ous for most of the outsiders. Afterward I could easily believe the stories told of his conduct in Pretoria. When I read them it always recalled my last sight of him tramping down the railroad track toward Manila, with a blanket and canteen over his shoulder, under a frightful tropical sun, but apparently as happy as one could be. Many of the English officers here have spoken to-day of the reputation which he earned in the Transvaal, not only for bravery, but for coolness and good judgment under all circumstances, most unusual in a man of his age, and their regret is as sincere as that of the Americans."

To "remove one's hassock" is, it appears, the English way of expressing disapproval of one's rector. Mr. George Russell uses the phrase in his latest budget of society gossip—wherein he discusses changes in Sunday observance. Leaders of fashion, he observes, do not go to church at all. Some of them "think it silly," as the wife of a statesman innocently explained to the archbishop of Canterbury. Others are too tired with the week's round, and want the day for rest; still others live faithfully and literally up to the Catholic doctrine, that Sunday is a feast. One rich maiden lady was discouraged in her habit of churchgoing by the unlucky attempt of the incumbent of a Mayfair chapel to make religion, as Lord Melbourne indignantly phrased it, "invade the sphere of private life." The blundering clergyman asked her if she could not get on with less than three footmen under her butler, and give the wages saved to a fund for the sick and poor. This was obvious priestcraft, and the good lady resented it by "removing her hassock."

LITERARY NOTES.

W. L. Alden in his London literary letter says of Robert Barr that he is by far the most brilliant conversationalist he has ever met. Mr. Barr, who has ceased to be an American or even a Canadian, has a beautiful home in Surrey.

The people of Amesbury, Mass., have started a movement for the erection of a monument to the memory of the poet Whittier, who lived in their town for fifty years and did much of his best work there. It has taken them a long time to reach the discovery that such a monument would be a proper tribute.

The Pope has read "Quo Vadis," and recently Henryk Sienkiewicz received a letter from the Vatican expressing satisfaction for the Catholic ideas expressed in the novel. The Polish author has also received from Leo XIII, a marble tablet of the time of Constantine, recently found in the Ostriano Cemetery, the scene of some of the incidents of "Quo Vadis."

The writer of "Notes of a Bookman" in Harper's Weekly says of Mr. Charles Major's forthcoming novel: "A year ago I had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Major's narration of the story, and I can promise that it will be no whit behind Knighthood in dramatic interest. To my mind, it is a far better story. It will take its title after the heroine, "Dorothy Vernon." Mr. Major's recent illness may delay the publication of the book until spring.

Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy, whose last book, "Joscelyn Cheshire," has been a good selling book during this past summer, is the daughter of several generations of prominent Americans, beginning with Johathan Edwards. She is also a direct descendant of a framer of the Constitution, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a colonial Governor. The family annals are so complete that no wonder there is much that is real in the romance of Joscelyn and the colonial days in the Carolinas.

Mrs. Anna Farwell De Koven, whose novel "By the Waters of Babylon" was recently published, is not unknown to the reading public. Several years ago her "Sawdust Doll" attracted favorable comment, and she is the author of a number of magazine articles. Mrs. De Koven, who is well known in Chicago, being the daughter of ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell, is not only a beautiful woman but a brilliant one. Her husband is Reginald De Koven, formerly of Chicago, who has written the music of so many successful light operas. Their home is in New York.

Anthony Hope Hawkins is a more nervous being than any young prince in his own novels. Indeed, sometimes as one looks at him it is hard to realize that he is not one of the pale-faced young monks who figure so often in the mediaeval story. Just the right height for such a monk—that is to say, not very tall—with a well-shaped, compact but almost fleshless body, with a face of almost deadly pallor, high cheek bones, eyes that have a certain look of tension and almost of pain, beautifully chiseled, very thin and very mobile lips—such is the famous romancer.

Every one loves a story, said Prof. Richard Burton in an address at Chautauqua, and scholars are awakening to the fact of what a force the modern novel is. It is the dominant literary form of to-day, as is proved by our public libraries and by publishers' sales. The novel is an all-covering tyrant that has choked the life out of the older literary forms. Some think it is the decadence of literature, but that is not my position. The modern novel is a great and potent power for good or evil, and it remains with us to make the good abiding and to exclude the evil.

