World's Fair Notes.

Illinois will have an exhibit in the State World's Fair building of specimens of all the indigenous woods of the State.

The almond trees in full bearing will be transported to the Exposition grounds at Chicago from San Joaquin county, California.

Over Michigan's building at the World's Fair will float a large American flag, made of bedding silk by the women of Ionia county, that State.

The illustration of the great engineering work of the world will be one of the most interesting features of the transportation exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Miners' Association of Nevada county, California, is arranging to have a small stamp mill in full operation at the World's Fair as a part of its mineral display.

A creole kitchen, with native cooks and waiters, and dishes prepared in creole style, will be a striking adjunct to the exhibit which Louisiana will make at the World's Fair.

Prof. W. N. Hallmann, spent for the committee on education of the Indiana World's Fair board, is making an effort to have the newspapers of Indiana make a showing at the fair.

There is to be in the California building at the World's Fair a women's reception room, to which every county in the State is expected to contribute some article of furniture, art or virtue.

In the Minnesota building at the World's Fair will be exhibited the old printing press upon which the first newspaper printed in the State—the *Minnesota Pioneer*—was run off in 1849.

In the California building at the World's Fair will be a State historical exhibit of great interest, prepared chiefly under the auspices of the historical committee of the State Agricultural Society.

About two hundred Remington type writing machines have been secured by the bureau of purchase member for use during the World's Fair. Expert operators will be selected by the Remington company for this service.

The women of Texas are raising money with which to place statues of Boston and Austin and busts of Rowe, Crockett, Travis and Fannin—celebrated Texas historical characters—in the State Building at the World's Fair.

In the Missouri building at the World's Fair will be displayed a huge map of the State nine and one-half feet wide and twelve feet long, showing the counties, and statistics as to the amount and value of the product of each for 1891.

A model of ocean currents is to be exhibited at the World's Fair which will possess great practical value. Near the model will be placed a large map giving the full details of the force, volume and direction of the various ocean currents.

Bids for the souvenir coins are being received by the treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, the lowest bid being at the rate of one dollar for each coin of fifty cents. Several offers for the entire issue of five million coins are recorded.

A. Passandy, a Hungarian, will send for exhibition at the World's Fair a collection of exceedingly novel paintings, which will, doubtless, attract much attention. There are twenty-five of the pictures and all are miniature almost to the microscopic degree.

At the theatrical and musical exhibition in Vienna great applause and popularity were won by the "Schrammeln" quartette of singers and whistlers in a presentation entitled "Old Vienna." It is announced that the quartette has been engaged to repeat its selection at the World's Fair at Chicago.

An effort is being made to secure for exhibition in the Horticultural department of the World's Fair a specimen of giant cactus from the desert region of southeast California. A specimen seven hewed ready for shipment will weigh eight tons, and it will require an expenditure of something like $2500 to deliver it in good condition in Chicago.

The United States geological survey has been for ten years engaged in making a great map of the United States, parts of which will be on exhibition at the World's Fair. The piece, six feet in length and four feet in width, now nearly, includes the State of Connecticut and a bit of Long Island and eastern New York. This vast map will about last twenty-five more years to complete.

In addition to this piece of the map of the United States the geological survey is preparing an outline map of the country, which will also be exhibited at the Fair. It is to be spherical in shape. By it at a glance the different elevations, the tablelands, the mountain ridges and the valleys will be indicated in the contours, the highest parts of the mountains being proportionately elevated as much above the sea level as are the peaks of the Rocky Mountains above the Atlantic and Pacific coast lines.

The Essex institute and museum of Salem, Mass., is stored with treasures in the shape of models of naval architecture and valuable paintings of ancient vessels and yachts, ocean duels, marine views, and various articles of historic interest. The curator of the institute is planning to prepare for exhibition at the World's Fair water-color or pastel paintings of original of Salem vessels from 1765 down to the present time; also photographs from the academy and institute of such articles in their collection as would be of interest, having them enlarged to such size as may be found suitable.

