THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

(Daily, Sunday and Weekly.)
JAMES D. HOGE, JR.....Manager

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SEATTLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

THE CALL TO REPUBLICANS.

The duly constituted executive committee of the Republican party in the city of Seattle has issued its call for the primaries. This is Republican year, and every man who has heretofore borne the brunt of battle in the party's cause, and every citizen who has become convinced that in its integrity and statesmanship rest most securely the country's welfare, should respond to the bugle note of assembly.

Republicans have no reason to be ashamed of the past, no reason to have doubt as to the future. It is true that in the local government of a municipality is involved no question of national scope; but the party is called upon to resume the cares and the honors of high and responsible office, and in every corner of the land its adherents should spring into line at the first roll of the drum and answer to the national call.

The summons issued by the committee is to an assembly as free as the law commands, as guarded against interference with personal liberty as statutes can make it. The primaries cannot be packed; every member of the party has the sovereign right to name his choice of delegates. The Republican convention will be held with open doors, its proceedings taken in the light of day, its decisions and selections proclaimed before all men.

On that convention floor no potentiality should prevail which has not for its first and essential object the best government of the city. If the party is to rise above all factional struggles for selfish aggrandizement, if its avowed efforts to free its acts from all taint of secret machinations are in earnest, if the clamors of its adherents for fuller and freer choice are sincere, then will its triumph be assured, and the blessings of the grandest franchise in the world alight upon its labors.

When Republicans meet on the common ground of conventional equality, they should meet as Republicans only—good citizens in purpose, Republicans in policy. Their duty is in citizenship, their fealty only within the party lines.

With wise and broad aspirations, with considerate and just regard for rival claims, with the choice of candidates for office whose standing among men is high, and whose fitness for the office they seek is beyond question, the Republican party can, in March, form the first ranks of the phalanx which is to carry its colors triumphantly to the White House in November.

THE UPPER BERTH.

It is not unlikely that there will be some legislation this winter relating to the charges of parlor and sleeping car companies engaged in interstate traffic. Senator Sherman introduced a bill of this character at the last session, but, through the influence of the Pullman lobby, it died in committee. Mr. Sherman proposes to call the matter up again, and, if it could be brought to a vote, there is little doubt the proposed changes in rates would be incorporated in a law.

The traveling public would favor a reduction of sleeping car charges, and it is said the larger railroads are in sympathy with the movement. The smaller railroads are afraid to favor the proposed reduction because it would embarrass the relations between themselves and the sleeping car people. These smaller lines do not get the best Pullman service, because their business does not warrant it, and they apprehend the service would be worse than ever if they should antagonize the sleeping car corporations.

The leading feature of the proposed change is a reduction of the price of upper berths, and the large railroads are almost unanimously in favor of it. Their representatives approve the reduction because they believe it good business policy. They say that experience shows that the majority of the people who travel desire lower berths and object to paying the same for uppers. As a consequence the railroads are compelled to haul cars that are not filled, which is an expense to them as well as to the Pullman and other sleeping car companies. If there were a 25 per cent. difference in price between upper and lower berths, people would not hesitate to buy them and the travel would be handled with fewer cars.

The general passenger agents of the railroads operating the Pullman cars have given the subject no little consideration and think they will be able to convince the Pullman people that the proposed change will be advantageous not only to the sleeping car company, but to the railroads as well. They favor the reduction because they think it only a fair differential between the prices of two kinds of berths, one of which is more desirable than the other. Moreover they claim the reduction will reduce the expenses of the railroad and sleeping car companies and in this way add to the earnings of both. It has been reported that the Pullman company has already decided to make a 25 per cent. reduction in the price of its upper berths, but, whether this be true or not, it is very probable that the attitude of the railroads in the matter of berths will be used by Mr. Sherman in advocacy of his bill which regulates all interstate road charges for seats in parlor cars and berths in sleepers by a scale of prices based on distance traveled. This scale discriminates between upper and lower berths and reduces rates about 25 per cent.

MR. WEBB'S PAPER.

