Daily Eagle
W. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

TO ANNEX OR NOT

The greatest number of American statesmen and an overwhelming majority of the people of this country are opposed to territoroal acquisition, especially of any lands which are not strictly a part of the continent proper. The desire of all is for a compact, dominant Anglo-Saxon homogeneity, and against any responsibility for the government of far-away peoples of strange tongues, such as have no ideas of a representative government. The Louisiana purchase, the Texas, Oregon and Alaskan acquisitions were logical in that they were all of our own territory. Even Alaska was called "Russian America" and was and is of this continent. But against the acquisition of far off lands of the Orient and of islands of the sub-tropics there has been a distinct disinclination. In fact for six years the United States has persistently refused to annex the Sandwich Islands, notwithstanding they are governed by Americans and have been praying for such recognition and protection. But the inevitable of the growth in power and in wealth and in population confronts us and for the time being a large number of islands of the antipodes and at least Porto Rico and Cuba, of the South Atlantic must fall into our possession. This may prove an unfortunate responsibility with little chances of profit or of satisfaction. If the United States were a monarchy and the president a Napoleon, at this particular juncture, Great Britain would not only speedily have a rival for vast colonial possessions, but that power would, in losing British America, be diminished one-fourth. While the American people do not want the Philippines or the West Indies, they are going to demand of congress and the administration such temporary control of these Spanish possessions as will afford this government an indemnity for its expenditures in freeing Cuba. This seems to us almost inevitable. But Porto Rico and Cuba are going to plead for outright annexation, and thence will come complications and disagreeable, if not expensive, experiences.

The United States, however, is represented by live men and their commercial enterprises in every country in the world. Our trade with the Philippines is greater than is the trade of that island with all other countries combined. The Philippines were already ours in a commercial sense. Now that there is a threatened partition of China among the European powers, every one of which has a port or foothold of some kind in that country, and America has none, notwithstanding her immense trade with these Orientals, it may, no doubt will, become necessary to secure a port in that section for an enlarged Pacific squadron for the proper protection of our men and national interests. The bay of Manila but a few hours sail from Hong Kong may be just what we want, even if we do not hold on to the islands. Manila is one of the finest and largest harbors in the world in which a dozen navies might congregate. It is not only well fortified and easy to protect, but can be rendered inaccessible by fortifying properly the two islands which lie in its narrow entrance. As for the Antilles, we can guard every interest from our own near-by ports. But it is a third of the way around the globe to China. Manila is not only within striking distance of the Chinese empire, of Japan, and of the British possessions in the Indies, but is within four or five days sail of Australia. In short, others than Spain are worried over our acquisition of the Philippines, including Japan, France and Germany.

ABREAST THE WORLD.

The United States will come out of the present conflict recognized as next to the strongest naval power of the world. Three battleships, four monitors, sixteen torpedo destroyers ,twelve torpedo boats and one steel gunboat are added to the navy by the bill passed last week. If Spain fails to sink any of our vessels when the ships authorized and those now being constructed have been put in commission the regular naval establishment will consist of thirteen first class battleships, ten harbor defense monitors, seventeen modern gunboats, thirty-five torpedo boats, sixteen torpedo destroyers, one armored ram, two armored cruisers, thirteen protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, one dynamite cruiser, one dispatch boat and one training ship. These are the ships of the regular naval establishment constructed for and by the government and do not include any of the craft acquired since the threatened war. The government has purchased many craft of all descriptions, which now form the auxiliary navy, but as soon as the war is over many of them will be disposed of in various ways. When the ships now building and those authorized by congress have been completed the regular naval establishment will consist of 113 modern vessels, which will make a formidable array, and if congress continues to add to them, in a few years this country will have a navy which will be able to take care of itself in any waters.

