SECOND SON GOES TO WATERY GRAVE

Herbert Hogan of Bountiful Meets Unexpected Death at Beck's Hot Springs.

BROTHER DROWNED IN RHINE.

Yesterday's Victim Got Beyond His Depth and Could Not Be Assisted Until it Was Too Late.

Beck's Hot Springs was the scene of a drowning yesterday the victim being Herbert Hogan, of Bountiful. The fatality occurred about 1 p. m., and it was some time before the body was recovered. It was brought to the surface by an Austrian section hand in the employ of the Salt Lake & Ogden Railway company.

Young Hogan was 18 years of age and was a driver for the Wood's Cross dairy. His father and mother are Joseph and Ann Bennett Hogan, and this is the second son that they have been called upon to lose by drowning. Joseph Hogan, Jr., was drowned a few years ago in the river Rhine, while performing a mission in the Netherlands.

The boy who came to his death yesterday was returning home from Salt Lake, whither he had been with a consignment of milk. With him were his brother Royal and William Hatch, both of whom were two or three years his junior. The three decided to take a bath in the Hot Springs pool. The two younger lads could swim, but Herbert could not. They had not been in the pool long before Herbert found himself in water beyond his depth, and before his companions could reach him, in answer to his cries for assistance, he had sank, to arise no more until his lifeless body was brought to the surface more than an hour afterwards.

The remains were brought to the city late in the afternoon and are at O'Donnell's undertaking establishment. The parents of the deal boy were visiting in Lewiston, Cache county, at the time of the accident, and were at once appraised of the distressing occurrence.

Herbert Hogan was born at Bountiful, March 17, 1889. He is spoken of as having been of a quiet disposition, of exemplary habits and well thought of in the community in which he resided. The funeral arrangements will not be concluded until the return of the parents, who will arrive home today.

CUTICURA CURED MY BOY

Of raw and itching humor.—Robert Wattam, 4922 Central ave., Chicago.

BISHOP MOORE HERE.

Only Minor Changes to Be Made at Methodist Conference.

Bishop David H. Moore of the Methodist church is at the Kenyon. He says the changes to be made at this conference will be minor changes only and of no special significance. The bishop is a resident of Portland and is enthusiastic over the future of the northern coast cities. He calls attention to the leveling off of a 200 ft. hill, valued, with the buildings thereon, at one million, at Seattle, but which will be worth double that figure when the improvement has been completed.

CURED HAY FEVER AND SUMMER COLD.

A. J. Nusbaum, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever, and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seemed to only aggravate my case. Fortunately I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar and it quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success." For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

TOMORROW'S ORGAN RECITAL.

The following program will be given at tomorrow afternoon's Tabernacle organ recital:

Toccata ..... Faulkes
Song Without Words..... Mendelssohn
In Paradise ..... Dubois
"Mignon" Gavotte..... Thomas
An Old Melody.....Arr. by Performer
Oberon Overture..... Weber

The Mendelssohn number is the No. 16, "The Wanderer," one of the most beautiful of the entire series.

PLEASANT WAYS FOR SUMMER DAYS.

Grand Trunk-Lehigh Valley Double Track Route, Chicago to New York via Niagara Falls; Grand Trunk-Central Vermont-Boston & Maine Route from Chicago to Boston and the Grand Trunk Railway System to Montreal, Quebec and Portland—double track from Chicago to Montreal.

Fares, descriptive literature, etc., will be mailed on aplication to George W. Vaux, A. G. P. & T. A., 135 Adams Street, Chicago.

HAMMOCK SALE! ONE-FOURTH OFF!

The handsomest Line in the city to select from. All this Season's new designs.

DESERET NEWS BOOK STORE, 6 Main St.

Grasshopper Glacier.

One of the small glaciers in Montana is of special interest on account of the fact that in the mass of ice there are imbedded two strata of grasshoppers, each about a foot thick. There are literally tons of grasshoppers in the ice and the question naturally arises as to where they came from. The most obvious explanation is that centuries ago two enormous swarms in course of migration were caught in a snowstorm, chilled and buried in the snow, where they have remained till now in a perfect state of preservation. In the accounts of the early western explorers a few instances are related of meeting large swarms of locusts on the mountain tops in the Rockies. It is a very fortunate circumstance that the great extension of agriculture in the west has broken up the breeding grounds of these insects.—Country Life in America.