FORMALDEHYDE IN MILK.

Private Consumers Are Doing a Little Testing on Their Own Account.

A considerable number of citizens hold a different opinion from that expressed by the Board of Health in regard to the discontinuance of the use of formaldehyde by dairymen. They do not believe that the dealers have been so frightened by the recent prosecutions as to have given up the use of the preservative, and their reason for such belief is that they have been doing some testing for formaldehyde themselves, and, in numerous cases, finding traces of the drug. They do not prosecute the vendors of the "doctored" milk; they simply change milkmen until they find one whose supply stands the test, their investigations showing that not all dairymen are guilty.

In families in which are young children, or invalids whose diet consists mainly of milk, the matter of securing pure milk is an important one; for even physicians who maintain that the amount of formaldehyde likely to be contained in a glass or two of milk is not injurious to a healthy adult stomach admit that it is harmful to children. And, whether it is hurtful or not, most healthy adults feel a natural repugnance to taking embalming fluid into their systems before the final sad necessity for its use arrives.

This being the case, the private testing of milk is likely to become a general practice and may be the solution of the problem, for when the dealers can no longer deceive their customers they will discontinue their dishonest practices. Chemists have a number of methods for determining the presence of formaldehyde, but that known as Hehnee's sulphuric acid test is the simplest and the one generally used. The formula, divested of its chemical hieroglyphics, directs that to one drachm each of sulphuric acid and water a few drops of the tincture of chloride of iron be added. To this add a small quantity of milk from which the cream has been removed, and if formaldehyde is present the mixture will show a distinct purple color. The acid and chloride of iron may be obtained from a druggist already mixed and the water and milk be added by the experimenter. Care must be taken in making the test owing to the dangerous properties of sulphuric acid.

Her Faith Was Shattered.

Baltimore American.

"Oh, Henry!" wailed Beatrice Fitzmuggles. "Oh, Henry, to think that you have shattered my faith in you. Go. You are a fallen idol for me!"

"But, Beatrice," pleaded Henry Bigglesworth, "do not spurn me in this manner. Even though my feet be of clay, yet my—"

"No, Henry," interrupted the fair young girl, while the light of a firm resolution illumined her countenance. "No, Henry, I cannot be merciful. Not only are your feet of clay, but henceforth your name is Mud."

And Henry strode wrathfully out into the night, which happened to be on duty at the time.

Her Verse Apropos.

Denver Post.

A young teacher last Sunday told her Sunday school class of a cruel boy who would catch cats and cut their tails off. "Now, can any little girl tell me of an appropriate verse?" she asked. There was a pause for a few moments, when one little girl arose and in a solemn voice said: "Whatsoever God has joined together let no man put asunder."

The Best Photographs.

Pouder's Platinum Photographs stand far above any class of work of this kind done in Indiana, and the price is very reasonable. Let us show you samples of this work. STEWART M. POUDER, 229 Massachusetts avenue, ground floor.

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT

PAUL'S CITIZENSHIP: THE LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM IT.

By Rev. Stanley Billheimer, D. D., Pastor West Washington Lutheran Church, Washington, D. C.

"And Paul said, But I was free born." —Acts xxii, 28.

One day early in the history of the Christian church the throng of worshipers at the old Jewish temple was suddenly turned into a mob. And the object of all this fury was a little old man of benign countenance and halting footstep. He had entered the temple with the best of purposes, but was already receiving the blows and curses of his Hebrew brethren. Had it not been for the speedy arrival of the Roman guard Paul's mission would have then and there come to an abrupt end. The mob loudly accuses him of the great sin of preaching the gospel to the gentiles. But the captain of the guard, not understanding their Hebrew, supposes he has captured a great criminal.

According to custom Paul is bound, his back is bared and the officer stands ready to ply the lash in the hope of extorting a confession. But in a moment the whole scene is changed by a word from Paul: "Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman and uncondemned?" And now it is the captain's turn to tremble, for he has bound a Roman. Humble explanations follow and Paul, the Roman, is given the freedom of the castle to await his trial before the Sanhedrin.

Leaving him here at this point in the story let us look further into his claim and see what lessons we may learn from Paul's citizenship.