The Council of the Sunday School Union of England, acting in conjunction with the American Sunday School Union, is organizing a World's Sunday School convention, to be held at St. Louis, in September, 1893, and with a view to facilitating the attendance of English visitors it is arranging an excursion party of Sunday school workers and their friends to leave England about the 19th of August, 1893, proceeding from Liverpool, by way of New York and Niagara to Chicago, where ample time will be allowed for visiting the World's Fair, and thence to St. Louis, returning by way of Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York to Liverpool.

The Alliance Israelite Universelle has determined to be an exhibitor at the World's Columbian Exposition. The alliance will show specimens of work performed by the people in all its schools, photographs of the school buildings, products of the agricultural school at Jaffa and of the technical school at Jerusalem, and of its boy and girl apprentices in workshops. The collective exhibit will give an idea of the results obtained by the society since its foundation in the domain of elementary and technical education. Documents will also be exhibited giving an account of the action taken by the Alliance to the interest of the Jews in countries where they are still subjected to persecution.

The banner to be used by Mrs. Palmer in driving the last nail will be contributed by the women of Nebraska. The handle will be composed of light and dark woods alternating, encircling by broad bands of gold, upon which is engraved the inscription, "From the Women of Nebraska." The head of the hammer will be of silver and upon its face will be placed the seal of Nebraska, in gold relief. The head will be inlaid with gold work, representing the United States, and the stars of the flag represented in diamonds for each state. The flag will be made of pearl, the entire embellishment being surmounted by an eagle.

It is the intention of the Colorado World's Fair managers to distribute to visitors to the Colorado building a souvenir which may be a valued reminder of the State. Several novel and unique designs have been mentioned, but it is the aim to present to the thousands something purely characteristic of Colorado. One design meeting with unusual favor was the state flower, the blue columbine, mounted on a convenient size card, together with a fern or spray of green leaves. The wonderful beauty of the Colorado flower is well known to world renowned, and every visitor would be pleased with such a souvenir. Added to this there will probably be a small specimen of mineral quartz, tipped or stone from some historic spot such as Pikes Peak.

Work at Jackson Park has progressed considerably during the past week. Except on the Manufactures' building, all the structural iron work is now in place. The Machinery hall and Electricity building are the only structures incomplete. Work on basements is now far advanced. Twenty-three state buildings are in progress. The Washington building will at once be commenced. Montana will probably be the first State building finished, for the interior work as well as the exterior staff work is already well advanced. The Turkish village on the Midway plaisance will be immediately started. Work has been commenced on the building for Germany. The government departments are being actively pushed forward. The main building is about finished, except around the base of the dome, which is untouched. Illinois's new commission of fish and game looks like a man-of-war, with its white covering of cement and smokestacks in place. Work has also been begun on the government life-saving station.

California's Fruit Garden.

The best, if not the earliest, example of irrigation fruit farming in the United States is probably to be found at Riverside, in southern California. About a dozen years ago some enterprising, enthusiastic men and women made their appearance in their neighborhood with a proposition to make a fruit farmed project, patterned after full considerations and discussion during the long years of the previous twenty years. Their financial resources were small, but the best enthusiasm of capable people upon small farms of fertile land, watered by regular flows of definite size and authority, with provisions for church and schools, the whole to be periodically watered through a system of canals and ditches, realizing their supply from some mountain stream.

This was one of the beginnings of the wonderful fruit industry of California, according to Mr. W. C. Pinkhamme, who writes its history in The Cosmopolitan. The Riverside (Cal.) fruit garden was painted as a gorgeous picture on the imaginations of those who planted it long before a foot of irrigating ditch was dug. It was planned out at eastern fireside and realized foot by foot afterward.

The homes, the beautiful landscape, the comfort, freedom and wealth the pioneer dreamed of passed not even greater than they saw it when they looked into the future. The Riverside fruit region now yields an income of $1,000 to $2,000 an acre from its orange groves. The founders brought the land from a man who grumbled because it had been assessed for taxation at seventy-five cents an acre. Now it is worth $1,000 an acre in the open market. Five acres of oranges will give independence for life to a large family.