It is Said.

Thomas A. Edison has never carried a watch. He never cares, he says what time it is.

The Abyssinian peasant is bathed but thrice in his life—at birth, at marriage and at death.

Diamonds, pearls and turquoises are the precious stones best imitated. False rubies and saphires, on the other hand, may be detected with ease.

The hottest place in the world is the southwestern coast of Persia, on the Persian Gulf. Here, in July and August, the thermometer climbs to 130 in the afternoon, and never, day or night, falls below 100.

LAGOON THRONGED BY RETAILERS

Estimated That Nearly 10,000 Persons Were In Attendance.

SALT LAKE WON BALL GAME.

First Cash Prize of $100 Was Captured By Lewis Grenig in the Drawing.

As was anticipated, yesterday was a hummer at Lagoon. The attendance came near smashing all previous records. While no actual figures are forthcoming, the gatekeepers estimated the crowd to be in the neighborhood of 10,000. The occasion of the gathering of the clans was the annual outing of the retail butchers and grocers of the state. They came from Provo on the south to Ogden on the north and brought with them apparently every member of the household with the possible exception of the family cat. The crowd fairly swarmed over everything. The chutes smoked with the friction of the endless chain of descending barges; every boat on the lake had a load the live long day while the miniature train and other side attractions did a land office business.

Despite the big crowd there was not an accident to mar the day. The train schedule was all shot to pieces and as many stood up as sat down coming in on the cars which were running until after midnight.

Among the sport events was a baseball game for a purse of $75 which was captured by the Salt Lake butchers and grocers from the Ogden team on a 16 to 4 basis. Then there was a bottle race, a zig-zag race, climbing the greasy pole and a tug of war. Ogden won easily in the latter in a little over one minute and a boy from Junction City got away with the greasy pole event. The two freak races were captured by Dale Olsen.

The first cash prize of $100 was won by Louis Grenig of the Success Market, Salt Lake, he having drawn ticket No. 4686.

The other cash prizes will be awarded as follows: Tickets No. 943 and 2726 won $25 each for the holders and Nos. 2817, 1280, and 3224 $10 each; Nos. 4121 and 3361 $5 each, and Nos. 2134, 2578, 509, 1173 and 950 $2.50 each.

The following numbers entitle the holders thereof to various prizes in merchandise: 4286, 943, 2726, 2817, 1281, 3224, 4120, 3361, 2134, 2578, 509, 1173, 950, 3205, 3038, 1865, 450, 4905, 2329, 692, 1407, 1735, 999, 1921, 2002, 1202, 1271, 2944, 2601, 2094, 2516, 2195, 513, 2795, 4208, 3063, 3170, 4023, 496, 1223, 3494, 2244, 3137, 2569, 2333, 440, 1569, 3039, 4946, 4094, 1625, 888, 4107, 4823, 759, 1648, 1813, 1988, 1380, 1680, 2924, 1585, 2100, 1657, 989, 949, 2443, 686, 1136, 2868, 1102, 1278, 492, 2545, 2043, 2954, 856, 411, 2783, 4338, 2199, 4228, 1987, 2218, 1404, 3485, 632, 1942, 1667, 304, 2766, 4982, 942, 1893, 2271, 3325, 3141, 1515, 1780, 2860, 1816, 1833, 3424, 3284, 3268, 3248, 1657.

A HEALING GOSPEL.

The Rev. J. C. Warren, pastor of Sharon Baptist Church, Belair, Ga., says of Electric Bitters: It's a Godsend to mankind. It cured me of lame back, stiff joints, and complete physical collapse. I was so weak it took me half an hour to walk a mile. Two bottles of Electric Bitters have made me so strong I have just walked three miles in 50 minutes and feel like walking three more." It's made a new man of me." Greatest remedy for weakness and all Stomach, Liver and Kidney complaints. Sold under guarantee at Z. C. M. I. drug store, 112-114. So. Main St. Price 50c.

