

Baking Powders Analyzed

"Royal," a cream of tartar powder of superior purity and strength.

The following extracts from Certificates of analyses of the Royal Baking Powder, made from time to time, are very helpful to those who wish to be certain as to what baking powder to select in order to get a pure article, free from alum or any form of adulteration.

Your committee have made a very careful examination of the Royal Baking Powder, and are satisfied that it fulfills all the requirements which the public can make of a baking powder. For purity and care in preparation it equals any in the market, and our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any other of which we have any knowledge.

W. B. RISING, Prof. Chemistry, University of California, State Analyst.

By analyses which I personally have made, it is clearly demonstrated and proven that the Royal Baking Powder is pure and wholesome, and that it stands, as far as strength and purity are concerned, at the head of the baking powders of the United States. The Royal is composed of absolutely pure, harmless and wholesome ingredients of the highest grade and character.

GRANVILLE MCGOWAN, M. D. Health Officer, Los Angeles.

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the Royal. Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and, as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly.

CYRUS EDSON, M.D., Com'r of Health, N. Y. City.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1887. As the result of my tests, I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is entirely free from all adulteration and unwholesome impurity, and in baking it gives off a greater volume of leavening gas than any other powder. It is therefore not only the purest, but also the strongest powder with which I am acquainted.

WALTER S. HAINES, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry, Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist, Chicago Board of Health.

I have analyzed all the principal brands of baking powder sold in this State. Royal has the highest leavening power, and is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. No other gave results so satisfactory.

FLOYD DAVIS, Iowa State Chemist.

I have made a large number of analyses of Royal Baking Powder, and have found it to be an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder, entirely free from ammonia and all adulterations and impurities. In leavening power it is of the very highest.

CHARLES W. DREW, Late Chemist Minn. Food and Dairy Commission.

I have carefully analyzed baking powders on sale in this city. The Royal excels all others. It is the highest in strength, in fragrance a faultless arrangement of agents, pure, and wholesome, free from adulteration with lime, ammonia or alum.

JAMES E. SULLIVAN, M.D., St. Louis City Chemist.

The Royal Baking Powder is superior to any other powder which I have examined; a baking powder unequalled for purity, strength and wholesomeness.

WILLIS G. TUCKER, M. D., Ph. D., New York State Analyst.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Brotherhood of Trinity.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth a religious brotherhood known as the "Brotherhood of the Most Glorious and Undivided Trinity" was directed by an Act of Parliament to preserve ancient sea-marks and to erect beacons and "signs of the sea." For more than a hundred years this brotherhood kept up the ancient sea-marks, but erected nothing new; then they began to purchase and operate lights owned by private individuals or by societies, and still later they commenced to build lighthouses and beacons. Finally, in 1856, Parliament gave Trinity House the entire control of the lighthouses of England.—Lieutenant John M. Elliott, U. S. N., in St. Nicholas.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "I'm going house hunting, sir," she said. "May I see with you, my pretty maid?" "I'm not looking for flats, kind sir," she said.

POWERS MAY RESOLVE TO TAKE ACTION.

Talk of Ordering the International Fleet to Leave Cretan Waters,

To Go in the Direction of Salonica and the Dardanelles.

Sharp Difference of Opinion Between the Military and Maritime Powers as to the Most Expeditious and Least Violent Method of Compelling a Cessation of Hostilities, Should Force Become Necessary.

LONDON, April 19, 7 p. m. (Copy-righted, 1897, by the Associated Press.)—In spite of the fact that the hostilities in the Greece frontier have caused but little excitement here, communications have been in progress all day long between the Foreign Office and Rome, France and Athens. It is reported to-night that among the other matters considered is the expediency of ordering the international fleets to leave Cretan waters and to go in the direction of Salonica and the Dardanelles to watch the fighting, with a view to localizing it, if necessary, by naval intervention. Should this suggestion, which is understood to emanate from the Italian Foreign Office, be acted upon, it is probable that only half the fleet of foreign warships would be withdrawn for such a purpose, the other half remaining to continue the Cretan blockade.