There were various ways of obtaining Roman citizenship. One might be a native of a province which conferred that right upon all born within its limits. Again, one might purchase his freedom, paying varying sums according to his station in life. But the most desirable of all was to be born of parents who had previously in some manner obtained their freedom. The chief captain said, "With a great price obtained I this freedom." But Paul glories in the fact of being "free born."

However, it is not alone of Paul's Roman citizenship that we wish to speak. He had also another birthright—he had experienced that "being born again," without which no man can be saved. He was indeed a "citizen of no mean city," yet he sought another to come, a city eternal in the heavens, "whose builder and maker is God." Let us then look at this double citizenship of Paul and see what it secured for him and from what it delivered him.

CITIZENSHIP'S VALUE.

I. Roman citizenship insured comparative safety. Human life was held as of little worth in those days. Even in our present boasted age of progress we shudder at tales of Armenian massacres. Think what it must have been when might made right, when the hand that held the scepter too often was red with blood. What hope was there for the vast multitude? And much less for the offender, political or social. Many a criminal was executed to save the trouble of a trial.

But to all this there was one exception—the Roman. His life was almost sacred. Notice the difference between Paul and the common prisoner. He did not cry out in fear or loudly protest his innocence. He knew that he was safe. Just a word and the captain "was afraid." Such is the sad commentary on the Jews, that Paul was safer in the hands of the Romans than among his own people.

In like manner, only more so, is the Christian secure. For Romans did suffer sometimes, through malice. But if Rome cared for her own, surely heaven cares for its redeemed souls. Christian men need not fear. Paul did not tremble. But the Philippian jailer did; and Felix did; and the captain and sailors of that ill-fated ship did. And how many since have quailed before the power of the man of God. Crime and guilt hang their heads in shame, and evil combinations lose their power. Amid all these the Christian stands secure. He who clothes the grass of the field will not suffer his own to lack any good thing. He who feeds the sparrow will give his children bread. All the powers of hell cannot pluck them out of the hand of God. True, the Christian may lose his earthly life, but his citizenship stands secure, and he but hastens home the sooner, to enjoy his rest in the kingdom that knows no end.

II. The Roman was exempt from torture. Paul had been bound, but was almost loosed again. His very person was sacred. He could be tried and convicted, but not subjected to the meaner experiences of prison life. See the difference between the treatment of Paul and Christ. There were cruel mockeries, thorns, stripes and a sham trial. But here all was respect and courtesy and due process of law.

Paul did suffer afterward, when the name of Rome had lost its magic. But he could always rejoice in his heavenly birthright. For by it the Christian is always exempt from the meaner experiences of life. What can sting more than the lash of conscience? It has made men mad. It has driven them to self-destruction. It has forced the cry, "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this body of death?" What a power it must be that can hush that voice! Yet with such power Christ endows the Christian. You may take all else from him, but you cannot deprive him of his self-respect. That is his inalienable right. No wonder that sorrow, misfortune, calamity, fail to depress him. His interests are far higher than this world, and his soul never suffers the remorse of the guilty.

III. Roman citizenship secured the right of appeal. Paul had been grossly misjudged. As the Egyptian leader of an insurrection he would have been summarily dealt with, but as a Roman he must first be heard in his own defense. He could not even be bound, "uncondemned." This right often stood Paul in good stead, and through its exercise in appealing to Caesar, he finally realized his cherished hope—"to preach at Rome also."

HEAVENLY CITIZENSHIP.

But the time came when men might appeal to Caesar in vain. The God of Israel never slumbers nor sleeps, happily for us. For we are often misjudged here. Christ Himself was misunderstood. Even to-day many do not appreciate His mission to earth. We are not surprised, then, that men often fail to make a proper estimate of His doctrines and worship; that they impugn the motives of His followers and ridicule their humble, self-sacrificing lives. But in the quiet of his own heart the Christian silently appeals to God and receives as the token of approval that peace which the world cannot understand.

In conclusion, then, "take heed what thou doest, for this man is a Roman." If men feared to harm one of Caesar's favorites, let us look to it that we do not injure one of God's children. They are but human, like all mankind, but they have all heaven at command. For them God will make bare His strong right arm. For them He will summon His legions of angels. Let us beware how we incur the displeasure of heaven. "Whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he be drowned in the depth of the sea." Rome stood before the world as an example of power and military prowess. But for how much more does the Christian stand in civilization and progress generally! He has been a blessing to all generations. Take heed, then, what thou doest.

