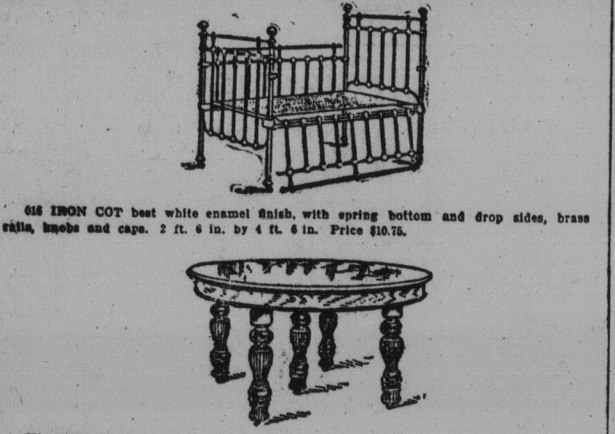


BUTCHER'S Boston Polish For Hardwood Floors Cannot be Surpassed. There are no objectionable features in connection with this polish. It is not brittle and will not scratch or deface like some other polishes.

Wiley's Waxene For Kitchen Floors is another good thing at this season. This is especially adapted for Oil Cloths, Linoleums and all kinds of wood floors. Both these articles are easily applied, and are durable and economical.

W. H. THORNE & CO., L. Market Square.



618 IRON COT best white enamel finish, with spring bottom and drop sides, brass rails, knobs and caps. 2 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. Price \$10.75.

672 EXTENSION TABLE, Elm, golden finish, round top, 44 inches in diameter. Extends to 6 feet, \$2.50. Extends to 8 feet, \$10.75.

It's no easy matter to get exactly what you want in Furniture at exactly what you can afford to pay. Give us a chance to help you out, if we can't do it, it can't be done anywhere. We ask in your interest to see our stock before you buy.

F. A. JONES CO., Ltd., 16 and 18 King Street.

SPORTING NEWS.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS. NEW YORK, April 3.—The eighth annual international chess match between America and Great Britain for possession of the Norman challenge trophy, ten players on each side, was begun today and will be finished tomorrow. America has won the trophy four times, Great Britain twice, and one match ended in a tie. With the exception of the first match, in 1896, when eight players were engaged on each side, the contests have been fought on ten boards. Sixty-eight games in all have been played so far, of which the Americans won 36 and the British players 32.

ENGLISH TEAM COMING. LONDON, April 3.—The combined lacrosse team from the two English universities which is to tour Canada and United States this summer, as at present arranged, will consist of four or five Cantabs and five or six Oxonians. The team will be under the auspices of the Cambridge University Lacrosse Club.

LOS ANGELES, April 3.—Joe Walcott and Billy Woods fought twenty rounds to a draw last night.

BRIEFS BY WIRE. PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The Reading Co. has forbidden its employees on the New York division to smoke cigarettes.

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SMALLPOX IN LEWISTON. LEWISTON, Me., April 1.—Five cases of smallpox were discovered in the house on Park street where Adalard Bonneau was first discovered with the disease last December. The patients are all children of the Dumont family. The five children and the mother were taken to the pest house last evening. The patients have the disease in a light form.

STUDENT RIOTS. MADRID, April 3.—Student riots have broken out at Salamanca as an outcome of a quarrel between the students and the police. The civil guards fired several rounds, killing three and wounding many others. The situation has become so serious that the town authorities have resolved to discharge the prefect by ordering the removal of the government to remove a police inspector for insulting the students.

VIENNA, April 3.—The Belgrade correspondent of the Neue Prie Presse telegraphs that owing to the massing of Turkish troops on the old Servian frontier, Serbia has reinforced her frontier garrisons and is contemplating calling up the reserves.

LA SOUFRIERE VOLCANO.

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, April 3.—The last eruption of the volcano Soufriere was the longest and considered geologically the most interesting. It lasted from March 21 until the morning of March 30. The volcano became again active on the night of March 30, when a startling phenomenon was witnessed, the crater appearing like an electric arc, being reflected upon the mountains of clouds. The Soufriere continues to show signs of disturbance.

THE AGRICULTURAL OFFICER reports that the district to windward resembles the surroundings of a gas works. The young vegetation is again obliterated by cinders from the volcano. A dozen different kinds of ejects were thrown out during this eruption.