There is said to be a sharp difference of opinion between the military powers of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany, and the maritime powers, Great Britain, France and Italy, as to the most expeditious and least violent methods of compelling a cessation of hostilities, should this result not be reached by the exercise of diplomatic pressure at Athens and Constantinople. The likelihood is that the force to be employed by Europe, if a resort to force becomes necessary, would be by sea, as the contingencies of military intervention might be more serious than the hostilities now in progress.

It is reported that the Foreign Office has received information from the Marquis of Salisbury, after his interview with Queen Victoria at Nice, supports the theory that the British Government is using its utmost energy to persuade both the combatants to make a cessation of the conflict at the stage which it has now reached. M. Hanotaux, who received the Greek Minister to France to-day, is understood to have assured him that while France could not tolerate the indefinite prolongation of war, and would never consent to any essential modification of the status quo in the Balkans, Greece and Turkey, she would continue for the present her policy of non-intervention, except so far as intervention might be necessary to prevent the spread of the contest to other combatants.

The situation on the frontier has not, according to the latest advices, been materially modified to-day. Both the Turks and the Greeks are resting from the tremendous exertions of Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The troops of Edhem Pasha were half dead with fatigue and hunger when the firing slackened last night. Most of them flung themselves down where they stood on the bare ground to sleep. The Turkish commander-in-chief prudently decided to allow his army to rest to-day.

As details come in, it becomes more and more apparent that the fighting in Milouna Pass was of the most stubborn and savage character. The Turks fought like devils, and the Greeks resisted in the spirit of their ancestors. The most inexplicable fact in connection with the whole engagement is the comparatively small number of killed. All the special correspondents agree as to this. The Turks appeared to have fired as rapidly with their rifles at Milouna Pass as they did at Arta, where the fighting consisted of an artillery duel between the rival batteries on each side of the river, lasting about four hours in the afternoon. There they fired only about one out of four shots with any effect, and their batteries were soon silenced by the Greeks, whose marksmanship was very much superior. The Turkish losses at Arta are believed to have been very heavy. On the Greek side there was not a man killed.

Later—9 p. m.—General Smolentz, ex-Minister of War, is in command of 14,000 Greeks at Reven, not far from Timovna, northwest of Larissa. At this point Edhem Pasha, closely pressed, was nearly taken prisoner. His plan was to force the pass of Reven, to enter the plain of Larissa, and to cut the retreat of the Greek army with his cavalry, and thus take Larissa without resistance. But this plan was defeated. General Demopolis, at the head of one Greek division, forced the Turkish line at Boughaiz, close to Timovna, and General Mavromichale broke through at Komiskos. The two Generals united their troops near Damasi.

The news of this success at Reven and of the imminent fall of Prevesa has changed the dismay caused at Athens by the loss of Milouna into the wildest rejoicing. The latest advices to-night are that the Greek troops are advancing to recapture their positions at Milouna and Gritzvali, the latter of which, it is alleged, was abandoned owing to a misunderstanding of the General in command, who interpreted as an order to retreat what was really intended as an order to advance. Captain Tagardo, who was wounded at Gritzvali, shot himself in order to avoid falling into the hands of the Turks.

The Greeks report that the Turks lost 7,000 killed and wounded at Reven, but this estimate is probably excessive. The Greek engineers constructed a bridge at Pacykalos to enable their forces to cross the river. It is said that the Turkish forces attacking Reven numbered more than 10,000 men.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

(Continued from First Page.)
place is 200. Kenan Bey says he counted nearly 1,000 dead Greeks.
The town of Ellassona has been deserted by its inhabitants, who have fled northward and towards Salonica, fearing that the fighting between the Turks

and Greeks will extend to this place.
9 p. m.—After a most fatiguing day with the headquarters staff in the Milouna Pass the correspondent of the Associated Press has returned here. The battle, resulting in giving the Turks possession of Milouna Pass, was waged with admirable courage and determination on both sides. The whole pass rang with the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. It was, however, around the two Greek block houses that the most furious conflict occurred. They were defended with the utmost valor and tenacity.

The correspondent was greatly struck with the coolness and discipline of the Turks. In the midst of the hottest firing four Turkish soldiers, advancing in skirmishing order under a heavy fire, became detached from the main body. Nevertheless, they continued to advance with perfect self-possession amid a hail of bullets. One of the men was hit and fell, then the second man was shot and the third received a bullet wound, but the fourth man calmly continued firing without regard for his personal safety, until the Greeks retired.

