, packers in Western Ontario favored hogs from Michigan. As far as the cost was concerned, the imported stock costs less than the Canadian, and having this continuous supply always at hand, kept numerous packing houses busy, which, otherwise, would have to suspend operations. Early in December a deputation of pork packers asked for the removal of the embargo on American hogs, to be killed in bond. A few days later a deputation of swine breeders presented the other side of the case to the Minister of Agriculture. The result has been an order-in-council, passed Dec. 20, forbidding the importation and slaughtering of American hogs in bond.

The swine breeder in reality imagines that he is not getting enough for his hogs, and that there is a combine on the part of packers to keep down prices. And under the thin guise of patriotism he appealed to the Government on the constant danger of disease being brought in, and of the corn-fed hogs hurting the reputation of Canadian bacon in England. Many of the farmers look at matters in that selfish and shortsighted way, because they have been educated to do so by the newspapers they read.

As a general rule, and from my experience with the farming community, they don't usually stand upon such a high and exalted plane. When they have anything to sell, it is sold without any regard as to what good it is going to do the country, but what profit it will be to them, collectively and individually. Any old price they can get, that's the market price to them. They claim that they are not making any money out of hogs. Anyone who knows anything about hogs is aware that the above statement is untrue. As it is now, many of the packing establishments cannot get sufficient Canadian hogs to keep going, without the American hog. This may eventually lead to a combine. Then the farmers will have to take from 4 to 4½ cents per pound. And if they refuse to further raise hogs, who will it hit the worst—the packer or the farmer? And if it ever should come that any of the pork packing establishments shut down here, it is extremely doubtful if they ever open again.

Have the farmers and those interested (?), newspapers, who object to the further importation of the American hog to the Canadian factories in bond, ever stopped to consider what Canada's meat bill is every year from the United States—not bought in bond, as the hogs are, but sold outright to Canadian consumers? During the fiscal years, 1902 and 1903 Canada imported from the United States 29,350,021 pounds of meats, valued at close upon $3,000,000, while our total exports of meats to the United States only amounted to 992,162 pounds, valued at $98,477. That is, Canadians bought over 29 times as much meat from the United States as the United States bought from Canada, although the population of the United States was about 12 times as great as that of Canada the last census. Per head of population, Canadians ate about 400 times as much United States meats as Americans ate of Canadian meats. United States meats are imported into every province and territory in Canada.

The imports of meat from the United States in detail, as given in the Canadian Government trade and navigation reports for 1902 and 1903 were as follows:

Canada bought from the United States—	pounds.
Salted pork	12,359,623
Bacon and hams	8,217,498
Salted beef	2,921,336
Canned meats	1,919,101
Lard	1,799,195
Dried or smoked meats	799,921
Mutton and lamb (fresh)	96,022
Other meats (fresh)	1,237,325
Total pounds	29,350,021

While Canada had 992,162 pounds to her credit.

Indeed, the branch meat shops established by Armour, of Chicago, have in many cases driven the local butchers out of business. But nowhere in Canada can this be charged up against the Canadian packers, and it is a notorious fact that the Canadians railways often carry United States meats and products to points in Canada at a lower rate than they carry Canadian products.

The swine breeders and the Government are going about the right way to kill the splendid bacon trade Canada has built up in the past few years in Great Britain. Keep right on, gentlemen, and you will ere long succeed in strangling the pork packing industry altogether in this country. Yours truly,

ONE INTERESTED.

Stratford, Dec. 10, 1906.

RELATIONS BROKEN OFF

Complete Diplomatic Split Between France and Venezuela.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Secretary of State Root and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, today discussed the Venezuelan situation with special reference to the case of M. Talgny, the French charge at Caracas, whom the Venezuelan Government persists in refusing to recognize. All that can be gathered is that diplomatic relations have been completely broken off as between France and Venezuela.

LABORER BEATS RAILWAY COMPANY

$400 Verdict Against C. P. R. —Toll Road Case Transferred to St. Thomas.