The most difficult part of the task of the fruit garden pioneers was to make the irrigating canals which brought water to their desert, for desert it was when they went there. The water from the San Bernardino mountains, forty miles away. It flows down into sandy beds, and by tapping one of these sandy beds—the Santa Ana river—the Riverside pioneers found water for irrigation. Through "infinite toil, vexation and disappointments" they finally achieved success. Riverside now represents what is probably at once the most intelligent, comfortable and yet thoroughly republican community on the globe. The landscape the "cranks" have made is one of unequaled beauty. A fall of forty feet in an irrigating canal supplies power for electric lighting to Riverside and also to San Bernardino, ten miles away.

The New Northwest.

The northwest will hold in the future the balance of political power unless all signs fail. Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, presents in The North American Review a summing up of the needs of this vast region. He says it comprises "a Basilica capable of future greatness." Montana holds unlimited mineral richness, and above ground offers magnificent inducement for live stock raising. Idaho is rich in minerals. Washington state teems with grain fields and forests. Minnesota and the two Dakotas produced last year in round numbers 125,000,000 bushels of wheat.

What is yet needed to realize for man's use the splendid possibilities are awaiting him? First, Governor Merriam would keep out by force of legislation every man tainted with "anarchism, communism and the like." Then he would have the widest and highest public education for the young people, because on the intelligence of her citizens depends the life of the republic.

Finally the new northwest needs capital—millions of money—to help it develop its mines and farms and build its railroads and its homes. He recommends to the northwestern states, with his blessing, such legislation as will draw to them and protect capital from the other, richer communities, and to the attention of those older, richer communities, also with his blessing, he commends the investment of capital in the new northwest.

War, famine and pestilence was the punishment in which of old times came the work without! messengers of woe to the human race. We have had no war, famine fell upon Russia and parts of Asia last year and lingered through the first half of 1892. Now has come the pestilence—cholera, believing in the order of the famine. It has appeared in Russia, and there is reason to believe the contagion exists in the districts of Paris where evil Asiatic cholera. Still it does not follow that the scourge will spread to America, or through western Europe generally, though it may develop that. In any case, it is but fatal that it was before unsanitary and unhealthy conditions and the use of disinfectants.

The so-called organizations hold their meetings and with their tongues sweep platoons from the earth about once a week. Its well. As long as they can spout freely they are not dangerous. Free speech is a safety valve through which all the hellish up gas in the country can flee out. Brave talk at a safe distance hurts nobody. The true policy is to let dissatisfied persons talk all they like, but when they begin to do violence as well as to talk it, yank them up short.

HE FOUND FATHER'S BODY.

Though He Had Lain in a Nameless Grave for Many Years.

"Now this is a true story," said a gentleman whose office is a door or two off upper Broadway, and the question is, was it fate, popular attraction, an overruling Providence or—but I'll tell you the incident.

"When the war broke out my brother and a classmate of his, to whom he was much attached, both enlisted at the same time and departed for the south, leaving behind in the little town in western New York their young wives, to whom they had been married but a short time. My brother's chum, whom we may call Joe Brown for convenience, had, I think, been a sailor at six weeks when he left for the front. Brother Jack was soon after transferred to the adjutant general's department, so saw little of active service, and Nid was in the division of the army which remained in the vicinity of Washington for about a year. Then came the Battle of the Wilderness and with it the startling intelligence to Jack that Nid had been mortally wounded and had sent for him. He made all haste to the side of his friend, who soon after his arrival died in his arms.

"As was usual after great battles, the dead were buried, many together, in large trenches, and my brother was much troubled over the probability of there being no means of locating or identifying the body, when, as he felt sure, the family would wish to send for it. There had been a little romance in the young soldier's life that far away village in the Isles, and he felt that the child, who had never looked upon his father's face, would one day want to know at least where his body lay.

"The man in charge general Jack thought should be placed at the head of the trench, and if any mark could be left upon it it would be easily found. For some time my brother wondered what to cut on. Then an idea struck him. He found a bottle, and placing inside of it a paper upon which was written the name and regiment of his friend, he tied it about the neck of the corpse.