Roman citizenship was highly esteemed, naturally. Many a man paid over the "great sum," for it was a great thing to be a Roman—a free citizen. Well may we Americans hold our heads high and swell our chests with pride. But there comes a time when neither Rome nor America shall avail anything—nothing but the right to heavenly citizenship. Summon all armies of the world, yet they cannot beat back the arm of death. We may enshroud the body in our glorious flag, but the soul has gone to its Maker. The righteous Judge of all the earth is no respecter of persons, and earthly citizenship will be a poor claim to present before him. The angels do not always rejoice over a sinner saved when the country mourns the loss of a good citizen.

Let us look to it, then, that we have a heritage in God's kingdom; that our names be enrolled on the eternal register as "fellow-citizens with the saints and of the household of God." Then death and judgment shall have no terrors for us. "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What is the par value of a Standard Oil share?—H. D. G.

One hundred dollars.

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Which is the largest Christian denomination in the world?—H. R.

The Roman Catholic.

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What was the population of Gulfport, Miss., in 1900?—H. S.

One thousand and sixty.

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In what year was Waco, Tex., founded? —J. A.

It was surveyed as a town in 1849 and incorporated in 1850.

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Is there a society of vegetarians in the United States?—J. E.

Yes; the Rev. H. S. Clubb, 1023 Foulkrod street, Philadelphia, is its president.

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Where is the deepest place in the Pacific ocean and how deep is it?—E. G.

Northeast of Japan; 30,000 feet.

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How did the bowlders get scattered on our prairies?—J. R.

Through the agency of glaciers that in some cases carried them for many miles.

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Please publish in next Sunday's issue a receipt for making Hire's root beer.—H. B.

This is a patent preparation, the formula for which is not given to the public by the owner.

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What is electro-radiation?—Y. H. G.

The transference of electro-magnetic induction in waves or the energy thus transferred. It is believed to be light of very great wave length.

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Is it not a fact that South Carolina grants neither marriage licenses nor divorces?—V.

She does not have any divorce laws, and in common with other States permits marriage without a license.

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Is there any tangible evidence that the climate of polar regions ever was much warmer?—W. J. E.

Yes. Fossil remains, for instance, show that it once had the climate of our tropics.

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What was the ratio of the number of people who voted to those who did not vote in Ohio in 1899?—Y. R.

As about one to three and a half, the latter standing for the entire nonvoting population.

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Please inform me how many negroes were mobbed in the year 1900 and how many thus far in this year.—J. P. F.

The World Almanac gives 102 lynchings of negroes, twenty-three of whites and two of Indians during the year 1900. No statistics for this year are yet available.

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What is the origin of the term butcher boy as applied to newsboys on trains?—M. W. B.

It may come through "to torment" or "to inflict torture," an obsolete meaning of "to butcher;" though the meaning is well established in the showman's vocabulary, as the candy butcher of circuses, recent dictionaries ignore it absolutely.

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Which dyes faster, linen or cotton? 2. Does a system of toll roads prevail generally in the country districts of England? —G. D.

Linen, though it does not take readily so many dyes as the other. 2. No; pretty much all the old turnpikes have passed into the hands of the local boards, their speculative builders in many cases having lost heavily.

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Can a hotel clerk collect his salary by law in case the landlord refuses to pay him? 2. Should the landlord say he is not able to pay the money due the clerk, can the clerk compel the landlord to show his books in order to prove his inability to pay?—Reader.

If he can prove his claim he can undoubtedly get judgment, as in case of any debt. 2. This is a matter for the court to decide.

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Please give the names of the members of the President's Cabinet at the present time. —B. S.

Secretary of state, John Hay; secretary of the treasury, Lyman J. Gage; secretary of war, Elihu Root; attorney general, P. C. Knox; postmaster general, Charles Emory Smith; secretary of the navy, John D. Long; secretary of the interior, Ethan A. Hitchcock; secretary of agriculture, James Wilson.

