END OF FRENCH DUELLING REALLY SEEMS IN SIGHT

Action of Col. Picquart Brings About Revolution.

Legislative Prohibition May Be the Next Step.

By Frank Aristide.

Special Correspondence of The Journal.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—Dueling really seems to have received its death-blow in France. The news will come as a surprise to the outside world, long accustomed to regard the code duello as one of the most firmly established of French institutions. The sudden revulsion of feeling which has swept over France is, however, the direct result of Colonel Picquart's action in his duel with General Gonse last month. Tho for many years the French Anti-Dueling league has worked assiduously to suppress this barbarous and irrational custom, all its labors have not proved anything like as effective as the unique method adopted by Colonel Picquart to show his contempt for this manner of "satisfying offended honor."

It will be remembered that Colonel Picquart is one of the heroes of the Dreyfus affair. When Dreyfus was thought guilty by most of his fellow officers, Picquart alone boldly defended him, wrecking thereby all his immediate military prospects; and, finally, being degraded and treated almost as unjustly as Dreyfus himself.

Cause of the Duel.

It was out of the Dreyfus affair that the recent Gonse-Picquart duel arose. It seems that, during the trial, Picquart and General Gonse had a discussion over the merits of the case. Colonel Picquart announced his conviction that Dreyfus was innocent, and gave reasons of weight to back up his judgment.

"If you keep quiet," General Gonse is said to have remarked, "no one will ever know about it."

These words Colonel Picquart bodly swore to at the court of cassation; and, from that time, a smouldering feud existed between the two distinguished army officers. It finally reached its climax when General Gonse came out in the Parisian press, in a letter giving Picquart's statement the "lie direct." Of course a challenge followed. Picquart and Gonse met on the field of honor at a suburban villa of Paris.

General Gonse—who is a fine shot and possessed of intrepid coolness—did his best to bring down his man, but missed. When Picquart's time came to fire, he glinted his eye down the barrel of the pistol for a moment; and then, suddenly turned and threw the weapon on the ground, with an exclamation of disgust.

"What good would it do to kill him?" he cried. "Nothing would be decided—the whole thing is absurd."

The next day, all Paris was talking of the event; and the strange psychological phenomenon presents itself of Frenchmen agreeing almost unanimously that Picquart was right. And this after centuries of dueling, during which the code became an approved fixture of French life.

To Wound—Not to Kill.

Another thing that has helped to bring the "affair of honor" into disfavor in France is the serious results that have followed one or two duels lately. Up to this time, dueling has been tolerated because it was considered "bad form" for antagonists to wound each other vitally. In fact, expert swordsmen—most of the French duels being fought with swords—deliberately learn how not to kill. A man who kills another in a duel in France is regarded in the eyes of the law as a murderer, and must flee the country if he wishes to escape trial and conviction on a capital charge. Duelists strive, therefore, to administer slight "incapacitating" wounds; to draw a little blood; or even to give a scratch, of which the seconds always take advantage to declare that "honor is satisfied."

In addition to this, all sorts of devices are resorted to by seconds to make duels harmless. Lead and mercury bullets are often used, which crush to powder on being rammed into pistols; bullets of smaller caliber than the pistols are employed so that they will not carry sufficiently far to do any harm; double charges of powder are used to destroy the aim of good shots; and other ruses—known only to the seconds and agreed upon without knowledge of principals—have hitherto made the duel more or less of a pastime. In sword practice, antagonists who try to injure their opponents seriously are not encouraged; tho, of course, occasionally "accidents" happen, and one or other of the principals has died. But this is a most unusual thing.

Some duelists, however, recently have shown a tendency to "mean business"; and it is on this account that an outcry has been raised in France.

One of the most sanguinary encounters recently was the duel between M. Sarraut, undersecretary of the interior, and M. Pugliesi-Conti, the nationalist deputy. M. Sarraut severely boxed the ears of the deputy during a sitting of the chamber over the recent Dreyfus revision. Of course, a duel followed. Swords were used, and after a furious battle, M. Sarraut was severely wounded under the arm.

