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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

One of the most important Democratic state conventions is, of course, that of New York, because of the number of delegates it will send to Chicago. The platform adopted by that state declares against the free coinage of silver, but the numerical strength of that declaration is offset by the result of the conventions in Ohio and Indiana. New York sends seventy-three votes against free silver, while Ohio sends forty-six and Indiana thirty to oppose them.

It is a very remarkable thing that the main body of Republicans and little short of a majority of Democrats can trace their financial ancestry back to the earliest times in the history of the country; and that the minority of the Republicans and the remainder of the Democrats, while holding on to the letter of the law, have entirely lost the spirit which once animated it.

The Populists in worshiping the "16 to 1" idea at this late date, are hoping to resuscitate a corpse. The sound money men are still inspired by the spirit which actuated the founders of our money system, but they insist that the form shall be consistent with later conditions. The point of divergence seems to be whether the action of congress in 1873 caused, or was caused by, the decline in the value of silver. Fortunately the determination of this question depends more upon historical testimony than argument, and during the campaign it will be proved beyond any controversy.

Those men who believe that the fiat of government makes money need not be reasoned with during this campaign; they are in too great a minority to make it worth while to go over again the greenback discussion. But there is a very large number who believe that the act of congress depreciated silver, and that all it needs is another act to restore it to the relation it bore to gold at the time when bi-metallism was adopted as the money theory of our fundamental law. If it can be demonstrated to them that they are mistaken and that the abandonment of silver became absolutely inevitable through its own decline in the markets of the world, they will be ready to admit how utterly impossible it is for the United States to restore it now that it is fallen so much below its value in 1873.

This is why the money planks in both the Republican and Democratic parties, formulated by states which believe in sound money, have so close a similarity. It is not a question of politics; it is not one of those questions which have divided the people into the two great parties heretofore. It is a question of fact which can best be answered by a study of history in the neighborhood of the year 1873.

The Democrats of Ohio insist upon an immediate return to constitutional money by the restoration by the government of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold as standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon the terms of exact equality existing prior to 1873. The Democrats of New York express the belief that "neither this country nor any other country, independent and alone, is able to maintain the parity at the proposed ratio and that it will be folly to attempt it," that is, upon the terms existing prior to 1873.

There can be no compromise on such a question. The United States either can or cannot restore silver to the position it held in 1873. Republicans have been blamed for coming out openly when the issue was presented, and Democrats are being urged not to offend people by a decided declaration, but what is the use of juggling with words? The issue is presented and it must be fought out—by argument, by history and by the ballot. The very existence of the question is disturbing our financial condition and acts as a drag on our prosperity. On the principle that the darkest hour is that just before the dawn, the sooner we get through that darkest hour the better. We have no fear as to the result, and see no reason why sound money Republicans or Democrats should shrink from the trial of strength.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Under the terms of a law recently passed by the legislature of New York the plan of control over the public schools of New York city has been radically changed. The general powers of control are vested in a board of education consisting of twenty-one members appointed by the mayor. This board appoints a city superintendent and eleven assistants who constitute the board of school superintendents. The board of superintendents act as an advisory body to the board of education. They also conduct examinations and nominate teachers and assistants for final election by the board of education. The city is divided into fifteen inspection districts with five inspectors in each, all to be appointed by the mayor. These inspectors report quarterly to the board of education. A teacher can be dismissed in two ways: By the majority vote of the district inspectors in the district where she teaches, supplemented by a vote of the board of superintendents, in which case there is an appeal allowed to the board of education; or by a vote of the district inspectors or of the board of superintendents, supplemented by a vote of the board of education.

Says the Educational Review: "The ward trustee system has for years sheltered incapacity, favoritism, political chicanery and extravagance. It has effectually prevented any genuine supervision of the schools, or any efficient organization and operation of the system as a whole."

However, the new system is an experiment, and its merits can be determined only by experience with its practical working. It will be noticed that on important propositions two bodies, and sometimes three, must take action, and all of these bodies are large. It seems probable that it will be at least some improvement on the past.

THE PREMISES ARE FALSE.

There is on the surface of it an appearance of logical reasoning in the stock argument constantly advanced by the advocates of free silver, that the act demonetizing silver in this country immediately reduced by one-half the primary money of redemption, and consequently thus nearly doubled the value of the remaining, or gold money of redemption.