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What led Lord Sackville-West, the English ambassador, to leave Washington? 2. What was the age of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston when killed at Shiloh?—B. P.

Because of the widespread publication of a letter he had written to a Mr. Murchison advocating the re-election of President Cleveland as in the interests of Great Britain, he became persona non grata, and his passports were given to him by our government. 2. Fifty-nine.

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What was the Latin Union?—E. C. T.

An international monetary association formed in 1865 between France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium; Greece and Roumania entering afterward. It prescribed the denomination, fineness and weight of the coins to be struck, and arranged for the coinage of 5-franc silver pieces without limit at the ratio of 15½ to 1. Silver depreciating, the coinage of these pieces was limited in 1874 and abolished in 1876.

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Will you kindly state what the requirements are for a divorce in Washington, California and Indian Territory?—G. F.

One year's residence is required, and these are some of the causes for absolute divorce: Violation of the marriage vows, habitual drunkenness, imprisonment for felony, cruelty, physical incapacity (except in California), willful desertion of one year (except in Indian Territory), failure by husband to provide (for one year in California, no time specified in Washington), and, in Washington, indignities that make life burdensome, or insanity lasting ten years.

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When were timber claims first permitted on government land? 2. Just what sort of land is sold as such claims?—C. R. P.

By the act of June 3, 1878. This applied only to California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada, but an act of Aug. 4, 1892, extended it to all the public land States. 2. It must be valuable chiefly for timber or stone, unfit for cultivation if the timber were removed, unreserved, uninhabited and without other improvements, except for ditch or canal purposes, than have been made by or belong to the applicant. Valuable mineral deposits bar the land from entry under these acts. The land acquired, which must not be over 160 acres, must be in one body.

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What is the "Scotch snap?" 2. What are the denominations of the British coinage and of the Bank of England issue of notes?

The reverse in music of the dotted note with the short note after it—that is, in the "Scotch snap" or catch the short note comes first. It abounds in old reels and some Scotch songs. 2. The authorized gold coins are five pounds, two pounds, sovereign and half-sovereign; silver, crown, double florin, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, groat or four pence, three pence, two pence and penny and bronze penny, halfpenny and farthing. Some of these are issued but rarely. The notes are 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 pounds.

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How is it customary to arrange the term of insurance on a vessel and cargo? 2. How can I read up the methods of marine insurance?—A. L. S.

Insurance on the ship begins at the port from which it is insured and lasts until it has been at anchor in safety twenty-four hours at the port to which it is insured. Insurance on cargo begins at once it is loaded and continues until its discharge at the port of destination. Insurance on the earnings of the vessel for carrying cargo begin and terminate with the cargo insurance. 2. Its literature is vast; you should find some of it in any sizeable library, in encyclopedias, if not in books of its law.

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Where can a book be secured giving the geology of crude oil formations?—L. W. A.

At a bookstore, naturally, or perhaps the article on this topic in an encyclopedia will do. Petroleum and natural gas always occur together and in porous beds contained between impervious strata, all the strata being more or less arched. The arch formation enables the contents of the porous beds to separate according to their respective specific gravities; at the greatest depth is brine, above this oil and atop this the gas. An impermeable cover to this bed is an essential of the formation. The pressure under which oil and gas are found is hydrostatic and identical with that of artesian wells.

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I can remember the time when the common potato bug was styled the Colorado beetle and was deemed a novel nuisance. Now, did he come from Colorado, or what is his history? 2. How long does it take one to reach the adult stage?—G. W. L.

This insect was first described in 1824 as a resident of northern Missouri and as feeding on a wild plant of the potato family. When next heard of it was attacking potatoes in Nebraska—this in 1859. From then it spread steadily, reaching the Atlantic coast in 1874. Meanwhile it had picked up the name. 2. A little over a month; the eggs hatch in about a week, the larva burrows in the earth when from two to three weeks old, the beetle issuing in from seven to ten days.

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Will you give me an idea of the cost of the power employed in making a barrel of flour from wheat? 2. Did our Indians practice tattooing generally? If so, for what purpose?—W. A. M.