Other serious duels recently have been fought by De Roydays, editor of the Figaro; M. Labardesque, Max Regis, the Marquis de Dion, Gerault Richard and Boni de Castellane. "Count Boni," by the way, is considered the finest pistol duelist in France. He has fought innumerable duels, often severely wounding his antagonist, tho not fatally. His favorite "hitting points" are the right lung, well above the liver; or else in the leg. "I always avoid the head, or the region of the heart" he said in a recent interview with the writer. Persons who encounter M. Castellane may feel remarkably sure of escaping with their life. His expert marksmanship makes him very popular among those who favor dueling.

Another great duelist is M. Labardesque, one of the best swordsmen in Europe. He always "draws blood" from the arm or leg of his antagonist early in the affray. Duels with Labardesque are soon over, owing to his wonderful sword play. During his last fight with M. de Vellette, the duel lasted just two minutes, during which Labardesque succeeded in inflicting a severe arm wound which quite satisfied his antagonist. The seconds hastily called the duel off, and the usual elaborate "reconciliation breakfast" was enjoyed by the party. Most French duels take place in the early morning, at some quiet suburb of Paris; and afterwards there is generally a "spread."

An Unscathed Hero.

Max Regis, known to fame for his anti-Jewish crusades, has had to fight many a duel within the last few years. Out of all these encounters he has come untouched; often inflicting grievous wounds on his enemy. Regis is equally at home with sword or pistol. He always wears a large soft felt slouch hat at these encounters. He has met oftenest in battle M. Labardesque, both these men being deadly antagonists. As each is a wonderful swordsman, the meetings are usually regarded in Paris as extremely entertaining. Not infrequently, ladies are invited to witness the proceedings. Duels between these two men are never permitted by the seconds to be fought to a finish, for Regis and Labardesque hate each other so thoroly that it is believed a finished fight would end in the death of one or other. Therefore, the slightest scratch drawing a drop of blood brings the meeting to a close.

Gerault-Richard is another famous duelist who, however, has done much to suppress dueling by making it a rule never to send a challenge, tho he never refuses one. One of his most famous fights was with the Marquis de Dion, who slapped M. Gerault-Richard in the face during a meeting of the chamber. The marquis, considering that he was the offending party, announced that he would await M. Gerault-Richard's seconds. As the latter never sent a challenge, the public was interested to know how he would meet the difficulty. He did so by publishing in the Petite Republique" an insulting article concerning the marquis who, after all, sent seconds as a result. In this fight, the marquis was badly wounded.

May Make Duels Unlawful.

Even in dueling circles in France the tendency seems recently to have been towards a more "common sense" view of the entire matter. France seems, in fact, to have suddenly awakened to a sense of the folly of deciding a point of honor by a question of good marksmanship or fine sword play. Doubtless, the action of the French army officer will result in vigorous legislative measures being taken to suppress dueling altogether, unless the practice dies a natural death from the strong public feeling which has suddenly sprung up against it.

THE PRINCIPALS IN THE LATEST FRENCH DUEL.

M. Albert Sarraut, Under Secretary of the Interior, (on the left) and M. Pugliesi-Conti, Member of Parliament (on the right), Who Recently Met at Ville d'Avray with Serious Results. The Duel, Which Was a Desperate One, Fought with Swords, Was the Result of a Dispute in the French Chamber Over the Dreyfus Case. M. Sarraut Was Dangerously Wounded Under the Left Arm and for Some Days His Condition Was Serious.

A RECENT FRENCH DUEL WITH SWORDS.

The Encounter Between M. de San Malato and Chevalier Pini in the Bois de Boulogne, in Which the Former Was Slightly Wounded in the Arm.

HORSEFLESH AS FOOD.

There is more horse meat eaten in Paris than in any other city in the world, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Bystander, and I thought it might be interesting to pay a visit to the hippophagic slaughter house to see how things were managed there. The arrangements in the Vaugirard slaughter house are, perhaps, a little primitive, but the supervision is perfect, and the greatest care is taken that the animals are quite sound. For all that, they are sorry-looking brutes, who, owing to accidents or other defects, cannot be used for driving or riding. Four thousand horses, on the average, are killed there every month. As to the people who live on horse flesh, they are chiefly members of the poorer classes, who can buy good and nourishing meat at a low price. Moreover, the flesh is recommended by doctors because it is never tuberculous, and does not contain taeniada like beef or pork. Another advantage of horse flesh over all other meats is that all the pieces are equally good, and a capital steak can be obtained from the neck as well as from any other fleshy part of the breast. One of the hospitals here consumes large quantities of it. The number of horses condemned by the veterinary surgeons as unfit for food is about 130 a month, from 3 to 4 per cent of the quantity killed. At the charitable institution known as the "Cantine Maternelle," where women nursing their children can obtain a good meal free of charge, horseflesh, by the doctor's orders, is exclusively used, as it has been found to be both nourishing and digestive. The higher classes will have nothing to do with the viand de cheval; but in the lower strata the consumption increases here every year; and if, in your wanderings thru the capital, you see workingmen outside a wineshop enjoying a cutlet or a slice of filet, you may be certain it comes from cocotte, as the cocher calls his horse.