The most important Greek block house near Kitchoy was strongly fortified and defended by earthworks. The Turks mostly attacked in skirmishing order, firing independently. They seldom fired volleys.

The ambulance corps was busy in every direction, bringing in the wounded, whose faces were black with powder and covered with blood.
Edhem Pasha gravely followed every phase of the fighting through a field glass, giving orders and receiving reports with imperturbable indifference. It was noticed that many of the reports were scribbled on scraps of paper stained with blood. The officers and men alike were black with the dust of battle and had not slept, shaved or washed for two days and nights.

Riza Pasha, commanding the Turkish artillery, is a man of magnificent presence. He exhibited masterly skill in placing his batteries and in directing their fire.
It is believed that to-morrow's fighting must be of earthworks. Several additional batteries of artillery and battalions of infantry have arrived to take part in the great combat of to-morrow (Monday).

The hill slopes in the northern side of the pass are strewn with Greek dead, mostly Evzones, splendid men. The faces of many of the dead are as calm as though asleep.

SKOUZES REPLIES TO TURKEY.

The Latter Responsible for the Rupture of Diplomatic Relations.

ATHENS, April 19.—M. Skouzes, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a reply to the note which Assim Bey, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, handed to him, announcing that "in consequence of the aggressive attitude of Greece, diplomatic relations between the King of the Hellenes, the Sultan of Turkey, and their respective Governments were broken off."

M. Skouzes in his answer says: "In wishing to make Greece responsible for the rupture of the diplomatic relations, the Imperial Government appears to lose sight of the fact that Greece, far from proceeding to acts of hostility against Turkey, has had to suffer during the last few days from repeated acts of aggression on the part of the Turkish army at several points on the frontier. Owing to the conflict at the Prophet Elias on March 28th, the Royal Government drew the attention of the Imperial Government to the attitude of the Turkish troops, but instead of their cessation of hostilities, the Imperial Government appeared disposed to precipitate events. Thus on Friday the Turkish army without provocation attempted to obtain possession of Analipsis, which was mutually agreed to be neutral in the event of a truce."

It was all owing to the persistence of the Greek Government in its refusal to accept that this attempt to violate neutral territory failed.
"The Royal Government cannot let pass in silence this act before it was officially notified of the rupture of diplomatic relations, and while the King's Minister of Constantinople was only notified at an advanced hour of the fight, the forts at Prevesa opened fire at 5 o'clock in the morning on the Hellenic position at Actium and sunk the Greek steamer Macedonia."

In face of these facts, showing there is little foundation for the opinion of the Sublime Porte to the effect that Greece committed acts of hostility the responsibility for the consequences can in no way rest with the King's Government."

WILL REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Greece Cannot Count on Support from Bulgaria-Servia-Montenegro.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—Referring to the formation of an alliance between Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, it is semi-officially pointed out to-day that the league being formed is not only for the protection of the Governments named against Turkey and Austria, but against Pan Hellenic aspirations in the Balkan peninsula. Therefore, it is added, Greece is unable to count upon any support in the present conflict from the countries indicated, and moreover, their respective Ministers have positively assured Russia that their Governments will maintain neutrality.

POSITION OF THE POWERS.

They Have Not Yet Decided to Interfere in the War.

LONDON, April 19.—The outbreak of hostilities on the Greek frontier has caused but little sensation here. The permanent officials and the Turkish Ambassador have received no information beyond the fact that war has been declared. In spite of the fact of its being a holiday, there was great activity at the Foreign Office, where the full staff was at work the whole day long. The Italian, German, Austrian, Swedish, French and Turkish Ministers had a lengthy conference with Sir Thomas H. Sanderson, the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office. The latter informed a representative of the Associated Press that the Powers had not yet decided to interfere in the war between Greece and Turkey, which he added should be sharp and decisive, as the Greeks have little chance of ultimately winning.

General Powell Clayton.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Powell Clayton, United States Minister to Mexico, who has been ill at the Planters' Hotel for some time threatened with pneumonia, is sufficiently recovered to depart for his home near Little Rock. He will shortly return to this city, if his health permits.

Representative Holman Better.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Holman of Indiana, who is suffering from serious complications following a fall from a street car, is better to-day, but still in a dangerous condition.