In the case of Micle vs. C. P. R., the plaintiff, an Italian laborer, was awarded $400 and costs by a jury at the winter assize court yesterday afternoon for an injury to his foot sustained while working for the company. E. Meredith and R. M. C. Toothe for plaintiff, and McMurchy, of Toronto, for defendants.

The case of Hodgins vs. Hodgins was settled out of court. The defendant agreed to pay the plaintiff $125 damages. The plaintiff sued on behalf of his 8-year-old daughter. The latter was at the home of the defendant, who is a brother of the plaintiff, and while assisting him at a grinding machine had her hand caught and her fingers so badly crushed that two of them had to be amputated. The plaintiff alleged carelessness on the part of the defendant, and asked for compensation for the injury.

This case was rather peculiar. The plaintiff and defendant were brothers, their lawyers were brothers, and the presiding judge was a brother to the counsel.

E. Meredith, K.C., and R. M. C. Toothe for the plaintiff, and T. G. Meredith for the defense.

The case of Carswell vs. Carswell was also settled satisfactorily out of court. Meredith, Judd & Meredith for plaintiff, and Cronyn & Betts for the defense.

The case of Robert vs. County of Elgin, was taken from the jury list, and transferred to the non-jury list, and will be tried at the Elgin assize. This case arose out of a dispute over toll roads

A CHILD ACTRESS OF ONLY FIVE

A Brilliant Little Miss Is Lucille Dawley, at Bennett's This Week.

What a peculiar mixture of baby innocence and worldliness is to be found in the character of a child actress. What a wonderful study such a child is! Thus a reporter mused as he watched little Lucille Dawley, who is appearing this week at Bennett's Vaudeville, and who, after her turn last night, accompanied her parents to the Grand and reveled in the situations of "The Volunteer Organist."

Little Lucille is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dawley, of New York city. With her father and mother she appears in a very funny act put on by "The American Trio." She was born Sept. 16, 1900, and is consequently but of fact she is only 5.

Patrons of Bennett's this week have wondered just how old the little girl is. With her golden hair, her large, expressive blue eyes, and her pretty baby face, she has captivated all who have seen her, but some have been heard to remark that she must be at least 7 years of age. But as a matter of face she is only 5.

Young as she is, Lucille has been on the stage since the 25th of July, 1904. She made her stage debut at Nipmunk Park, Millford, Mass., on that day, and she made a tremendous hit. The story of how she came to go on the stage is very interesting. Mr. and Mrs. Dawley were playing their present act at the time, and they were in the habit of securing a boy to take the part of the messenger. One day, Lucille, standing in the wings, asked her mother to be allowed to take the part of the messenger boy. She put in the request just as another child would ask to be taken to a matinee.

Her parents were afraid to try her, but she pleaded so hard that they finally consented, and had a suit of boy's clothes made for her. Then she went on at Millford. She was a little nervous at first, but went through her lines like a veteran, and from that day to this she has been working steadily.

All who have seen her agree that her dramatic powers are wonderful. While watching a play her face reflects like a mirror the moods of the players on the stage. Childlike, she loves a noisy satuation, but she also shows a rare appreciation for genuine acting. If something puzzles her she will ask the most old-fashioned questions. At home she will imitate what she has seen on the stage, her powers of mimicry being remarkable.

Lucille's voice is superb for a child, possessing the very rare quality known as absolute pitch. Those who have heard her at Bennett's agree that if she is taken care of a wonderful career awaits her as an actress and a vocalist. Her education is not being neglected and already she can read and write. Needless to say, her parents look upon her as the only child in the world, and when she is off the stage she is much the same as any other baby girl of 5. A woman on the stage and a child at home, she is indeed a peculiar little character.

BLAME PREJUDICE TO JOURNALISTS

Prominent Englishmen and Germans Say Big Papers Foster Bad Feeling.

London Jan. 11.—Lord Avebury (formerly Sir John Lubbeck, president of the Central Association of Bankers), who is chairman of the committee formed Dec. 1 to promote Anglo-German accord, sent out under the covering of a letter tonight a remarkable communication addressed to the press, signed by 41 prominent persons engaged in science, literature, art and the learned professions of Germany, protesting against the statements circulated in certain papers tending to create a sentiment which "would render difficult and perhaps impossible the task of those responsible for peace between the two countries."

