EDS OF STATE SCHOOLS.

ATE SUPERINTENDENT MAKES SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

ill Be Embodied in His Biennial Report—Urges Larger Appropriations and More Active Co-operation in State Educational Work.

ial Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 28.—The biennial report State Superintendent Browne will close h the following recommendations:

First—The functions of the superintend-'s office have been seriously obstructed deficient appropriations. The influence the office should reach every teacher school directly, and every other edu-ional influence indirectly. This in-ves the ability to give attention to ded school work, eighth grade gradu-, high school examinations, reading le examination and supervision, or-ization of teachers' associations and other purposes as the state board of cation may see fit to accomplish. se things need a traveling fund, an in-sed postage and expressage fund, and increased clerical fund. The state su-intendent should be able to employ at t a quorum of the state board of edu-on in his office, thus providing for a stant session of a majority of the rd to dispatch business otherwise de-yed for months, and enabling the state enjoy the labor of skilled examiners in rking teachers' examination papers. e recommendation is emphasized by experience of the last four years, in ch time the funds of the office have n twice exhausted, and at the present e the clerical work of the office is be-d in the records of the state board, the ords of teachers' certificates, the rec-ds of reading circle examinations, the ecords of eighth grade graduation, the mpilation of the biennial report, and in general correspondence. This condi-n is the result of a disposition upon the rt of the legislature to overlook the of-s during the past few legislative ses-ns. The general desire to economize ould not impair the public interest, and the legislature of 1901 will doubtless provide liberally for my successor.

Need of Better Support.

Second—The state institutions are more in need of better support than ever before. It is my belief that our state has more students in her higher institutions than has any other state of like population. This condition arises from the excellent administration of the several schools and the organization and co-operation running through the entire school system. The legislature would strengthen the work of the higher institutions by providing, upon some equitable basis, an annual state tax for the support of the state educational institutions, just as there now exists an annual tax for the support of the common schools. This plan would largely relieve the legislature from the customary biennial "log rolling," which often demoralizes the influence of the entire legislative session. It is moreover just that all institutions be treated alike in the way of dormitory equipments. A student has the same right to demand from the state the same home comforts and equipments at a state normal school as he would enjoy at any of the other institutions. The efficiency of our school system will be increased, also, by a closer relation between the several high schools of the state and the higher institutions, and the board of control should exercise a more positive and definitive policy of supervision of the high school work in its relations to the higher institutions. The standard should be high and the ideals should be realized. This can only be reached by state control and supervision.

Text Books Discussion.

Third—The law governing the adoption of text books should be modified so as to repeal the maximum price limit provided by the present law. The evils resulting from this provision are accredited by many to the system of state uniformity. But it is manifest to any person that a good book presented at a price above that specified by law cannot be adopted under any system or by any authority. The last legislature attempted to rectify the conditions, but a conflict of methods resulted in nothing being accomplished. One plan was to repeal the limitation clause, leaving the adoption to the state board of education; another was to refer the adoption to the individual districts, and abandon the state uniformity idea. The law as it passed permitted the cities and towns to select their own books, but left the rest of the state under the old law, with its undesirable provisions, and at the same time made the conditions more obnoxious by reducing the contract period to two years. The spirit seemed to be that anything would do for the rural districts, but the towns and cities are of a little better fiber and deserve special privileges. The governor very justly vetoed this bill.

The public mind has been violently agitated by the recent text book discussion, and those responsible for this agitation would have us believe that state uniformity has brought untold evils upon society. At the same time it is doubtful if there is a citizen of the state who will assert that our schools, our teachers or our educational spirit is excelled by any other state in the Union. The benefits of state control and state administration should not be disturbed by destroying state control of text books. It is my sincere belief that a better school system can be developed by the state than can result from each district acting upon an independent policy. Moreover, if the text plays such an important part it fills such a large function that the constitutional duty of the state to maintain a "general and uniform system of public schools" will be plainly violated by a failure to provide for uniform text books.

Methods of Teaching.