FINANCIERS MEET AT LOS ANGELES.

Fifth Annual Convention of the California Bankers' Association.

Interesting Addresses on the Subject of the Currency.

"Kid" Thompson Convicted of Robbing the Southern Pacific Train at Roscoe, His Sentence by the Jury Being Fixed at Imprisonment in the Penitentiary for Life.

LOS ANGELES, April 19.—The fifth annual convention of the California Bankers' Association met this morning in the rooms of the Concordia Club. The session, which will last two days, is attended by a large number of representative bankers, among them being N. D. Rideout, President of the association; G. W. Cline, Treasurer, and R. M. Welch, Secretary.

At an early hour this morning the Executive Council met and arranged the programme for the session.
The address of welcome was made by Charles Forman, President of the Chamber of Commerce, J. B. Thompson, Chairman of the Executive Council, responding.
These opening formalities were followed by the address of President N. D. Rideout, who, after an introduction which noticed the political crisis of last year, and mentioned some of the present financial outlook, put the object of the Bankers' Association.

Reports from the Executive Council, the Treasurer and the Secretary were then read, after which the President announced the following committees:

On Auditing—M. E. Hawkins, Hollister; J. K. Moffitt, San Francisco; H. J. Fleishman, Los Angeles.
On Resolutions—J. A. Thompson, San Francisco; J. M. Elliott, Los Angeles; J. Steinhart, San Francisco; H. H. Hewlett, Stockton; Alexander Goldstein, Fresno.

On Nominations—E. B. Pond, San Francisco; William Beckman, Sacramento; J. E. Barker, Alameda.
B. C. Wright, the financial editor of the San Francisco "Bulletin," was introduced as the speaker of the morning upon the "Currency of the Future."

Mr. Wright began by calling attention to the importance of his subject as recognized by President McKinley in his inaugural address, when he said: "Our financial system needs some revision. Our money is all good now, but its value must not be further threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attack, nor its stability to doubt or attack."

Mr. Wright reviewed the history and evolution of the currency in this country, and then said in part: "The time has come, or is at least near at hand, when another evolution in banking and currency is demanded. Three essential factors in any system to be generally satisfactory must be uniformity, safety and elasticity. The present system sadly lacks the first and last of these essentials. There is a great want of uniformity. Of course there must needs be both coin and paper money. The coin must be of three kinds, as now, for gold cannot do the work of silver and minor coins, any more than these can cover the field of gold. There is no need, however, of six different forms of paper money, as now represented in the treasury, gold and silver certificates, currency notes, United States notes and national bank notes.

"The paper currency of the future must have one common source of issue and only general characteristics. It must all emanate from the Government as a guarantor of its redeemability in specie, or it must come through private corporations, directly responsible to the Government for the manner and amount of issue, which corporation shall be compelled to redeem the same in specie on demand."

E. B. Pond of the San Francisco Savings Union read a paper which he said was intended to show that except for practically forbidding the purchase of stocks and bonds by savings banks, the operation of the revenue laws of this State is not to the direct prejudice of either the commercial or savings banks. The question, he said, may then be asked, why do the banks favor a revision of such laws? The answer is at hand: The banks have more to gain from the development, progress and prosperity of the country than from the maintenance of the status quo. Bankers prosper only when communities thrive; hence an intelligent selfishness compels them to advocate laws for the general good, rather than those apparently in the interest of the fraternity only.

Charles Altschul of the London, Paris and American Bank of San Francisco spoke upon the "Popular Prejudices Which Most Affect Banking," and referred particularly to the intense feeling against bankers and banking aroused during the campaign of 1896. The paper dealt judiciously with the problems involved.

In the afternoon the convention listened to an exhaustive report of the monetary convention recently held at Indianapolis.

RENO ATHLETIC CLUB.

Will Erect a Pavilion and Lay Out Grounds for Outdoor Games.

CARSON, April 19.—The Reno Athletic Club has been organized and will incorporate in a few days. The organization is intended to promote all athletic sports and physical culture. The company will build a pavilion and lay out grounds, in which to play out-door games. Several men in San Francisco are interested, and will take stock as soon as the books are opened. The incorporators propose putting up a fine hotel in connection with the other attractions. The first carnival will be held in July. An effort will be made to secure a finish contest between Sharkey and Maher.