BOXER STRUCK A FATAL BLOW.

Jos. Starks of New Haven is Dead—Max Holmes Arrested.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 1.—Jos. Starks of New Haven, better known as "Kid" Starks, who was knocked out in a boxing match Tuesday night with Max Holmes of this city, died at the hospital on Wednesday. In the sixth round Holmes landed a hard right-handed swing on Starks' jaw, which he fell and was counted out. He was taken to his corner but failed to regain consciousness.

A RUMOR.

The British Elections will be Held Next Fall, And That Local Government in Ireland Will be Largely Extended.

LONDON, April 3.—The correspondence of the Daily Chronicle at Dublin claims to have the authority of a member of the present government for the statement that the government intends to dissolve parliament at end of present session, the general elections being held in the autumn.

The leading plank in the conservative platform at the elections, affirms the correspondent, will be an enormous extension of local government in Ireland, providing for the establishment of a legislative council at Dublin, which will have the control of the Irish police. It is understood further, as reports the correspondent, that Colonial Secretary Chamberlain warmly supported the government's project and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Wyndham promises in connection with the Irish land bill largely depend upon its realization. Neither Gerald Balfour, president of the board of trade, nor the present war secretary, Mr. Broderick, would be included in the next cabinet.

According to the supposed plans of the government, the Dublin chamber will consist of representatives of the Irish county councils and will deal with local matters such as gas, water and railways.

AMERICAN GIRLS IN LONDON.

A. Bramley-Moore Tells Star Readers Something About Them.

A. Bramley-Moore, who is now at the Victoria Hotel, in this city, contributes to the Star the following interesting article about American girls who are now on the stage in London: "Although we have no American company at present starring in the metropolitan, the American girl nevertheless is much in evidence. The individual recent success has undoubtedly been Miss Marie George as 'Gretchen' in the Drury Lane pantomime of 'Mother Goose,' so successful in fact, that Arthur Collins has engaged her for next season's pantomime. The principal girl at the Lane is also an American, Miss Madge Lessing, formerly known as 'Minnie' in comic opera. There are two other Americans that the box office receipts have been 40 per cent. greater than at any of the previous Drury Lane pantomimes. Though we no longer have Maxine Elliott, we still have her sister Gertrude, who with her husband Forbes Robertson is drawing crowded houses to the Lyric to see Geo. Fennings' dramatization of Kipling's 'Light in the Piazza.' Miss Ella Snyder, who made a hit as the fascinating bowery girl in 'The Belle of New York,' is now playing at the Apollo, in 'The Girl From Kay's,' while her former partner, Miss Edna May, whose captivating manner and charming ways, if not her acting, can always be relied upon to draw crowded houses, has lately been touring the country with the Three Little Maidens, and is now in town rehearsing for the new comic opera due about Easter at the Lyric. In the new play she is to have the part of an innocent schoolgirl, fresh from a French convent, a part well suited to her style.

Since Charles Frohman is now in London on a visit from New York to look after his theatrical interests, we may soon see a troupe introduced to some more of America's charming daughters."

COUNTY COURT.

Before Judge Forbes in county court chambers this morning A. G. Blair moved to set aside an order for attachment of certain debts due John A. Bowes. An affidavit from Mr. Bowes was read stating that the property in question was sold by his father, A. G. Bowes, to Isabella Bowes and by her to Harriet M. Bowes, wife of the defendant, and that John A. Bowes was in no way an owner of the property. Fred R. Taylor, acting for the Maritime Pulp Co., requested a postponement of the case, and Judge Forbes said that as he was going to New York tonight, he would arrange with Judge Wedderburn to hear the case at a time to be fixed later. Judge Wedderburn will sit in chambers on Friday.

PRES. ROOSEVELT is Waging War Against Immorality in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It is no exaggeration to say that one-half of the government clerks and many of the higher officials at Washington are in a state bordering on a panic. There have been so many dismissals and transfers of late, together with rumors of more changes, that the clerks are in much the same condition as at a change of administration in the old days, when the slogan was "Turn the rascals out." The president has let it be known that he will not tolerate immorality on the part of any official, high or low, and more than one official has suffered already from the enforcement of this rule.

