## DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY AUGUST 6 1907

MANY CASES IN



Temperature We Feel Dependent Upon Many Circumstances Not Taken Into Account.

## THERE MAY BE JUSTIFICATION

impossible for Him to Tell Each One Satisfactorily Just What Sort Of a Day is Due.

At this time of the year people in our large citles constantly complain that the temperatures recorded at the local weather bureau stations are too low, and do not really represent the heat which we feel. In cold weather there is often a similar objection, to the there is often a similar objection, to the effect that the "official" temperatures are too high. The complaint arises from the fact that the public generally does not realize that "air temperature," as recorded by a standard thermometer, at some distance above the ground, in a shelter, protected from rain and sunshine and radiation from surrounding objects, does not and cannot indicate the temperature that we actually feel. The latter, which has been called "sen-The latter, which has been called "sen-suble temperature," depends upon a great variety of factors which either do not enter into the so-called "air tempera-ture" at all, or else are of secondary importance. For example, other me-teorological conditions, such as the hu-midity of the air, the wind, the expo-sure to direct insolation and to re-flected heat, and other more or less ac-cidental physical conditions, such as the tal physical conditions, such as the of the human body, whether in health or bad; the clothing, both kind and as to amount; the kind as to kind and as to another, the kind and the conditions of occupation; the neurishment of the body; even the men-tal conditions of the individual-these and other factors enter into the ac-count, says Robert DeC. Ward, assistint professor of climatology. Harvard inversity, in an article in the Boston Franscript.

VERY UNLIKE THERMOMETER.

The human body is not like a thermo-meter in having no temperature of its own. It is a heat engine, which has a high eternal temperature to keep up. This temperature is maintained by a slow internal combustion, in which the road plays the part of the fuel in the steam engine, and heat is constantly being lost from the skin, as well as from the lungs, in the process of refejr-ation, and in warming the food taken into the stomach. Helmholtz believed that over three-fourths of the total loss takes place from the skin, and about 20 per cent from the lungs. The loss from the lungs varies with the temperature and with the relative humidity of the air: the higher the less is the loss. The loss of water from the lungs is not directly noticeable. We estimate the moisture of the at-mosthere chiefly by the loss of water from the skin, which amounts to about twice as much as that from the lungs. The human body is not like a thermo

twice as much as that from the lungs.

#### HOW WE LOSE HEAT.

The loss of heat from the external surface of the body, as has been clear-y set forth by Van Bebber, is accom-olished by means of three familiar physical processes—conduction, radia-tion, evaporation. The amount of heat lost by conduction depends on the difference of temperature be-tween the body and the surrounding r, and upon the conductivity of the r. Other things being equal, the older the air the greater the cooling y conduction; the warmer the air, the by conduction; the warmer the air, the less. Hence, conduction may be ex-pected to be at a maximum in winter. Secondly, when there is wind, more heat is lost by conduction. Everyone knows that severe cold which may be easily endured when the air is calm may become unbearable when there is even a slight movement of the air. The springing up of a breeze on a bright, cold winter day may change the temperature which is decidedly greeable one to one which is decidedly the control of the co 30 degrees, even 40 degrees, below zero are described as being comfortable when there is no wind. Mansen, for example, says on one occasion: "The temperature today is 42 degrees Fahr, below zero, but there is no wind, and we have not had such pleasant weather for walking for a long time; it feels al-most wild when the air is still." Simi-lar statements may be found in abun-dance in the writings of other Arctic explorers, it being frequently noted that the heavy clothing was too warm at these very low temperatures. In the at the heavy clothing was too warm these very low temperatures. In the olar regions, then, the feeling of cold and the reading of the thermometer are of in any closer agreement than they bere. Naturally, high temperatures remore comfortable with some wind, hirdly, the moisture of the air is an aportant consideration in this matter, or damp air is better conductor than value. Hence, in winter, damp cold is air. Hence, in winter, damp cold is such harder to bear than dry cold, damp northeast winds on the New land coast in winter often feel ry air. colder than dry northwest winder often feel colder than dry northwest winds which have a lower temperature, although the velocity may be the same in the two crases. Obviously, however, evapora-tion enters in to complicate this ques-tion of conduction somewhat,

If we could take you through our establishment, and show you the vast care and cleanliness which produce the old original egg and sugar coated Arbuckles' Ariosa Coffee, no one could ever tempt you to change to any other coffee. ARBUCKLE BROS. New York City.