This argument is based on the entirely unfounded assumption that at the time of the demonetization of silver there was in circulation and constantly being coined a vast amount of silver money of full legal tender capacity. On this false premise the whole argument is built up, and when the premise falls the logical superstructure falls with it. As a matter of fact, in 1873 the amount of silver of full legal tender capacity in actual circulation was so infinitesimal that there is hardly a man under the age of 40 residing in the United States who ever saw a dollar of it passing from hand to hand in the ordinary conduct of business. The dollar was the only silver money which, since 1853, has been a full legal tender. The subsidiary coins, from the 50-cent piece down, have only been legal tender in a limited amount.

Prior to the limited resumption of the coinage of silver dollars under the Bland act and the various acts amendatory thereof, all passed since the act of 1873, the silver dollars had practically ceased to circulate. Their bullion value abroad was in excess of their coinage value at home, owing to the difference in the ratio, and they had gone out of the country to a great extent. The few which were left were kept largely as curiosities or "pocket pieces."

Some people suppose and argue that the silver dollars were not seen in circulation because of the depreciation in paper, which in the eastern part of the United States had driven all coined money out of circulation. But it should be remembered that the states and territories on the Pacific coast, all through the war, during the period of depreciated paper money, remained on a coin basis, and that here all debts, public and private, excepting alone the taxes due the general government, were paid in coin, and gold and silver coinage was the only circulating medium here until after the passage of the resumption act. Yet while the entire Pacific coast has always done business with the full standard coined money of the country, there are few men who have lived here for the past forty years who can ever remember having seen a silver dollar of the old coinage in circulation. Gold and subsidiary coins alone were in circulation, the gold the standard of value, and the legal tender; the silver, the medium of change.

It is safe to say that under existing conditions there are 100 silver dollars of full legal tender capacity, in circulation, where there was one at the time the so-called demonetization act passed in 1873, and that the silver "money of redemption" has never at any period of the history of the country been in circulation to the extent which it is today, while the subsidiary silver coin has at all times been coined up to the full capacity of the business of the country to absorb it.

FREE SILVER FOR A MONTH.

It has been frequently suggested that if the free silverites would only boycott gold—and there were enough free silverites—the demand for silver would be so great that the mints would have to be reopened for its coinage as soon as the present supply gave out.

With something of the same idea in mind Dr. W. A. Cusick, president of the Capital National bank, of Salem, proposes a plan that will prove an interesting object lesson to advocates of free silver. Dr. Cusick offers to enter into an agreement with the other Salem banks that each, for a week or a month, simultaneously, shall handle no money but silver. It is proposed to send for a carload of silver, put on an extra force of clerks and meet all demands with silver. While this plan, pursued by one bank alone would drive the business to other banks in the same locality, Dr. Cusick thinks that by concerted action the fallacy of free and unlimited coinage of silver would be practically demonstrated and the sincerity of the "free silver or bust" advocates tested.

All the banks agree that the rankest silverites refuse to take the metal, whose virtues they extol, in greater quantities than $5 or $10. An instance is related, where an uncompromising free-silver advocate presented a check for $250. The amount was piled up before the customer in silver, when his amazement was unbounded. Asked if he believed the salvation of the country depended upon free silver, he hesitatingly answered that free silver was the theory, but he could not use $250 of it. A silver week or silver month, observed by banks and business houses, it is thought, would bring a realization of what free silver means.

Unfortunately the inconvenience is only the very least of the ills which would follow free coinage of silver at a fictitious ratio. But the inconvenience alone would be sufficient objection.

DECIMAL COINAGE.

The great British nation is not too big to take lessons from another country. Its chambers of commerce have held a convention at which they adopted resolutions declaring in favor of abandoning a system of coinage nomenclature which has been in use for hundreds of years. They propose in its stead to have the convenient decimal system of America, used both in the United States and Canada. Probably there will be opposition to the change and there will be found plenty of Englishmen who will want to retain the "dollar of their daddies"—the arbitrary and illogical rule which declares that four farthings make a penny, twelve pennies make a shilling and twenty shillings make one pound.