We find it stated as from 1½ to 3 cents for water power and from 4½ to 6½ cents for steam power. 2. Most tribes practiced it. It was considered decorative and served for purposes of identification and ransom, the latter especially among the women when captives. Then lines were made on the inner side of the forearm to indicate the length and value of strings of beads used as currency. Prairie and lake Indians tattooed over diseased spots to cast out the offending demon, and it has been said of Virginia Indians that their tattoo marks indicated rank and social status.

IRRESPONSIBILITY OF LABOR.

Injustice of the Relative Positions of Employer and Employes.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Unnamed officers of the United States Steel Corporation are quoted in a Pittsburg dispatch as saying that they will enter into no negotiations with the Amalgamated Association for a settlement of the strike until the association has become incorporated, and invested with legal responsibility and standing in a court of law. It is further said that the fact that the association has no standing in court was settled three years ago, when it attempted to force the United States Tin-plate Company to keep an alleged wage contract. If the association is incorporated then it can be sued for damages and levies can be made on its assets and it cannot escape responsibility for its acts.

This report is more likely due to general knowledge of the facts by the correspondents in Pittsburg than to any explicit statement by the officials of the Steel Corporation. It is the obvious thing to say now, that the labor organizations must be put on the same legal footing with the employing organizations. It has long been said that compulsory arbitration was impossible, because it was impossible to force the laborers to obey an order, while any decree of a court could be enforced against the employer. Everyone sees now how the Amalgamated Association has injured organized labor by deliberately breaking its contracts, and the sentiment is fast forming which must ultimately force such a reorganization of labor unions as will give to them a legal standing in court. When this time comes strikes ought to be fewer and the disputes between the employers and the employed ought to be settled by suits in the courts rather than by boycotting and bulldozing outside. We are making progress in the right direction, and in spite of all the regrettable incidents of the steel strike we need not be discouraged.

Amenities.

Washington Post.

Under the head, "An Unbiased Statement," Harper's Weekly gives Admiral Schley a berating. Harper's Weekly is sadly handicapped by its editor's lack of knowledge of the English language.

Have you seen Mrs. Austin's new dress?

Don't Miss Getting One of those White Waists on Special Sale.

THE NEW YORK STORE
ESTABLISHED 1853 — SOLE AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS
INDIANA'S GREATEST DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

Ladies' Wrappers special at 59c, 89c, 98c

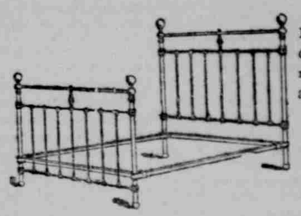
August Furniture Sale

....CONTINUED....

More good values to make it of interest for you to do your furniture buying early—you have a greater variety to select from now and prices are very special that we may start the season right. . . . . .

NOTE THESE FIVE SPECIAL VALUES

200 India Seats like cut, 16-inch tops, in oak and mahogany—regular price $1, while they last, each— **49c**



Fine Iron Bed, like cut, has brass top rods and mounts, all sizes— **$4.48**

24-inch quartered oak Table with fluted legs, special at..... **$1.98**

50 large golden oak finished Rockers, with saddle seats, while they last, each..... **$1.49**

Oak and imitation mahogany Rockers with either wood or cobbler seats, big value, at.. **$2.25**

—Fourth Floor.

Final Clearing

Foulard Silks and Colored Silk Grenadine.

All the ends, short lengths and odd pieces of rich Foulards and Grenadines—all useful lengths, suitable for kimonas, waists, skirts and dresses; not a piece in the lot but would be cheap at 85c; our price to-morrow, on center bargain table, a yard **39c**

FINE BLACK SILKS—We have gone through our stock of Black Silks, selecting many pieces of the highest grade, oil boiled, Black Taffetas, Black Peau de Soie and Corded Black Taffeta, to sell special this week—

$1.75, 36-inch black guaranteed Taffeta, a yard $1.35
$1.50 36-inch black guaranteed Taffeta, a yard $1.19
$1.25 27-inch black guaranteed Taffeta, a yard 90c
$1 22-inch black guaranteed Taffeta, a yard 65c
85c 22-inch black guaranteed Taffeta, a yard 59c
$1.25 22-inch Black Peau de Soie, a yard 95c
$1 21-inch Black Peau de Soie, a yard 85c
85c 21-inch Black Peau de Soie, a yard 69c
75c 21-inch Black Peau de Soie, a yard 59c

—West Aisle.

