

DAILY RECORD-UNION

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THE DAILY RECORD-UNION. For one year, \$3.00 For six months, \$1.50 For three months, \$1.00

THE WEEKLY UNION Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

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Eastern Business Offices. "The Tribune" Building, New York City. Western Business Office, "The Hookery," Chicago.

Weather Forecast. Northern California—Fair, with fog on coast; westerly winds.

A BAD MOVEMENT.

The Board of Trustees, in permitting the erection of a gasoline and oil-storage structure in a residence section of the city against the all but unanimous protest of the citizens living in that section and against the protest of the Fire Warden, was an act that must meet with condemnation.

For fear that the Chief Engineer, as Fire Warden, would interpose objection to the grant of a license for the storage, the board, by a provision in the ordinance granting the right to erect the warehouse, withdrew from the Chief the right to interpose the objection. Having thus cleared the way, the board, by a vote of 5 to 4, despite the declaration of the Chief Engineer that the ordinance ought to be defeated, and that he never would order his men into a building where he knew even twenty-five gallons of gasoline to be stored, passed the ordinance, and the building is to go up in the face of the protest of the people of the district, and their belief that it will depreciate property values and render residence in that region most undesirable.

There was a hot interposition of objection to the action of the board, during which it was once more shouted that whenever a new industry is proposed for Sacramento there are silurian objections interposed that drive it away. The changes were rung upon this cry until the hired attorney who roared it disgusted thoughtful people present. The "Record-Union" is heartily sick of this shout. Under its cover it has been attempted to foist a number of nuisances and undesirable conditions upon the people. We have no sympathy with silurianism, and no patience with senseless objections to progressive movements. But we have more respect for them than for the eternal cry silurianism every time a citizen exercises his privilege to raise a reasonable objection to invasion of his rights.

Progress is one thing and protest another. But progress never does ride rough shod over the rights of men, and protest never should stand unless backed by reason. There is as much danger in closing the mouth of honest protest and fair objection as there is in rejecting the advances of a progressive spirit.

We repeat that the pleading for an oil-storage warehouse in a residence section under the cowardly cover of the sneer "silurianism" was sickening. It ought to cause righteous indignation to manifest itself and demand the legal throttling of the ordinance. That the Executive of the city will do so is the justified anticipation of the people. If the section is sparsely settled now, such a storage warehouse will not promote its growth. But the sparsely populated section, we take it, is entitled to just as much of fostering care on the part of the Trustees as any other—indeed, it would seem that its very weakness ought to prove the chief armor of its protection.

THE JEWEL OF FAIR PLAY.

We have not the slightest disposition to discuss the Parson Brown case, or pass upon his guilt or innocence in advance of the close of his trial. But the "Record-Union" does enter a plea in favor of fair play, namely, that the newspaper press shall not continue as it has in the Brown and other cases to deliberately mislead the public.

We are justified in believing that this has been done in the parson's case by irrefragable testimony. Over and over again, day after day, we have noticed in the local reports in the San Francisco press and in some of our interior contemporaries' statements in headlines and in commentary, notably in introductory remarks to the full testimony, gross misstatements as to what was proven at the session reported.

It is known that not more than one person in a hundred of readers undertakes to read through the testimony adduced in such cases. Indeed, headline and introductory reading is the chief of all newspaper reading in these days of bloated sheets, and the gorge of twenty and thirty-page papers with all manner of "stuff." Presuming upon this fact, it is perfectly clear that certain newspapers have undertaken to create in the public mind beliefs which facts do not justify.

Assuming the guilt of Parson Brown as to all with which he is charged,

these papers use their headlines and synoptical statements of the evidence to carry like conviction to the readers' minds. In one paper we find a headline statement that Brown testified that on the trip to Tacoma there occurred something in a sleeping car compromising to him and his company. But the testimony reported in the same paper flatly and emphatically gives the lie to the headline. In answer to categorical questions he denied it as fully as it was possible to make denial. But when asked if something did not occur that compromised someone he replied in the affirmative and refused to go into details because he said it reflected on a party or parties not concerned in the case.