FIGHT ON SEED DISTRIBUTION

Pronounced Opposition of the Senate and House Committees.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—Indications are that the congressional free seed distribution will be fought more bitterly next session than ever before. Encouraged by the pronounced opposition of the senate and house committees on agriculture to this appropriation, and its almost universal condemnation by the press and public, those interested have undertaken a "campaign of education," to use a hackneyed term. The seed dealers make no secret of their opposition to the free distribution of common garden seeds. In an open letter to the public, Mr. Henry W. Wood of Richmond, Va., president of the American Seed Trade association, says that the seed dealers oppose the practise because it is an unjust interference with a legitimate industry, and because it is a waste of public money. Mr. Wood points out that the total packet-seed trade of the country amounts to 120,000,000 packets, of which the government gives away 40,000,000 and the dealers sell 80,000,000. "What industry could survive if the government gave away free, half as much as those engaged in the industry sold?" he asks. He also suggests that it is time for Congress to change off and give away axes, saws, pocketknives and lookingglasses, and give the poor seed merchants a rest. The American Seed Trade association is composed of growers, wholesalers and retailers and is thoroughly in earnest in its opposition to government interference in its business. The Wholesale Seedmen's league is also out against it. Between them they are in touch with about 10,000 persons engaged in growing and selling seeds, and with at least 50,000 storekeepers who carry seeds in stock. As some of the larger seed merchants have more than 100,000 customers who purchase seeds in small lots, it is expected that they will have been in communication with hundreds of thousands of people before next session.

FARMERS ARE TIRED.

The grangers have taken up the matter in a systematic manner. The farmers are tired of the idea that their votes can be influenced by the receipt of a package of seeds which they can buy at the corner grocery for 5 cents, and which usually arrives too late for planting. They say they do not want sunflower and pumpkin seed from Congress and point out that the $242,000 now wasted in this manner would support a national agricultural college, the like of which the world has never seen, with 80 professors at $2,500 a year and sufficient funds to maintain the institution. Divided among the agricultural colleges, it would give each state institution between $5,000 and $10,000 more than they now receive. This, the farmers say, would do much more good than the distribution of rutabaga, turnip or parsnip seed.

An analysis of the vote on this question in the house of representatives last May shows that the free seed distribution item was inserted in the agricultural appropriation bill by Democratic votes. Led by Representatives Gaines of Tennessee and Lamb of Virginia, 82 Democrats voted for the appropriation. How they reconciled their vote to the Democratic traditional opposition to government bounties and gratuities, is not known. They rallied to their support 72 Republicans, including such old warhorses as Hepburn of Iowa, Crumpacker of Indiana, the Landis boys, Fred and Charley of Indiana; Lacey of Iowa, Curtis and Calderhead of Kansas, Allen and Powers of Maine, Bishop, Hamilton and Fordney of Michigan, and others. All these are old campaigners and they believe that free seeds helps them campaign. While 71 Republicans voted for free seeds, 76 voted against the appropriation, so, if it had been left to the Republican votes, it would have been defeated. Of the 135 members not voting, 97 are Republicans and 38 Democrats.

HOW THE STATES STAND.

A further analysis of the vote shows that Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia cast 78 votes for free seeds to six against it. With the exception of Maryland (one), Missouri (two) and North Carolina (three), every vote cast by a member of Congress from a southern state was in favor of "free seeds." In the case of the great agricultural states of the north, east, and west, less than a majority of the whole state delegations voted for the appropriation, while in many cases there were more votes against it than for it. Indiana showed up with five, Illinois with only six, Ohio did better with eight, Pennsylvania found 10 trusty "free-seeders," while Minnesota produced only one. Massachusetts cast seven votes against and only two for. "Free seeds" got half the Nebraska delegation, but only four votes from Iowa to six against New York cast 15 votes against to five for, with 17 members not voting. From this it is apparent that the item was put in the appropriation bill by Democratic votes, the bulk of which came from the south.

While there is no politics in the matter, those opposed to this distribution will try to get their friends to write to senators and representatives, urging them to vote against the appropriation next session. The national grange, many state and local granges have already adopted resolutions condemning the appropriation, and other granges and societies of farmers are expected to do likewise. The press will doubtless continue its hostility as it has always roundly denounced this form of petty graft.

LUCKIEST MAN IN ARKANSAS.