Dress Goods

29-inch Plaid-back Skirting, in six different colorings, at, a yard... **35c**
38-inch All-wool Vigereaux Suitings, in five different shades of gray—light weight, for early fall wear, a yard **59c**
54-inch Rainy-day Skirting, in Oxford Gray, no lining needed, $1 value, a yard **75c**
54-inch All-wool, Navy Blue Melton, can be made without lining, a yard **$1.00**

—West Aisle.

Wash Goods

Dimities and Batiste, white and tinted grounds, figures and stripes, a good asortment, 15c value, a yard **7½c**
Paris Waist Cloths, in Persian designs, figures and stripes, all colors, 100 styles, at, a yard..... **12½c**
34-inch Eclipse Flannels, in all the new desirable printings, at, a yard **15c**

—East Aisle.

Black Dress Goods

Special Midsummer Sale at Bargain Prices

All-wool, open mesh Etamine, $1 grade, at, a yard..... **59c**
French All-wool Whipcords, $1 goods, a yard **75c**
New designs in all-wool Granite Cheviot, $1 value, a yard..... **85c**
Silk-stripe Pierola, $1.50 value, a yard **$1.00**

—West Aisle.

Sale Hosiery

Another great money-saving opportunity in ladies', men's and children's hosiery.

LADIES' Cotton Hose, fast black, full, seamless, with double heels and toes, a pair..... **7c**
Ladies' Cotton Hose, fast black, fancy colored extract, at, a pair.... **8c** 3 pairs, 20c.
Ladies' fast black, drop stitch Cotton Hose, with silk-embroidered slipper fronts, a pair..... **12½c** 3 pairs, 33c.
Ladies' Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, full, regular made, with double sole and high double heels at, a pair ..... **25c** 3 pairs, 63c.
Ladies' Tan Lace Lisle, to close, at, a pair **25c**
CHILDREN'S fast-colored, fine-ribbed Cotton Hose, full, seamless and regular made, a pair..... **6c** 4 pairs, 20c.
Children's fast black Hose, full, regular made heel, with seamless toe and double knee, a pair..... **10c** 6 pairs, 50c.
Children's Cotton Hose, fast black, full-fashioned, fine-ribbed, with double knees, soles and high double heels, at, a pair..... **15c** 4 pairs, 50c.
MEN'S Half Hose, fancy, fast-colored, full, seamless, with double heels and toes, at, a pair..... **8c** 3 pairs, 20c.
Men's Cotton Half Hose, fast black, full, seamless, with all white feet, at, a pair..... **10c** 3 pairs, 25c.
Men's Hermsdorf Black Cotton Hose, full, regular made, with half white feet, a pair..... **15c** 4 pairs, 50c.
Men's Fancy Lisle and Vertical-striped Half Hose, a pair..... **25c** 3 pairs, 68c.

—East Aisle.

Music

After All (song)..... **19c Per Copy**
Possum and Taters.....
Fan Tan .....
Daughter of the Regiment .....
Dancing With My Baby..

—South Balcony.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO

200 Pairs Tapestry and Damask Portieres

On sale Monday at these bargain prices.

$3.50 styles, full size and heavy, a pair $1.98
$5 styles, very fine and heavy, a pair $3.00
$7 styles, extra quality, beautiful colors, a pair $5.00
$8.50 styles, equal to silk, a pair..... $6.00
$10 styles, latest border style, a pair. $7.50
$12 styles, extra heavy, solid colors, a pair $8.00
100 pairs real Lace Curtains of real French Net; Monday at fully 25 per cent. less than actual value; prices,

$4.00 to $10.00

—Third Floor.

Linens Special

All-linen Bleached Damask, 2 yards wide, limited quantity, 70c value, at, a yard..... **50c**
125 yards 2-yards wide Cream Table Damask, heavy quality, worth 60c, at, a yard..... **44c**
45 dozen All-linen Bleached Napkins, 75c quality, a dozen..... **49c**
Cream Turkish Towels, large size, 10c kind, each..... **8c**
25c quality Hemmed Huck and Knotted Fringe Damask Towels, German make, each **20c**
Fringed Turkish Wash Rags, Monday, each **1c**

—Basement.