Over and over again we have read in the synoptical introductions, and in dispatches purporting to be correct, that the testimony of a given day developed nothing new or important beyond certain things, when examination of the stenographic reports would disclose matters of the gravest importance and having the most direct bearing upon the search for the truth. Over and over again we have found the headlines to reports of the Brown case to be point blank contradicted by the text, and a score of times have noted that the "introduction" put upon the case a color wholly different from that given by the testimony.

The only excuse offered for even this much of concern being given to the matter is that it serves to call attention to the danger of trusting to headline or introductory interpretations of reports in sensational newspapers. It has value also in awakening the press to the rank injury that is done to journalism by the practice, which is not at all confined to the Brown case, but characterizes nearly all important reports in metropolitan journals. It is steadily and inevitably educating the people into distrust of what they read in newspapers generally. It is building up a strong sentiment against journalism, especially "as it is prosecuted" by those who assume to be its high priests. It is in short breaking down what little remaining confidence and trust the people repose in journals of the metropolitan type.

It would seem that the chief office of a metropolitan newspaper in these days is to prejudice all things, fix upon the color to be given all things, and then diligently and industriously so conduct the paper in its reports as to sustain the prejudice and maintain the color utterly regardless of the facts and wholly careless of the truth.

If our metropolitan contemporaries entertain any doubt about this being the estimate of them that is rapidly obtaining among the people, they should set on a foot a plan to take the census of thought upon the subject. They will discover that metropolitan journalism is undermining its own house, and as rapidly and effectively as its bitterest enemy could desire.

A CALM VIEW OF ARBITRATION.

The "Record-Union" has kept constantly in view that its opposition to the plan of a permanent Committee of Arbitration for the settlement of issues between this country and Great Britain does not extend to arbitration itself. The desirability of peaceful settlement of international issues has never been doubted in these columns. But this concession must not be confused with the other idea, namely, "the means proposed of reaching it as set out by the Chicago fadists, and indorsed so tumultuously by the English philanthropists. It is one thing to submit a question to arbitration when it arises, and quite another to agree in advance of the joining of issue, that when it arises it shall go to a permanent tribunal of arbitration, practically a foreign body, one antagonistic to the American spirit and American independence.

As a matter of fact, America has always preferred arbitration. We have repeatedly accepted and proffered it. Indeed, we do not recall an instance where the United States has refused when it was at all possible to accept it. The American record, therefore, stands high on that score.

The questions, then, before us are these: "Is there any necessity for the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration? Is there any reason to believe that there is danger to our own or the interests of any others in maintaining the doctrine that every case should stand upon its own merits and needs as to the matter of submission to arbitration?" We think that there is but one answer to be made to these plain questions. We never have refused to submit to arbitration when it was best; we never have sought war as the better means of settling difficulties; we always favored all possible arbitration and peace; therefore, there is no need to provide against ourselves by the erection of a tribunal that must of necessity be in part composed of units that are foreign to us and our institutions.

As the New York "Tribune" pointedly puts it, "the permanent arbitration tribunal idea is an attractive one." It is an alluring one, it might have added; one calculated to appeal to the heart more than to the head. It is sophistical, however. It sounds loudly to say as do its advocates, "we have abolished dueling and slavery and the wager of battle and all that, why not, then, put the possibility of war so far away as to make it impossible?" But the response is conclusive, and the "Tribune" thus ably sums it up:

The fallacy in this argument lies in regarding the relation of nations to each other as identical with the relation between individuals or between communities. If men, instead of fighting out their quarrels with swords and fists, appeal to courts of law, it is because there are such courts which are a part of a government superior to the contending individuals and able to enforce its decrees upon them. So with communities, and so with the States of this Union. There is a general government over them all, which they must obey. But in the case of sovereign nations there is no such superior power, and can be none so long as the two contending parties remain sovereign nations. An international court may be established. It can have no power to

compel the nations to submit their differences to it, or to compel them to abide by its decisions. All that would still depend, as it does to-day, upon the will of the individual nations. Congress and Parliament must decide whether the case is to be submitted to the court, and they must decide whether to accept the verdict. And if one of them decides either question in the negative, the court will be helpless and its purpose defeated.