"Some time afterward when friends of the dead soldier came for the body other trenches had been dug near the first, and it was impossible to identify the spot, though the grief stricken widow could scarcely be persuaded upon to give up the search.

"Well, just the other day a young commercial drummer from a Rochester home found himself in the quiet town of Petersburg, Va., and to pass away a dull Sunday went out to the soldiers' burying ground. After he had wandered around for a time among the green mounds he suddenly saw pinned upon a wooden slab a name that made his heart leap.

"It was his father's name. And this was Jack's boy, the boy the brave young soldier had so longed to see. Years ago, when the bodies were removed from the old trenches and reburied, the bottle with its bit of paper had been the means of identifying one at least.

"That night there flashed over the wires this message to the soldier's widow: 'I shall bring home father's body with me next week.'"—New York World.

Jewish Vacations.

Of the Jewish vacations there are, first, the Sabbatical institutions of the Old Testament, viz., the weekly Sabbath, the seventh new moon or Feast of trumpets, the sabbatical year and the year of jubilee. Besides these there were the great feasts, Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles, together with the two of later times—Purim and that of the Dedication. The time spent in these observances required frequent and in some cases protracted suspension of labor.

To the Jews living in the remote districts of Palestine, particularly the pilgrimages to and from Jerusalem, together with the time spent in the actual celebration of the feasts, which in the case of the Passover and Tabernacles was each eight days, meant an amount of voluntary recreation and rest from the ordinary occupations of life year by year, greatly proportionately than that obtained in the vacation of these days.

The Artist and His Kaleidoscope.

The kaleidoscope is of wonderful assistance to geometrical drawing, and people who suppose that this little toy is all we see will probably be surprised to learn that the greatest portion of the geometrical designs employed in art and architecture are copied by the artist from the figures produced by the kaleidoscope. The instruments employed are somewhat larger than the toys sold in the shops, and some of them are fastened upon stands in such a way as will enable the draftsman to retain his instrument in the same position for a considerable length of time, and thus give him an opportunity to make copies of the figures produced. A few

LEGAL NOTICE.

In Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Jonathan Wadsworth, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Elizabeth Wadsworth, executrix of the estate of Jonathan Wadsworth, deceased, has rendered her settlement and final account in said Court, and that sunrise of her administration of said estate and petition for distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, will come on for hearing in the Court House of said County, in the Capitol City of Utah, in Salt Lake City and County, Territory, the 19th day of September, A. D. 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the Court House of said County, in the Capitol City of Utah, in Salt Lake City and County, Territory, the time fixed appointed by the order of said Court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested may appear and contest any of the items of said account, if any there be, and any account should not be settled and approved and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated August 1, 1892.

C. R. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By CALVIN BROWN, Jr., Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Hannah E. Gillett, Minor.

Order to show cause why order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

CELESTIA A. GILLETT, THE GUARDIAN of the person and estate of Hannah E. Gillett, minor, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said minor for the purposes therein set forth, it is ordered that the 26th day of the month of the ward and all persons interested in said estate, appear before the Probate Court of said County, at the County Court House, in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said guardian, to sell so much of the real estate of said minor as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said county and city.

Dated July 26th, 1892.

G. W. BAUCH,
Probate Judge.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of John Ross, Deceased.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

ELIZABETH A. ROSS, THE ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of John Ross, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth, it is ordered that the 26th day of August, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court House of said County, that all persons interested in said estate appear before the Probate Court of said County, on Tuesday, the 26th day of August, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at the Court House of said County, in the City of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administratrix, to sell so much of the real estate of said decedent as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published in the Deseret Evening News, a newspaper printed and published in said city and county.

Dated July 26th, 1892.

G. W. BAUCH, Probate Judge.

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Pacific Lumber and Building Company, Paper House, Salt Lake County, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the directors held on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1892, in accordance with the provisions of the 3rd section of the 4th Article of the constitution, payable August 10th, A. D. 1892, at the office of the company, Paper House, Salt Lake County, Utah. Assessment of ten cents per share on the capital stock of the company will be delinquent to the stockholders of the company.