from losing heat too rapidly to the sur-rounding air. Rubner has found that the temperature on the skin of a man dressed in the usual number of articles hings being equal, there is more evaporation the warmer, there drier, and the less quiet the air. The hotter the air, the greater its capacity for water vapor, the drier the air, the more water can dressed in the usual number of articles of whiter clothing was about the same when the air temperature was 50 de-grees as when it was 79 degrees. In this connection, the behavior of differ-ent kinds of clothing materials in re-lation to moisture is naturally of con-siderable importance. Evidently, also, the questions whether the individual is taking exercise, how violent the ex-ercise, and under what conditions with reference to surrounding objects, are all to be considered as controlling factors. for, obviously, on a cold day, two per-sons will experience very different tem-peratures if one of them is sitting still and the other is disging a trench. THE SUN A GEELS FACTOR.

oration the warmer, the drier, and the less quiet the air. The hotter the air, the greater its capacity for water vapor, the drier the air, the more water can still be evaporated into it; the more wind, the greater the opportunity for evaporation into it; the more wind, the greater the opportunity for evaporation into the freah supply of air which is constantly brought to the body. If the air be completely saturated at the body temperature, there can be no evaporation; but if the air be saturated below the body temperature, the body warms the air nearest it; in so doing the capicty of the air for water vapor is increased, and evaporation may then begin again. Even if the temperature of the air be 8.6 deg, unless the air be saturated, the body can cool by evap-oration. It has been shown that when the air is very dry human beings can endure extraordinarily high tempera-ture, as in the case of a man who stayed twenty minutes in dry air at 212 deg. Hot dry air in motion is much cooler than hot dry air at rest, and hot moist air is oppressive because there is little opportunity for evapora-tion. The moist heat felt during a voyage across the Red Sea in August or September, with an air temperature of 1ndia during the blowing of the hot winds." which are dry, when the temperature is 112 deg. and 118 deg. The excessive dryness of these winds is made use of to keep the air of dwell-ings cooler by means of wet "tatties" hung over doors and windows. The more moist the air and the nearer its temperature to that of the body, the less difference does wind make. Dry air is in many respects an advantage at all seasons; in winter, because it makes the loss of heat by conduction texases the loss of heat by evaporation. HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE. THE SUN A GREAT FACTOR. The factor of exposure to radiation, whether directly from the sun, or from the sky, the surface of the earth, or other objects, also enters into the prob-lem. Unlike a thermometer, which is in a shelter, protected from direct and reflected radiation so far as possible. human beings when out of doors are ex-posed to these radiations, and their feeling of heat is affected thereby. It has long been known that the energy of direct insolation is of great import-ance as a climatic factor, independent-ly of the temperature of the air. In times of calm the air temperature may even be quite unimportant. Thus on calm, clear winter days, for example, if one sits in the sun, he may feel warm and comfortable while the air temper-ature is really very low. It is this climatic factor of direct solar radiation which is of great value in giving cer-tain high mountain, stations, in the Alps and elsewhere, their reputation as winter resorts. At Davos Platz, for ex-ample, and, similarly, in some of our own health resorts in Colorado, inval-ids may sit out in the sun and be com-fortable on the coldest winter days. Re-flected heat, as from water, or from a desert surface, or from a white wall THE SUN A GREAT FACTOR. HUMIDITY AND TEMPERATURE. Evidently, too, conduction enters into this question, for when the air is moist, evaporation is lessened, but conduction (unless the air be at the body temperature) is increased. On

for table on the coldest winter days. Re-flected heat, as from water, or from a desert surface, or from a white wall also affects one's feeling of heat or cold. It is evident, then, that the sen sation of temperature is the complex resultant of many variables, and that it must necessarily be an individual matter, for it depends upon so many physical, and even mental, conditions which differ in each individual case. The "sensible temperature," so-called, is essentially a nervous sensation. This being so, it is also evident that no sin-gle instrument can possibly give an indication of the temperature which the body actually feels. IMPOSSIBLE TO PLEASE ALL. conduction (unless the air be at the body temperature) is increased. On the whole, conduction is at a maxi-mum in winter, and evaporation in summer. The very dry air of our fur-nace-heated houses in winter must be kept at a high temperature if we wish to be comfortable in it. We les-sen the loss of heat from the body by conduction when we raise the tem-perature, but the loss by evaporation must be very great, because of the drvness of the air. If our houses were provided with a more moist heat we could be comfortable indoors with considerably lower temperature, be-cause evaporation would be so much decreased. This has been experiment-ally determined by Dr. Henry J. Barnes of Boston, who found that when the air in his office had a rela-tive humidity of 27 per cent the tem-perature had to be 70 or 71 degrees, but when, by means of a "humidifier," which evaporated 44% quarters of water daily be had brought the air

IMPOSSIBLE TO PLEASE ALL.