WITH THE JOKERS.

First Heir.—"But you are quite sure the count loves you?" Second Heir.—"Of course I am. He said if I would marry his best man I should be half of my own money."—Chicago News.

Toy Horse.—"If you don't get back into the tobshop again I shall stipulate that I be sold to a vegetable family." Toy Horse.—"Yes, that baby is eating me up."—Chicago News.

While our leading novelist was grubbing stumps last Wednesday some person who is undoubtedly a friend of the reading public stole the manuscript of his latest novel.—Atlantic Constitution.

HARMONY HALL.

All the Fellows Had Their Ear to the Ground.

"Mr. President," said a Fellow, "I came here last night and the place was empty. Where were all the Fellows?" "I presume," said the President, "that you have not been in the city for some days past."

"You're right there," responded the Fellow. "I've been away a couple of weeks."

"That explains it," said the President. "If you had been here you would have known that every Fellow was about to be elected."

"And has it come?" queried the Fellow.

"Not yet," replied the President. "Last accounts Fellow Blair had himself about half way out through the mass of telegram, but Fellow McKenna was waiting for him on the outside."

Fellow Barry and Fellow Keltie persisted further discussion by rushing at each other with great ferocity. The meeting was hastily adjourned.

WHY IOWANS COME NORTH.

They Are Seeking Cheap Land Which Is Not to Be Found in Hawkeye State.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, March 27.—Iowa has ceased to be a child state and has become a mother state. The farm state which so recently marked the western border of civilization is sending out her children to all the west, and hereafter Iowa unions will be with her sons that have gone out to prairie homes and not with Ohio or Indiana fathers of the western border.

For two years there has been a constantly increasing march of farmers away from Iowa. This is so noticeable that the question has been asked: "What is the matter with Iowa?"

Nothing is the matter with Iowa's sons are leaving their homes to do what their fathers have done in Iowa. It is not that they think too lightly of Iowa's fields, but they have learned well the lesson of the pioneer.

So it is that every week farmers of all ages are going from Iowa to all the states of the southwest, to the far Northwest, to the Dakotas, to Minnesota, even into Canada, in search of cheap land. The land is not high priced here but the skillful method of the Iowa farmer.

It is impossible to estimate the number. Last week there passed through the city a single day three emigrant trains of an average of sixty cars. Nearly all of these were Iowans, and nearly all were going to North Dakota. Sioux City is but one of the many gateways to the Northwest. It is a little town of eighty half a dozen class of immigrants passing five days last week beehiving special conductors to take them away to the west.

The emigrant business is confessedly larger than the railroads can handle with comfort to the passengers.

A Holstein, Ia., banker says that patrons of his bank have spent \$120,000 for Canadian lands along the state new, such an extent in Iowa that in Northern Iowa three months ago the banks became alarmed. The order has been issued through the banking associations that no more money should be loaned upon real estate outside the limits of Iowa. That has been strictly lived up to. Wealthy men whose credit is seriously gone have been unable to procure a loan of \$100 upon Iowa lands for sale.

Notwithstanding this, the Iowa farmers are keeping right on buying western lands.

Now a line across the state of Iowa has been drawn, and the line is the railroad and you will have a very fair dividing line between the southwestern and northwestern immigrants. Up till now many of those in the south have bought Iowa lands. However, Missouri realty has advanced and the Iowa goes farther, to Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas or even west Mexico.

In the northern central part of Iowa the trend is to Minnesota and North Dakota. In the northeastern corner of the state is one of the most favorable fields for agents having South Dakota lands for sale. Northwestern Iowa farmers usually move to Washington, Idaho or Montana.

These emigrants are buying Iowa lands at prices that were paid for Iowa lands that are now sold for \$100. They are depending upon these cheap lands to rise in value, as did the Iowa farmers and believe that they may win as large fortunes as did the early comers to Iowa.

In this part of Iowa instances are not rare in which land that sold a quarter of a century ago for \$10 an acre now brings \$65. So the sons of these men who earned this big advance are not only buying high priced neighboring lands, but they want to do as their fathers did, so they take a railroad and go west until they can find \$10 land.

