PRESIDENT MITCHELL ISSUES A STATEMENT

The Strike Leader's Reply to the Recent Utterances of Mr. Baer, Mr. Hewitt and Other Capitalists—The Men's Side of the Case Presented in a Calm and Dispassionate Manner—The Question of Wages Thoroughly Threshed Out.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.—President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers has given out the following statement:

"The recent utterances of Mr. Baer, spokesman of the anthracite coal trust, Mr. Hewitt and other interested persons, disclose a well-defined purpose to confuse and cloud the real causes which resulted in the coal strike and an attempt to divert attention from the actual issues involved. However, misleading as are their utterances, it is a relief to know that they now admit the public has rights and interests which cannot be ignored with impunity; and inasmuch as the public must be the final arbiter of the coal strike, it is imperative that it shall not be deceived by statements which are at variance with the facts. With the purpose of correcting some of the false impressions and misrepresentations of the gentlemen referred to, I issue this letter.

Mr. Baer's Errors.

"It is not my intention to point out the innumerable instances in which Mr. Baer has erred in statement and allegation. His unsupported assertions that certain things are true, cannot be accepted as final or conclusive, particularly in view of the fact that unquestioned authorities can be cited to prove him to be in error. Mr. Baer states 'that the wages paid in the anthracite coal regions are, compared with the wages in like employment, fair and just.' By 'like employment' Mr. Baer must refer to bituminous coal mining. I am willing and prepared to demonstrate that wages in the bituminous coal fields are from 20 to 40 per cent higher than those paid for similar classes of work in the anthacite fields. The fact is that the minimum wage received by any adult class of mine workers in the soft coal mines is 26½ cents per hour, while the minimum wage paid to boys is 12½ cents per hour; in the anthracite coal mines men performing precisely the same labor receive from 13 to 20 cents per hour, while boys are paid as low as 5 cents per hour and rarely receive to exceed 8 cents per hour. The bituminous miner works a maximum of eight hours per day, which is two hours less than men in the anthracite field are required to work; moreover, the anthracite mine worker labors under the further disadvantage of being more liable to be killed or injured, the casualties being 50 per cent greater in the anthracite than in the bituminous mines.

"There are other statements of Mr. Baer which are equally incorrect; among these is his assertion that 'the miners only worked from four to six hours per day, and his further assertions, 'that the lowest scale of wages was 85 cents for boy slate pickers.' If Mr. Baer desires I shall gladly furnish him with the names and addresses of thousands of slate pickers, each of whom received much less than 85 cents per day, and I shall be willing to have the returns verified by the companies' pay rolls.

"The next misstatement of Mr. Baer to which I shall give notice is that which claims that 'for some mysterious reason' the miners restricted the output of the mines. Mr. Baer claims 'that in this manner the product of the collieries has been reduced about 12½ per cent and that in the case of the Reading company it amounted to more than 1,000,000 tons. This is vitally important, if true; but it is not true. The fact is that instead of a loss of 1,000,000 tons, there was an increase in the year 1901, from the mines operated by the Reading company, of 838,243 tons; and a total increase, from all the anthracite mines of nine million tons (see report of Pennsylvania state bureau of mines). The output of coal in 1901 was far in excess of that of any year in the history of coal mining, and even a paper so avowedly and bitterly hostile to the mine workers' union as the Engineering and Mining Journal admits that 'virtually the only restriction on output was a shortage of cars.' 'This shortage,' the Journal continues, 'soon became marked,' and 'by the end of November the Reading collieries and those of some other companies were mining on short time.' (Issue of Jan. 4, 1902). Although his statement does not admit of any such construction, it is still possible that Mr. Baer refers to the per capita output, but even here he errs. A careful calculation of the per capita output from the Pennsylvania state bureau of mines shows that despite Mr. Baer's assertion that the miners worked only from four to six hours per day, despite the assertion that the men restricted the output, the per capita production in 1901, the year complained of, was greater than the per capita output for any single one of the thirty-one years of which we have record, from 1870 to 1900. In attempting to account for the increased tonnage the operators point to the installation of labor-saving machinery, which reduces the proportion of men and boys employed by the day. If we disregard all mine workers whose labor might be saved by such appliances and take simply the output per certified and employed miner, we find that the production per miner was 1,271 tons in 1897, 1,293 tons in 1898, 1,383 tons in 1899, 1,391 tons in 1900, while in the year 1901 it was 1,585 tons. I refer Mr. Baer to the annual reports of the Pennsylvania state bureau of mines and ask if these figures do not refute the statement that organization in the coal mines is inimical to good workmanship.

