

Daily Eagle

W. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

WHY NOT KNOCK IT OUT?

The longer this war goes on the harder it will be to stop. The longer this war goes on the wider will be its range. The longer this war goes on the greater the number of countries that will be involved in it. The longer this war goes on the more numerous will be its complications, the more perplexing its liabilities and the more compromising and harassing its vast results. The longer this war goes on the harder will it be to take Cuba and the greater will the cost be per diem and the more enormous the aggregate in the end. There was one speedy way of inaugurating this war and that was by ending it, by doing what we said we were going to do, and what we ostensibly set out to do. Schley's flying squadron, the Mosquito fleet and Sampson's fleet and all the other battleships, gunboats, and torpedo boats, and cruisers and fell destroyers in our possession should have been swiftly massed on Havana and that place ground into the earth before the Spaniard could have had time to turn around to inquire where he was at Havana with fortresses reduced and Cuba would have been just as much at the mercy of this country as is the Philippines today. Havana downed, all would have been down. The combined navy of this country could have knocked Havana out in a week—maybe, in a day. It would have been the thing to have done though it had cost half the navy, for there would have been nothing left to do, unless after its subjugation we had landed a few thousand troops to hold things down and level, as we propose now to do with Manila, with the Philippines and their ten millions of people. It was not a conflict for which hundreds and hundreds of officers were needed and thousands upon thousands of soldiers wanted. It was to be a battle of the sea, and the only thing to do was to knock Cuba out by destroying its capital, in just the way, and by just the means employed by Dewey in the bay of Manila. As a people are not interested in Russia and Germany's proposed partition of China; not involved in England and France's quarrel over territory in West Africa; not concerned that Austria-Hungary, France and the Pope are carrying the bonds of Spain to an enormous amount more than Spain can ever pay; nor do we care what becomes of France's quarrel with England over the occupation of Egypt, nor how the fact is settled that all the balance of Europe is envious of England and that all Asia hates the British empire. We started out, not to make generals and colonels, and to let go millions in government contracts, but to rescue a few thousand Cuban men and women and children by driving Spain out of the West Indies. We are not doing it. We are doing something else. We are doing things which directly tend to involve the whole world in war.

these marine forces should be together somewhere in the waters of the Greater or Lesser Antilles. It will, or ought to, prove the decisive conflict of the war. There are high grade modern steel battleships on both sides, armed with huge guns, and the onslaught will undoubtedly prove terrific. It promises to be the greatest naval conflict of all history. In the event of the Spanish ships being sunk or striking their colors, the war should end on American terms. Upon the other hand, should we be crippled or from some unforeseen circumstance come out second best, then there will remain battle and battles to be fought, for Spanish spirits would be revived and the cry of "Manila" would spur them on in desperation. In any event the American people expects its combined fleets to keep the Spaniard out of Havana harbor. Once in that harbor, they might be cooped up, in one sense, but Havana could not be taken only by the long and tedious process of investment and starvation. Admiral Sampson had a little advantage of the start from the Martinique waters, but Commodore Schley would have only an even run. Schley has the big battleship Massachusetts in his fleet, which is four knots slower than the Spanish fleet. Whether Sampson is forging ahead for Havana or holding back, no one knows. Upon the other hand, should all these fleets arrive off Havana at the same time and simultaneously with the landing of the United States troops in the vicinity of Cardenas, a battle must be fought in which millions of money will be lost, a city destroyed and many lives sacrificed, a battle that will figure prominently in the pages of history. Spain has little left to save outside of Cuba, little left that our fleet can harm and if Spanish courage proves equal to Spanish blow, a battle to the death in the waters of the West Indies within a brief period seems certain.

DEWEY NEARLY MISSED IT.

Had Admiral Dewey's wishes been consulted by the navy department he would not have been the commander of the squadron that committed such terrific disaster in Manila bay. It was one of the chances of war that sent him to far eastern waters. Admiral Dewey preferred another assignment. He did not care to go to the Asiatic station, and neither did half a dozen young officers to whom he offered the details of flag secretary and flag lieutenant. They all thought that if we had war with Spain the European squadron and that on the home station would figure more conspicuously. None believed that the United States would extend its operations to the Philippines. At the time Admiral Dewey was ordered to Asiatic waters the chances of trouble with Spain were apparently remote, although the situation was still threatening. When, therefore, Commodore F. V. McNair was detached from his command early in January and ordered home, it was necessary to have a flag officer to relieve him at once, and the detail was between Commodore Howell and Admiral (then Commodore) Dewey. Both wanted the command of the European station, where Admiral Selfridge was due to be detached early in February. Dewey was especially anxious for the command, but Howell succeeded in securing the billet, and the orders to both officers were made out in December.