IMPOSSIBLE TO PLEASE ALL. The importance of finding some ex-pression for the sensation of temper-ature led Professor Cleveland Abbe to suggest that, in climatic tables, days should be classified according to the sensation which they produce in the observer, as for example, such feelings as "harshness," "rawness," "mildness," "oppression," "cheerfulness," etc. In 1876 J. W. Osborne proposed a definite scale of "subjective temperatures" to be used in such observations, there being 20 different degrees in the scale, running from 20, intolerable hot, to 1, unbearably cold. Obviously it would be impossible to have observations of this sort comparable, because each ob-server would differ so much in his own feeling of cold and heat, of exhilara-tion and depression. Prof. Abbe has also suggested noting on a dlagram, on which relative humidities and tem-peratures are indicated by the ordin-ates and abscissae, the points where, on any day or days, the observer feels like saying, "The weather is perfect." In this way he has himself drawn a dlagram which, for winds of varying velocities, shows for him a condition of temperature and relative humidity The temperature which we feel does not depend solely on the temperature, the molsture, and the movement of the air. It is also influenced by the physic-al condition in which the body finds itself, for the body is not a passive ob-ject. When in health it adjusts itself to currending conditions by its own temperature and relative humidity which is perfectly comfortable. This method makes it possible for each individual to draw his own personal

DIEHL'S COURT Wanted To See Circus Parade Falling Lantern-Stock an But Business Prevented. American Fork, Aug. 6 .--- American Fork was the scene of a disastrous WILL HELP DEPARTMENT.

#### To Rid the City of Undesirable Citizens-Four. Boys Placed Under \$1,000 Bonds Each.

Insurance on the mill but nothing whatever on the stock, and quite a number of people will feel the effects of same, although at this time of the year there is not so much deposit wheat or wheat for stock at the mill, still considerable was lost. Judge Diehl had a strenuous session this morning. The judge was anxious to get through with the court business at 10 o'clock, or before the circus par-CAUSED BY ANTERN. CAUSED BY ANTERN. The fire originate, from a lantern. Mr. Crooks, the lessee, was running the mill late into the night in order to get a stock of flour on hand and one of the chains in the upper story became detached from the gearing and he ascended with lantern and adjust-ed same. On his way down the lan-tern caught on a profection and was ade came along. He made the excuse that his son wanted to see the elephants, of course the parade did not appeal to his honor, but if it had he was doomed to disappointment because it was nearly 12 o'clock before court adjourned.

C. Mason, charged with drunkenness, pleaded guilty. He might have escaped punishment but for the statement that he was most abusive to the arresting officer. He will spend the next 10 days In the city jail.

are blown from the wheat, and before he could reach the place the oil had spread and the whole room ignited with ne possible show to prevent it. The dwelling house and barn adjacent were saved by the hard work of men who rushed to the scene by keeping water thrown on them. Horace Beck had his leg broken. He was on his way to the fire horseback when the horse turned a short corner and fell on the boy's leg breaking the limb. G. Gannon, charged with battery upn a Jew named Joseph Magid, was tried this morning. The testimony developed that Gannon bought a suit of veloped that Gamon bought a suit of clothes from the complainant and that the apparel did not suit him. He and Magid became involved in an alter-cation and Gannon struck Magid in the eye. Judge Diehl will render a de-cision in the case next Tuesday morn-ing

"This street-walking business must "This street-waiking business must be stopped and I propose to help the department all I can." So spoke Judge Diehl this morning when passing sen-tence upon Daisy Evans and Burt West, two women of the town arrested by Officer Taylor. The women were found guilty and the court fined them \$15 each ach

ARRAIGNED FOR BURGLARY.