"Since the very inception of this strike the aims, objects and ideals of the United Mine Workers of America have been wilfully distorted by a small army of critics. We have been unjustly maligned and our motives and purposes maliciously impugned. We therefore take this opportunity to repeat specifically that we do not seek to interfere with the management of the coal properties or with the proper discipline of the working force; but we do demand:

First—An increase in wages for men employed on piece work.

Second—A reduction in the hours of labor for men employed by the day.

Third—Payment for a legal ton of coal.

Fourth—That the coal we mine shall be honestly weighed and correctly recorded.

Fifth—We favor incorporating in the form of an agreement the wages that shall be paid and the conditions of employment that shall obtain for a specific period.

"As to the reasonableness of these demands we have proposed to submit to and abide the award of an impartial board of arbitration.

"There could be no grosser perversion of truth than the assertion of the operators that the mine workers' union is a lawless organization. During the past twenty weeks the whole power of the union has been exerted to preserve the peace among a voluntarily idle population of three-quarters of a million; and it is a tribute to the activity of our officers and the loyalty and self-restraint of our members that we have been more successful in allaying violence than the coal and iron police in inciting it. Despite all our precautions we regret that occasional violence has resulted, but it would be as logical to charge any one of the religious, social or political organizations, or even the United States government, with being an unlawful organization because some of its adherents transgress the law as it is to charge the United Mine Workers of America with being an unlawful organization because some of its members violate the law. The officers of the union are as severe as the operators in their earnest condemnation of any and every act of violence upon the part of a striker; and no attempt has been made or will be made to condone any offense of this sort.

"The public should be made aware, however, that the operators and a certain section of the press are by no means discriminating in the fixing of responsibility, and that crimes of violence are laid at the doors of strikers when the imported guardians of law and order, the armed coal and iron police, are clearly and unmistakably at fault and I challenge the operators or their friends to point to one single utterance on their part in disapproval of the lawless actions of their hired guards. Some time ago the Bellevue washery at Scranton was destroyed by lightning; a reward was offered by the coal companies for the conviction of the person who set fire to the washery. This is an example of the manner in which the strikers are maligned.

"Mr. Baer assumes that the pumpmen, engineers and firemen were called out so that the mines would be destroyed and 140,000 men would be deprived of work for a long time. The truth is that the strike of the pumpmen, engineers and firemen was called in their own interest absolutely and by their own request. It was for the purpose of removing grievances against which they alone complained and against which some of them had inaugurated an independent although unsuccessful strike more than one year ago. The fact that several weeks elapsed between the strike of the miners and the independent strike of the pumpmen, engineers and firemen, and the further fact that the operators were given twelve days' official notice that the pumpmen, engineers and firemen would strike unless granted an eight-hour work day, should convince Mr. Baer that the strike of these men did not originate in any desire on the part of the mine workers to deprive themselves of the source of their own livelihood. If the mine workers had sought the destruction of the mining properties they would have ordered the strike of the steam men without giving the companies any notice at all.

"Similar accusations against the mine workers are made in a public utterance by Mr. Hewitt, in which that gentleman reveals his real feeling toward organized labor. I do not refer to his expressed fear that I should become a 'dictator' in control of votes enough to decide the next presidential election, or to his assertion that in this contest the allied coal presidents are fighting the battle of independent labor against the aggressions of the United Mine Workers in order that the individual workman may be employed upon terms satisfactory to himself. As an influential director of one of the coal roads, Mr. Hewitt is undoubtedly aware that the companies are fighting to compel the workmen to accept employment under conditions satisfactory to the coal trustees; that the preservation of men's individual rights is simply a cloak under which they seek to destroy organization among their employes. He is undoubtedly in a position to know that membership in any organization was frowned upon by the mine owners and that specific instructions were issued from the general offices of the coal companies, notifying some classes of workmen that they must either sever their connection with the union or surrender their positions. In fact, many of the local strikes which occurred in 1901 were in protest against the action of the companies who discriminated against and discharged union workmen because of their affiliation with the organization.