For further particulars of the battle of Manila harbor see the monthly magazine next year.

The chances are the boastful inventor of the bullet-proof coat can not be found in the ranks of the volunteers.

The going sounds at the end of the first round in the Caribbean sea with Sampson and Cervera 1,000 miles apart, panting heavily.

There are moments in the calm, still night when Dewey is mighty thankful in a quiet way that he doesn't have to do it again.

After the Gustis's experience, how fortunate it is that some of us didn't rush wildly over to Cuba and take it before war was declared.

The capture of the gunboat Callao at Manila is an illustration of the fact that there is no place like home if you are sure it is your home.

No one should need the assurance that Sampson will wipe the Spanish fleet off the face of the great, wide, rolling ocean if he can get at it. He will do it.

Our troops will land in Cuba soon. And the Spaniards who have been chasing the insurgents for two years will see the difference between invasion and evasion.

Sampson is probably going after the Spanish fleet. Schley will be on hand to protect the blockading vessels from the Spanish fleet if it should strike Sampson.

The Caribbean is now the center of the world. It started off with the imprisonment of Jovitus on Devil's Island and it is keeping it up with Sampson and Cervera.

Admiral Sampson's share of prize money is said to amount to \$100,000 already. He should put it in the hands of a book-keeper and sail out and do something.

More and more astounding does the fact grow that the dispatches from London are unreliable because London has such a strong prejudice in favor of the United States.

The Kansas volunteers have all escaped from Topeka. They will now be located in towns where they will not be molested. Their most serious experience in this war is over.

The experience of the Gustis in failing to make a landing is convincing evidence that at least some of the Spanish soldiers are on intimate relations with their Winchester.

The most peculiar thing in America is the coexistence of phrases. Last week half the nation said simultaneously: "They may be 'botted up.'" No one said "botted up" or "bottled up" or "trapped." Everybody seemed voluntarily on that expression "botted up." It appeared among the people before it got into the newspapers.

How Big Shells Are Made.

The complete story of the manufacture of one of the big battleship projectiles has always been a mystery. The Fifth-Sterling projectile works at Demmer, near Pittsburgh, are worked to an outside, only representatives of the government and officials of the company having access to the department. Even the workmen of one department are forbidden to enter another. Here is the history of the making of a ten-inch shell: In the casting shop molten steel is cast in a solid piece about 2 1/2 inches in diameter. From the casting shop it goes to the forge room, where, after being reheated, it is hammered down to 1 1/2 inches, being considerably elongated in the process. It is then conveyed to the machine shop and placed in a specially constructed lathe. The base of the projectile is inserted in the lathe "chuck," and the conical end is swung from the lathe center. A "roughing" cut is then made on the conical end of the shell finish is pointed, and then receives a finishing cut.

The only parts of the shell that bear against the rifled surface of the gun is the larger part about 1 1/2 inches in diameter. From the casting shop it goes to the forge room, where, after being reheated, it is hammered down to 1 1/2 inches, being considerably elongated in the process. It is then conveyed to the machine shop and placed in a specially constructed lathe. The base of the projectile is inserted in the lathe "chuck," and the conical end is swung from the lathe center. A "roughing" cut is then made on the conical end of the shell finish is pointed, and then receives a finishing cut.

The workmen now apply the "band section," which is a groove cut into the surface of the soft copper band. For a ten-inch projectile the groove is 1/4 inch wide at the bottom and 1/2 inch deep. The groove is wider at the bottom than at the top, so that the projectile will retain its position after it has been placed in the groove and pounded down until the copper swells out and fills the groove, thus taking a flange hold on the under side. Then the "banding score" is cut. This presents sectionally a view like the letter V, with the letter lying on one side and the converging lines pointing to the base of the shell. This groove is made to permit a tool to be fastened to the shell when it is desired to withdraw it from the gun. The shell is put in the cutting-off machine where the surplus length is taken off. The next move is the boring of a five-inch hole in the base to a depth of four inches. In the process the shell is suspended point downward, in a receptacle filled with molten lead, and is allowed to settle until the hot metal rises above the cone case. At first the temperature of the lead is 200 degrees, but it is increased gradually to 1,000 degrees. The work of heating requires four hours, when the shell is withdrawn from the bath and sprayed with water to give it a hard exterior. It is then allowed to cool, and is packed in a receptacle with sawdust and when withdrawn it is cooled with a jet of water.