"North Coast Limited."

You have heard of the Northern Pacific's "North Coast Limited" train. It leaves Minneapolis at 10:45 a.m. The "Pacific Express" leaves at 10:45 p.m. These two trains make a pair that can not be equaled on this earth. It is not strange that the Northern Pacific tours to Yellowstone National park, Montana and the Pacific coast are popular. Call at the city ticket office, No. 19 Nicollet House block, for information. G. F. McNeill, agent.

CHILD WIFE DESERTS HUSBAND THIRD TIME

Married Life of Fifteen Months Punctuated With Runaways.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 18.— For the third time since she was married to 40-year-old John Gregich, of Duryea, his 15-year-old child-wife has run away from him.

They have been married fifteen months. Last August and last December the girl ran away, and each time her husband searched several weeks before he found her and took her back home.

This week she has again disappeared, and he is out hunting her up.

SIX BOYS GET TYPHOID SWIMMING IN A POOL

Water Near Cemetery in South Scranton Breeds Disease Germs.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 18.—Six South Scranton youths, whose ages range form 16 to 18 years, are suffering from typhoid fever, contracted by swimming in water near a cemetery, which was loaded with disease germs.

The boys are John Haen, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Haen, of Pittsburg avenue; John and Andrew Corley, Sons of John Corley, real estate agent on Pittston avenue; Thomas McLaughlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. McLaughlin of Breck street; Leo Warner, Son of Mrs. E. Warner of Pittston avenue, and a young son of Patrolman Dominic Boland of Prospect avenue.

12,665 MEN

Wanted at Once to Harvest the Marvelous Crops in Minnesota and North Dakota Along the Soo Line.

Low rates in effect from St. Paul and Minneapolis to all points west in Minnesota and the Dakotas daily, Aug. 1st to 31st inclusive, 1906.

Splendid wages are offered ranging from $1.75 to $3 per day, including board. An opportunity for everybody to get busy.

"Ask at the ticket office."
119 Third street S.

Art Aids for Busy People

By MARTHA C. WELLS.

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XXIX.—Modern Military Painters: Verestchagin, Philippoteaux, De Neuville and Detaille.

Verestchagin.

WHEN the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk was destroyed by Japanese explosives, on April 13, 1904, there perished on board the best-known artist of Russia, Vassili Verestchagin (1842-1904). In thought, education and sympathy he was a true Russian. He won his wide reputation, not from his Parisian training and technique, not because as a soldier-artist he painted pictures of war from actual participation and keen observation of war's tragic scenes, but from the subjects he chose.

He has been called a "pictorial moralizer," a "peripatetic philosopher with a gallery of examples," as well as an "apostle of peace." He became a soldier for the sake of art, that he might use his art in teaching the world the folly and wastefulness of war for the purpose of extension of commerce, selfish ambition or territorial expansion. He seldom painted the scenes of actual battles or conflicts, altho he had been in many engagements, but rather sought to show the suffering of long marches under burning skies, clouds of dust, thru rain and snows with drenched clothing, over almost impassable roads, with hunger, wounds and defeat, reduced to an almost savage existence. His pictures lacerate the feelings, make one shiver over the brutality of modern warfare, but it was exactly for this reason that he tried to teach the world the truth about warfare, by showing its terrors, that it might be avoided.

He used often to say that the great dramatic events of war lasted but a few hours, the great part of campaigns were dragged thru months of hardships, privation and misery, and to paint only the grim moments of battle was to ignore that which made up the greater part of a soldier's life. This is shown in this picture of the "Sentinel Asleep at His Post," as all know the terrible penalty which must follow, or the "Soldier at Schippa Pass," frozen in the deep snow; the tragic "Execution in India," where the Sepoy mutineers were blown from the mouth of the cannon under direction of British officers. This last terrible picture was resented by the British, but Verestchagin's only reply was, he painted it because it was true.