Advent of Militia.

"In this strike it has been claimed by enemies of the union and believed by Mr. Hewitt, although acknowledging himself a recognized friend of trade organizations, that men were prevented from going to work through fear of bodily harm, and it was confidently predicted that the moment the militia came the strike would resolve itself into a stampede. The militia has been in Shenandoah for more than eight weeks and still, for lack of mine workers, not a pound of coal has been produced in that vicinity. The militia is now stationed in the Parther Creek valley in Wilkesbarre and in Scranton, and yet its presence has not been followed by the desertion of a single miner who laid down his tools on the 12th day of May. On the contrary, many men brought here to take the places of the strikers have joined the ranks of the strikers since the arrival of the militia, and there is not the remotest possibility of the mines being successfully operated until an honorable and equitable settlement of the strike has been made.

"Reverting to the demands of the miners for increased wages and improved environment, Mr. Baer claims that he cannot possibly pay an increase in wages that would amount to 10 or 15 cents per ton to the miners, but he and the allied presidents admit that they can afford to sacrifice, temporarily, a large market and lose millions of dollars rather than pay this increase; nevertheless, without advancing the miners' wages 1 cent, the operators did raise the market price last year from 30 to 50 cents per ton, and at the present time Mr. Baer and his fellow-presidents are forcing the public to pay from $6 to $10 excess upon a ton in order to save this same public 10 or 15 cents. Mr. Baer states that 40 per cent of the coal produced is sold in the market below the cost of mining, but he fails to say that the larger portion of this 40 per cent is made up of grades of coal for which the miners receive no compensation whatever. Indeed, up to a few years ago, or before the installation of washeries, the miners were docked for loading this very coal which brings small prices now in the market; and, according to Mr. Baer's process of reasoning, the miners would receive less wages for the larger grades because they mine the small sizes gratuitously.

"I shall not enter elaborately into the question of cost, but shall merely say that Mr. Baer's statements are utterly misleading. The rise in wages in 1900 was more than counterbalanced by an increase in the cost of living, which left the miners worse off than ever before. Mr. Baer claims that the advance of 10 per cent which was paid the miners in 1900 cost the company more than 10 cents a ton; but this is, at least, problematical. In March, 1902, the Engineering and Mining Journal (see issue of March 29) made a careful calculation in order to show what effect the increase in wages last year had upon the cost of coal.

"As a result of this compensation, based upon the figures of the Delaware & Hudson, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Lehigh coal and Navigation company, the Engineering and Mining Journal, which cannot be accused of being either friendly or fair to us, states that 'the conclusion to be drawn is that the resulting increase in cost was large; in all probability not over 5 cents a ton at the outside.'

"Mr. Baer claims that the average pay per working day in his mines is $1.89. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the correctness of his figures, this would make upon the average number of working days in 1901, a grand annual total of $368 per employe, or an average of $7.05 per week; thus as a result of the strenuously opposed and bitterly regretted advance wrung from the operators by the strike of 1900, the average adult employe of the Reading Coal and Iron company is permitted to spend upon himself, his wife and his children, the munificent sum of $1.01 per day.

An Appeal to the People.

"In closing this statement, I desire to say that we have entered and are conducting this struggle without malice and without bitterness; we believe that our antagonists are acting upon misrepresentation rather than in bad faith; we regard them not as enemies but as opponents, and we strike in patience until they shall accede to our demands or submit to impartial arbitration the differences between us. We are striking not to show our strength, but the justice of our cause, and we desire only the privilege of presenting our case to a fair tribunal. We ask not for favors, but for justice, and we appeal our case to the solemn judgment of the American people.

"Involved in the fight are questions weightier than any question of dollars and cents. The present miner has had his day; he has been oppressed and ground down, but there is another generation coming up, a generation of little children prematurely doomed to the whirl of the mill and the noise and blackness of the breaker. It is for these little children we are fighting. We have not underestimated the strength of our opponents; we have not overestimated our own power of resistance; accustomed always to live upon little, a little less is not unendurable hardship. It was with a quaking of hearts that we asked for our last pay envelopes; but in the grimy and bruised hand of the miner was the little white hand of a child, a child like the children of the rich, and in the heart of the miner was the soul-rooted determination to starve to the last crust of bread and fight out the long, dreary battle to win a life for the child and secure it a place in the world in keeping with advancing civilization.