This is precisely as the "Record-Union" has viewed the proposition from the outset in considering the ultimate of the scheme of the new school. We have held that while it may be that every case arising would be submitted to arbitration in preference of war, it is the wise course to allow each case to be passed upon as it arises, for to provide in advance is to divest ourselves of diplomatic independence. There are some cases, and there always will be, that are better settled by diplomacy than by arbitration, some issues that in no case could be submitted to an alien board without loss of national honor and national independence. But if all such cases in advance are pledged for submission to a permanent tribunal, composed in part of those whose interests are not ours, we would practically annex ourselves to a new system of government not contemplated by the fathers, and not provided by the Constitution, and not demanded by new conditions. The "Tribune" thus learnedly concludes its calm consideration of the subject:

Certainly each nation must be its own judge of the fitness of each case for arbitration, unless, indeed, we abdicate our national sovereignty. To establish an international court to which we should be bound to in all cases to submit would be to establish an alien or semi-alien power above our own Government and Constitution. It would be to abrogate our independence, and to make us, in league with Great Britain, subject to the authority of a new Government. It would not be to establish international arbitration, for the two Powers would no longer be independent nations, but merely arbitration between two members of one great confederacy. It would be to effect an organic governmental fusion between the United States and the British Empire, and to make this Union a part of that empire, or that empire a part of this Union. For such a step, we doubt if either country is ready. So long as we stop short of such a "federation of the world" the issues of peace and war must depend, as now, upon the will of the people and their representatives. The practical duty of the time is to educate that will in favor of arbitration rather than fighting. The good news proclamation was: "Peace on earth, to men of good will." There will be peace to men and to nations of good will, and to them alone.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Healdsburg "Enterprise" has entered upon its twenty-first volume. It some years ago consolidated with the "Russian River Flag," established in 1868, and the combination has since given the Healdsburg community a reliable, thorough-going newspaper, well edited and inspired by commendable energy and ambition. Twenty-year old country newspapers are not common in California, and when one comes forward at the close of a volume with that age upon its shoulders, and of undiminished vigor, we are more than

pleased to make note of the fact and congratulate the journal on approaching its majority.

Queer ideas of law and humanity they have down near Modesto. McCarthy had a band of horses which fell into the hands of another party for care and keeping. McCarthy was unable to pay the man and take the horses, and they are held for the debt. Besides this there are several mortgages or liens upon the animals. The party retaining the horses refused to feed them, on the ground that it is the duty of McCarthy, and he being in San Francisco, and without means to recover his animals, can do nothing. In the meantime the brutes starve, slowly dying in horrible torture, eating the gravel of the earth and in their anguish tearing each other. All witnesses agree that the sight is one to move the stoutest heart to pity. It is now reported the Sheriff of the county has arrested McCarthy for cruelty to animals and taken him to Modesto for trial. What is the matter with arresting the man responsible for the care of the pledge he has in hand? It is his duty to see that the security he has does not depreciate. What is the matter in that section that the community will stand by and see these poor brutes die of starvation, and no hand be stretched forth to help them?

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., we have "Vick's Floral Guide for 1896." It is a handsome volume, with an illuminated cover in gold and colors, and with inside colored plates and a wealth of other illustrations. These seedsmen call attention in this handsome annual to many novelties, three of which especially seem to have won great favor where known. They are the double sweet pea, the only one in the world true to name, "Bride of Niagara," the "Early Leader Tomato," the earliest of all the early tomato family and sure to become a great favorite, and the already famous blackberry, the "Rathbun." From the praise and

compliments given abundantly to the "Bride of Niagara," this sweet pea must be more than charming, and from the encomiums lavished on both the new tomato and this new blackberry, it is pretty certain no garden desiring to have the first and best of everything, can be without these three novelties. The "Floral Guide" is mailed to anyone for ten cents, postage free, and if goods are ordered at any time the price of the annual is deducted from the purchase. We have used Vick's flower seeds and cuttings and bulbs and know them to be all that they are represented by this pioneer firm of seedsmen.