It is conservative to say that the average price of improved Iowa land is now in excess of \$50 an acre, and much of it as high as \$70 or \$80. Pioneers who bought this land a few decades ago were ridiculed as were the pilots of the prairie schooners who journeyed fifteen or twenty years ago to South Dakota. Iowa was more of a wilderness then than North or South Dakota is now, invasion of the state was terminated only by the conservative element. But the Iowa farmer has now learned not to be conservative that way.

ST. JOHN IS IN IT.

Maokenzie and Mann Line Will Reach This Port.

Interview With a Member of the Firm—A Transcontinental Line.

The second Scotchman who is making the name of MacKenzie a familiar one throughout Canada by the work he is undertaking was in the city today. While Sir C. MacKenzie holds the baton and binds the east and west by a chain of harmonies, William MacKenzie, of MacKenzie & Mann, as yet without the honor of knighthood, produces the music of lightness in a manner which industrial harmonies is working towards the completion of a second transcontinental railway line.

Mr. MacKenzie, who has been in Halifax during the past few days, came to St. John this morning and leaves for the west at six o'clock. He is accompanied by Frederick Nicholas, one of his associates in railway construction. It is fifteen years since Mr. MacKenzie was last in St. John and while he wished to have a look at the terminal facilities here, the weather was so disagreeable that he did not visit Sand Point.

Mr. MacKenzie carries his nationality with him, and the accent with which he speaks is not required to determine his birthplace. He possesses the ability of answering all kinds of questions in a manner which conveys absolutely no information, but is quite willing to talk on matters which are already well known.

He spoke to the Star about the MacKenzie & Mann system now in operation in the west, and told of the future plans of the company. Mr. MacKenzie said:

"We have now fifteen hundred miles of road in operation in the west and are building another. We intend to construct a trans-continent line. Well things certainly look that way, and it is natural to suppose that we are working in this direction. In the west, and also in the east, we have a very little on the eastern end of the road. Our western terminus is now about five hundred miles this side of Edmonton, but will winter we have had surveying parties through British Columbia and along the coast. We have not yet decided where we shall go through the Rockies, but will take the easiest pass. Nor have we fixed upon a western terminus. Our charter gives us the privilege of using any port on the coast, and we have not yet made a selection.

"From Port Arthur too we have been working, and our surveys are locating the proposed line to the Atlantic. We want to reach the Atlantic coast by the shortest route.

"Part of this proposed line has already been decided upon, but the surveys have not been finished. It will, however, be easy to locate the portion leading into Quebec as the hardest part of the country has been gone over and what remains will be comparatively easy work.

"I will not say that we have selected Country Harbor on the Nova Scotia coast as an eastern terminus, for such is not the case. Country Harbor is a very good place and is in the direct line of our road. It may be chosen, but really this is premature as we have decided but very little regarding this end of the line.

"I do not know where we will enter New Brunswick, but I can tell you this, that wherever it may be there will be a direct line from that point to Moncton. This is settled, for Moncton lies on our way to the Nova Scotia coast.

"Do you mean also to say that from some point on the line in New Brunswick, we will build a direct branch to St. John. This point will be the one giving the shortest possible connection with St. John. This much is decided.

"I cannot say whether our line will be a new one in its entire length. There is no sense in duplicating roads and it is probable that wherever we can use present tracks we will do so.

"Our charters have not yet been secured for the eastern line and it is useless for us to state anything positively just now.

"Do I think the through traffic sufficient for two transcontinental lines? Well, yes, in a few years there should be enough. There is no congestion of through traffic on the C. P. R. Just now, but business is growing. The construction is in local work only. C. P. R. are short on rolling stock but on certain sections, from the wheat fields to Port William and Port Arthur for instance, there is a rush of local business. We are handling lots of this local freight on our own lines and it is paying. There will be plenty of room for two railways."

WHAT COULD HE DO?

(New York Times.) Senator John Ford, of the franchise tax law has two very pretty little girls, Esther, aged eight, and Edith, seven years old. They had been an iron-clad rule in the Ford household that the children should not venture across the street car tracks, which are but a block distant from the home. Every evening upon inquiry the Senator listened to tears, lamentations, and confessions of how his daughters had forgotten the instructions of the day previous.