The projectile goes again to the machine shop, the hole in the base is widened half an inch, and their diameter increased two inches. The hole is "threaded" a few inches, and a screw plug is inserted. The grinding room is the next destination and here the extreme diameter of the cone is ground down to ten inches exactly. The hole in the shell has been fitted to the tip of the projectile, on the theory that when the shell strikes the armored side of a battleship the soft steel protects the point of the projectile without interfering with its penetration. However, he shell is finished as far as the Fifth-Sterling company is concerned. It is exactly 2 1/2 inches long. After it has been received at some United States arsenal it is filled with explosive material, and is ready for its work of destruction.

All large projectiles, from the six inch size up, are made as described. The machinery at the Demmer works consists of twelve lathes, four boring mills, two cutting off machines, two tool lathes, two chasing machines, one grinding machine and one centering machine. This equipment is being replaced, as the company has enough work on hand, for the present and foreign countries to keep the plant busy for two years.

Attack of Big Head.

To the Editor of the Eagle. If our successes in war with Spain follow the pace set by Admiral Dewey at Manila, the great danger to the guard against European sympathy, and that inflated notion is that we are the greatest people on earth, and our mission is to spread out and revolutionize the world. In this conceit we are sure to be encouraged by European nations, particularly England, whose boast has been that the sun never sets upon her dominion, and whose only care for other nations is to use them to rake her chestnuts out of the fire. The speech of Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the British colonies at Birmingham, England, on Friday last, was all right so far as cultivating, diplomatically, the good will of the United States, but all wrong as to the policy that there never was, is not, and never will be, such a thing as unselfish love or friendship between nations. Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a policy of abject subservience to an Anglo-Saxon alliance. The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, should be in extending our commercial relations and to have them an little political in connection as possible.

If we shall always remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far distant when we may defy military injury from external aggressions. Europe has grown up to us, and we have none or a very remote relation. Hence, we must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns.

His Joseph Chamberlain in his speech says the time has arrived when Great Britain may be confronted by a combination of powers, and the British government's first duty is to draw all parts of the empire into one cord, and that duty is to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with their kinsmen across the Atlantic. Against the insidious wiles of a foreign nation, the jealousy of a free people ought to be aroused, and the next duty is to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with their kinsmen across the Atlantic. Against the insidious wiles of a foreign nation, the jealousy of a free people ought to be aroused, and the next duty is to maintain the bonds of permanent unity with their kinsmen across the Atlantic.

When the new recruits of Exeter shall have taken their seat in the house of lords he will be one of the youngest members of that august assembly. Excluding the dozen or so peers who are minors, Lord Exeter will have only two brothers, the aptly named Lord Hindin, who succeeded in the title last year, and the Duke of Manchester.

Charles Boone of Dayton, Ohio, who has been appointed to Annapolis, as we mentioned in a column, is a candidate who did not have recommendations from wealthy men. For years he supported himself and his mother, and at the same time gained a good education by selling papers.

The Duke of Sutherland has let his deer forest at Kinloch, in Sutherlandshire, to Arthur J. Balfour. The forest comprises about 2,000 acres, and the rental he paid is \$1,000 pounds for the season. "Lorraine, the water queen," who has just died in London, was the sonneteer of three continents two years ago, at which time she had \$50,000 every cent of which she made on the published stage. Her name was Esterita and her real name was Sallie Swift. It is said that Sallie would be alive today had she used water internally as well as externally.

Gathering War News.

The number of war correspondents who have gone to the front between a so-called "press" from the department has now reached very nearly 200, says a Washington correspondent. It is no easy task for a stranger to obtain this courtesy. He must be introduced properly, identified by some one known to the department, and have with him a credential of some sort from the paper he proposes to serve. These preliminaries are no mere trifles, as the correspondent will discover who comes in from the north on one train, intending to leave for the south on the next; for his papers must be scrutinized, and the assistant secretary of war must satisfy himself positively that the man is really going to be entrusted with a paper from the department, and then the filled-in blank must take its place in the midst of the pile submitted for signature at the same hour in the afternoon. The man is then to be entrusted with a paper from the department, and then the filled-in blank must take its place in the midst of the pile submitted for signature at the same hour in the afternoon. The man is then to be entrusted with a paper from the department, and then the filled-in blank must take its place in the midst of the pile submitted for signature at the same hour in the afternoon.