"We regret the form in which certain papers in Germany, as well as in other countries on the continent and in America, vented their feelings during the late war in South Africa," says the letter. "But we assert that these attacks were not the outcome of any deep-seated hatred and that no ill-feeling now exists in Germany against England except that created from time to time by what we feel to be a misrepresentation of German aims in the utterances of English journals of high standing."

In conclusion the letter calls on British men of science, on Britain's artists and painters, as the guardians in England of this heritage, and on the British press as the leader of British feeling and opinion, to "discountenance this prejudice which automatically casts suspicion on every act of German policy, for we are sincerely convinced that if only this fault of the prejudice could be dispelled no step which the German Government is likely to take and no feeling which the German people may harbor can ever rightly endanger the friendship between the two nations."

The document is signed by the rectors and the leading professors of universities and academies and by other persons of great prominence.

The covering letter, which is signed by 41 persons equally prominent in similar walks of life in Great Britain, says: "In welcoming this communication from Germany our only regret is that any doubt should exist concerning the recognition in England of the essential solidarity of British and German civilization. We accept without reserve and with warm gratification all the assurances of our German friends and colleagues.

"We beg them to believe that we and those for whom we may speak are no whit less annoyed and misrepresented than they themselves by the affected belligerency of some of our journals.

"For us, between England and Germany, there is no frontier to be defended. War between the two powers would b a world calamity, for which no victory could compensate either nation, and we emphatically declare our belief that the levity with which certain journalists occasionally discuss such a possibility is the measure of their profound ignorance of the real sentiments of the nation."

Marshall Field Better.

New York, Jan. 12.—This morning it was said at the Holland House, where Marshall Field, of Chicago, is ill with pneumonia, that the patient had passed a quiet night and that there was reason to believe that he had shown a slight improvement. It was anticipated that this belief would be confirmed by an official statement, to be issued by the physicians in attendance later in the day.

Advice is like medicine. A little goes a long way.

"PROGRESS"

Full Dress Suits

For Balls, Receptions, Evening Weddings etc.

Made of soft, rich worsted—lined throughout with silk—hand shaped and hand tailored. Broad, concave shoulders—collars that snugly hug the neck—tapering at the waist—the "PROGRESS" Dress Suits are grace itself.

With the "PROGRESS" system of sizes—a man can be fitted with "PROGRESS" Clothes just as well as, and often better than, when made to each individual measure.

JOHN H. CHAPMAN & CO.

Children's Felt Hats Saturday, 25c.

Woods' Fair

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, Saturday, 50c.

ODD LOTS SALE OF BELDING'S EMBROIDERY SILKS, REGULAR 5c EACH, SALE PRICE 2 FOR 5c.

300 skeins Belding's best quality Embroidery Silk, all perfect but odd shades, 5c each. Sale price, 2 for 5c

IMMENSE CUT IN BERLIN WOOLS.

72 pounds best quality Berlin Wool, single and double, mostly every shade, regular selling price 6c oz., Sale price Saturday, ounce 4c
Come early for desirable shades.

$1.25 Underskirts, Saturday, 95c

Black Sateen Underskirts, some lined or unlined, in two styles, with deep flounce with small frills and three rows of cording, also pleated flounce with four small frills, regular $1 25, Sale price 95c

95c Wrappers, Saturday, 60c.

Ladies' Wrappers, in cardinal, brown and navy, fancy stripe, made of heavy wrapperette, fitted waist lining, full skirt with flounce, sizes, 32 to 44, our regular 95c line, Sale price .. 60c

75c AND 85c WAISTS, SATURDAY 50c.

Ladies' heavy American cotton flannel Waists, in navy, cardinal, pink, tan, green, and a few black sateen, front made of broad tucks piped in white, plain black stock collar to match, new sleeves, value 75c and 85c, Saturday 50c

MEN'S 75c UNDERWEAR, 50c GARMENT.