"—John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers of America."

RECEIVERS FOR COAL ROADS

A Committee of Boston Citizens "Butts Into" the Strike.

Boston, Sept. 29.—A committee of citizens, headed by the publishers of a Boston newspaper, has sought relief in the courts from the present coal shortage by asking for a receiver for the coal companies and coal-carrying roads. A bill in equity was filed in the supreme court against the following named corporations:

The Philadelphia & Reading Railway company, the Central Railway of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley Railway company, the Delaware & Hudson company, the New York, Ontario & Western railway, the Erie Railway company, the Pennsylvania Railway company and the Philadelphia & Reading Iron and Coal company.

The petitioners asked that a receiver be appointed for the benefit of all concerned, on the same terms and manner and with such agents and servants and with such rates of wages and other conditions of employment and at such prices for goods produced and sold as the court shall from time to time adjudge proper.

The bill is based upon the legal theory of the coal situation given by H. W. Chaplin, lawyer. Mr. Chaplin says in support of his position:

"Since the public has a right in the mines, a right to have coal forthwith mined for immediate consumption, and to have that coal immediately transported out of the mine regions by the coal carrying roads, a court of equity, if no other solution of the difficulty is open, has authority to, and upon the application of a representative proportion of the people, undoubtedly would, appoint a receiver to take into his hands the whole business now in the hands of the anthracite coal combine and to conduct it in their place."

MORE TROOPS OUT

The Sheriff Says His Name Was Forged to Get Them.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 29.—Governor Stone yesterday ordered the Sheridan troop of Tyrone to report to General Gobin for duty in the anthracite strike territory.

The troop left Tyrone last night by special train under orders to reinforce the Thirteenth regiment at Olyphant.

Colonel Watres says the ordering out of the troop is not the result of any fresh outbreaks. He says the collieries at which trouble has been taking place are far apart and that the cavalrymen can get over the ground more rapidly than infantry.

Says It Is a Forgery.

Sheriff Knorr of Columbia county says he did not sign or authorize his name to be signed to the telegram which was sent to Governor Stone, asking that troops be sent to Centralia.

Governor Stone called up General Gobin by telephone and advised him that he had received a telegram from Shenandoah, advising him that the call for troops to Columbia county was a forgery.

General Gobin replied that the sheriff's call for soldiers was authentic and that Sheriff Knorr had sent his deputy to him (Gobin) for troops.

Appeal to the President.

New York, Sept. 29.—Petitions are being circulated throughout the country by the members of the various organizations comprising the American Federation of Catholic societies, asking President Roosevelt to use his good offices to end the coal strike. The members of the societies making up the federation number at least half a million persons.

Bishop McFaul of Trenton, N. J., and Bishop Mesmer of Green Bay, Wis., are the spiritual advisers of the federation, and are interested in the circulation of the petition. The petition does not ask the president to interfere in a political way. It simply asks him to use his good offices.

Underwood Not Worried.

New York, Sept. 29.—Among those in this city interested in the railroad and other companies affected by the suit brought in Boston to put these companies into the hands of a receiver owing to the coal strike the opinion is general that no result can be expected from such action. Frederick D. Underwood, president of the Erie railroad, is quoted as having said:

"From my point of view, it is a legal question purely—they can, under the law, put the coal roads into the hands of a receiver, or they cannot. I assume that the relief they seek necessarily will be so slow of accomplishment by the proposed method that the practical results will be of little value."

Killed by a Detective.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 29.—Joseph Gillis, the striker who was shot at West Nanticoke yesterday afternoon by Joseph Sweeny, a detective, died in a hospital in this city this morning. Sweeny was given a preliminary hearing before Burgess Williams and was committed to jail.

STRIKE NOTES.

This is the twenty-first week of the strike.

The estimated production of coal for last week is 167,150 tons. This amount should have been much larger had it not been for the several riots in the Wyoming and Lackawanna districts, which prevented many men from going to work.

National Organizer Terrence Ginley, of the United Mine Workers, stated that all unmarried men will be removed from the anthracite region this week. Transportation will be secured for them to other parts of the country and the relief list will be shortened 15,000 men.

James Sweeney, a deputy employed at the Bliss mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western company, at West Nanticoke; last night met some strikers. An altercation ensued and Sweeney pulled a revolver and shot Joseph Gillis in the back, seriously wounding him.