Verestchagin was born at Novgorod, and was educated for the navy, but after becoming an excellent linguist, and traveling extensively in Russia, Turkestan, China and India, he felt that thru his talents he could most effectually help win the side of peace. He said: "There never has been but one kind of warfare, that is the war in which you endeavor to kill or inflict as much suffering on the enemy as possible, seize as much of his property, wound, kill or take prisoners. Drawing-room criticisms of my pictures are from those who have never seen war." Besides taking part in assaults with infantry and cavalry in his native land, being wounded on a Danube monitor, he went with the British to the South African campaigns, the Chinese expedition of allied forces in 1900, and in the Russo-Japanese war, where he met his tragic death.

No historian has told the story of Russian militarism as has his brush. In 1882 he exhibited a collection of over two hundred paintings in Great Britain, and frequently on the continent. Several times he visited the United States and brought his paintings to Minneapolis in 1888. In Chicago they were shown in connection with Millet's "Angelus." What a contrast!

At the suggestion of President Roosevelt he made sketches of the battlefields of Santiago, Cuba, in 1902, later in the Philippines. He also painted the battle of "San Juan Hill," with Colonel Roosevelt leading the charge of Rough Riders. He carried out his theory in the Napoleon pictures, of the French invasion of Russia, showing, not the great commander as the god of war, but in defeat, leaving Moscow lurid with flames, with an army annihilated. No pictures have ever made a stronger appeal to the public than these military sermons on canvas.

French Military Painters.

France has for centuries made a record of history in her paintings. Versailles has as its greatest collection the "Galaxy of Battles." The military achievements of the republic and first empire were illustrated by David, Gerard, Gros, Gericault, the Vernets as well as Messonier. Yvon, Protais and Dumaresq recorded Napoleon III's achievements, but the Franco-Prussian war stimulated younger artists to depict the realistic scenes of battle and a large number formed an "Artists' Battalion."

Philippoteau.

Philippoteau 1815-1884) painted many battle scenes, as the "French at Waterloo" and "English Cavalry at Balaklava." His pictures are in the Luxembourg, London, and one in Minneapolis. After the civil war he came to the United States, where he painted, sketched or arranged the great panoramas of battles of Gettysburg and others, which were shown with great realistic effect, in many cities. He disposed of his collection in New York city to go to Egypt at the request of the khedive, who offered him an immense salary of $75,000 a year for Egyptian battle scenes for the royal court.

De Neville.

De Neville and Detaille are two of the most famous military painters of modern times. They were intimate friends, working together in their common interest of art, instead of standing aloof like rivals, as has been too frequently the record of artists. They both enlisted in the ranks of French soldiers during the Franco-Prussian war, and from experience and observation were perfectly familiar with events which they portrayed. Three years after the war, in 1874, they together revisited battlefields of Metz, Sedan, and others, with French officers, making sketches with description, and later worked out the scenes on canvas.

De Neville (1835-1887) had early worked as an illustrator for the historian Guizot, in his "History of France." His wealthy parents, hoping he would have an official career, gave him every educational advantage, but living in Paris, he was more frequently sketching scenes of military life at the Ecole Militaire than in his classes. Not even Dore had a more rapid hand or fertile imagination. First, as an engineer, and then on General Collier's staff, he served in the war of 1870-1, which gave him first-hand war scenes. His comrades said, "he fired with one hand and sketched with the other."

After the war he brought to his Parisian studio uniforms, arms, equipments and pierced the walls with bulletholes, broke furniture, cleft doors, wrenched the frames from the windows and painted the scene "The Last Cartridge," full of sentiment and heroism in defeat, a part of his own war experience. "The Bivouac" in Vanderbilt's gallery is a portrait group of officers and men, shut up in a building, still resisting after the little French village had been taken by the Prussians. A fine colorist, excelling in dramatic action, but not equal to his artist comrad.

Detaille.

Detaille (1848), ten years younger, his wonderful memory was so accurate for detail that he was called the "artist with the camera in his eye." As truth and results would not permit him to paint the French victorious, he shows the spirit of heroic endeavor and endurance, even in disaster. In his studio he had his models in all positions, scaling walls, loading, firing, prostrate, in battle smoke, as he had the fire of musketry about them, to catch the spirit of the scenes. He is very popular in both Europe and the United States. His "Salute to the Wounded," "Halt of the Drummers," "After the Combat," are celebrated and familiar by engraving. Emperor William I. had only two pictures in his bedroom. They were by these two artists. Under Detaille's he wrote, "Homage from the victor to the vanquished."