Complaints were filed against Carl-gan and O'Brien, the two men arrest-ed for burglary last night. They are charged with burglary in the second degree and their bonds fixed in the sum of \$250. The case against Frank Larson and

degree and their bonds fixed in the sum of \$250. The case against Frank Larson and A. J. Vanseles, charged with selling liquor on Sunday at the Salt Palace, was dismissed this morning on mo-tion of the prosecution. It deveolped that the beer sold was taken to the Salt Palace from the city and was merely consumed there. The case of W. H. Benge, charged with indecent conduct, was again con-tinued for decision. The court will pass upon the matter tomorrow morning. Lizzie Dizon, a colored woman charg-ed with robbery, was placed under \$200 bonds, S. B. Dodds, accused of assault with a deadly weapon was placed un-der \$500. HELD IN \$1,000 BONDS.

HELD IN \$1,000 BONDS.

Four young men, alleged to have been associated with the Peruvian Domingo Larriba in the ruin of a number of young girls, were arraigned in Judge Diehl's court this morning. The young men charged with a statutory offense are Robert McGhie, Roy Kesler, Rob-ert Spence and James. Williams. They pleaded not guilty and in default of \$1,000 bonds each were remanded to custody. custody.

## SUIT AGAINST S. L. & O.

Ethel Anderson Seeks to Recover \$10,000 for Personal Injuries.

An action has been filed in the disrict court by Ethel Anderson against trict court by Ethel Anderson against the Salt Lake & Ogden Railway com-pany to recover damages in the sum of \$10,000 for personal injuries alleged to have been received by plaintiff while attempting to get off of a train at Farmington on April \$, 1907. She claims that the train was started with a sud-den jerk before she could get off and she was thrown to the ground and se-verely injured.

and rearch was immediately made. Par-fles were in search on the main canal and the laterals all night, but did not locate the hedy until this morning. The father, John Young, is on a visit to Mon-gahell. Pents., at the present time. The mother is overcome with grief. No ar-rangements for the funeral have yet been metic. father, gahell AN OVERHEATED RANGE.

# Caused a Blaze This Morning That

## Did \$300 Damage. About 9:30 this morning there was

fire at the home of Samuel Orlop, 761 Third East street, while the family was away from home. Word was re-



# KEITH-O'BRIEN COMPANY is Making Wednesday Forenoon as Popular as Saturday.

The firm is always seeking to give the public better inducements than other houses offer.

Effort is made to provide a store service that is polite, intelligent and efficient.

Certainly every special is a bargain and every transaction looking to reduced prices is reliable.

Being the employees' usual half holiday, this store will close at 1 p.m. Wednesday.

that the residence of Officer Harris was

on fire, but it developed that the blaze was next door. The fire was caused

by an overheated range and did consid-siderable damage. The department made a quick run to the scene and scon had the fire under

control. The damage to the building amounts to about \$200 and the damage to contents will reach \$100.

LIGHTED FIRE WITH GASOLINE.

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 6 .- Mrs. Mar-

oratis, who lives near the Orange

AMERICAN FORK Disastrous Blaze Caused by

MILL BURNED AT

Entire Loss.

fire last night. At 11 p. m. the roller

flour mills, known as the Robinson mill, and owned by the Cannon com-

pany of Salt Lake City, and at present

leased by John Crooks of this city,

burned to the ground, nothing what-

ever being saved. There was \$3,000

tern caught on a projection and was wrenched out of his hand and fell below to where the refuse chaff, etc., are blown from the wheat, and before

DROWNED IN CANAL.

Near Rexburg, Idaho.

(Special to the "News ")

Rexburg. Ida., Aug. 6 .- The body of

Ariel Young, the 3-year-old son of Mr.

and Mrs. John Young, was found in an

irrigation ditch to the farm of Jesse Lloyd, about a mile below town at 10 a. m. today. The child fell into the main canul last night about 5 p. m. at the powerbouse bridge, north of the depot A companion gave the alarm

Son of John Young Found

Infant

RADIATION AND EVAPORATION.