"KID" THOMPSON CONVICTED

Will Have to Serve a Life Sentence in the State Prison.

LOS ANGELES, April 19.—"Kid" Thompson was to-day found guilty of wrecking a Southern Pacific train at Roscoe, Cal., his sentence being fixed by the jury to imprisonment in the

penitentiary for life, after less than an hour's deliberation.
When the verdict was pronounced Thompson said huskily: "Well, you have done wrong, gentlemen; I am innocent."

His attorney pulled the "Kid" back to his seat and asked that the jury be polled. A poll of the jury resulted in an unanimous verdict.
Thursday morning was set for the "Kid's" sentence, and he was taken back to his cell in the jail. The convicted man took his sentence without flinching, although he was very nervous and as white as a sheet from the time he was told that the jury had agreed upon a verdict.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

Mortally Wounded While in the Act of Entering a Room.

LOS ANGELES, April 19.—William A. Tripp lies at the Receiving Hospital unconscious from a bullet wound in the head, received last night while attempting to burglarize the room of George Allen, an employe of a First-street poolroom.

Shortly before midnight Allen was awakened by a noise, and saw a man trying to force his way through the window screen. He drew a revolver from beneath his pillow and shot the intruder in the right temple. The burglar fell to the ground seven feet below, and fractured his skull. He was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where he was identified as William A. Tripp, an all-round crook. He is not expected to live.

TARIFF ON FRUITS.

Appeals to Senators to Protect California Products.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—During the past week Major McLaughlin, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has been in daily conference with George Frost, Chairman of the California Citrus-Growers' Tariff Committee, and Frank A. Miller of Riverside. The purpose has been to secure the legislation desired by the fruit-growers in the tariff bill now before Congress. The result has been the sending of powerful telegraphic appeals to United States Senators Allison, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich and Wolcott.

NEVADA AFTER TRAMPS.

Orders to Arrest All on a Charge of Highway Robbery.

RENO, April 19.—This afternoon Deputy Constable R. C. Leeper received a dispatch from the Justice of the Peace at Washburn instructing him to arrest all tramps on a charge of highway robbery. Leeper undertook to arrest a couple of fellows who showed fight, one of them striking the Constable on the head and knocking him down. After the assault he started to run, but the Constable winged him with a shot in the calf of the leg. The two men were arrested, the one shot giving him the name of Orin Clark. They appear to be desperate characters. The Constable was not injured.

Suicide by Strychnine.

SAN JOSE, April 19.—Miss Julian Cummins was found dead in bed this morning. The Coroner's jury found that she committed suicide by strychnine. Last fall she entered the Normal School to take a teacher's course, and has been attending since. She was a native of Michigan, and 34 years of age.

A Tie Vote.

FRESNO, April 19.—The official count of the votes cast at the late city election was made to-night and disclosed the fact that an equal number of votes were cast for J. W. Shanklin (R.) and Theo. Madison (Fusionist) for City Clerk. No action was taken, but the presumption is that a special election will have to be held for the election of that office.

Consul-General to Berlin.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The President to-day informed Representative Barthold of Missouri that Julius Goldsmith of Milwaukee, Wis., had been selected as Consul-General to Berlin.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$225,385,008; gold reserve, \$154,659,546.

Death of a St. Louis Divine.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—Rev. Dr. James Brooks, pastor Emeritus of the Washington and Compton avenues Presbyterian Church, is dead of Bright's disease.

Gentry Has Not Been Repeated.

HARRISBURG (Pa.), April 19.—Governor Hastings denies that Gentry has been repeated. The Board of Pardons has not yet reached Gentry's case, and will not until late this afternoon.

THE NONPAREIL

The Nonpareil

New Organdies.

Here an air of newness comes every day. These Organdy arrivals of to-day have made our collection at its best, in fact matchless. As this lot is by far the most elegant received and will probably be the final lot of the season, the beauty array is complete. Such sheerness enhanced by the clusters of blossoms from the garden intermingled with vine and foliage in the soft colorings of spring, or in separate and distinct patterns are irresistible. You want a dress from this lot, and many have been waiting for their arrival. To be a fortunate chooser of the exclusive you must be an early chooser.
25c and 30c Yard.

Grenadines.