Men's heavy wool fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, ribbed wrist and ankles, nicely finished, value 75c, Sale price, garment 50c

Ladies' 35c Vests, 25c.

Ladies' Vests, lace trimmed, button front, shaped waist, value 35c. Sale price 25c

Ladies' 45c Vests, 35c.

Ladies' light fleeced Vests, shaped waist, lace trimmed, value 45c. Sale price 35c

72 pairs Children's Black Cashmere Socks, also Bootees and Mitts, value up to 15c. Sale price Saturday, each 4c

IMMENSE OFFER IN FANCY JEWELRY.

400 pieces Fancy Jewelry, brooches, cuff links, bracelets, beauty pins, men's tin pins, and many other fancy waist pieces, prices up to 35c each. Sale price, each 5c

100 Spools of Clapperton's Sewing Cotton, assorted numbers, a trifle soiled, Saturday, 2 for 5c

14 boxes Fancy Crackers (for children's parties, etc.) value up to 60c a dozen. Sale price Saturday, dozen 25c

ODD LINES OF NOTE PAPER.

We are selling 1 pound (125 sheets) of finest quality note paper, regularly sold at 50c, Special sale price Saturday, pound .. 15c
Boxes of note paper and envelopes in white, blue or gray, regular 25c. Sale price, box 15c

$1.00 BIBLE, SATURDAY 69c.

Beautiful Bible with good Morocco binding, with silk book mark, good type, on smooth paper, value $1 00, Sale price Saturday ... 69c

NEW COPYRIGHT MUSIC 15c.

The Light That Lies In My Sweetheart's Eyes.
I'm Getting Sleepy.
The Town Where I Was Born.
Dear Old Dixie Land.
Call Me Back.
I Want To Be a Popular Millionaire.
My Bernadine.

Silverheels, the popular Indian Ballad 19c
78 pounds, of nice Mixed Candy, nearly every line, our regular 10c mixed. Saturday sale price, pound 8c

3 BASEMENT SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

25 dozen good useful Clothes Brushes, German make, solid hardwood backs, the regular price is 15c. Saturday, each 5c

JARDINERES, SATURDAY 15c.

We have about 8 dozen nice English Jardineres, assorted colors, usually sold at 25c. Saturday price, each 15c

GLASS SALTS AND PEPPERS, 2 FOR 5c.

As a leader on Saturday we will sell 50 dozen Glass Salts and Peppers, a line that you cannot buy anywhere else less than 10c. Special Saturday, 2 for 5c

Special Bargains for all day Saturday.

WOODS' FAIR

Remember our big Sale of Graniteware.

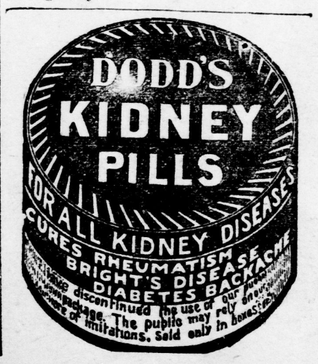
STOMACH CURE

An Easy Way from Standpoint of Convenience

The so-called cures for indigestion are almost as numerous as the victims themselves, and scarcely a day passes without the hopes of thousands of sufferers being raised by the discovery of some novel method of cure for this prevalent disease.

Until a combination of unusual remedies, heretofore but little known in this country, was made in Mi-o-na tablets, no certain cure for indigestion had been found, and it is therefore hardly to be wondered at that our leading druggists who have the London agency are selling large quantities of Mi-o-na.

Mi-o-na is a guaranteed cure for all diseases of the stomach excepting cancer. If you have pains or distress after eating, headache, belching of gases, sour taste in the mouth, dizziness, heartburn, specks before the eyes, furred tongue, sleeplessness, backache, debility or weakness, it shows that the stomach needs to be strengthened with Mi-o-na.

Just one little tablet out of a 50-cent box before meals for a few days, and you will soon regain perfect health and strength.

If you cannot obtain Mi-o-na of your druggist, it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Write us for advice on your case from a leading stomach specialist which will be sent free. The R. T. Booth Company, Ithaca, N. Y.