One of the most prominent individual coal operators in the Schuylkill coal region, who will not allow his name to be used, stated to the city editor of the Pittsville Republican that the independent operators will make concessions to the striking miners this week.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, which has seven collieries working, will put three more in operation. Strike leaders say that the only work done at these collieries is the running of the machinery and that the only coal shipped is scrapings from the culm banks.

Another dynamiting outrage occurred about midnight at the No. 9 colliery of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal company, at Sugar Notch, an effort being made to blow up the pipes leading to the fanhouse, thus stopping the fan and preventing the ventilation of the mine. The result was not a success.

Cheap Rates to Boston.

Oct. 6th to 10th, inclusive, the Wisconsin Central Railway will sell round-trip tickets to Boston, Mass., and return via any direct line for $29. Tickets good to return by deposit until Nov. 12th. For berth reservations and further information call on or address V. C. Russell, C. P. & T. A., 230 Nicollet av, Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS DRY GOODS CO.

October Sale of Curtains

The first of October has been set as the time for a big sale of Lace Curtains. For many moons we have been on a still hunt for the materials. Whenever a jobber got anxious about his stock, or a mill-owner wanted to clean up the last of the season's product, we named our price and generally got the goods. Now they are all here. We'll not wait till October, but will let this great sale come a day earlier. Tuesday it begins. But first study this table of values and prices:

Wash Goods

7c Comforter Prints in light, dark and medium colors; the yard 4½c

Twilled Cretonnes in pretty floral and Persian effects; the yard 8c

Fancy Liberty Crepes are a new departure for comforter coverings and ruffled bed sets. They come in white and colored grounds with fancy persian stripes. The crepe-like though strong texture of the cloth, and its peculiar styles, make it so different from the ordinary sateens and silkolines that its sale has already been large. The colors have been proven to be absolutely fast. Yard.... 15c

New Table Covers

At the main linen counter—also on display in the Fifth street window—are some new things in jute and cotton Table Covers. "The Cypress" and "The Memphis" are their names. The handsome colors you notice are fast, the goods being perfectly washable.

The 4-4 size in red and blue costs 65c

The 6-4 size in red, blue, green and other colors, **$1.25, $1.50, $1.75.**

The 8-4 size is at various prices, **$1.75, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75** and **$3.00.**

Then comes the old standard **Turkey Reds**, oil boiled in the yarn.

8-8 size, **$1.25** and **$1.35.**

8-10 size, **$1.50** and **$1.75.**

A lot of fancy Linens to be closed out, such as 18x27, 18x18 and 20x20 Tray Cloths and Squares, hemmed and hemstitched, worth 29c, 30c and 40c; all at one price, at 25c

The last of the Remnants of Table Linens, Napkins and Crashes have been taken down stairs. In every piece there is a bargain which cannot be duplicated.

Here also is a 60-in, Turkey Red Damask in eight new patterns; it is a 39c cloth, put on sale at 22½c

2 Handkerchief Specials.

Two lots of Ladies' Handkerchiefs will be put on sale Tuesday at prices which will surely be tempting. Some are called "manufacturers' seconds." The name is no disgrace, for the handkerchiefs are practically as good as the firsts. Some odd lots are also included. All at about half the regular prices.

Lot 1—350 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth up to 7c each; all at 4c

Lot 2—800 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, embroidered, also with scalloped and embroidered edges and trimmed with lace; values to 15c; all at 8c

Underwear

Ladies' Jersey ribbed Vests and Pants, in ecru, peeler and white, extra heavy, fancy trimmed, perfect fitting, worth to 39c, 25c

Ladies' Combination Suits, Jersey ribbed, in ecru, peeler, turquoise and gray, button across the chest or up and down; worth to 75c. Each 50c

$1.50 values; the pair 98c

$2.75 values; the pair 1.98

$4.00 values; the pair 2.98

$5.00 values; the pair 3.98

For this Sale we will sell Brass Curtain Rods of full extension at 6c

Furthermore there will be **Travelers' Samples of Portieres** on sale. Though most of them are just as good as new, the sale prices will represent just about **half** what the curtains should bring. Each curtain—

69c 98c 1.48 1.98

A new lot of Fine Colored Curtain Swiss, 40 inches wide; the yard 5c

Window Shades, 3x6, oil opaque, **29c**; standard water color shades; each 19c

Last, but not least, are bargains in Drapery and Upholstery Materials, Rope Curtains, Screens, Pillow Cords, Fringes, Silkolines, etc.