When obtained, the "pass" proves to be no more than a certificate of introduction to the commanding officer at the point to which the correspondent is directing his steps. It cannot be used at that place, even to insure free ingress and egress of the military lines, until it has been countersigned by some officer designated by the commander. After that it gives the correspondent no assurance that he will be permitted to accompany the army where it goes.

Some of the correspondents who are moving to the front now have seen service in former wars. Not a few of those who come from abroad were with the Turkish or Greek army in Crete. One of these, speaking of the precautions observed in Washington in connection with the present war, said: "This is very different from my last experience. With the Greek army, anybody could do anything. No papers or passes were required; you could go where you pleased, inside or outside of the lines; you were held to no account for what you said or what you wrote, but you were at liberty to walk up to the next regimental headquarters, you met, and ask him in your heartiest manner what he was doing there, and what the next move of his brigade would be. The memory of those days is amusing by way of contrast to the very strict observances enforced here."

During the war between Japan and China the correspondents who accompanied the Japanese army were furnished with a long catalogue of conditions under which they were permitted to perform their duties. Certain officers were designated to prescribe the places which correspondents were allowed to visit, as well as the time when they might do so. The correspondents were required to carry "in the hand" their tickets of permission. As to their letters and dispatches they must in all cases be laid before the controlling officers for examination at a certain hour, and their remarks, moreover, must be limited strictly to past events; they must not mention in any case the strength or distribution of the Japanese forces, or on any account state the place or time at which the letters were sent out.

The change in the method of transmitting news of great battles within the last eighty years has been vital. In the early part of the century the newspapers used to get their information about such matters from the business community—precisely the reverse of the present condition of things. The bankers and speculators then employed special correspondents to get the news of the market. In June, 1815, all the houses of Europe were in a state of wild excitement over the chances of a great battle between Napoleon and Allies. The Goldschmidts and the Rothschilds were rivals at the market of obtaining news from London. The Goldschmidts stole a march, as they thought, upon the Rothschilds by sending their agents to Waterloo to watch the fight for which the armies were then lining up. A did not get there in time to be admitted with a pass, in the midst of which he made his fastest time to Brussels and sent a messenger to London to tell his employers that all was lost.

The correspondent of the Rothschilds, on the other hand, went to Ghent, where Louis XVIII. was staying, acting on the assumption that in this cooler atmosphere he would be less likely to be carried off his feet by confusing rumors and that the first positive information would undoubtedly be conveyed to the king. It so happened that the king breakfasted, on the morning after the battle, in a public place, the agent of the Rothschilds, in the midst of the excitement, a horseman, covered with dirt, and bearing marks of hard riding, appeared in the court yard of the inn, and was asked at once to the presence of the king, to whom he presented a sealed package. The agent watched the king break the seal and read the contents, and then, to his amazement, saw his majesty rush towards the courier, exclaiming: "What is that?" Both cheeks of the agent waited to see no more, but hastened to Ostend, hired a fishing boat, and reached London before the post conveyance could possibly have done so. He then announced to his employers that the king had gone against Napoleon; the stock market at once stiffened on the news, and the Rothschilds who had been investing heavily for their customers, reaped a large fortune by their correspondent's energy.

This was a long time ago. But what shall we say of the contrast presented within a single generation? The other day we received news from Manila up to date, and the cutter of the cable took only a few hours for a correspondent in those distant Asiatic seas to tell the people in the streets of Washington and New York what had happened and was happening. In 1881, when President Lincoln died, a ship was about to start for England, and an enterprising news agent hired a swift tug and followed the vessel down New York bay. It was a news agent, and he was about to deliver a scrap of paper with the announcement of the president's death scribbled upon it in pencil. This was the vehicle by which England obtained the first news of the tragedy, about ten days after it occurred.

Personal. When the new recruits of Exeter shall have taken their seat in the house of lords he will be one of the youngest members of that august assembly. Excluding the dozen or so peers who are minors, Lord Exeter will have only two brothers, the aptly named Lord Hindin, who succeeded in the title last year, and the Duke of Manchester.

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Miss Fay Palmer, mistress of Tacoma, is the only woman in the world holding such a place. She became prominent in the west when she was a young girl, and was a number of years ago the first woman to ascend Mount Tacoma.

Outlines of Oklahoma.