The amount of heat lost by the body through radiation depends on the tem-perature and the radiating powers of surrounding objects, such as walls, pavements, vegetation, furniture, etc. It is conceivable that one should be .15 conceivable that one should be o placed that the temperature of all irrounding objects, and of the air as ell, should be just the same as the ody would lose nothing by radiation. or would it lose anything by conduc-on. The only loss would be by eva-oration, unless the air were saturated, which case the conditions would be which case the conditions would be which case the conditions would be been able for any length of time. Ion radiation is checked, as by the sence of many persons crowded to-her, or by the proximity of hot lls, pavements, etc., the body may fer serious consequences, as in the e of prostration by the heat and istroke, which, as is well known, fally attack people who are exposed for rather special conditions, as, e. laborers on sewers and railways.

which is required in the process of the weight of the body. Other

face by contracting the pores, keeping the skin dry, and diminishing the amount of heat near the surface of the body. At high temperature, on the other hand, the pores are opened, perspiration is abundant, and the skin is cooled by evaporation. Fur-thermore, the relations of the body to the meteorological conditions of the to the meteorological conditions of the atmosphere are affected to a very marked degree by the clothing. Many interesting experimental studies have shown that the differences between the temperature on the surface of the clothing and the air temperature de-crease with an increasing numcrease with an increasing num-ber of articles of clothing be-tween the skin and the outside air. The successive air strata between the dif-ferent layers of clothing serve to modify the effect of the temperature and humidity of the air. Thus clothing, whose thickness, weight and texture may be varied at will keeps the body

which evaporated 4% quarters of water daily, he had brought the air to a relative humidity of 53 per cent a temperature of 65 degrees was com-

temperature of as begrees was con-fortable. The temperatures in our houses are comfortable at about 70 degrees, because the air is calm. If the air were in motion we should be uncomfortably cool, because of the in-creased evaporation.

to surrounding conditions by its own action. At low temperatures it seeks to check the loss of heat from its sur-



Delicious and Healthful

"The ordinary breakfast cereal cooked a few minutes in a half-hearted way will in time weaken the stomach of anything short of an ox.

anything short of an ox. "Any preparation of wheat or oats put into water that is below the boli-ing point and cooked as much is us-ually served, remains a pasty, indi-gestible mass. The cells are tough and unopened. In addition, the stomach of a person sensitively constituted refuses to do anything with the pasty mass. It is sent into the second stomach, the Duodenum, where in consequence of the long time of the first process of di-gestion, is fermented and soured. As an eminent medical man pertinently states, the stomachs of half the people going about the streets are about in the condition of an old vinegar barrel. "Intestinal dyspepsia is the direct

ging about the streets are about in the condition of an old vinegar barrel. "Intestinal dyspepsia is the direct consequence of such feeding." Knowledge of these facts and a wide experience in the preparation and use of cereals brought out the product with special reference to having the introgenous and starchy parts of the perfectly and scientifically cooked at the factory, ready for immediate use and therefore not subject to the manip-ulators of any cook, good or bad. The starch of the grains, changed to the factory, the seen glistening on the factor and adults obtain fine re-sult from the use of Grape-Nuts food it is so perfectly adapted to the wants of the human body and so easily direct-fully on it. "There's a Reason." Made at the pure food factories of the Fostum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Reas.

individual to draw his own personal diagram of what Professor Abbe calls "curves of comfort." Curves may, of course, also be drawn for conditions of discomfort, such as extreme rawness, suffocating heat, etc. The temperatures which we feel are really the complex resultant of many

really the complex resultant of many variables. The suggestion of a New York newspaper, that the weather bureau, in its forecasts of temperature, should take account of temperature, wind velocity and humidity, so that a vised externet "would average int single statement "would express just what people mean when they say that the day is hot or cold." is absurd on the face of it. The sensible temperature is so complex and so individual that no such forecast can be made which would be of any general value what-

## DON'T BE BLUE

DON'T IBE BLUE And lose all interest when help is with-in reach. Herbine will make that liver perform its duties properly. J. B. Vaughn. Elba. Ala., write: "Being a constant sufferer from consulpation and a disor-dered liver. I have found Herbine to be the best medicine, for these troubles, on the market. I have used it constantly. I believe it to be the best medicine of its kind, and I wish all sufferers from these troubles to know the good Herbine has done me." For sale by Z. C. M. J. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street. B

in her complaint she asks judgment for damages in the total sum of \$5,000. AGAINST STREET CAR CO. TEN NEW CITIZENS.