G. A. R.
Side Trip Rates.

The Northern Pacific Railway is selling some very cheap side-trip tickets to Summer Tourist points in Minnesota and all points in North Dakota Aug. 15th to 20th. City ticket office, corner Nicollet and Washington avenues. While you are in the northwest, see the Minnesota Lake Park Region and the Dakota wheat fields.

Showing nobby new styles in

Fall millinery

in our large handsome sections on second floor.

POWERS

Nicollet Ave....First Ave. So....Fifth Street....Minneapolis.

Beginning Monday

our regular business hours will be in force—

Open at 8:30 a. m.

Close at 5:30 p. m.

Except on Saturday evenings.

Final clearance sale reductions on women's coats, suits and skirts.

This will positively be our last great final clearance sale of Women's Ready-to-Wear Garments. A visit to our large department on Monday will convince you of the really wonderful bargains that await the careful buyer. We mention a few below—

$35 Suits—$16.50.

Choice of any Voile or Panama suit in the store, marked to sell regular at $35.00—all colors and sizes. Choice. **$16.50**

Children's Coats at ½.

Sizes 6 to 14; all colors and styles; none reserved. Choice, **ONE-HALF our regular low prices.**

Cravenette Coats.

Largest showing of these storm coats in the city. New fall styles, in Oxford, Olive and Tan shades. Splendid qualities at $12.50, $10.00 and.... **$8.75**

White Wash Skirts.

Not a big lot, but full line of sizes. Splendid $2.00 values. Don't miss this snap. Choice..... **69c**

White Linen Coats.

About 50 in this lot. Handsome long and short Coats; some trimmed with blue, others self-trimmed. Regular values, $7.50 and $8.75. Clearance Sale Price..... **Just ½**

White Linen Skirts.

Splendid pleated and box pleated styles; extra quality linen; $7.50 and $8.75 values—Final clearance, choice..... **$3.50**

Sale of new fall suits for women; ⅓ under value.

A sample line bought from a well-known New York manufacturer, at a saving of 33 1-3 per cent. We offer them on the same basis—a saving of one-third—that's just a half more than these prices..... **$18.50 $20.00 $25.00**

Quick sale reductions on all summer waists.

Wonderful values! Ridiculously low prices.

Waists that were up to $10.00, choice now.... **$3.48**

Waists that were up to $5.00, choice now..... **$2.69**

ON SPECIAL BARGAIN TABLE—Slightly soiled Waists, regular values up to $3.00—choice of the lot while they last, only..... **69c**

Muslin underwear.

Women's Muslin Underwear, all reduced for quick selling. Drawers and Corset Covers, very unusual values at **25c 39c 49c** to..... **$2.25**

Muslin and Cambric Gowns. Specially low prices for the qualities—**50c, 75c, 98c, $1.25** and up.

New infants' wear.

New long and short slips for infants; pretty lace and embroidery trimmings, and plain tucks. Special—**50c** and upwards.

Women's muslin skirts.

The greatest assortment ever shown. Prices **98c** and upwards.

Silk specials Monday.

Come in at your early convenience. We would like to show you the new Fall Silks. For Monday we quote the following very special values; they should be of great interest to you.

75c Guaranteed Colored Taffeta, in a complete line of colors, Monday, special at yard... **59c**

$1.25 36-inch Black Guaranteed Taffeta; special Monday, at yard..... **98c**

54-inch Black Taffeta; the $2.50 quality; here, at per yard..... **$1.98**

50c All-Silk Pongee, in cream, black and all wanted colors, at yard..... **39c**

$1.25 36-inch Black Peau de Soie; Monday special at yard..... **$1.00**

"Moneybak" Taffeta; 34 inches wide, at yard... **$1.50**

36-inch Windsor Black Taffeta, the best at the price—yard..... **$1.25**

NEW GRAY PLAIDS—The Correct style for fall, at yard..... **$1.00**

New Persian Plaids; light and dark grounds, at yard..... **$1.50**

27-inch Evening Brocades; heavy and rich with beautiful color effects, and elaborate designs, at yard..... **$2.00**

Linen dept., closing out odd lots.