Fourth—The educational world has indicated considerable disposition to modify the customary method of teaching science and geography in the common schools. Text book work is not so much of a factor as it has been, and more and more the schools are disposed to take on the practical and applied part of scientific knowledge. This appeals to the experience of the child in the garden, on the farm and at every point of contact with nature. It leads to a sympathy with the resources of our state and their possible development. In many states a course of agriculture has been recommended for the rural schools. This is excellent, but not sufficiently broad to include the interest of all classes of pupils. Cornell university, of New York, issues a limited number of nature study bulletins to the teachers of the public schools. It may be possible for our state to build better than other states by appropriating to the state university and agricultural college liberal amounts for the purpose of issuing bulletins regularly to the pupils of the state for use as supplementary reading, etc. These bulletins should cover the subjects of plant and animal life, geological and geographical phenomena, mineral resources, the simpler principles underlying agriculture, and such other knowledge as will lead to a love of the commonwealth and develop in the minds of the children a sympathy with the very life of the state.

Fifth—The plan of levying and apportioning the state school tax appears to be kindly received by the entire state. It is manifest that under this state tax better results have been reached than were realized under the plan of local levy. The schools being firmly organized on the principle of state support, I believe the legislature will find, after due consideration, that still better results will be reached by increasing the state tax from $8 per census pupil to $10 per census pupil, thus creating a larger fund for the weak school districts.

In connection with school support it may be well to refer to the "union high school" plan now provided by law. The desire to furnish the facilities for high school training to rural communities should be given every possible encouragement. Much annoyance has arisen during the past two years by the indefinite method of forming "union schools," and it may be wise to consider the plan of giving directly $100 annually to each district for every grade of high school work maintained, the average attendance of which grade being not less than five. This change would simplify the whole matter and would give the same encouragement to secondary education. In case such a change is made it should be provided that no district can charge tuition for instruction in any high school subjects.

Supreme Court Decisions.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 28.—The supreme court has reversed the trial court in the case of Seattle Traction Company, appellant, vs. Paul Peterson, respondent; also in the case of Samuel Collett, appellant, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, judgment is reversed. In the case of H. H. Eaton, respondent, vs. the county of Spokane, appellant, the judgment is affirmed.

C. B. Hopkins et al., respondents, vs. William P. Hale, as receiver of the American Savings and Loan Association, affirmed.

United States Savings and Loan Association, appellant, vs. Harrison Owens et ux., affirmed.

Hale, respondent, vs. Stenger et al., appellants, decree modified so as to include attorney's fee.

Preparing to Leave the Bench.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 28.—Judge Hodgson, of Chehalis county, is holding court in Olympit this week, disposing of a number of cases heretofore partially tried before him, preparatory to retiring from the bench next month.

Rebuilding Railway Trestle.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.
OLYMPIA, Dec. 28.—Savage & Scofield, contractors, are rebuilding the trestle of the Port Townsend Southern railroad along the west side of the bay. Large amounts of saw logs are being delivered over this trestle.

M. O. REED DISBARRED.

Judge Jacobs Holds Him Guilty of Unprofessional Conduct.

COLFAX, Dec. 28.—M. O. Reed, one of the leading attorneys of Whitman county, was found guilty of unprofessional conduct and contempt of court and suspended from practicing for one year by Judge Orange Jacobs, of King county, who is occupying Judge McDonald's bench in the superior court today.

Judge McDonald is the complaining witness and filed charges against Mr. Reed in November, when Judge Jacobs was here holding court. Mr. Reed was not present in court, but his attorney was present when Judge Jacobs read his rulings, and filed an objection to the same. The case will be taken to the supreme court.

DAIRYMEN HOLD SESSION.

Second Day Devoted to Discussion of Timely Topics—Startling Figures as to Tuberculosis.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.
CHENEY, Dec. 28.—The second day of the meeting of the state dairymen's convention had a largely increased attendance, quite a number of dairymen arriving from various parts of the state on morning trains. The hotel accommodations are overtaxed and visitors are being received at private houses. Dr. S. B. Nelson, state veterinarian, was the first speaker on the subject of tuberculosis in dairy cattle. The spread of this disease has become so serious that it is a very grave problem. He said 10 per cent. of the deaths in the state last year were from consumption. The figures were startling and created something of a sensation. He advocated that dairy herds in the state be inspected and diseased animals removed, and urged that the legislature appropriate $10,000 for the office of state veterinarian.