Rich Black Silk Grenadines, one of the popular summer dress stuffs, gauzy in effect, handsome, rich, new brocade designs. For separate skirt, waist or full costume. Makes up very richly over changeable taffeta silk or colored grenadine linings. Price, 75c and \$1 Yard.

New Veilings.

Novelties, and all the latest at this counter. Veilings in such profusion as is seldom seen. New fancy mesh in white or black ground, chenille dotted in two sized dots of the richest of the new colorings—dahlia, couchman, ecorse, greens, blue, pink, cream, etc. Priced at 25c, 35c and 50c Yd.

New Ribbons.

A strong Ribbon item is here placed before you. Never varied so great in combination of width, quality, color and newness at such small prices. These are all wide widths, in striped, taffetas, moire taffetas, fancy gauze, solid colors or fancy new Dresden effects, with fancy satin edge, and others; suitable for millinery purposes, or for sashes to be worn with wash dresses this spring. Prices, 25c and 35c Yard.

Sunbonnets.

The bonnet of our great-grandmothers in their childhood and in age has been revived, and the sunbonnet is popular again for children, misses and women.
Child's Corded Calico Sunbonnets and Quaker Bonnets, made of standard grades of print. Neat patterns, pink and blue. Price, 25c.
Child's Colored Corded Chambray Sun or Quaker Bonnets with lace trim all around edge; colors pink, blue, red and tan. Wash and launder to look like new. Price, 50c.

Ladies' Gingham Sunbonnets.

Ladies' Gingham Sunbonnets in colors of brown and blue checks, also Chambray Sunbonnets trimmed with lace; colors pink, blue, tan and white. Prices, 50c and 75c. Every yard worth double.

Silks.

Remaining from our special sale of silks last week we find many desirable and useful lengths in Taffetas, changeable and fancy, fancy small figured brocades and checks in Gros de Londres; lengths for waists, skirt ruffings, underskirts, or for skirt, cape, jacket and grenadine linings. Prices, 55c, 65c and 79c. Every yard worth double.

New Vestings.

We have a most complete line of Mouseline d'Soie Chiffon and Tinsel Vestings, openwork patterns, and beautifully embroidered with dainty silk patterns. In the new spring colorings. Per yard, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 up to \$8.

WASSERMAN, DAVIS & CO.

Agents for Butterick Patterns. Big New Store, K, Between Sixth and Seventh.

CORWIN'S MILLINERY.

The Week of Weeks. 607 J. Before Easter Styles, after Easter Prices.

KENTUCKY SENATORSHIP.

But One Ballot Cast Yesterday for Each Candidate.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—There was but little interest in the joint session of the General Assembly to-day. According to agreement entered into by the steering committees of the parties, but one ballot was cast for each candidate, after which the joint session adjourned. Governor Bradley amended his call for the extra session so that the General Assembly might relieve the suffering caused by the flood in the counties of Hickman and Fulton, in the southwestern part of the State.

THIS WEEK

WE PLACE ON SALE

300 Boys' Black Imported Clay Worsted Suits,

AGES 4 TO 14.

Suits worth \$13, Now \$7 00.

Suits worth \$10, Now \$5 00.

Suits worth \$8, Now \$4 00.

Suits worth \$6, Now \$3 00.

Men's

Suits worth \$10, Now \$4 48.

Suits worth \$12, Now \$6 47.

Suits worth \$16, Now \$8 23.

Suits worth \$20, Now \$9 87.

The Model's REMOVAL SALE,

Up to May 1st at Sixth and K. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

What a Bother



it is to hunt around town for rightly-made BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, and then find the selections and be dissatisfied upon your return home.

A POINTER!

Save Yourself ALL this trouble by coming direct to OUR BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, where the most complete line of Boys' and Children's Clothing is shown.

Boys' Reefer Suits

Neat for dress or school wear; good fast black color. Sizes 6 to 14. \$1 50

Boys' Nobby Suits

Strictly all wool. Sizes 4 to 14. \$2 00

Boys' Fancy Suits

In Chevots, Tweeds or Diagonals. Sizes 6 to 14. \$2 50

Boys' Dress Suits

In Tweeds and Cassimeres, in black or navy. Sizes 6 to 14. \$3 50

The Latest.

"A Beauty." Style and comfort combined.