Speaking of navies, their battles, heroes and glories, the rule seems to be that American commanders always prove heroes. It is said by naval authorities that there is only one precedent for Admiral Dewey's victory. Only once before, they claim, has a naval fleet subdued a hostile fleet and captured a fortified city at the same time without the assistance of land forces, and that was when Admiral Farragut captured New Orleans after passing Forts Jackson and St. Philip and a Confederate fleet in the lower Mississippi.

In 1856, during the Crimean war, Sir Charles Napier set out to capture Cronstadt on the Baltic sea. On the eve of the departure of his fleet Sir Charles was given a magnificent dinner in London, at which he made a speech declaring that he had the honor to command the most powerful fleet that had ever assembled since the Spanish armada, and, God willing, he proposed to make good use of it in capturing St. Petersburg ,the Russian capital. But when he arrived at Cronstadt Sir Charles discovered evidences of torpedoes at the entrance to the harbor and brought his vessels back to Plymouth without making an attack. Then followed one of the most acrimonious and prolonged discussions that ever agitated a nation. Sir Charles was defended by the powerful Napier family, and by members of the royal family, indeed, but the public condemned him, and he died a broken-hearted man.

JAPAN NO LONGER LITTLE.

The Japanese merchant marine is now much greater than that of Spain. The island empire has multiplied its steam tonnage by two and one-half in four years. Spain has made little gain in the last decade. Now she is losing a good share of the merchant steamers she possessed before the war with the United States began.

Such contrasts are sufficient evidence that the day when European countries and the United States formed a class altogether apart, both in power and in industry and commerce, from the countries of continents not inhabited by white men, hs gone by. The Japanese are nearly 45,000,000 strong, and they have a rich and fertile, as well as attractive, country which has room for many millions more. They have proved themselves energetic, progressive, and brave enough to merit the good fortune which seems to be better assured every day.

Japan must be reckoned with henceforth as one of the rising great powers of the world, and if there should ever be such a triple alliance as that which was suggested recently by a Russian paper which pointed out the likelihood that Great Britain, the United States and Japan might be virtually bound together for defensive purposes and mutual advantage, it would, as the Russian editor said, shift the balance of power of the whole world.

A PATRIOTIC RESOLVE.

The women of Washington have resolved to buy no French goods, from the fact of France's open sympathy with Spain. The resolve is a patriotic one which should be both appreciated and emulated. France is a republic only in name. Her rulers are essentially aristocrats and her capital for years has grown fat on American dollars. It is estimated by competent authority that citizens of the United States, principally women, spend annually one hundred million dollars in gold in the capitals of Europe. Paris gets the biggest share of this stupendous sum, for which she returns no equivalent, only expensive frivolities.

A Brooklyn baby born on the day of the battle of Manila has been named Dewey.

It was seven hours after Dewey arrived to destroy the Spanish fleet that the battle was ended.

So far the Spanish with all their bloated pride have not put up as good a fight as did the Chinese.

People cannot comprehend how great a man Dewey really is. He is so great that he will not lecture.

Dewey and his men should have medals. But whether congress decorates them or not, the whole world will.

The first shot in the battle of Manila from the Americans weighed 360 pounds and it only traveled three miles.

The most spirited writers of the time are women. But no woman will give us a description of the battle of Manila.

The government should relieve from duty the captains of the Vicksburg and Morrill, who fell into a Spanish trap.

Before the battle was over at Manila, the Petrel, smallest American boat there, got within a half mile of the Spanish fleet.

Armor, guns, engines are not the points of superiority even in war. Brain, good, old fashioned, spongey brain, is what counts.

Our men were up all night before they began the battle at Manila. The Spanish slept all night. It is better to lose sleep than men.

Dewey has been a widower for over twenty years. What can adequately measure the admiration of the fair sex for this man?

The American sailors did most of their fighting under Dewey on one cup of coffee. The dispatches do not say whether it was Java or Mocha.

Lots of nonsense has been written about battleships, and particularly about the conning tower. Dewey did not occupy the conning tower during the engagement.

Ironical Ifs.
(From Chicago News.)

If in a hurry you had better go slow.