One of the best papers read at the recent immigration convention was that of C. L. Webb, of Seattle. It was not a picture of the glories of our climate, nor an aesthetic essay on the beauties of our scenery, but rather a plain statement of cold, hard business facts. It was not so much a prophesy of the future as a recapitulation of accomplishments in the past, so presented as to give every one an opportunity to draw his own conclusions. It was a business man's report of the progress made in certain lines of industry during the past four years, and in this instance facts and figures were eloquent, as well as irrefutable.

The truth announced was that in four years' time and during a period of almost universal depression the state of Washington has, so far as certain products are concerned, grown from an importing to a self-supporting, if not an exporting commonwealth. Great staples which at the beginning of this decade had to be purchased in other states are now raised at home. Our own natural advantages have been utilized, with the result that new industries have been built up which keep money at home, furnish employment for our own people, add an air of comfort and solidity to the community and represent a great source of wealth to the whole state.

Mr. Webb spoke especially of the growth of our dairy interests, and while everybody may hardly look with the same confidence that he does to its becoming in time more important than our lumbering industry, still the marvelous expansion of the creamery business in many states may perhaps warrant the making of extremely glowing predictions for its future development in Washington. What has been done in other localities can be done here. An instance was cited of an Iowa county which twenty years ago raised nothing but wheat, and yet where everybody was poor, with that grain bringing a fair price. In 1893 there was realized from the dairy products of that same county a million dollars. The same sort of a revolution has occurred all over the state of Iowa, and the dairy interest is now a most important one. Last year there were only four counties in the state which were without creameries. There were 774 in the state and their butter products brought in over $15,000,000.

According to Mr. Webb, the growth of our dairy establishments should be rapid and profitable. But there are other lines in which there can easily be an equally pronounced expansion, and it is along the same lines of utilizing our own resources and becoming exporters instead of importers. Already we are selling hogs and not buying them, and instead of looking to outsiders we are beginning to supply ourselves with flour, oats, eggs, fish, green and dried fruits, potatoes, peas, beans and other food products for the supply of which this state is peculiarly well adapted. There were no "ifs" and "ands" in Mr. Webb's talk. It was a showing of actual results and possible opportunities. His account of what we have done in the past should lead people to consider what they can do in the future, and a great appreciation of what is easily within our grasp ought to be followed by a very encouraging development in all those industries devoted to the production of food supplies.

HARD TO EXPLAIN AWAY.

In all the Democratic speeches now being delivered in the senate on the financial question an attempt is made to show that the Wilson-Gorman law has not injured our trade either at home or abroad. So far as our home trade is concerned, closed factories and idle men speak more eloquently than words. So far as our foreign trade is concerned, the net result of the new law is that our imports, or what we buy in Europe, is $109,000,000 over what we bought in 1894, thus increasing the amount our people paid for foreign goods. These foreign goods took the place of goods that should have been produced at home and kept money here and given employment to our citizens.

Under the new law not only have our purchases abroad increased, but our exports, or what we sell to other nations, have decreased by $219,000,000. The sum of our exports and imports for the first year under the Democratic tariff policy was $110,000,000 less than that under the last year of the Republican tariff policy. Thus it is seen that the difference between the two, in that short time, was from about $213,000,000 excess of exports to nearly $116,000,000 excess of imports. In other words, we are relying more on Europe and Europe is relying less on us, and it is due to the Democratic tariff more than to all other causes combined.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, has a novel scheme for the settlement of the Pacific railroads problem. In brief, it is for the secretary of the treasury to compute the amount of indebtedness due the government from the Union and Central Pacific roads and the various branches, and to foreclose the mortgage, the government bidding it in and paying off all prior liens. The whole system is then to be operated as a government highway, acting as a regulator of freight for the other transcontinental roads. The passenger and freight charges are to be regulated, so as to cover the cost of maintaining and operating the roads, and to pay the government about 4 per cent. interest on the capital invested. As might have been expected, Mr. Allen provides that, in order to pay off all prior obligations of the roads, including the first mortgage and other claims, the secretary of the treasury shall coin the bullion and seigniorage now in the treasury into standard silver dollars, which shall be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