To be consistent, there should be no quarter; the common coin should be a 20-cent piece, with a 40-cent piece, these being multiples of ten. But we have become so much accustomed to the subdivisions of halves and quarters that the inconvenience of a change would not be more than it was worth. Fifty and twenty-five are easily reckoned as parts of a decimal system, and the only want of uniformity is in still further dividing the twenty-five into halves. Ten cents and five cents come fairly within the decimal system.

The following from different newspapers needs no comment: Judge D. P. Baldwin, of Logansport, Ind., who stumped Indiana for the Democrats in 1892 and 1894, says: "I shall support no free-coinage man or party. If the Democrats make a free-coinage platform at Chicago, as now seems likely, I shall support McKinley and sound money. As between high tariff and sound money on the one hand, and free silver and the present tariff on the other hand, I prefer to take my chances with the former." Henry J. Booth, Democratic candidate for congress at Columbus, Ohio, has withdrawn from the ticket, because he will not run on the district's free-silver platform. Sound-money Democrats in Birmingham, Ala., and Savannah, Ga., are reported to be contemplating an organized support of the Republican ticket. Ex-Mayor Davidson, of Baltimore, a Democrat, says he will vote the Republican ticket cheerfully if silver wins at Chicago. President Bruce, of the Maryland state senate, says that he will stay at home on election day, and ex-United States Senator William Pinkney Whyte, of Baltimore, says: "I would as soon think of voting for a free-silver man on a free-silver platform as I would think of committing murder."

The Tacoma Ledger, sizing up the situation, says: "Although Kentucky elected a Republican governor recently, it must be considered doubtful that its vote will be given to the Republican candidates this fall. The word Democrat still has a great charm for Kentuckians and for the people of Delaware and Maryland, and all the old slave-holding states as well. Connecticut is usually a doubtful state in presidential years, though it is not likely to be this year, and the two Dakotas, although generally Republican, are nevertheless strongly infected with Populism. But should all these states, together with California, Washington and West Virginia, give their votes to the opposition, which is not likely, McKinley will still have 237, or 13 more than enough to elect him. It does not seem probable in any contingency that he will be defeated."

At the Texas Democratic convention a stampede was made for "Silver Dick" Bland, but some of the delegates insisted that ex-Gov. Hogg should be indorsed for president. After the Bland resolution was carried, Hogg said the convention's indorsement didn't amount to much anyhow, and that the adoption of the resolution would have "no more effect on the Chicago convention than the sniffs of a sandhill 'possum." Bravo, Hogg; the next best thing to getting a thing is thinking the thing is nothing anyhow.

We are willing to believe that Judge Humes thought he was furthering justice when he postponed the trial of Lawrence Cummings. Still, the insanity defense is the very easiest to set up, and it would seem to be fairer to try him now while he is under the spell, if any. He has been sane enough to hold public office three times, and if his trial is put off too long, he might get sane again. Temporary insanity is more difficult to prove than hereditary insanity.

Have you ever observed that when you have been away about three months and come back smilingly, expecting everybody to notice your return, you feel a cool chill when everybody says, "Why, have you been away?" That's about the way the bolter will feel in less than a week. It is a good way, perhaps, for a man to get measured as to his importance.

The Fremont Pioneer calls attention to the fact that in the last Republican presidential victory the alphabetic figures were "H and M" (Harrison and Morton), and this year we have the same letters, only reversed, "M and H" (McKinley and Hobart), and "it means another Republican victory and return of prosperity."

The Olympian gives some good advice to Republicans: "Don't jump too soon." If a free silver plank had been adopted at St. Louis those who are talking "jump" now, would have been the first to revile any "goldbug" who bolted. The Republican platform is a pretty good place to be on.

Notice—If you see a tall, Swedish-looking gentleman wandering around aimlessly as if he had lost his hat, please put a postage stamp on him and mail him to his home, Silver Creek, Sagebrush county, Nebraska.

There is danger of losing the military post unless the dilatory citizens hurry up with their money and some of the patriotic property owners come down with their prices.

Canada Asks Questions.

Montreal Gazette.

The electors of the United States in 1892 put faith in the policy of a free trade tariff reform party.

Has their experience justified their confidence?

Has business in the United States since 1892 been prosperous?

Are the people of that country satisfied with the results of their act?

Is it wise for Canadians at this juncture to repeat the United States experiment?

Would business men profit by the repetition in Canada of the experience that in the United States followed the tariff work of 1893?