Summer Needs

Ice Picks and Chippers, were 10c to 40c; choice,

5c to 10c

Granite and White-enameled Pot Covers, each,

9c to 19c

Genuine Granite Berlin Seamless Kettles, with cover, each..... **35c**
98c Spice Cabinets, with 11 named drawers **59c**
4-quart Granite Pudding Pans; Monday, each **15c**
½-pint Granite Drinking Cups, each **3c**
Large heavy Rattan Clothes Baskets, oval shape, each..... **59c**
Heavy Tin Fruit Cans, a dozen..... 45c
1 pound Sealing Wax..... 5c
Fairbank's Dandy Soap, Monday,

10 Bars 19c

Triangle Model Hot Plate, $3.25 value **$1.98**
8 and 12-foot lengths Mohair-covered Tubing, each **25c**
Ivory Soap, Monday,

3 Bars 10c

Grape-Nuts, a package..... **9c**

—New Basement.

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL, BY MAIL, TO ANY ADDRESS, $2 PER ANNUM

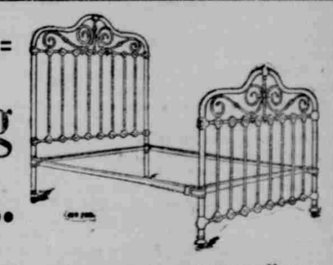
Brass Beds Iron Beds at Money-Saving Prices..

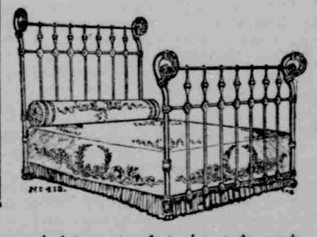
This very massive Brass Bed, heavy TWO-INCH posts, swell foot end, positively guaranteed in every respect; always sold at $40.00 and worth it, too; sale price,

$27.50

Same Bed, with 1½-inch posts, worth $35.00; sale price,

$22.50



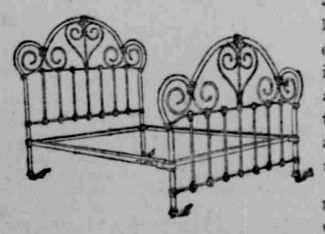


To-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, we inaugurate an extraordinary sale of MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLES (only one of a kind) at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES

An event which marks the LOWEST PRICES of the year.—A week crowded with values that admit of neither competition nor comparison, so superior are they to those elsewhere.—A sale of SAMPLES representing the very latest and best designs from one of the best known metal concerns in the country. We quote only a few prices here that will show the importance of this event to any one expecting to buy a metal bed this fall.

We advise you to come early, as the best values go first, and no pattern can be duplicated at these prices.

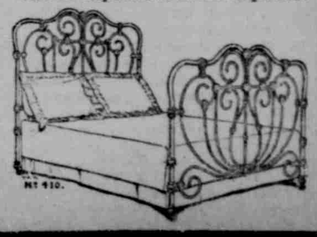


No old patterns—each and every one right up to date in style and finish. Quality, as usual, is absolutely the best. Some of the best values are in the new, beautiful finishes, viz: Vernis Marten, new Green and Gold, Ivory and Gold, Black and Gold, etc.

1 very elegant Brass Bed worth $115.00; sale price, $85.00.
1 very elegant Brass Bed, Etruscan finish, worth $62.00; sale price, $45.00.
1 very elegant Brass Bed, cheap at $45.00; sale price, $32.50.
1 Brass Bed, good quality, worth $23.00; sale price, $16.50.
1 fine Wedgewood Iron Bed worth $38.00; sale price, $27.50.
6 fine Iron Beds (no two alike) and made to sell regularly up to $25.00; your choice, $17.50.
6 fine Iron Beds (no two alike) and made to sell regularly up to $17.00; your choice, $10.50.

$8.50 Beds go at $6.50
$7.50 Beds go at $5.50
$3.50 Beds go at $2.25

Springs and Mattresses at Low Prices.
Odd Dressers, Chiffoniers and Toilet Tables to match these Beds at greatly reduced prices in this sale.



Sander & Recker Furniture Co.

219, 221, 223 East Washington St., Directly Opposite Courthouse