One evening Mrs. Ford informed her husband that she had heard some tittering coming from the children's room after the nightly lecture, and that it was per opinion that the brief displeasure at their disobedience was made up of crocodile tears; in other words, the children were merely working their father for an "easy thing."

This enraged the big New York senator, and he immediately summoned his daughters into his august presence.

"Girls," he decided, "did you cross the car tracks today?" Immediately two little curly heads drooped, and Edith said, "I believe I'd never before seen a lock of such severity upon my father's face."

"Edith," he said to the elder girl, "if you had a little daughter and she continually disobeyed you, what would you do?" "Silence for the space of one minute." Then the child answered honestly, with a sidelong glance at her sister, "I believe I'd whip her like she did him, papa."

"This answer so astonished Edith that she violently tugged at Esther's sleeve, making very faces, as if to insist that a retraction be made of that awful sentence.

"Now, Edith," sternly demanded her father of the giggling youngster, "if you had a little daughter and she continually disobeyed you by crossing car tracks and buying candy, what would you do? Would you whip her?"

"Edith swallowed hard, and she gasped: "Papa, I'd try everything in this world before I'd lick that child."

A WORLD'S WONDER.

Is the Rapid March of Events in the Great Northwest.

In the Northwest everything seems to have happened within the last ten years; events which would be of epoch making importance in any country at any time have here crowded one upon another with wondrous prodigality; so that the Northwesterner, plumped down in the whirl of great things, can himself hardly grasp their full significance, contenting himself with confused superlatives.

Think of this march of events! It was barely eight years ago that the gold fields of the Klondike were brought to the knowledge of the world, causing a rush of Americans to the Northwest, and building up suddenly a new and important business for the Puget Sound ports, where the miners outfitted and took ship. Following the Klondike excitement came the various Alaska discoveries, and Seattle and Tacoma were and are the natural headquarters for most of the supplies shipped northward as well as the entry point for the returning miners with their treasure, not a little of which is left to enrich the people of the ports.

Hardly had the gold excitement calmed to the paces of a steady business enterprise when the Spanish War broke out, and these Pacific cities were thrown into the turmoil of visiting battleships and of provisioning and transporting the army of the Philippines.

Then came the opening trade with our new insular possessions in the Pacific, the Chinese war and its call for equipment and its stir of soldiery and commerce, followed by the recent commercial expansion of Japan, with its trade demands. And now an element has just entered into the calculations of the coast—the construction of the Panama Canal—which will revolutionize whole departments of the world's trade and exercise a profound influence for good on the cities of the Northwest-east coast.

Many of the events, it is true, notably the opening of the door to the far East, are mostly promissory assets; and yet their prophetic of a golden future has not been without its profound effect on the growth of the Pacific cities and the attraction of energetic men with money. To the Pacific ports will pass all our exports and the trade of the Philippines, worth sixty million dollars annually, and a growing share of the billion dollars or more of the annual business of China, Japan, Siberia, and the Dutch East Indies, and so saying nothing of the large foreign trade of Australia and New Zealand. Alaska, once regarded as a hopelessly distant and irrecuperable waste of mountains and snow, is also developing with wonderful rapidity, not only in mines, but in the development of its fisheries and the utilization of its forests and its agricultural resources, so that today the Alaskan trade is of much importance.

While these world events were crowding upon one another the development of the country tributary to the coast, in which the solid progress of the cities must ultimately result, is going forward with unprecedented rapidity. Western Canada was opening to settlement, is opening now, in a marvelous manner; railroads were building; schemes for irrigating the arid lands were in course of development; crop production was increasing; timber was being cut from an almost inexhaustible supply to supplement the waning forests of Maine and Michigan; coal mines were being opened and salmon caught—all the forces of industry working together with a rapidity which must always remain a world's wonder.—The Century.

"ONWARD, CANADA."

The Toronto World—Somewhat Sarcastic in Its Remarks.

(Toronto World.) "Onward, Canada," is to be the ringing battle cry of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and their band of political advocates. Sir William Mulock has embroidered the banner, and the subsidy granters will advance under the proud auspices of Canadian patriotism.