E. A. Bryan, president of the state agricultural college, followed in an address on education of farmers' sons and daughters. He explained the advantages of the courses of training at the agricultural college. A paper by A. C. Bebee was read on cream testing. Prof. Elton Fulmer, chemist of the state agricultural college, delivered an excellent address on food adulteration.

At the afternoon session Prof. Spillman talked on rotation of crops. His remarks were particularly applicable to Eastern Washington farms and protested against exhausting soil fertility by growing wheat continuously. D. S. Troy read a paper on farm accounts; D. H. Shanks, manager of the Rockwood creamery, North Yakima, made a talk on creamery mismanagement; J. A. Walla, of Seattle, on the responsibilities of the butter maker.

The committee on legislation was appointed this afternoon as follows: W. J. Spillman, chairman; D. M. Shanks, North Yakima; D. S. Troy, E. A. McDonald, Seattle; S. B. Nelson, Pullman.

At the evening session a very large audience was addressed by H. L. Blanchard on poultry management and by J. L. Smith on the farmer's home.

The committee on resolutions made a report this evening recommending a substitute pure food bill to be submitted to the legislature. The substitute provides for a number of technical changes giving the commissioner more authority for enforcing the law. The defects in the present law are done away with. It defines clearly what constitutes adulterations, prohibits adulterating, imitating, substituting or coloring foods; provides that all packages containing mixtures or compounds be labeled with names and proportions of ingredients, so as to plainly inform purchaser; provides that violators be subjected to a fine of from $25 to $500 or imprisonment for thirty to ninety days; recommends that $3,800 be appropriated for analytical work of food samples and for salaries of deputies.

ELECTRIC ROAD SYSTEM.

Proposed to Be Operated in the Yakima Valley.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.
NORTH YAKIMA, Dec. 28.—A system of electric roads, operated as feeders for the Northern Pacific, is one of the enterprises now under consideration for the improvement of this valley, and in case the plan is found to be feasible, after an investigation which Eastern capitalists will make next month, the first steps looking towards its construction will probably be taken early in the new year. Citizens of Yakima who have been interested in the project believe that about fifty miles of road could be made a paying proposition from the start. Power, which is abundant and cheap, is available.

Better transportation facilities are especially necessary for fruit growers and dairy men, and as the population becomes more dense the demand will be stronger. A representative of the capitalists above mentioned was here this week and after looking over the ground came to the conclusion that the country is capable of development to such a point that these facilities will be a necessity. He will return to make further observations about January 15, and will be accompanied by one of the leading electrical engineers of the Coast.

Local men who have figured in the matter desire the construction of a line from here to Sunnyside, and another up the Ahtanum valley. The first line would be over forty miles in length, and would tap the richest parts of the valley.

Glen Turret's Stormy Passage.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 28.—The British steamship Glen Turret arrived today from Japan and according to reports of her officers the recent storms extended many miles from the coast. On Christmas the Glen Turret encountered a gale of unusual violence, 900 miles off Cape Flattery and notwithstanding she was running before the gale, great seas swept her deck, smashing one of her life boats and washing everything movable overboard. The gale lasted more than twenty-four hours, and during that time the vessel labored heavily and for a time it was a fight for life with those on board. Her officers say it was the most furious gale they ever experienced. She was sent to Diamond Point quarantine station for fumigation.

Mill Manager Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.
CENTRALIA, Dec. 28.—This afternoon Martin L. Boyer, one of the owners of the Fowler-Boyer Lumber Company, of this city, met with a serious accident. While engaged in the mill he got his foot against the circular saw, and it was so badly lacerated that amputation was necessary ,and the foot was taken off at the ankle. Mr. Boyer was sawyer and manager of the mill, and is a very highly respected young man. He is resting easy.

Want Local Improvements.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.
EVERETT, Dec. 28.—A petition is being circulated by the property owners on South Colby avenue for the establishment of a local improvement district on that street, to extend from Ferrell avenue to Fortieth street, and the matter will be presented at the first regular meeting of the city council, on January 7.

Will Manage Water Company.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.
CHEHALIS, Dec. 28.—J. W. Alexander has been appointed manager of the Chehalis Water Company. Mr. Alexander is a young man, but well qualified for the task, and his selection will be approved by the people of Chehalis.