"I'm the luckiest man in Arkansas," writes H. L. Stanlay of Bruno, "since the restoration of my wife's health after five years of continuous coughing and bleeding from the lungs; and I owe my good fortune to the world's greatest medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which I know from experience will cure consumption if taken in time. My wife improved with first bottle and twelve bottles completed the cure." Cures the worst coughs and colds or money refunded. At Z. C. M. I. drug store, 112-114 South Main St. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottle free.

INDIGNATION ON PART OF SOLDIERS

Abolishment of Canteen at National Home Causes an Outburst.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12.—The abolishment of the canteen at National Soldiers' Home by Congress has created an outburst of indignation on the part of the old soldiers which in all probability will find expression in a scathing resolution when the national encampment of the G. A. R. is held at Minneapolis next week.

The commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Corporal Tanner, is out in a very strong protest against the action of Congress in removing the canteen from the several national soldiers' homes throughout the United States and from state homes where national aid is given. Letters are coming in from all over the United States in opposition to abolishment of the canteen. Gen. George W. Cook, senior vice commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. of Colorado, who entered the army and did his part for the preservation of the Union, at the tender age of 12, is vehemently opposed to the action of Congress in abolishing the canteen. In answer to an inquiry, Gen. Cook expressed himself as follows: "With the sale of liquor regulated by the commandant of the home there were few complaints of intemperance or unmanly conduct, and drinking in moderation was the rule. Now the veteran who is inclined to be convivial is subject to no check or restraint. As soon as he receives his quarterly pension check he leaves the reservation and falls a victim to the dives and doggeries that always flourish in the vicinity of homes. His time is begulled through the blandishments of women and the strains of music until the old soldier is stupefied with vile liquor and his pockets are empty. Then he is thrown out to lie in the gutter, until cold, rheumatism or pneumonia sends him to the hospital ward to increase the expenses of the home. Corporal Tanner, our commander-in-chief, does not touch liquor, and therefore cannot be accused of partiality for the liquor traffic. He stands unequivocally for the canteen.

HABITS ARE FIXED.

"The habits of the old soldier are fixed. It is too late in life to attempt any reform in that direction. We are confronted by a condition that must be met and the sooner we recognize that fact the better for all concerned. If by abolishing the canteen we abolish the consumption of liquor then the movement would have some merit, but there is not a single argument to recommend it. The subject will be one of the chief topics at the fortieth national encampment at Minneapolis, and I expect to see the grand army go on record against the pharisaical system of driving our old comrades to the doggeries and dead falls of unconscionable divekeepers.

"I have always taken the position that it was a mistake to abolish the canteen at posts of the United States army and every officer from general to corporal with whom I have discussed the matter has expressed himself along these lines. Of course the Grand Army has nothing to do with this, but the issue is the same and regulations rather than prohibition should apply to both."

It is generally agreed that it is a shame to treat a man whose habits of life are fixed, who is on the shady side and whose lifetender is but of short duration like the Civil war veteran, as if he were an unthinking child and makes the soldier feel and many times act like a culprit. His manhood is taken away and his self respect is lost and he sifts into conditions which according to the weight of testimony would be wholly different were he permitted to purchase his beer and his light drinks at the canteen instead of the dives that in very large measure surround the military reservations on which soldiers' homes are located.

THE AMERICAN DREYFUS.

What has come to be known as "the American Dreyfus" case, that of Estes G. Rathbone, former director general of posts of Cuba, gives promise of being the subject of an official investigation at the hands of Congress during the next session. Mr. Rathbone, it will be recalled, was accused of high crimes and misdemeanors while acting in the capacity of director-general of posts of Cuba in 1900, which resulted in his conviction and sentence for a term of imprisonment and fine in April, 1902. Later he was released under a general amnesty act to all American citizens by the Cuban congress. Since his freedom was granted him Maj. Rathbone has haunted the halls of Congress in an endeavor to secure an official investigation of his acts while serving as the representative of the American government in Cuba to the end that justice may be done him. The late Marcus A. Hanna, who was succeded in the senate by Charles Dick, was a staunch believer in Rathbone's innocence and did all he could to bring about an investigation as to the charges made against Rathbone by Gen. Leornard Wood. Hanna, however, with all his ability and the power which he possessed could never get the senate to sanction an investigation. Senator Dick, taking up the work where his lamented predecessor left off, succeeded in getting a resolution through the senate providing for the printing of the petition in the case of Rathbone and all accompanying papers and this pamphlet containing every feature of the case is now presented to Congress for action.