To Buy Carpets Safely

Go where the best and most reliable makers are the only source of supply. If that description fits other stores, as well as ours, all well and good; but here you have access to the very Carpet Center of the Northwest. Largest stock, as well as the best.

Heavy Ingrains, in Brussels patterns, yd. 28c

Wilton Velvets, the yard, **85c** and 1.00

Tapestry Brussels, in parlor patterns, yd. 55c

Axminsters, in parlor patterns, **$1** and 1.25

RUGS, ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC.

Here lies our great strength. The more experience you have had with such goods, the more you will appreciate the stock we show and the prices we ask. You ought to see the rare and extra large Persian Carpets now on sale.

In the domestics, there is much "doing" in the 9x12 Brussels Rugs at 15.00

Five hundred **Art Squares** of the best quality, in various sizes, now on sale.

Cloak Department.

Are you keeping up with us in the procession of styles? In other words, have you seen these things?

Two styles of **Walking Skirts** will attract special attention Tuesday. One is the fine wool Melton, blue, black, brown, gray or Oxford; cut after the latest model on the plaited kilt shape, and the cost is only 5.98

The other is a very handsome **Skirt**—and what is more, a very high value—in blue, brown, black, Oxford and gray; cut with the 11-gore flare; also in kilt style; the cost is 7.75

Very fine **Electric Seal Coats**, 22-in. long, with high flaring storm collar and broad revers; lined with Skinner's satin; nothing better sold at the price 25.00

Black Kersey Jackets, 21-in. long, double-breasted, with coat collars; suitable for early fall wear, each 8.75

There's a treat coming for those who have not yet seen our **$5 Silk Waists.** The styles were never better, even at this store where style counts for so much. Black and all the new colors; tucked and hemstitched, perfect fitting. Each 5.00

And how delightfully appropriate are the **Cashmere Waists.** All wool, with full, plaited front and fancy stock collars; many colors, red, light blue, green, pink, black, cream and navy; a bargain at 3.98

Very "swell," indeed, are the new **White Mercerized Cotton Waists**—those with the fancy stitched bands and the catchstitching; various grades and styles, at **$2.75, $3, $3.25, $3.50, $4**

Cotton Counter.

Heavy Unbleached Sheeting, 36-inch; yard 5c

Bleached Muslin, yard wide 5c

No. 100 Fine Cambric; yard 8½c

12½c Madras and Cheviots; yard 9c

9-4 Heavy Unbleached Sheeting; yard 16c

9-4 Heavy Bleached Sheeting, 21c

8-ounce Bats, **5c.**

12-ounce Bats, very fine and fluffy 9c

Kitchen Ware.

Plain Water Tumblers, generally 35c dozen; each 2c

Fluted Water Tumblers, usually 48c dozen; each 3c

Jelly Tumblers with tin caps, worth 25c dozen; each, 1½c

Asbestos Stove Mats, each 3c

Mrs. Potts' Iron Handles, 10c kind, each 5c

Mouse Traps, several styles, at 3c

Boyd's Porcelain Caps for fruit jars, dozen 25c

Fruit Jar Rings, pure rubber; dozen 3c

Sink Brushes, Japanese rattan; each 3c

Undermuslins.

Ladies' Outing Flannel Gowns, in fancy stripes, square yoke with roll collar and cuffs of plain pink and blue teasel cloth 59c

Children's Sleeping Suits, with feet, made of striped flannelette, with drop seat; sizes 2 to 10 years 50c

Ladies' Black Amisilk Skirts, umbrella style, deep scalloped flounce with three rows of plaiting 2.00

Flannels.

A fine, unshrinkable White Baby Flannel, 36 inches wide, of regular 50c value, on sale Tuesday at 38c

Waistings.

Fine Imported French Waistings, in plain cream and colored grounds, all the new weaves in fancy silk stripes and figured designs; yard, 65c and 75c

(Basement.)

Blankets.