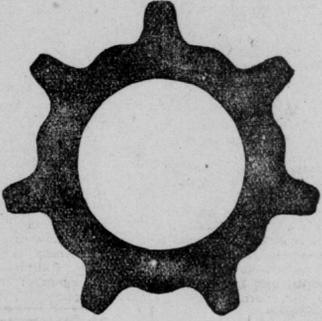
Among the attractions of the March "Midland Monthly" (Des Moines) are "The Cripple Creek Boom," with illustrations; a finely pictured article on the "Ladies of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington"; "The Lake Country of England," illustrated; a fiction department of interest; a historical sketch by Frank Calkins; a tribute to the late Judge Wright, by A. B. Cummins; the true story of "Hold the Fort," by Captain Adams; "Women's Clubs in Nebraska," by Mrs. F. B. Tracy of Omaha, with portraits.

"Guntion's Magazine" for March ("Union Square, New York) has these leading papers: "The Silver Senators and Protection," "Politics of Greater New York," "What the English Think of Us," "Export Bounties Not a Remedy," "Charles Booth and His Work," "Illinois Labor Report on Taxation," "Theory of Social Forces," "Industrial Competition of Japan," "Foreign Commerce for 1894-95," "Social and Industrial Statistics," "Editorial Crucible," "Economics in the Magazines."

It seldom happens that both eyes are exactly alike. An examination with a magnifying glass usually discovers many differences between the two.

Many creatures of the lowest orders of animal life are provided with eye spots, which probably give only an impression of light.

Holmes, photographer, 1308 Tenth.



This is a fac simile of the name plate attached to the head of the most carefully built and thoroughly reliable bicycles built. Whenever you see one of these little things looming up in front of a wheel, you are looking at the great

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The only wheel with the GREAT CYCLOIDAL SPROCKET. Ask Tribune riders what they think of their mounts. Send for catalogue. Dealers write us for prices.

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Agents also for the Great Winton Machine, Featherstone & Co.'s lines of high grades (prices, \$40, \$60, \$80 and \$75), Morgan & Wright's Tires and Supplies, Anglo-American Cycle Fitting Company, etc.

Largest Stock of Bicycle Sundries and Supplies on the Pacific Coast.

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The New Shoe Styles

Are trade winners. Lack of space forbids enumerating them, but if you'll spare the time we will gladly show them.

SPECIALS FOR TO-DAY.

Ladies' Vests. Ladies' Ecru Cotton Ribbed Vests with low neck and no sleeves. They are regular 20c quality. To-day's Price, 10c Each.

White Nainsook. White Nainsooks in assorted checks and plaids; good, heavy quality. To-day's Price, 5c Yard.

Ladies' Shoes. Large lot of Ladies' Fine Vici Kid Hand-turned Button Shoes, shapely pointed toe, low heels and patent tip. A good \$4 value. To-day's Price, \$1 85 Pair.

Men's Gloves. Men's Half Gantlet Goatskin Gloves, medium weight, with stitched back. Extra good 25c quality. To-day's Price, 18c Pair.

Cloth Brushes. Dark Bristle Cloth Brushes with polished wood backs. Good value at 25c each. To-day's Price, 17c.

Men's Shoes. Complete new line of Misses' Seamless Foxed Button Shoes, with black cloth tops and patent tips; sizes 11 to 12, and all widths. Value, \$2 25. To-morrow's Price, \$1 50 Pair.

Men's Shoes. A mixed lot of Men's \$5 Fine Calf Dress Shoes with handsewed welts, in sizes 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2 and 8. To-morrow's Price, \$1 98.

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A NOVEL OFFERING. TO-MORROW

We shall place on sale one lot of Paper-covered Novels, the works of such renowned authors as J. M. BARRIE, ZOLA, R. H. SAVAGE, OPIE READ, MRS. W. K. CLIFFORD, EDGAR FAWCETT, THOMAS HUGHES, ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, A. CONAN DOYLE, DICKENS, MARIE COVELLI, ANTHONY HOPE, TOLSTOI, HALL CAINE, ESMÉ STUART, NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, ETC., ETC. Sale Price, 5c a Copy.

SPECIALS For To-morrow.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs. Ladies' White Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, all new, pretty patterns. Quality you would value at 20c. To-morrow's Price, 12 1/2c.