Ex-Governor Seay and Oil Inspector Amos Ewing have joined the Guthrie lodge of Elks. W. M. McCoy, of Grand, has been added to the Omaha exposition commission by Governor Barnes. Governor Barnes was included in the list of names of honorary members of the Oklahoma Press association.

The Oklahoma rough riders are already writing home for money. Uncle Sam's pay days are three months apart. There will be a so-called fusion between the Populists and Democrats this year, but the former will dictate the terms. In appointing John Golobea a member of the Omaha exposition commission, Governor Barnes anticipated the request of the press association four weeks.

If Pittsburgh Leo becomes governor general of Cuba, Professor Murdough expects to be appointed commissioner of education. He is first cousin to General Lee. Oil Inspector Ewing declares that oil sold in Oklahoma City is below grade and that he is powerless to prevent the sale of rejected oil, as the law is defective in not providing a penalty.

If Oklahoma City is to retain its prestige as a convention city it will have to provide additional hotel facilities. The four conventions last week considerably strained the hotel accommodations. Ironical flings at the conviviality of editors are no longer in order. At their recent meeting in Oklahoma City the editors set an example of temperance and sobriety that would have done honor to a prayer meeting.

Prayer Junkt, manager of the ice plant system in Oklahoma, emphatically denies that the price of ice will be raised this summer. On the contrary, a considerable reduction to consumers will be announced in a few days, he asserts. Owing to washouts on the Choctaw railroad during the recent high water, the town of Shawnee was completely isolated from the outside world for a period of nearly a week. Imagine the agony of suspense the inhabitants must have suffered while waiting for the latest war news.

Colonel Yates, the military critic of the Perry Enterprise-Times, fretfully inquires: "Where's the fellows who were so rampant for war and what's become of the fellows who wanted to march right on to Cuba and not wait for President McKinley or congress? Where are they? We have heard of none of them existing. No danger of any of them going." Chandler News: Andy Branderson, constable of North Keokuk township, brought into Chandler Monday the old man Grissom and his two sons, Guilmon and Garfield, charged with kidnaping the Lurons last year at this place. There seems to have been a feud existing between the Lurons and Grissoms for three or four years, which originated in the Greek country, where they owned adjoining leases. It has already resulted in the death of John Grissom, who was shot by Deputy Sheriff Brentley, while resisting arrest, and a great many fear that there will be others killed before the matter is settled.

Guthrie Leader: While Bart Barnes was attending Annapolis naval academy he had three staunch friends, Brockbridge, Bagley and Bennett. The quartette was termed the "Four Busy E's." After leaving Annapolis all four became ensigns and kept up a correspondence until a few weeks ago when the chain was broken by the drowning of Brockbridge in foreign waters. Yesterday another link to the B chain was broken by the killing of Bagley by the Spaniards at Cardenas. Only Barnes and Bennett are alive. Last week the Vice-consul, to which Ensign Barnes is attached, was caught in a trap in Havana harbor and came near being sunk.

Along the Kansas Nile.

On account of heavy rains, one-third of the corn in southern Kansas had to be planted twice.

The editor of the Arkansas Valley Democrat justifies the use of the term "Dad" by children on the ground that the word is good Welsh. Mrs. Dr. Jeffries of Cunningham, Kingman county, assaulted the postmistress, Miss Effie Smith with a buggy whip. Dr. Jeffries coached the performance and a Kingman justice fined him and his wife \$50 each.

There was a panic at Dighton last week when grain dealers announced that they would pay a dollar a bushel for wheat, and the local miller got out and cleaned up the country at it.

A. F. Sidbottom has lately started a store at Rose, the little Santa Fe station west of Larned that was excitedly reported by Kansas City and eastern papers to have sunk into the underground river one night last fall. A town is not very badly gone when the side and bottom are both left.

The Harper county papers prepared a card of thanks to send to every country correspondent who refrained from sending in a poem on the day of Dewey. The card was the only paper that got to mail out one of the cards, and that was probably due to the fact that Miss Anna Hake, formerly the editor, has left the paper.

H. B. Fitcharts, who has been appointed chaplain of the second regiment of Kansas volunteers, was at one time assistant county attorney of Pawnee county. Afterwards he went to Wabasha county and began preaching in the Christian church. Afterward he was appointed as his executive clerk, but removed him later and gave him the place of deputy coal oil inspector.