Fine Union Wool Blankets, made of 75 per cent wool, unshrinkable, with fine, soft finish; 72x84-in.; pair 5.00

Comfortables

Silkoline Comfortables, figured on both sides, filled with fine white carded cotton; 2 yds. wide, each 1.50

Fine Silkoline Comfortables, figured both sides, filled with fine snowflake carded cotton, zephyr tied; 2¼ yards wide, each 2.50

SLEEP FOR BABY

AND REST FOR MOTHERS

Sleep for Skin Tortured Babies and Rest for Tired Mothers, in Warm Baths with

Cuticura SOAP

And gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent Pills. This is the most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, ever compounded.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT, for beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of women use CUTICURA SOAP in baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, too free or offensive perspiration, in washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

Sold throughout the world. SOAP, 25c., OINTMENT, 50c., PILLS, 25c. British Depot: 27-28, Charterhouse Sq., London. French Depot: 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

Donaldson's GLASS BLOCK STORE

Tuesday Bargains in Our Ever Busy Basement

Sheeting—Mill remnants of unbleached Sheeting, 28-inches wide, good weight, lengths from 5 to 20 yards. In Bargain Basement, yard 3c

Bleached Muslin—36-inch, soft finish, fine quality, worth 8c yard. Bargain Basement special, yard 5½c

Pillow Cases—25 dozen Pillow Cases, size 45x36, made of good quality muslin. Bargain Basement extra special, each 10c

Men's Shirts—A big assortment of men's colored laundered shirts, with one pair of cuffs, made of good quality percale, good styles, worth 75c and $1.00. Bargain Basement special—each 49c

Boys' Shirts—15 dozen boys' colored laundered Shirts, sizes 12 to 14, splendid patterns, good quality, exceptional value. Bargain Basement, Tuesday, each 25c

Underwear—The biggest bargain of the season in men's fancy heavy ribbed fleeced Underwear, in dark rich tan. Shirts finished with silk front, pearl buttons; and Drawers with double seat, stocking finish and sateen waist band. All sizes; while they last, Bargain Basement, Tuesday, each 39c

Ladies' Vests—Ladies' silver gray jersey ribbed fleeced Vests, fancy silk front and ribbon neck—extraordinary big bargain, at Busy Bargain Basement, each 19c

Curtain Muslin—Extra fine 36-inch wide Curtain Muslin, in white, with dot and figured, also in colored figured, fast colors, for one day only. Bargain Basement, yard 8½c

Trimmings—A very big and handsome lot of Dress Trimmings, in black jet and fancy applique, in colors, bought at a great sacrifice and will be sold at a sacrifice. The prices, per yard, in Bargain Basem'nt 1c to 15c

Children's Dresses—10 dozen children's wool Dresses, made of plain serge and fancy novelty dress goods, nicely made and trimmed with braid and buttons, worth up to $2.50. Bargain basement, special, each 98c

Boys' Suits—Boys' two and three piece Suits in plain blue, fancy gray mixtures and plaid wool cassimeres, sizes from 6 to 16 years; special inducement. Basement Bargain, each $1.95

Pillows—100 pairs of good quality Feather Pillows, with good tick cover, 5 pounds to a pair; size 18x26. Bargain Basement, pair 68c

Curtains—White Swiss Ruffled Curtains, 2¾ yards long, good widths, extra nice quality and exceptionally big bargain. Bargain Basement, per pair 55c

Bed Spreads—Extra large size, 11-4 Marseilles pattern, superior quality Bed Spreads, a great money saver for one day only. Bargain Basement, each 65c

Outing Flannel—50 pieces of extra nice heavy soft fleecy Outing Flannel in plain blue, red and brown, one day only. Bargain Basement, yard 5c

Print—Mill Remnants of Comforter Prints in good dark fast colors, lengths from 5 to 12 yards, while they last. Bargain Basement, yard 3½c

Notion Snaps.

Blk. & white Sewing Cotton, 200-yd spool 1c
Shoe Laces—4-4, 5-4 and 6-4; per doz 5c
Pearl Buttons, 2 dozen for 5c
Velveteen Binding, 4 yards; piece 5c
Men's heavy gray mixed Socks; pair 5c
Wash Rags; each 1c
Children's fast black Cotton Hose; pair 5c
Veiling, plain and fancy, big value; per yard ..... 10c and 15c
Children's Handkerchiefs; each 1c
Women's White Aprons; each 10c

(Quantity limited on above.)