This is an unusual yet splendid opportunity to lay in a fresh supply of linens, and at very special reductions in prices. A few mentioned; they but illustrate the savings at this sale.

Bleached Damask Towels; all white or with colored borders, knotted fringe; size 20x40 inches; 25c values. Sale price, each..... **15c**

60-inch Turkey Red Damask; good grade, fast colors; 30c value. Sale price, yard.... **15c**

Fringed Turkey Red Table Covers; size 1½x2⅜ yards; 75c value. Sale price, each... **39c**

64-inch All-Linen Loom Damask; heavy durable grade; fine 65c quality. Sale price, yard..... **50c**

54-inch Loom Damask; good durable grade; a special here at per yard..... **25c**

72-inch All-Linen Loom Damask; regular 85c grade. Sale price, yard..... **65c**

72-inch Extra Fine Heavy Loom Damask; good designs; a splendid $1.00 value. Sale price, yard..... **75c**

72-inch Bleached Damask; fine heavy grade. Sale price, yard..... **60c**

58-inch Bleached Mercerized Damask; fine quality, 50c value. Sale price, yard... **39c**

66-inch Extra Fine Loom Damask; splendid durable quality; $1.25 grade. Sale price, yard..... **$1.00**

70-inch Bleached All-Linen Satin Damask; fine grade 75c value. Sale price, yard... **59c**

72-inch Bleached Satin Damask; extra fine heavy grade, all linen; $1.00 value. Sale price, yard..... **75c**

72-inch Extra Fine All-Linen Satin Damask; an elegant grade in rich design; $1.25 value. Sale price, yard..... **$1.00**

Extraordinary sale of chairs.

Monday in our great third floor furniture dept.

Monday we offer for sale a splendid lot of Fancy Rockers, Carved Hall Chairs, Roman Seats, Reception Chairs, Desk Chairs, Bed Room Rockers, etc. These are neither job lots nor samples, and there will be no special sale tickets at this chair sale. They are goods taken right out of our stock and each piece has on it the regular ticket showing our every-day low marked price. You can examine the goods, look at the regular price and then have them at the following greatly reduced prices:

$25.00 for	$13.50	$9.75 for	$5.25
$24.00 for	$13.00	$6.75 for	$3.50
$23.00 for	$12.60	$6.50 for	$3.40
$20.00 for	$11.25	$6.25 for	$3.35
$18.75 for	$10.35	$6.00 for	$3.15
$18.00 for	$9.90	$5.75 for	$2.95
$15.00 for	$8.35	$5.00 for	$2.70
$14.00 for	$7.65	$4.75 for	$2.45
$12.00 for	$6.75	$3.50 for	$1.95
$11.50 for	$6.30	$3.00 for	$1.60
$10.00 for	$5.40	$2.25 for	$1.15

Drapery and curtain specials.

Beautiful Armure Portiers, assorted designs, popular solid colors, mercerized finish, heavy valance tops and fringed at the bottom. Our regular low marked prices are $5.75 and $6.00 per pair. Monday special. **$4.37**

Handsome Couch Covers—the regular large size—60 inches wide—fringed all around, an entirely new assortment of elegant patterns—alike on both sides. Marked regularly $3.00. Monday special, each..... **$1.95**

Novelty Arabian Lace Curtains in the latest Colonial, Gothic and Leaded Glass effects; also a fine selection in the Ivory colorings. Our regular marked prices on this lot, $3.50 and $4.00. Monday, your choice, per pair..... **$1.75**

Nottingham and Madras Weave Lace Curtains; a splendid assortment of choice new designs. They are marked regularly $3.50 and $4.00. Your selection of any pattern, Monday special, per pair..... **$1.69**

FREE!

Monday, with each copy of "IOLA" at 23c we will give FREE a beautiful reproduction of the title page. This copy is finely printed on heavy finished paper in the rich Spanish colorings of the original design. "IOLA" is the "big hit" intermezzo of the season; the best since "Hiawatha" and we believe it will exceed the great popularity of that favorite. Visit our large Sheet Music Department and hear "IOLA"; you'll buy it if you do. Price, copy..... **23c**

Expert demonstration of Asbestos Sad Irons in housefurnishing dept. (Basement) beginning Tuesday.