And unless such assessment shall be paid on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1892, in accordance with the resolution of the board of directors, so much of the stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction, on Saturday, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1892, at the office of the company, Paper House, Salt Lake County, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs and expenses of advertising and sale.

Stock will be sold in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, at Dooly's Building, Main and Second South, and will be sold in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m. at the office of the company, Paper House, Salt Lake County, Utah.

Dated at Salt Lake City, Utah, July 26, 1892.

JOHN S. EDWARDS,
JOHN H. WHITAKER,
Trustees Twenty-Fourth Ward Building Society.

WESTERN BILL POSTING COMPANY.

(Incorporated)

The Only Bill Posters, Distributors & Railroad Advertising Agents in Utah.

GENERAL OFFICE: Salt Lake Theatre, Salt Lake City.

BRANCH OFFICES AT Ogden, Provo, Park City and LOGAN.

S. H. ANDERSON, GENERAL MANAGER.

EAT QUAKER OATS

NERVE, BUT NO GRIT.

Quaker Oats is the best food in the world to make nerve, bone and muscle, and it is clean and pure and free from grit. 2

RAILROADS.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

THE THROUGH CAR LINE.

EFFECTIVE JULY 10th, 1892.

Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City daily, follows:

ARRIVE.

From all Eastern points ..... 8:00 a. m.
From Echo, Portland and Sun Pitch ..... 9:05 a. m.
From Park City and Cache Valley ..... 10:00 a. m.
From all Eastern points ..... 10:40 p. m.
From Cache Valley and Ogden ..... 7:10 p. m.
From Milton, Eureka and intermediate points ..... 10:05 a. m.
From Park and Eureka ..... 9:40 p. m.
*Denotes morning and *Denotes ..... 3:00 p. m.

DEPART.

For all eastern points ..... 8:00 a. m.
For Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4:00 p. m.
For Echo, Portland, San Francisco and Cache Valley ..... 10:05 a. m.
For Cache Valley and Park City ..... 9:40 p. m.
For all Eastern points and Sun Pitch ..... 4:00 p. m.
For Eureka, Juab and Milford ..... 7:00 a. m.
For Eureka, Juab and intermediate points ..... 4:00 p. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
(Trains between Juab and Milford do not run Sundays.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN ST.

D. E. BURLEY, Gen'l Ass. Pass. Agent.
E. L. CLARK, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
E. DICKINSON, Ass't Gen'l Mgr.
E. L. LOMAX, G. F. & P. Agent.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

Standard Guage.

CURRENT TIME TABLE

In Effect May 22, 1892.

MAIN LINE.

No. 2—For Price, Grand Junction and intermediate points ..... 5:00 a.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points ..... 4:25 p.m.
No. 6—For Provo, Parson and Garfield ..... 4:25 p.m.
No. 8—For Brighton, Sandy and Alta ..... 9:00 a.m.
No. 10—For Brighton, Sandy and Alta ..... 6:00 p.m.

BETWEEN SALT LAKE AND OGDEN.

No. 1—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11:00 a.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 1:40 p.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Parson and Garfield ..... 10:00 a.m.
No. 7—From Brighton, Sandy and Alta ..... 1:40 p.m.
No. 9—From Ogden and West ..... 11:00 a.m.
No. 11—From Ogden and West ..... 7:00 p.m.
No. 13—From Ogden and West ..... 9:00 p.m.

Tickets from Points in Utah to all points in the East, Northeast, Southeast and Southwest.

Ticket Office: No. 201 Main Street.

D. C. DODGE, A. G. W. ALLEN, J. H. BENNETT
Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt. Gen. F. & T. Agt.

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C. & N. W. Ry.

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CHICAGO

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Best Fast Vestibule Trains with Through Sleepers and Dining Cars, connecting with Through Trains for Milwaukee, Madison and all points in Wisconsin and Michigan.

Through Sleepers to St. Paul and Minneapolis, with direct connections for points in Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota.