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Prof. Roentgen's great-grandfather was a cabinetmaker, whose work was so famous that Goethe alluded to it in his fairy story, "The New Melusina," written in 1779.

Maj. McKinley cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, while with his regiment in Virginia in 1864. He was accompanied to the polls by Phil H. Sheridan and R. B. Hayes.

The powerful individuality of Signor Crispi throws him into strong relief against the mass of politicians in modern Italy. "Are you a Mazzinian?" was asked of the statesman. "No," he replied. "Are you a Garibaldian?" "No," he again replied. "Then what are you?" "I am Crispi."

Abraham W. Lansing, the editor of the Plattsburg, N. Y. Sentinel, who died the other day at the age of 60 years, was a descendant of an old Dutch family originally settled in Albany and Lansingburg. His father, Wendell Lansing, was a well-known anti-slavery champion, and founded the Essex County Republican in 1856. A. W. Lansing joined the Republican party at its birth in 1854, and always remained a loyal Republican. He was postmaster of Plattsburg during the administration of President Harrison.

The Duke of Bedford, one of many English land owners whose profits have vanished, has just been taking the English public into his confidence. For eighty years he and his have owned the Thorney estate, in the "Isle of Ely," the richest land in England since the monks, nigh 1,000 years ago, began its redemption from swamp. In eighty years the Thorney estate has paid $2,825,565 in taxes. Its ducal owners have spent $4,942,200 on its improvement. In all this $7,960,765 spent as taxes and to add to the value of the land as an investment, in 1894 rents failed to pay expenses by $9,602, and in 1895 by $1,220.

THE STATE PRESS.

Tacoma News: President Cleveland is nothing if not persistent. He has gone fishing again.

Aberdeen Bulletin: A Democratic contemporary says the "Republican party is tariff mad." No. It is the people who are mad at the tariff they now have.

Spokesman-Review: Reed lost no laurels at St. Louis. He will still remain at the head of the congressional table and will hold a place in history along with some of the greatest names in the catalogue of American statesmen.

ver Republicans bolt and nominate a ticket we hope it will be indorsed by the Democrats and Populists. The combination would be snowed under, and this craze would cease to trouble, for the present at least.

Yakima Herald: Marcus Antonius Hanna has shown that he was the greatest Roman of them all. He drove his chariot around the St. Louis arena with opposing candidates hanging by the neck at his axle tree, and tweaked the noses of the political decemvirs with a freedom that gave all to understand he had no compeer.

Cosmopolis Enterprise: If the free silver Elma Chronicle: A friend (?) of the editor told him last week that he had stopped taking his paper because he published an item he didn't like. This same friend (?) would probably throw away a dish of nice strawberries and cream because there happened to be one bitter berry in the whole dish.

Puyallup Citizen: There is not a doubt but that Major McKinley will be the next president of the United States. Regardless of the platform, and regardless of what the masses may believe upon the subjects of gold and silver, they will not trust the country to another Democratic administration; nor will the remnant of Democracy consent to pass any department of the government into the hands of the Populists.

The Walla Walla Union: It will be, perhaps, surprising to a great many of Washington's citizens to know that George Turner, W. C. Jones and a few more Spokane silverites have "pledged" this state to follow Teller, Dubois and company. It's the same old delusion. These men think Spokane is larger than the whole state of Washington. They have evidently overlooked the fact that there was a state convention held at Everett Thursday, May 14, 1896, at which eight delegates were elected to represent Washington at St. Louis, and that this Everett convention, composed of Republicans from every part of the state, indorsed a money plank that was against the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

The Lumber Market.

Northwestern Lumberman.

One feature of the situation is favorable. There seems to be a popular determination to have a change in party control and in the policy of the government; in fact, this seems to be the expectation among the masses, and is almost tantamount to a result in conformity to the public wish. * * * It is a well-known fact that in respect to lumber there is a large amount of money waiting in banks for a favorable turn in affairs, so that it can be devoted to the purchase of lumber. Now that there is a fair degree of assurance that the policy of the most promising contestant in the administrative race is committed to the gold standard of the currency, it is a supposable case that a degree of restored confidence will, in a measure, loosen the hold on money, which has been maintained with a tight grip for months, and that the result will be freer investments in lumber. There will also be a quickened and enlarged consumption after July 1, which will be instantly felt in the demand. Still there is likely to be some depression until the result is settled in November. We can simply look for some improvement, but not full recovery from depression for several months.