Black Satines. Plain Black Dress Satines; also good for shirting; 31 inches wide and nice cashmere finish. Worth 12 1/2c. To-morrow's Price, 9c Yard.

Sheeting. 10-4 or 2 1/2-yard wide Unbleached Sheetings, standard make, soft needle finish. A great value. To-morrow's Price, 17c Yard.

Misses' Shoes. Complete new line of Misses' Seamless Foxed Button Shoes, with black cloth tops and patent tips; sizes 11 to 12, and all widths. Value, \$2 25. To-morrow's Price, \$1 50 Pair.

Men's Shoes. A mixed lot of Men's \$5 Fine Calf Dress Shoes with handsewed welts, in sizes 5, 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2 and 8. To-morrow's Price, \$1 98.

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Keep the system in a perfectly healthy condition. A good appetite, a healthy digestion, a correct and regular action of the bowels, a healthy stomach and a pure, sweet breath are secured to all who will take one or two of RADWAY'S PILLS once or twice per week. These famous pills are an improvement on all other pills of purgative medicines. They expel disease from the body without entailing upon those who take them pain, weakness or sickness. Radway's Pills cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder; also Nervous Diseases, Piles, Biliousness, Dyspepsia.

SICK HEADACHE. FEMALE COMPLAINTS. CONSTIPATION.

25 cents a box. At Druggists or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 265, New York.

American Investment Company of California. SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE to the call of the Board of Directors, made on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April, 1896, that a special meeting of the stockholders of the American Investment Company of California, in the office of said corporation, at Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, California, in the building where the Board of Directors usually meet, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1896, at 8 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition of creating a bonded indebtedness of this corporation to the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000), and also for the transacting of any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors, W. L. JONES, Secretary, Walnut Grove, California, January 20, 1896. 1024-111F

SACRAMENTO RIVER FRUIT COMPANY. SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE to the call of the Board of Directors, made on Tuesday, the 22nd day of April, 1896, that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Sacramento River Fruit Company will be held at the office of said corporation, at Walnut Grove, Sacramento County, California, in the building where the Board of Directors usually meet, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition of increasing the capital stock of this corporation from ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), divided into one thousand (1,000) shares of ten dollars (\$10) each, the present capital stock of the company, to two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), to be divided into forty thousand (40,000) shares of five dollars (\$5) each. By order of the Board of Directors, W. L. JONES, Secretary, Walnut Grove, Cal., January 20, 1896. 1024-111F



DR. PIERCE'S GALVANIC CHAIN BELT

Is the Latest Patent, contains all improvements and is sold at one-half the price asked for inferior, and sub-advertised electric belts. The results accomplished by Dr. Pierce's belts are simply wonderful. Thousands of cures have been made where physicians and medicines had failed to give relief. The strongest possible evidence will be given to inquirers as to the efficacy and superiority of Dr. Pierce's belts, and a thorough examination and comparison of these goods with all others is respectfully invited of all intending purchasers of an Electric Belt. Call or write for free "Pamphlet No. 2." Address: DR. PIERCE & SON, 701 Sacramento Street, Second, third, fourth and fifth, San Francisco, Cal. R.W.F.

There Isn't Such Another

Shirt Waist stock in the city for you to choose from in variety, quality and price considered.

SPECIALS For Saturday Night at 7:30.

Ladies' Gloves. Ladies' Four-button Glace Kid Gloves in colors. Worth 75c and 85c a pair. Saturday Night, 50c.

Ladies' Drawers. Ladies' Drawers of good muslin, well made, trimmed with cluster of tucks and embroidery. Worth 40c a pair. Saturday Night, 29c.

Towels. Unbleached Turkish Towels, soft and absorbent, extra large, 12 1/2 size. Saturday Night, 9c Each.

Shoes. Odds and ends in Children's and Misses' Strong Shoes, and a few pairs of Boys' Heavy Shoes. Values run up to \$1 a pair. Saturday Night, 17c a Pair.

Men's Half Hose. Men's Seamless Cotton Half Hose in dark colors. Worth regular 12 1/2c a pair. Saturday Night, 6c.

Dolls. Wood Jointed Dolls with bisque head and flowing hair; size 15 inches. Worth 25c each. Saturday Night, 15c.