Easy, "Virtue is Own Reward," by an eight-year-old girl of Wichita. "Once there was a poor young man who was in large candy store. The poor man wanted to marry the candy lady's daughter, but he was too poor to buy furniture. One day a bad man offered him to become a bricklayer. The poor man was dreadfully tempted, because he wanted to become rich enough to marry the candy lady's daughter. But when he got to the station with the bad man, he said: 'I will not break my pledge, even to the sky. Get thee behind me, Satan.' So he went home and on his way he found a pocket-book with a million dollars in it. So he went and told the candy lady's daughter and they were married. The next week they had twins. Thus you see that virtue is own reward."

Chicago Tribune: E. W. Herden, the correspondent of the New York World and the Chicago Tribune, whose message came from Hong Kong was one of the great scope in journalistic history, is about 35 years old. He was born in Kansas, where he spent his youth. His first newspaper work was on the Hutchinsonian (Pa.) Times Union. He went to St. Louis in 1887 and became a reporter on the Republic. In 1891 he came to Chicago and was employed as a reporter on the Tribune until 1895, when he took charge of the insurance and real estate columns. He succeeded Frank A. Vanderlip as financial editor, and a few months ago he left the Tribune to accept a similar position on the Chicago Evening Post. Two or three months ago he started upon the revenue cutter Hugh MacCallister for a trip around the world, and it was upon this boat that he came into Hong Kong Friday morning bearing the first American news of the battle which the wires brought to the Tribune office at 2:15 last Saturday morning.

One Kansas regiment goes to the Philippines, another to Cuba, and the third to the Philippines. D. C. The boys will marry natives and spread the "Tavernery of Kansas" mainly.

Geo. Innes & Co. Formerly Menahara & Co. A Story of Traveling Bags. Now comes a story of Hand Bags, Cabinet Bags, Club Bags, Valises and Dress Suit Cases that should interest every one who contemplates a Summer trip. Tomorrow, sharp at 8 o'clock, we place on sale over one hundred and fifty pieces at prices far below any ever quoted on like qualities. They came from one of the best leather manufacturing houses in the country. Note the new patent clasps and fastenings, and read the quotations. Here will be—

Hand Bags at—	Dress Suit Cases at—
19c, worth 35c	\$2.50, worth \$3.75
29c, worth 45c	3.39, worth 4.50
59c, worth \$1.00	3.50, worth 4.75
\$1.10, worth 1.50	3.85, worth 5.00
1.48, worth 2.25	4.90, worth 6.50

Club Bags at—

64c, worth \$1.00
\$1.10, worth 1.50
\$1.48, worth 2.25
2.25, worth 3.00
2.65, worth 4.00

Valises at—

\$1.48, worth \$2.00
1.85, worth 2.50
2.65, worth 3.50
3.50, worth 4.75

Cabinet Bags at—

\$1.75, worth \$2.75
2.98, worth 4.00
4.65, worth 6.50
4.85, worth 7.00

We cannot mention all of them. They are here, and cheaper than you will ever buy them again.

Quilts... Large Size Fine White Crochet Quilts—the \$1.25 kind—at 93c today.

Chattel Mortgage Sale... Be wise and buy your Clothing, Furnishings and Hats at this Forced Sale. This Chattel Sale means a tremendous saving to you. Buy your Clothing now. This is your opportunity. Make a selection from this immense and varied stock.

Doors Open this Morning at 8:30. Model CLOTHING HOUSE. GUY V. STEVENS, AGENT.

Select ...Sailor Special. Just now the tastes of most millinery purchasers tends towards Sailors. Those hot days when shirt waists become a necessity are near at hand, and there's no hat so proper with a shirt waist costume as the Sailor. And there's no hat so becoming to women in general as the Sailor. Tomorrow we place on sale a line of those newest White Crown Sailors, with colored brims. Crowns are of smooth white straw, and brims are of rough straw, in Cardinal, Myrtle, Navy and Brown. Bands are in bias plaids, white and colors to match brims, of the new tie-style, with hanging ends finished with knotted fringe. Sailors like these are being priced in some millinery shops at \$1.25, and in others at \$1.50—not exorbitant prices either. We sell these, beginning this morning 98c

Boston Store. "DIRT DEFIES THE KING." THEN SAPOLIO IS GREATER THAN ROYALTY ITSELF.

Scale Books... The Eagle Keeps Them in Great Gross lots for any Standard Scale or in Blank. Wholesale or Retail.

THE WEEKLY EAGLE: 52 WEEKS 50c