PERSONAL.

Hon. and Mrs. Milo Kelly, of Tacoma, are at the Butler.

E. H. Phelps, a business man of Nooksack, is a Diller guest.

Mr. and Mrs. John Boyle, of Sumas, are staying at the Stevens.

M. R. Noftsger, a merchant of Friday Harbor, is at the Butler.

E. A. Hevly, a merchant of Florence, is among the Diller arrivals.

W. J. Rucker, a banker of Everett, is a guest of the Rainier-Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Van Zandt, of New Whatcom, are at the Stevens.

Miss Georgia Hudson, of Anacortes, arrived at the Butler yesterday.

L. F. Hart, of Snohomish, was in the city yesterday on legal business.

S. Howe, a mining man of Revelstoke, B. C., is a guest of the Northern.

S. P. Carusi, judge of the municipal court, Port Angeles, is at the Diller.

Mrs. Melville Curtis, of Anacortes, wife of the ex-mayor, is a guest of the Butler.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Forrest, of Olympia, are among the arrivals at the Stevens.

M. F. Hamilton, sheriff of Jefferson county, arrived at the Northern yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kuhn, a newly married couple of Port Townsend, are at the Northern.

Mrs. M. F. Backus and Roy Backus left for New York last night over the Great Northern.

Mr. L. S. Rogve leaves this evening via the Great Northern on a prospecting trip to the Colville reservation.

M. E. Downs, superintendent of the Blue Canyon Coal Company, and J. J. Donovan, chief engineer, are registered at the Rainier-Grand from Whatcom.

Cancer Of the Face.

Mrs. Laura E. Mims, of Smithville, Ga., says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable.

"At this crisis, I was advised to try S.S.S., and in a short while the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months, then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer until the Cancer disappeared entirely. This was several years ago and there has been no return of the disease."

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy will cure it. S. S. S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to permanently cure Cancer, Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatism or any other disease of the blood. Send for our books on Cancer and Blood Diseases, mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

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The Munyon Remedies act instantly, giving relief after the first two or three doses, and effecting a rapid cure even in the most obstinate cases. There is a separate Munyon Remedy for each disease and each specific has plain directions, so there can be no mistake. If you are ailing, read Munyon's Guide to Health; it will describe your disease, and tell you how to cure yourself with a 25-cent Munyon Remedy. If you find that you have rheumatism, take Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, and your pains and aches will be gone in a few days. If you have stomach trouble, take Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure; for a cold or a cough, the Cold Cure or the Cough Cure, and so on. No matter what the disease, you can be absolutely certain of a cure if you take the remedy recommended in the "Guide." Where you are in doubt, a personal letter to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, will be answered, with free medical advice for any disease.

AT ALL DRUGGISTS—25c A BOTTLE.

You Will Make No Mistake

In buying any of the following stocks:

Hidden Treasure (Methow)	$0 10
Old Ironsides (Boundary Creek)	15
Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	35
(This stock pays a dividend of 2c per share per month.)	
Josie (Trail Creek)	53
Iron Mask	79
Poorman	14
Monte Cristo	20
Crown Point	20
Caledonia Consolidated	07

Hidden Treasure at 10 cents is one of the best investments in the market; 25,000 shares of stock have been placed with me for sale at that price. This is a Seattle enterprise, the mine having been worked for three years. Rich ore is now ready for shipment. During the past month some of the most conservative business men in the city have become interested in the Trail creek and Methow districts. An investment made now will yield large returns before December 1.

N. B. SOLNER

MINING BROKER,

Nos. 226-227 Bailey Building.

Never Mind That!

Many Wheels may be offered to you at a discount. This only proves their cheapness. Get one you KNOW to be high-grade

The Sterling Bicycle

"BUILT LIKE A WATCH."

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Tickets can be obtained from newsboys or at the leading drug stores.

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Northwest Theatrical Association.
Paul B. Hyner, Resident Manager.

Special Engagement. One Entire Week, commencing Monday, June 29. Six Nights, Three Matinees, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 2:30 p. m.
First appearance of the World-Famous

PROF. D. M. BRISTOL'S

Educated Horses,

PONIES AND MULES.

Note these prices—25c, 35c and 50c. No higher. At the matinees all children are given a free pony ride and are admitted to any seat in the theater for 25 cents.