If you see it in the yellow journals you wonder if it's so.

If a woman is ever devoid of mercy it's when she gets a mouse in a trap.

If a man doesn't think right it's impossible for him to behave right.

The Scarcity of Wheat.

Rise in the price of grain, on the outbreak of a war, is one of the most familiar phenomena of trade; therefore, few people were surprised when the wheat market began to advance with some violence last month, immediately before and after our rupture with the Spanish government. What did, however, surprise many people who had not kept close track of the world's current grain statistics, was the failure of the market to decline again after Commodore Dewey's victory, when sentiment rather rushed to the conclusion that the Spanish war would certainly be short.

Not only would such reaction have been natural, if the advance had been occasioned wholly by the war, but it had already penetrated the minds of most people that in this war the influences which sometimes make wheat dear in such a contest could not operate. Grain may advance, on the outbreak of a war, through belief in a possible blockade of grain-producing states, or misgiving that their grain-carrying ships may be plundered by the enemy. Such expectation would, of course, lead foreign importers to increase their orders for quick delivery of wheat, and thus advance the price. But the notion of a blockade of the United States coast by Spain was immediately seen to be absurd. Moreover, our grain is sent to Europe in neutral bottoms, and is, consequently, exempt from capture. It might, therefore, have been imagined that if the "war argument" alone were forcing up the price of wheat, a little reasonable afterthought would start the market moving in the opposite direction.

The undoubted truth of the matter is, in the opinion of the New York Evening Post, that the so-called "war scare" in the wheat market has played this season an indefinitely less important part than the extraordinary situation of the world's grain-producers. The deficient foreign harvests of 1896, followed by the partial or complete crop failures of last year in France, Austria, India, Argentina, and Australasia, left the consuming world necessarily with a very small margin of supplies in storehouse wherewith to tide over the interval until another harvest. The world's total wheat crop of 1897, as estimated by commercial experts, fell short more than a hundred million bushels of providing enough of new supplies to meet the average annual needs of wheat-consumers. The inevitable result was that the so-called "visible supply" in home and foreign granaries was drawn down to the smallest volume in a generation.

The price advanced to a higher steady level, and the advance drew into market a good part of those secondary supplies known to the wheat market as the "farm reserves." In particular, demand increased abnormally for export wheat from the United States, which had the extraordinary fortune, last year, or raising one of the largest wheat crops in its history, in the face of the extreme European scarcity. Usually, our export of grain slackens in the spring. But during April our wheat exports rose to a magnitude quite unexampled for the season. The weekly estimated shipments from this country last month were double or treble the average shipments of the same weeks during the past dozen years; last week, for instance, the estimate was 4,160,000 bushels, against only 1,155,886 in the closing week of April, 1897, and 2,773,000 even in 1894. In March the country shipped abroad by the returns of the bureau of statistics, very nearly twice as many bushels in wheat and flour, as it sent out in the same month of 1897. The question began to be asked, with some uneasiness, how long even the heavy surplus left over from last year's wheat crop in the United States could continue to supply the needs of Europe. The Indian and South American crop, which is harvested between November and April, has th's year again turned out disappointing. Our own winter-sown wheat and the crop of Southern Europe do not move until June, and meantime, on top of the almost or quite unprecedented volume of wheat exports from this country thus far in the season, the American visibly supply has within a fortnight begun to shrink at the rate of more than three million bushels weekly. Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that the mere suggestion, however illogical, of a war blockade of American supplies, should have started an advance in wheat prices which gathered force as it continued, and which was not checked even when the "war scare" itself was dissipated.

We shall not undertake any prediction as to the probable course of wheat prices during this extremely interesting interval before the new crop of 1898 is harvested. To judge with any accuracy such probabilities, the exact size of last year's American harvest must be known, and, unfortunately, all the estimates in that regard are more or less discredited. The forecasts of our growing crops, on the other hand, are a matter of unusual interest. That a very much larger acreage should have been planted by our wheat-farmers—14 per cent increase is estimated—is certainly not surprising, in view of the high level of prices now so long maintained by the wheat markets. It is gratifying on all accounts to observe also, from current commercial estimates, that the promise of the American crop is at the moment decidedly better, even, than it was at this time a year ago.