#### Sal Sickie and Nine Others Take Oath Of Allegiance. As the result of a brief session of

Judge Armstrong's court vesterday there are 10 new citizens in this county. There were 12 applicants for natural-

There were 12 applicants for natural-ization but two of the cases were con-tinued for a few months and the others were admitted to citizenship. Those who were admitted are: Sal Sickle, former-iy of Persla; John Sundberg of Fin-land; Andrew Johnson of Finland; Ja-cob Allgair of Germany; Samuel Old-ham of England; Louis Sprenger of Austria; D. G. Hodgins of Canada; H. F. Hanson of Norway; Gust Omen of Finland; J. D. Gatenby of England.

Are You Going on a Mission?

If so come to us for Photos as we will make you a special discount. Monroe Studio, 56 W. 2nd South. We will take rate tickets from any other studio.

RESIDENCE BURGLARIZED.

Home of Geo. Alder Entered and

Rooms Upset but Nothing Missing.

The residence of George D. Alder, M

First street, was burgiarized sometime Friday night during the absence of the

family from the city. Entrance was gain-

family from the city. Entrance was gain-ed by breaking open a rear window. The burgiars ransacked every room in the house, and turned the place topsy turvey. Dresser drawers were pulled out and the contents dumped on the floors. Word was sent to Mr. Alder and he hastened home to find the house in con-fusion. He reported the matter to the polloe and they are making an investiga-tion of the affair. So far as known noth-ing of any value was taken.

-----A private safe may be rented in the fire and burglar-proof vaults of the Salt Lake Security & Trust co., 32-34 Main street, \$2.50 par year,

A dispute with a conductor on a Warm Springs car over a mistake in change which was made, is the cause of a damage sult being filed in the district court today by John D. Hagman against the Utah Light & Railway

Damage Suit Filed in District Court

By John D. Hagman.

man against the Utah Light & Railway company to recover damages in the sum of \$3,000 for an assault alleged to have been committed upon plaintiff by the conductor. Hagman alleges that he boarded the car shortly after mid-night on July 23 and tendered the con-ductor a half-dollar for the payment of his fare. The conductor only re-turned him 40 cents, whereupon ne called attention to the mistake. He claims that the conductor refused to give him the proper change, and he-started to take his number so as to re-port the matter to the officials of the company, whereupon the conductor grabbed him around the neck and be-san beating him. In the fight which ensued, Hagman's nose was broken and both of his eyes were blacked, and he treeetved other bruises about the head, He claims that he has been injured in the sum of \$3,000, for which he asks judgment.

# NEW PIPE LINE.

#### Bear Canyon Company of Draper Files Articles of Incorporation.

The Bear Canyon Pipe Line company of Draper filed its articles of incorporation with the county clerk today. Its tion with the county clerk today. Its capital stock is \$24,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$10 each. A. J. Nelson is president; William Fair-bourne, vice president; John W. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The company owns waterrights in Bear Canyon creek and a water system in Draper and oth-towns in the southern part of the county. county.

verely injured.

#### MITTIE MELLOR WANTS \$5,000. Claims John J. Thueson Assaulted

## And Slandered Her.

Alleging that she was violently as-saulted by defendant and also ma-liciously slandered by him Mittle Mel-lor today filed suit in the district court against John J. Thueson for damages in the total sum of \$5,000. damages in the total sum of \$5,000. She alleges that on July 6, 1907, the defendant assaulted her at the New Fields apartments and pushed her out of one of the room and in so doing injured her arms to her damage in the sum of \$1,000. On the same date she alleges that Thueson, in the presence of a num-ber of persons at the suse, made the following statement to and concerning her: "You had better look out or I will have that trunk put back up stairs and opened and take my linen out of it that you have stolen." Said statement she alleges is false and has injured her character in the sum of \$4,000. By reason of both allegations in her complaint she asks judgment



# Five Lively Hours in Linen Selling.

All of the advertised bargains in our big ad. Saturday are still in force. Added to them are these extra specials for Wednesday torenoon.

40 dozen spot Napkins, size 22x22, No. 350 grade for \$2.75 dozen. 72 inches wide. Silver Bleach Table Linen, \$1.50 grade for \$1.00 yard. Date bed explorated . Both . Tarmels 200

Bleached and unbleached Bath Towels, 20c

100 dozen Bleached hemmed sheets, size \$1-90, 75c regular for 55c each. 50 dozen Renaissance Scarfs, size 20-54, \$3.50 grade for \$1.59.