The report of the commissioners sent to Nicaragua last summer to investigate the feasibility of the canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica, is somewhat discouraging. Already in the present session two bills have been introduced looking to the construction of this waterway. Both provide for the issuance of considerably less than $100,000,000 in bonds by the United States to carry out the project. Out of this sum the Maritime Company, of Nicaragua, is to be paid for the work already done and for the franchises. Nicaragua and Costa Rica are also to be given a certain amount of stock in the canal. Mr. Menocal, the engineer who has made the most exhaustive survey and investigation of the subject, estimated that the canal could be built for something like $75,000,000. The commission which made the investigation last summer, however, reports that the cost would be double that amount.

It seems rather odd to hear of Senator Thurston making his maiden speech before the senate. He is a man who knows intimately every prominent senator in Washington City, has for years appeared before senate committees and is a strong practitioner before the supreme court. It will amuse some people when they hear of his making a maiden speech among a number of men of rather ordinary ability, who have happened to be elevated to the senate. The day of "maiden speeches" has about passed away. If a man has brains and ability and has not gone to congress to work cheap reforms, he has only to speak out and he will be recognized. Shaky precedents are beginning to cut very little figure.

The judges of the supreme court of South Carolina are said to be in doubt whether they are judges or not, and whether or not the state has any supreme court since the new constitution has gone into effect. There are now three members of that court, but the new constitution says there shall be four, and the point was raised whether the present court of three members is the court as contemplated by the constitution. The judges are deliberating over their status, and may call in the circuit judges to help settle it.

The potato farming experiments inaugurated for the unemployed by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, have been so successsful that people are now asking what it will lead to. Boston and cities on Long Island have demonstrated that the Pingree solution is practicable in a measure if not wholly. The applications to the towns for assistance have shown, it is believed, a reduction. It is likely that next year more vacant lots will be put to this same use unless better times furnish more employment at better wages.

There is a fight on as to who shall be the man for the Colville Indian agency. Senator Wilson, in response to requests from local Democrats, says a Washington man. The administration, under the influence which has already filled up territorial and far Western states with Southerners, says a man from Tennessee; all the influence is with the man from Tennessee; all the reason is with some man from Washington, and it is just as likely as not that the president will select a man according to home rule ideas.

Senator Perkins, of California; Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, and other senators interested in the sugar industry, will make a determined effort to raise the duty on sugar when the house tariff bill is taken up for consideration in the upper branch. Of course, both Messrs. Perkins and Thurston are working to protect the beet sugar men of their states. Naturally the sugar trust will resist any attempt to raise the duty.

R. F. Kneebs, an American horseman, charged with fraudulent entries and unprofessional work generally, was sentenced Tuesday in Berlin to nine months' imprisonment, a fine of $250 and a three years' loss of civil rights. No doubt if half of the turf fraternity of this country were with him, horse racing would stand much higher than it does.

A report from Toronto, Canada, says that the Americans were really the cause of the Jameson raid in South Africa. This, of course, will be regarded as absurd, except possibly by the British foreign office and in the offices of a few papers in New York and on the Pacific coast, which try to be American but can't.

The pension debate promises to be bitter. There is a great difference of opinion as to whether the widow of an officer who was appointed through political influences should have a larger pension than the widow of a man who volunteered and did the hard work which resulted in disabilities. There shouldn't be.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, is making a good deal of an ass of himself and thinks he must talk every day. All the same, it is doing the senate a good deal of good to have its old-time severity broken up, even if it is by a man whose only ability seems to be in the line of loquaciousness.

If Gen. Harrison wants to do it, let him do it without the people of the whole country dogging his footsteps.

A FIJI ROMANCE.

There was a young maid in Fiji,
And in number her lovers were three;
But which she loved best
She needed a test
To tell her, so doubtful was she.
So she stirred up a cannibal war,
Till the whole land was reddened with gore,
And young man No. 1
Got slain with a gun—
But her heart was as light as before.

So she knew that she didn't love him,
That her fancy was only a whim;
But still there were two,
Both eager to woo,
And still her lover's eyesight was dim.
But youth No. 2 in a fight
Was captured one terrible night,
And they made him the meat
At a cannibal treat—
And she found that her heart was still light.