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W. M. RUSSELL, Acting Manager.
Formerly Cordray's Theater.

Week Commencing Monday, June 22.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Special Engagement of the Ideal Organization.

The Walter Hodges Co.

Headed by the Popular Favorites,
Essie Tittell and Walter Hodges

In the Sensational Comedy Drama,
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Beautiful Costumes. New Scenery.

Regular Third Avenue prices. Sale of seats begins Saturday, June 20. Telephone Pike 5.

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Special reduction for Friday and Saturday to close out several lines of suits. Such cuts have never been known before.

We will sell you an All-Wool Cheviot Suit in black or blue, fast color, former price $12.50, will close them at

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We will sell you a fine Black All-Wool Clay Worsted Suit; former price $20, we close them at

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Our $4 Worsted Pants, very neat patterns; we sell at

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Call before buying elsewhere. You will find that our prices are as we advertise.

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To buy a piano, see the Ellington piano before making a final selection. They will certainly please you. The action is easy, light and quickly responsive. Great care is given to the selection of the material used, and every endeavor is put forth to make a piano which will not only please when new, but which will retain its tone after years of use.

The Ellington pianos remain in tune longer than most makes of pianos. This is an important feature, especially to those who live where there is no resident piano tuner.

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Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets

by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: "I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me."

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25 dozen Ladies' Black and White Untrimmed Sailors, worth 20c, tomorrow 7c each.

25 dozen American Beauty Roses, only 10c.

15 dozen Misses' Fancy Straw Hats, untrimmed, in all colors, value 40c, only 10c.

Kid Gloves.

Ladies' White Chamois Wash Gloves or Ladies' Black or Colored Glace Kid Gloves, special, only 75c a pair.

Extra Specials in Shoe Department.

Ladies' 20th Century Tailor Made Button or Lace Shoes, new and fresh stock just in, perfect fitting and very swell, value $3, only $1.99 pair.

Ladies' Tan Oxfords, in opera and square toe, on Friday only 79c pair, worth more at the factory.

Misses' and Children's Chocolate Tan Button Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, 98c; 8½ to 11, $1.25; 11½ to 2, $1.39 a pair.

Dress Goods.

No need of you buying old shopworn goods at bankrupt sales when you can get new, seasonable merchandise here at prices that haven't been touched for years.

Black Goods.

19c—All Wool French Serges, 36 inches wide, advertised at bankrupt sales at 25c, reduced from 40c, our price 19c.

All Wool Imported Storm Serges, 46 inches wide, value 60c, only 35c yard.

Figured Mohair, 40 inches wide, value 35c, today only 19c yard.

Colored Dress Goods.

8½c—Wool Finished Plaids, 32 inches wide, value 15c, today only 8½c yard.

15c—English Cheviots, pretty pin checks and plaids, value 25c, only 15c yard.

50c—All Wool Silk Mixtures and Mozambique Suitings, value 90c, reduced to 50c yard.

Corsets.

29 dozen Model Form Corsets, in black sateen, value 90c, today only 49c a pair.

Your choice of R. & G. Thompson's Glove-Fitting and the American Lady Corset, in black or gray, only $1 a pair.

Extra Special Saturday

All day until 10 P. M.

Delicious Ice Cream, 5c a Dish.

De Koven Hall.

A Select .... Home Boarding School For Young Boys.

Healthy Location in the Country. Individual Instruction.

For Information Address D. S. PULFORD, Lake View, Washington.

FLY ON THE FLYER!

SEATTLE-TACOMA ROUTE.

Four round trips daily, except Sunday. Time Card—Leave Seattle 7:45, 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 6:15 p. m. Leave Tacoma 9:30 a. m., 1:00, 4:20, 8:00 p. m. Single fare, 50 cents; round trip, 75 cents. Table service unsurpassed. Sundays—Flyer of State of Washington; leave Seattle 7:30 a. m., 12:00 m., 5:00 p. m.; leave Tacoma 9:30 a. m., 2:50, 7:30 p. m. U. Seele y, jr., Agent. Seattle telephone Main 176. Tacoma telephone 211.

MANTEL BRICK—If you want to build a handsome fireplace get your mantel brick from the DENNY CLAY COMPANY, Seattle, Wash., corner Jackson and Commercial Streets.