It is a fairly authenticated tradition that the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 was floated through the American congress on champagne. Sir William Mulock is devising a new and insidious intoxicant upon which to float a subsidy to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It is labelled "Onward, Canada," and is guaranteed to put to sleep every principle of cold, reasoning, practical judgment that the country is disposed to apply to the Grand Trunk's demand for subsidies.

Sir William's fancy is knitting airy forms of American aggression in the even. His eloquence enlisted in the work of filling the hearts of Canadians with fear of those phantom forms, and incidentally with a revived love for the subsidy system which alone can save the country west of Lake Superior from the designs of a covetous neighbor.

The country wants to know what conditions have suddenly developed to require a new transcontinental line. "Onward, Canada" is Sir William Mulock's prompt reply.

The country wants to know why if the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway wants to build a road, which it is to own and control, it should not build that road with its own resources. "Onward, Canada" is again Sir William Mulock's response.

The country wants to know why the subsidy system, just as it is flickering out in Canada, should be given new life by national contribution to the Grand Trunk Railway. Again comes Sir William's consoling answer, "Onward, Canada."

"Onward, Canada" will ring in the speeches of the Grand Trunk Pacific advocates. They will stimulate patriotism and labor earnestly in behalf of the railway promoters, who are barding the national treasury. Those mock patriots must be watched. There is no patriotic aspect to the present railway situation in the west, no matter how loudly Sir William Mulock may beat his drums and blow his trumpets.

Sch. M. R. Kempton, from Parrabrook for New York with coal, put in today for shelter.

The str. Messenger arrived from Yarmouth this morning.

HAD BEEN THERE. Edith—Oh, Ethel, what shall I do? Jack says he supposes it's all over between us and that he'll send my presents back. Ethel (experienced)—Tell him to bring them.

Gentlemen's Silk Hats, Spring, 1903. There is a decided change in the block, and for many seasons, has there been a shape that has caught on so well to the young man's idea of a Dressy Hat. Prices: \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00.

Easter Silk Hats. There is a decided change in the block, and for many seasons, has there been a shape that has caught on so well to the young man's idea of a Dressy Hat. Prices: \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00.

Anderson's, Manufacturers, - 17 Charlotte St. Remember, we are practical shoemakers, and any work entrusted to our care will be done in first-class manner.

W. A. SINCLAIR, OF BRUSSELS ST. Soft as Velvet, Easy to Use, Economical, Considered Perfect. SHORT'S SILVER POLISH. SHORT'S PRESERVATION PHARMACY, Tel. 460.

Lamps. Banquet, Table, Hanging and Bracket Lamps. Burners, Chimneys, etc. All kinds at lowest prices. Lamps Repaired. J. R. CAMERON, 64 Prince Wm. St.

EASTER MILLINERY. An Elegant Display of all the Latest Novelties in French, English and American Hatters. BONNETS, also Misses' and Children's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, English and Shaded Dells, Walking Hats and Outing Hats. Prices Moderate. Inspection Invited.

CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO., 77 KING STREET. IT'S COMING. There's a hazy, lazy, daisy sort of feelin' in the air. An' the bees will buzz 'bout us through the country everywhere. An' a feller feels like dreamin'—for the air an' he's all the time a-schemin' for the fish in the streams!

Among the forty-four men who form the crew of Shamrock III, are twelve east coast mariners from Brightline, three from Rowledge and others from Wivenhoe. Unable to endorse it, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has left the question of the three years' agreement between the South Wales owners and miners in the hands of the Welsh miners themselves.

Last year the receipts of the Hamburg-American line were \$20,212, a decrease of \$1,919,914, and a dividend was paid of 4 1/2 per cent, as against 6 per cent in 1901. The directors say that co-operation with the Morgan Trust has been beneficial.

The annual report of the Leipzig Chamber of Commerce says in general of the business of Germany in the year 1902 that while a few branches of manufacture and trade experienced a partial recovery, the year as a whole belonged to the period of overproduction, collapse and panic that began in the summer of 1901, and has entailed the fatal condition which still exists, viz., prices of raw materials which are above all logical relation to the market values of finished products.

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New Style Hat. We have just received some of the most popular Men's Hats. \$1.75 and \$2.00. These are the same as are being sold in other stores for \$2 and 2.50. Call and see them. J. N. HARVEY, Tailoring and Clothing, 199 Union Street, Opera House Block.