So she didn't love that one she knew,
But she still was in doubt what to do,
For young man No. 3,
For all she could see,
Was no dearer than youth No. 2.
But her fears in due time were allayed,
For the enemy made a fierce raid,
And, with arrow points filled,
Her last lover was killed—
And she lived and she died an old maid.
—Somerville Journal.

WHAT THE MAYOR SAID.

Port Angeles, Jan. 13, 1896.

To the Editor: In your issue of the 11th inst. your correspondent here says that in my address to the council I was firmly of the opinion that the city should not repudiate its legal indebtedness. The fact is that a great portion of our floating debt is considered illegal, it being in excess of the legal limit, and it was this illegal debt that I was firmly of the opinion should not be repudiated or suits instituted looking to that end. S. L. MYERS, Mayor.

The supreme court of Ohio holds that a woman in Ohio cannot serve as a notary public, the constitution requiring such office to be held by an elector. Nellie G. Robinson, of Cincinnati, brought the suit to compel the governor to appoint her.

THE STATE PRESS.

Sumas Vidette: Prior to 1892 we had been living for over thirty years under a protective tariff law. The public debt was each year decreased. For the past three years the public debt has increased greatly. Why? Because the tariff has been reduced till we have to borrow money to pay governmental running expenses. We are buying from Europe more than we sell, our laborers are idle. Put up the tariff bars and see how quick the change will come.

Haller City Times: About $75 was "cleaned up" and taken out of town the first of the week by a Snohomish fellow who succeeded in raffling a $25 music box for that amount. The winner was another Snohomishite. An immense haul was also made by a fellow who came here just before Christmas and disposed of a job lot of photograph albums at ridiculously high prices, while our home merchants were probably wondering what had become of the holiday trade.

White River Journal: A man remarked to the writer on a Northern Pacific train last week that "the person fortunate enough to visit the White river valley a quarter of a century hence would find one of the richest garden spots in the known world." We believe the remark came from honest conviction. If there is a spot in Western Washington that has all the elements in favor of successful husbandry that spot is this valley. No one can possibly conceive of how great a change in condition will occur in the next decade.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Secretary Herbert has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of six months' suspension from active service imposed last September upon Capt. Sumner, of the United States cruiser Columbia, for negligence in the docking of his vessel in England, whereby she was strained. The officer will be assigned to active service shortly.

Warden Haley, of the state prison at Indianapolis, tells of a remarkable religious revival in progress there. Since the revival began more than 100 of the most hardened convicts have professed conversion, and a Christian Endeavor society with 200 members has been organized within the prison walls. The matter of delegates from this society to the next national convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor will prove an interesting puzzle.

What promises to be one of the handsomest and most complete private libraries in the country is that which Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the eminent Shakespearean scholar, is building in connection with his splendid home at Wallingford, Pa. The building, which is absolutely fireproof, will contain shelves to accommodate Dr. Furness' splendid collection of books, which now embraces over 16,000 volumes, and is constantly being increased. The library will be moved from Philadelphia to the new building as soon as the latter is ready for occupancy.

Mrs. Dimmick, who, the gossips of the social world have it, is to become the wife of ex-President Benjamin Harrison, will be pleasantly remembered by those who were frequent visitors at the White House during its occupancy by Mr. Harrison and his family. Mrs. Dimmick now resides in New York, and, it is intimated, is the magnet which draws the distinguished Indiana statesman so frequently to that city. She is the niece of the late Mrs. Harrison, and her presence added much to the charm of the social life of the last administration. She was extremely popular, and scarcely less esteemed than Mrs. Harrison, whose graciousness and sweetness of manner won the friendship of all who met her. Mrs. Harrison died October 25, 1892, and through the long and tedious illness her devoted husband was greatly assisted in his patient vigils at her bedside by Mrs. Dimmick.

PERSONAL.

L. K. Church, of Everett, is at the Butler.

James Hart, a lawyer of Auburn, is at the Butler.