While it is highly improbable that any such shortage of new supplies could exist as that of 1897, it is at the same time pretty certain that the demand from European wheat-importers will continue very heavy.

His Faith and the Law.
(From the New York Post.)

Angelo Marie Capodonno, who arrived on the steamer Alesia, and was before the board of special inquiry of the Immigration Bureau today, said that he had neither money nor friends in America.

"How do you expect to live without money, friends, or employment?" the chairman asked.

"As God wills," he replied.

"Yes, but how?"

"God will provide."

"How long can you live on nothing?"

"As long as it is God's will."

"You're getting old, Angelo; you cannot work very much longe r."

"You're getting old, Angelo; you cannot work very much longer."

"As long as it's God's will—as long as God gives me health," he replied with a smile.

"Well, as he hasn't money or friends, and we don't know the intention of Providence, I vote to exclude him as likely to become a public charge," said the chairman. So, Angelo will be deported.

Sad Fate in Store.
(From the Chicago News.)

A temperance lecturer once addressed an unconvinced audience in Kentucky, and when he made the announcement that the effect of alcohol is to shorten life he was astonished to see an old man rise at the back of the hall and shout: "You're a liar!"

"Why?" inquired the advocate of Adam's ale.

"Because, sir, I've been drinking for seventy-five years, and I'm ninety, and am likely to live to be one hundred. I am strong enough to lick you if you'll step outside."

"Oh, no doubt, sir. You're an exception, sir. If you keep on drinking——" The lecturer paused.

"What?" asked the impatient old toper.

"If you keep on drinking you'll have to be shot on judgment day."

When Secretary Long of the navy says something will not happen at a certain time, you can be sure that it will happen. Long has missed his guess every time so far.

Alger and Miles at Odds.

Those who think they can see the inside of things are predicting another change in the cabinet and the appointment of General Schofield to succeed Secretary Alger as secretary of war, says . E. Curtis, writing from Washington. General Alger's health gives his friends concern and his private affairs are said to be in such a condition as to need his attention. General Alger's business methods and executive ability have been the admiration of his associates in the cabinet and those who have business at the war department. He has an enormous capacity for labor and gifts which enable him to accomplish much more than ordinary men in the same length of time. He was ill all winter with an attack of the prig, and while lying upon his bed with a doctor visiting daily he carried on the business of the department, which every one agrees postponed his recovery and impaired his constitution. He returned to his desk in the midst of the Cuban controversy and has been the most radical member of the administration. He was eager for war and his impatience over the president's policy both in and out of the cabinet chamber has been the cause of considerable irritation. Several of his newspaper interviews and publications believed to have been inspired by him have been brought before the cabinet, and several times when the president has lectured his ministers about the necessity of caution in discussing public questions he has been firing at General Alger over the shoulders of his colleagues.

Nor have the relations between Secretary Alger and his subordinates in the war department been entirely harmonious. His desire to do everything himself and attend to all the details of the department, even to the issue of passes for newspaper correspondents, has been the cause of friction and criticism, as well as a voluntary burden upon the secretary's shoulders that was entirely unnecessary. The heads of executive departments are not accustomed to perform the duties of clerks, but General Alger preferred to do much that he might have left to his subordinates. The quartermaster general, the commissary general, the surgeon general, and other trained officers who have spent their lives in the service have not been pleased when the secretary of war has taken the details of their bureaus into his own hands, and they have submitted with poor grace.