FAIRNESS DEMANDED.

Major Rathbone bases his claim for a thorough investigation upon the ground that whenever the government of the United States assigns one of its citizens to public service in a foreign land and in the course of the performance of his official duties in that foreign service he is accused of high crimes and misdemeanors that it is the duty of the government of the United States to see that such citizen has a fair and impartial trial under usual and regular rules of judicial procedure. Maj. Rathbone insists that the proceedings which led to his conviction were not judicial proceedings, but were special proceedings controlled by a person or persons by whose orders such courts were established and controlled and who in violation of law established rules of judicial procedure issued orders, instructions and communication to the courts by whom Rathbone was tried, from time to time, uring the progress of the trial, and so influenced and dominated these tribunals as to thwart the purpose of justice and do a great wrong to the petitioner.

In many particulars the Rathbone case is analogus to the Dreyfus case. Major Rathbone up to the time of his trial and conviction was looked upon as one of the very ablest men in the postoffice department. He had served the department at a previous time with distinguished credit and until the disclosures relative to Neeley and Reeves were made public Rathbone was regarded as a most exemplary and high-toned officer. But he was found in bad company, so the allegations went and with Neeley and Reeves he suffered the penalty which, in a manly petition, he now asks Congress to investigate.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

On Aug. 1, with the returns for July complete, there were 35,767 rural free delivery routes in operation in the United States. A total of 53,632 petitions had been referred, 14,767 petitions had been adversely reported and 3,097 petitions remained for final action.

Of the 386 congressional districts, 349 have one or more routes in operation. The 37 districts which have no rural routes are metropolitan districts, having city free delivery, and are as follows: The Fourth California, in San Francisco; the first, second, fourth, fifth and eighth Illinois, in Chicago; the tenth and eleventh Massachusetts, in Boston; the ninth and tenth New Jersey, in Newark and Hoboken; sixteen of the districts of the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn and one in Buffalo; the 21st Ohio, in Cleveland, and six districts in Philadelphia and the 31st Pennsylvania in Pittsburg.

The greatest number of rural routes in operation in a single district is 280 in the Tenth Iowa district of 14 counties represented in Congress by James P. Connor. Ranking next is the First Tennessee district of 12 counties, represented by Walter P. Brownlow, with 277 routes in operation. The Seventh Kansas district, with 26 counties is third, with 272 routes operating.

Of the petitions referred the average number of rejections for the 349 districts having rural routes is 27 per cent. of the whole. The district in which there was the largest percentage of rejections—69—is the first Alabama represented by George W. Taylor. Next is the Eighth North Carolina district, represented by Edmund Spencer Blackburn, the percentage of his rejections being 58. The Fifth Virginia, which up to his election as governor of the state was represented by Claude Swanson, had out of 465 petitions referred—the greatest number referred in any one district—56 per cent. rejected.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE

He neglected to take Foley's Kidney Cure at the first signs of kidney trouble, hoping it would wear away, and he was soon a victim of Bright's disease. There is danger in delay, but if Foley's Kidney Cure is taken at once the symptoms will disappear, the kidneys are strengthened and you are soon sound and well. A. R. Bass of Morgantown, Ind., had to get up ten or twelve times in the night, and had a severe backache and pains in the kidneys, and was cured by Foley's Kidney Cure. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co.

There was a mighty assembly of good grocerymen at the Lagoon, and did you notice that most of them had MOUNT'S Pork and Beans on their lunch tables?

UPPER FALLS AND RETURN

Via D. & R. G., Sunday, Aug. 19.

Leave Salt Lake 8:00 a. m. Returning leave Upper Falls 3:10 p. m. and 8:00 p. m., arriving at Salt Lake 6:00 p. m. and 10:15 p. m. The last train will run direct to Salt Lake City.

If you relish a good relish, you will certainly relish MOUNT'S Chow-Chow.

ONLY $1.00

Ogden and Return

The Germans will operate an excursion to Ogden on Aug. 16, via the Oregon Short Line. Trains leave Salt Lake at 7:10 and 10:20 a. m., returning, special will leave Ogden at 10 p. m.

FRIGHTFULLY BURNED.