I. H. Amos, a leading merchant of Portland, is at the Butler.

F. P. Loftus, customs inspector of Port Townsend, is at the Northern.

C. B. Noyes, a well known resident of Mount Vernon, is at the Diller.

Mr. and Mrs. C. McCullough, of San Francisco, are registered at the Butler.

Dwight Darling, formerly of Seattle but now a resident of Everett, spent Tuesday in Seattle.

Jonathan Endicott Gadner, of Vancouver, B. C., Chinese inspector, is staying at the Northern.

William Blewett, a son of Edward Blewett, is at the Northern, and registers from Blewett, Wash.

W. H. Babcock, a large operator in wheat and an extensive farmer of Walla Walla, is at the Butler.

A. P. Curtin, who is interested in some of the gold mines about Helena, is staying at the Rainier-Grand.

E. McTaggart, government log scaler, came down from Anacortes last night, and registered at the Diller.

E. B. Leaming, S. M. Bruce and J. W. Romaine, all lawyers from Whatcom, are registered at the Butler.

C. F. Treat, secretary of the Seattle Rod and Gun Club, left the city last night for the Skagit river, to inspect the new club house.

J. Parker, Frank Wolfgang, W. Hall, Smith Allen and E. Stone, all of Prairie, and C. Pitty, of Port Townsend, are lumbermen who arrived together at the Diller last evening.

Civilization at Work on the Kongo.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15.—In a batch of letters received by Rev. Dr. Chester, secretary of the executive committee of foreign missions of the Southern Presbyterian church, from Rev. W. D. Snyder, a missionary in the Kongo Free State, is disclosed a most wretched state of affairs. They tell an awful story of murder and pillage, and show the great peril the missionaries in the Kongo Free State are in. The letters cover dates from July 12 to August 27, and tell of outrages by the soldiers upon women, and the constant suspense the missionaries and their families endure because of the conduct of the soldiers and the uprisings of the natives.

Who wins in the race? Is it a sick man? Is it a man who is weak? Is it a man whose blood is impure? An athlete trains for every race. The best athletes train all the time. They are always in perfect condition. It is pretty safe to say that the best man will always win. The man who is strong and in the best condition will surely distance his competitors.

In the race for success, the best man will win if he takes care of himself. He cannot win if he neglects his physical condition. It doesn't make any difference how smart he is. If his body isn't strong, he will never finish the race. He must look first for a clear, healthy, strong body, because the body makes and supports the brain. If the heart pumps impure blood into the brain, you cannot expect the man to be clear-headed, you cannot expect him to accomplish much. If a man's blood is pure and rich, there can not be much the matter with him. If it isn't pure and rich, he may have almost any disease under the sun, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure it. It doesn't make any difference what form the disease takes, or by what name it is called. Nearly all diseases spring from impure blood. If you make the blood pure, you remove the cause and cure the disease. That's common sense—and medical sense—and scientific sense.

You might learn a thousand valuable lessons about preserving your health by reading Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a grand book and the present edition is absolutely free to all who send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing *only*. It contains 1008 pages and over 300 engravings. 680,000 cloth-bound copies have been sold at $1.50 each. This free edition is in strong manilla paper covers, otherwise it is just the same. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Thousands of Skeptical People Having Seen the Wonderful Cures Made by Munyon's Remedies Acknowledge Their Efficacy and Become Converts to This New School of Medicine.

PERSONS REPORT THEMSELVES CURED.

1,525 25,000 Bottles of These Little Pellets Sold in Three Weeks.

"I have sold 110 vials of Munyon's cures today," said a prominent druggist of Seattle at 8 p. m. Wednesday, "and admit that of this number no less than 90 purchased them because some friend or acquaintance had been cured through their use. Against the wishes of my wife I tried them in my own family, and the results obtained were simply astonishing. If any doubting person will stand in my store 10 minutes during the day and hear the wonderful stories related by people of all the walks of life, how these pills have brought health, life and happiness into their homes, they would at once see the reason why such immense quantities are being sold in our city. No advertising in the world alone could bring such results. The actual merit in Munyon's remedies is the test, and the people of Seattle now know that they do cure, and ask at the drug stores for them, and will accept no substitutes.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism can be cured in from one to five days. It speedily cures shooting pains, sciatica, lumbago and all rheumatic pains in the back, hips and limbs. It seldom fails to give relief after one or two doses, and almost invariably cures before one bottle has been used.