General Miles has not been so amiable. As general of the army he has insisted upon the exercise of his function, and, while he has been ready to report and receive orders from his superior, he has not been willing that the command of the troops and the plans for war should be entirely taken out of his hands. He and Secretary Alger hold different views concerning the conduct of the war, and the general has gone to the White House with his maps in his hand and memorandum of facts in his pocket and has successfully appealed to the president's judgment, which naturally has not improved his relations with the secretary. Matters have come to a point where the president is compelled to decide between the secretry of war and the general of the army, and, while we do not know exactly what has happened, it is believed that the secretary has been overruled and that the plan of campaign suggested by General Miles has been adopted. This was not done, however, without consultation with General Schofield, General Merritt, General Shafter, General Otis, and other men of long military experience.

The feud between Secretary Alger and General Merritt, alluded to the other day, has not helped matters, and there has been a good deal of friction in other quarters that has added to the labors and anxiety of the president. These and other causes have developed a rumor that General Alger will not remain much longer in the president's family unless there is a radical improvement in his relations. I can not ascertain any reason for the prevailing opinion that General Schofield will succeed him except the president's well-known confidence in the latter's wisdom and judgment, which has been manifested frequently of late.

General Schofield does not know of any contemplated change in the war department, and does not think Secretry Alger will resign. The other members of the cabinet are quite positive in the same opinion. They say that the secretary is not a "quitter," that he is profoundly interested in the war, and that he will not leave the department until Spain is whipped, unless he is carried out on a shutter; that while there has been some friction in his relations it has not been more than was to be expected between men of strong character and firm convictions. They admit that General Alger's views on the Cuban question have been more radical than those of his colleagues, but the president has always invited a frank expression of opinion and has never complained of a difference of opinion.

Dewey Among the Heroes
(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Washington, May 6.—In recognition of his triumph over the Spaniards at Manila Commodore George Dewey's portrait will be placed in the picture gallery and reception room of the navy department by the side of those of men who in years gone by have achieved fame in defending their country on land and sea, and whose names are synonyms of patriotism and valor.

Secretary Long has already commissioned an artist to execute a likeness of Commodore Dewey, but pending its completion a large crayon portrait will occupy a prominent place in the gallery. This was received from Boston today, and was placed in position this afternoon. It shows the bust, head and shoulders of the victorious commander of the Asiatic squadron.

True Journalism.
(From the Philadelphia Times.)

In a few months, at the most, the war will be over; and even as it progresses, the intelligent newspaper readers will learn to value the journalism that earnestly and resolutely seeks to furnish only the truth and spares no expense to furnish the whole truth. Then true journalism will have won its great and enduring victory, and it must teach the lesson to all that only honest journalism can pay in the end.

No Mistakes.
(From the Buffalo Commercial.)

"There is little fault," says the New York Evening Post, "to be found with the president's selection for the volunteer-ships, which were announced yesterday, particularly in view of the tremendous pressure exerted upon him by politicians and the governors of many states to appoint place-hunters." Take it by and large, there is little fault to be found with anything President McKinley has done so far.

A Gentle Hint.
(From Chicago Times-Herald.)

The Oxford (Me.) Democrat editorially remarks: "Last year about this time we had the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a fine box of strawberries from one of our subscribers and to express our thanks for the same." We infer that there are still a few thanks in that sanctum which might be picked up by an appreciative subscriber.

A baby in a buggy is a good thing, but no man likes to push it along.

For a world in which there is nothing new under the sun there are a lot of discoverers.—Truth.

If the average man could live his life over again he would probably be a bigger fool than ever.

If, as Colonel Ingersoll declares, the dog is man's natural companion, the new woman will have to stick to cats.

Outlines of Oklahoma.

Oklahoma now has only one lecturer on hand talking on Cuba.

Out of the ten officers elected at Pawnee last week the Republicans got six.

The Oklahoma Rough Riders were among the first to arrive at San Antonio.

Judge Hainer adjourned court at Stillwater the other day to go out and plunk snipes.

Mrs. C. J. Nesbitt, wife of the postmaster at Kingfisher, died last week very suddenly.

There was a cyclone at Hager, in Lincoln county, last week, and several people were injured.