For Tickets, sleeping car reservations and all information, apply at any office, or to

W. A. HUNTLEY, General Agent, Salt Lake City.
E. H. HEARS, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent, Salt Lake City.
W. A. CHALLIS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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For All Points East and South

—IS VIA—

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ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS, UTAH TO ST. LOUIS, and that is made in the daylight and in a Union Depot.

ELEGANT RECLINING CHAIR CARS Free to holders of second class tickets.

For full particulars, call on or address

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H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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Ladies' Clothes Cleaned and Dyed.
Gents' Clothes Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired.

FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED & CURLED.

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SALE

Of All Summer Goods, to Make Room for the Biggest and Best Stock of Fall Goods Ever Shown in Salt Lake.

See This Week's Give-Away Prices

—BELOW.—

Silk Department.

5 = LEADERS IN BLACK SILKS! = 5

425 pieces of 21 inch Gros Grain, soft finish, at $ .77½ worth $1.00
400 yards of 19 inch All Silk Surah, extra quality, at .50 worth .75
500 yards of 20 inch All Pure Francaise, at 1.00 worth 1.45
350 pieces of 20 inch Satin Luxor, good lustre, at .99 worth 1.35
196 yards of 24 inch Gros Grain Silk, imported, at 1.15 worth 1.60

NEW!--Just · Received --NEW!

20 Pieces of Imported Glace Silk, in most Lovely Shades, at 90c., worth $1.45.

A Handsome Assortment of Fancy Glace and Novelty Silks, at Cut Prices.

Another Cut in Prices on all Plain and Printed Japanese and China Silks.

Room! · Room! · Room!

We need room in our Dress Goods Department, and in order to get it we offer SWEEPING REDUCTIONS:

40 pieces of 36 inch English Henrietta, at 25c., worth 40c.
10 pieces of 36 inch Storm Serge, in Brown, Tan, Drab, Myrtle and Black, at 45c., worth 65c.
14 pieces of 36 inch DeBeige, imported, at 50c., worth 75c.

Every Pattern, Suit and Robe has been Marked Down 35 per cent. Below Cost.

Ready-Made · Department.

BLAZER SUITS.

At $7.50 in Navy Blue, Fancy Trimmings, worth $10.00.
At $12.00 in Navy Blue, Extra Fine Storm Serge, Tailor-made, one-half Silk Lined, worth $17.50.
At 45c. Wrappers in Assorted Patterns of Good Print, worth 65c.
At 90c. Wrappers in Fine Percales, Fancy Stripes, worth $1.50.
At $1.15 Wrappers in Fine White Victoria Lawns, worth $1.65.
At $2.00 75 Ladies' Assorted Silk Waists, worth $3.75, $4.25 and $5.00.

Boys' · Clothing · Department.

At 95c. One Line of Satinet Suits, worth $1.50.
At $1.75 One Line of Brown Cheviots, worth $2.85.
At $2.00 One Line of Solid Blue Suits, worth $3.00 to $3.50.
At 25c. Boys' Cutting Flannel Waists, worth 35c.
At 20c. Boys' Cambric Waists, worth 35c.
At 35c. Mothers' Friend Cambric Waist, worth 65c.
At 25c. Special Bargains in Boys' Knee Pants, 3 Fine Lines, worth 35c. to 45c.

BEDSPREADS.

$1.00 Bedspreads for	$ .70	$2.00 12-4 Marseilles for	$1.35
1.50 Bedspreads for	1.00	2.50 Marseilles for	1.45
1.65 Bedspreads for	1.20		

CURTAINS.

	PRICE.		PRICE.
At $ .65 Lace Curtains,	$ 1.00	At $6.25 Applique Curtains,	$10.00
At .85 Lace Curtains,	1.25	At 8.25 Applique Curtains,	12.00
At 1.10 Lace Curtains,	1.50	At 4.15 Silk Curtains,	7.50
At 1.50 Lace Curtains,	2.50	At 4.85 Portieres in Chenille,	7.50

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A Large Variety and Full Supply

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For a few cents any person can obtain a supply to send abroad to friends, and these silent messengers frequently preach the Gospel as effectually as missionaries. Try it by buying some and mailing to your friends abroad