Chas. W. Moore, a machinist, of Ford City, Pa., had his hand frightfully burned in an electrical furnace. He applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve with the usual result: "a quick and perfect cure." Greatest healer on earth for Burns, Wounds, Sores, Eczema and Piles. 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, 112-114 So. Main St.

$30.00

To Frannie, Wyo., and Return

Via Oregon Short Line through Butte, Mont. Tickets on sale September 1st and 3rd, limited to 30 days. Through tourist sleeper will be provided via this line, which is the only direct route. See O. S. L. agents for further particulars.

BIG HORN EXCURSION

Sept. 1st and 3rd

Via Oregon Short Line. Rate to Frannie, Wyo., and return from Salt Lake, $30.00. Proportionately low rates from other Utah stations. The only direct route is via the Oregon Short Line and Butte, and through tourist sleeper will be provided. For further particulars see any Short Line Agent. City Ticket Office 201 Main St.

CHATAUQUA EXCURSION

To Heber and Provo Canyon

Via D. & R. G. Sunday, Aug. 19. Leave Salt Lake 8:00 a. m. Returning leave Heber 2:15 p. m. for Upper Falls. Leave Upper Falls 3:10 p. m. and 8:00 p. m., arriving at Salt Lake 6:00 p. m. and 10:15 p. m. Finest canyon trip in the west. Trout dinners at Upper Falls and Spring Dell. Round trip fares to Heber $1.50. To Provo Canyon $1.25. Everybody invited.

PROVO CANYON EXCURSION

Via D. & R. G., Sunday, Aug. 19.

Fare to Provo Canyon and return $1.25. Heber and return $1.50. Leave Salt Lake 8:00 a. m., returning arrive at Salt Lake 10:15 p. m. Magnificent scenery. Good fishing. Trout and chicken dinners at Upper Falls and Spring Dell.

No, your good Grocery Man is not too tired to sell MOUNT'S Ketchup today.

There's Comfort

Grape-Nuts

"There's a reason."

The Latter-day Saints' University

Offers Unusual Advantages to High School Students, to Normal Students, to Business College Students, *and* to Special Students in Manual Training *and* in Domestic Science, especially to those who desire instruction in the History *and* Doctrines *of* the Church.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In the High School, regular four-year courses are offered, including a first class Normal Course, and students are prepared for college. Instruction in Theology forms a part of every regular course in the High School.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

In the Business College, thorough instruction is given in General Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Type-Writing, etc.

MISSIONARY COURSE.

Under the immediate direction of the First Council of Seventy, there is given a missionary course of one year, intended to prepare missionaries for work at home or abroad; also an evening missionary class on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evening, from October to April, for the benefit of persons who work in the day time.

KINDERGARTEN.

A Kindergarten training course is given especially for instructing teachers of Sunday School, Primary and Religion Classes.

TRAINING.

Vocal music and drawing are taught by competent instructors. A well equipped Gymnasium is connected with the school, where daily practise in physical culture is had under competent instructors.

CATALOGUES.

The High School and the Business College catalogues can be had by writing to the Registrar, L. D. S. University, Salt Lake City, Utah.

SPECIAL SALE

is Still Going On.

SAL SICKLE The Low Price Reliable Jeweler

233 S. Main St., A Few Doors South of Keyonn Hotel.

"The Paris." Friday and Saturday! "The Paris."

The Greatest Bargain Sensation of THE Season

Importer's Sample Line of Women's Hosiery—300 DOZEN PAIRS!

35c HOSIERY 19c | 50c HOSIERY 25c | 60c HOSIERY 35c

ALL THE LATEST COLORS *are represented in this immense purchase and sale—Plain Lace, Silk Lisle, Drop-Stitch and Plain Lisle Thread—all worth one-half more than you are asked to pay. The rush begins at 8 o'clock sharp Friday morning. Come early—put off all other engagements.*

Children's Day SATURDAY!

Any Child's Suits, ages 7 to 16 years, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00, go at—

$2.50

All Wash Suits HALF PRICE.

And $4.50, $5.00, $5.50 $6.00 Child's Suits will go at—

$3.50

Mothers, Bring Your Boys and Fit Them Up.

This Chance Saturday Only

POULTON, MADSEN, OWEN & CO.,

111-113 Main St., - - - "Where the Clothes Fit."