STOMACH AND DYSPEPSIA CURED.

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind in the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains in the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lack of energy.

Munyon's Nerve Cure cures all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion, such as depressed spirits, failure of memory, restless and sleepless nights, pains in the head and dizziness. It cures general debility, stimulates and strengthens the nerves and tones up the whole body. Price, 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure cures pains in the back, loins or groin from kidney disease, dropsy of the feet and limbs, frequent desire to pass water, dark-colored and turbid urine, sediment in the urine and diabetes. Price, 25 cents.

CATARRH CURED.

Catarrh positively cured—Are you willing to spend 50 cents for a cure that positively cures catarrh by removing the cause of the disease? If so, ask your druggist for a 25-cent bottle of Munyon's Catarrh Cure and a 25-cent bottle of Catarrh Tablets. The catarrh cure will eradicate the disease from the system, and the tablets will cleanse and heal the afflicted parts and restore them to a natural and healthful condition.

Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops cough, night sweats, allays soreness and speedily heals the lungs.

Munyon's Female Remedies are a boon to all women.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles.

Munyon's Asthma Cure and Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in three minutes and cure in five days. Price, 50 cents each.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities from the blood.

Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost powers to weak and debilitated men. Price, $1.

Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Company, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., puts up specifics for nearly every disease, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

30-Inch Real Astrakhan Fur Capes, Formerly $14.75 and $18, now $8.98.

30-Inch Black Coney Fur Capes Satin lined, formerly $12, now $6.98.

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A DRESS. The newest and nicest, that will wear and look well, that you will want to keep for your best.

THAT'S THE KIND WE WILL SELL NOW FOR LITTLE MONEY. You can now buy the dress, the best linings and pretty trimmings for the usual cost of the dress alone. Namely:

Colored.

40-inch Fancy Boucle Novelties, dark grounds, with rough, hairy surface, stylish and serviceable, now a yard..... 38c.

42-inch Novelties, pretty mixtures, resembling the best, rich colors, mohair finish, worth 65c, now a yard..... 43c.

50-inch Clay Serge, all desirable shades, the 75c grade, tip-top for service, now to had a yard for..... 58c.

46-inch Best French Henrietta, that sold but recently for $1.00, we now sell the very best shades at, a yard..... 58c.

52-inch Tailor Suitings, don't forget the width, wears like a bad name, small checks and mixtures, smooth finish, now a yard..... 78c.

52-inch Mohair Suitings, the newest, the prettiest, heavy, but a rich, lustrous, silk appearance, was $2.00 a yard, now $1.68.

Black.

36-inch Serge, all-wool, how's that for a yard..... 22c.

42-inch Storm Serge. If needing a good street dress this will answer, strong, a yard..... 22c.

40-inch Henrietta, all-wool. Did you catch that? All-wool was said, a yard..... 28c.

46-inch Clay Serge. Pretty wide, isn't it, for all-wool goods. That will wear, at a yard..... 49c.

42-inch Novelties, in a large assortment, pure wool, high class goods, and all new, a yard now 67½c.

Priestley's Celebrated Goods, a large line of new weaves, all fancy, all new, now a yard..... 38c and 81c.

How's this? The very best Diagonal Cheviot made, full 52 inches wide, now a yard..... $1.25.

Silks.

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TIVOLI THEATER—Charles Pearson, Prop. Mose Goldsmith, Mgr. Washington St., between Second and Third. Week of Monday, Jan. 13. First appearance of the Eastern magnet, Helene Mignon. First appearance of W. B. Girard, grotesque comedian; Phoebe Bloom, English songstress; Diana, the living half lady; Edwin R. Lang, jolly entertainer. Mose Goldsmith, in "Marks the Lawyer." Tivoli Stock Company. Admission 10c. Reserved seats 25c.

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