May 1, Eagle Chief of Pawnee was married to Mary Walking Sun. They are both twenty-nine years of age.

When an addition is built to an Oklahoma home it is built in front. The old parlor becomes the kitchen.

The towns in Oklahoma who want to celebrate Fourth of July this year will have no trouble in raising funds.

Out at Cloud Chief the recent downpour had no drops in it, but came down in streams about as thick as a rope.

The Pawnee Dispatch slammed a ten-inch ball through the boilers of the Roy Hoffman congressional boom last week.

A prominent Democrat of Pawnee offers $50 to any one who will explain the difference between a Populist and Democrat. His name is not given.

The Enid Wave serves notice that if Callahan got a pledge for the support of free homes by giving Millionaire Dicus' son a commission to West Point, it is satisfied.

Edgar Brain has again taken charge of the Jefferson Rustler. A man named Harlan tried to run the paper for a couple of weeks and ignominiously failed. Under Brain the Rustler has always been a lively newspaper.

The Populist territorial central committee has formally asked the Democrats and silver Republicans to co-operate with them to call a territorial free silver convention for the purpose of nominating a successor to Callahan.

If the fusionists fail to nominate Callahan they will be in the position before the people of expressing the belief that he was not competent and that free homes' defeat was because of his lack of legislative ability.

Charles Craven was jailed at Pawnee for selling whisky to the Indians. After serving a term he said to the sheriff: "I'm going to sell a whole barrel to them. I give you fair warning." Three days later the sheriff had him again.

Chandler News: Ashton and Sands had a load of furniture in the storm between here and Shawnee, which was badly damaged by being blown off of the wagon and scattered over quite a little area of ground. Another loaded wagon was caught by the storm and moved about forty feet.

A. J. Morrison at Enid was under arrest for bastardy. While his bondsmen were preparing to sign he skipped out. The sheriff then notified the prospective bondsigners that if they didn't produce Morrison they would be arrested. They produced Morrison. But what right had the sheriff to make that sort of a bluff at the bondsmen?

Guthrie Leader: McGinty has figured that the letter M governs and controls the war situation. He cites that the Maine as the cause, McKinley as declaring war, Mallon as gunner who fired the first shot at Matanzas, the first battle, followed by the great sea fight at Manila, and the land engagement at Mariel. He is confident that Moro castle will be the scene of the next American victory.

Along the Kansas Nile.

This is going to be another year in western Kansas when the telegraph poles leaf out.

The birth of the Republican party will be celebrated by a convention at Ossawatomie soon.

The Judson Kilpatrick Post, G. A. R., at Newton ratified Dewey's victory before the particulars were received.

The volunteers at Topeka claim that the sugar furnished them at Topeka is mixed with sand. Of course. Topeka always cheats.

Fred. Funston has not been heard from in Washington and it is feared emissaries of the Spanish government have stolen him.

What is the matter with Kansas? What does it mean when Kansas volunteers and Topeka negroes have a riot as they did at Topeka?

A good many of the Kansas volunteers are farm boys and being allowed to sleep until 5 o'clock in the morning they regard as a picnic.

The Emporia Gazette says Hood will start in as third man in the balloting and will be nominated for governor on the fourth ballot.

The first shell has been fired at Jerry Simpson by the Republican papers which use this: "What do we want of a navy?" —Jerry Simpson, in Congress.

The secretary of war understands the situation in Kansas. In his call to governors to rush troops to Chickamauga, Kansas was overlooked, that is, omitted.

Topeka was terribly disappointed in Anna Held, the French singer. And there is every reason to believe that Miss Held didn't exactly fall down in genuflected idolatry of Topeka.

The secretary of war instructed Leedy that no man drawing a pension should become either a private or a captain. Leedy has arranged to appoint several old soldiers, and will ignore Alger.

Harry Mason, president of the First State bank at Marion, which closed Friday, has been arrested, charged with signing other men's names to checks to make this bank appear in good condition.

Most of the Kansas newspapers have quit printing dispatches from Madrid reading: "Special to the Howler." A dispatch from Madrid would cost more money than the Howler could be sold for.

Riddle, the chairman of the state Populist central committee, will be captain of the volunteer company from Marion. His retirement as chairman will be a material help to the Populists in the coming state campaign.

The few Kansas volunteers who bully-ragged colored men and insulted colored women at Camp Leedy will learn with sorrow when they get to Cuba that a good many of the poor people who want to be free down there are rather dark.

Arkansas City Traveler: "When will it be convenient for you to be hung?" said a sympathetic sheriff of Iowa to the man who was condemned to die. The affable Hawkeye must surrender his laurels to the suave Green Wooden, the Winfield policeman. Soon after Mack Fite made his escape from the county jail, Wooden slipped down to the sheriff's office and in a confidential tone, inquired: "Is it true that Mack Fite broke jail?"

"Yes," said the officer in charge.

"Is it true, as reported, that he is barefooted?"

"Yes, why?" impatiently inquired the officer.

"Because," said the urbane policeman, "I saw a barefooted man on the street up there that I thought was Mack Fite."

"Well, why in —— didn't you arrest him and bring him down here—he may be gone before I can get there."

"You must think I'm a chump," said Wooden. "Supposin' it hadn't been Fite—I don't see any use'n hurtin' a man's feelin's without good cause."

Geo. Innes & Co.
FORMERLY McNAMARA & CO.

Phenomenal Linen Selling

Yesterday was not the most desirable day to start a Linen sale, but the ladies responded nobly. While the sun was shining the crowds were here buying Linens. They will be here in greater numbers today. Greatest bargains of the age in Cream and Bleached Damasks, Napkins and Towels.

Another Day

at those fine 20c Damask and Huck Towels at 12 1-2c. Others at 5c, 10c, 15c, 19c, 25c and 35c.

All Capes and Jackets

at 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Mackintoshes

Complete line for ladies and children.

U. S. Standard

Bunting Flags. All sizes at low prices.

Special Offerings

at the Dress Goods counter—25c, 29c, 33c and 48c.

123, 125 and 127 North Main.

"One Soweth and Another Reapeth"

and again and again history repeats itself. Thus today "The Boston's" customers will reap the benefit of the miscalculations of that New York Skirt maker who undertook to do more than his limited capital could stand. We helped the fellow out, and today you'll find here for your choosing

Silk Skirts

...Worth $5.00

For **$3.48**

We placed these Skirts (200 of them) on sale yesterday. One hundred of them are gone. Those that remain are as pretty as those that are gone (same things). You can hardly afford to wait till the end of the week if you want one. These are all Silk Skirts—good silk. Black gros grains and taffetas, brocaded in as handsome patterns as you'll find anywhere. They are nicely made and durable in every respect. Although the price is low, there's nothing "cheap looking" about them. You'll really wonder how we sell them so low. And then if you should buy one of these Skirts and feel sorry for it, you dont't have to keep it, for we'll buy 'em back at the purchase price. They're better worth $5 than many Skirt specials shown you elsewhere, and while this lot lasts, your pick of them for **$3.48**

Boston Store.

"A former postmaster of this village, came to our house one day a few months ago," writes a gentleman from Pleasant Hill, Dallas Co., Ala., "and said that he suffered terribly with heartburn; sometimes he could not sleep for it, and everything he ate would cause that burning sensation. We told him to try Ripans Tabules. He asked me to order some, which I did direct from you. Mr. Underwood now says that the Tabules have perfectly cured him, and he has recommended them to a friend similarly affected. In our family we have found Ripans Tabules a great relief for sick headache. I neglected to state that Mr. Underwood is a man of about fifty years of age, a farmer and mill owner."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton, brilliant glass in new for 10c at some drug stores—six for 5 cents. This low priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the cheapest cartons (60 tabules) can be sent by mail, by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (10 TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of druggists, general dealers and pedlers.

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