Incentive to Good Roads.

A natural effect of the free delivery system is the improvement of highways throughout the country. In locating free delivery routes the condition of the roads is always an important consideration, and many petitions have been denied on the ground that the highways were not fit for travel during the muddy months of the year. This point is now understood, and nearly every petition that comes to the department these days is accompanied by an offer or a pledge on the part of the county commissioners to improve the roads and put them in fit condition as rapidly as the new system is established.

New Maps of China.

The Post-Intelligencer has secured the exclusive right for Washington to Rand, McNally & Co.'s latest folder map of China and Asia. These may be secured at Post-Intelligencer business offices at 10 cents each.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought
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ADAMS

GROCERY BARGAINS FOR TODAY.

IMPORTED FINE WHITE DRY GRANULATED SUGAR—For Saturday, 18 pounds for $1.00. We have only a small lot of this sugar left, so come early if you wish to secure it at this low price.
CALIFORNIA WHITE LAYER FIGS—1-pound cartons, special for Saturday, per pound 7c
JAP ORANGES—Fresh fruit, special for Saturday, per box 45c
BONELESS CODFISH—Strips, special for Saturday, per pound 5c

Bulk Iowa Creamery BUTTER, Saturday, 2 lbs for 55c

EASTERN EGGS—Special for Saturday, 2 dozen for 45c
OREGON RANCH EGGS—Special for Saturday, doz 30c
WASHINGTON RANCH EGGS—Special for Saturday, doz 35c
CANDY AND NUTS—At bargain prices.
FANCY MIXED NUTS—New stock, special for Saturday, pound 15c
NEW SOFT-SHELLED CALIFORNIA WALNUTS—Special for Saturday, 13c per pound; 8 pounds for $1 00
PEANUTS—Fresh roasted, per quart 5c
FANCY BROKEN TAFFY CANDY—Worth regular, 20c; special, 13c per pound; 8 lbs for $1 00
FANCY BROKEN MIXED CANDY—Worth regular 20c per pound; special 10c lb; 11 lbs for $1 00
CRYSTAL CREAM MIXED—Worth regular, 25c pound; special, 13c lb; 8 lbs for $1 00
FANCY HARD MIXED CANDY—Regular price, 15c per lb; special 9c per lb; 10-lb lots or over, only, per lb 8½c
ADAMS' SELF-RAISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Special for Saturday, 3½-lb pkgs, two packages for ..... 35c. Each package worth 25c.
FANCY SEEDED RAISINS—1-lb cartons, 2 pkgs for 25c
OWL BRAND FANCY SUGAR CORN—Special price, per can ..... 9c; 3 cans for ..... 25c; Per dozen ..... $1 00; Per case $1 95
HAYWARD BRAND FANCY CALIFORNIA TOMATOES—Per can ..... $ .09; Three cans for ..... .25; Per dozen ..... .95; Per case 1.85
GERMEA BREAKFAST FOOD—4-pound package 20c
EAGLE MILK—Can 15c
ST. CHARLES CREAM—Can 10c
BREAD—3 loaves for 10c
J. F. A. BLEND MOCHA AND JAVA COFFEE—Fresh roasted daily, per lb ..... 35c; 3 lbs for $1 00
ADAMS' LEADER COFFEE—Per lb 15c
GRANT'S OLD HOME SODA—12-ounce packages, 2 packages for 5c
ADAMS' JAVA COMBINATION COFFEE—Fresh Roasted and guaranteed the best for the money, our price only 25c; it's better than coffee sold by most dealers for 40c per pound.

Remember Our Location,
1428 SECOND AVE.
Opposite Bon Marche.
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ADAMS GROCERY CO.,

HERE IS HEALTH FREE

For All Who Have Weak Lungs

NOTE—The Slocum System is medicine reduced to an exact science by the world's foremost specialist, and advantage should be taken of Dr. Slocum's generous offer.

THESE FOUR REMEDIES

Represent a new system of treatment for the weak and for those suffering from Consumption, wasting diseases, or inflammatory conditions of nose, throat and lungs.

The treatment is free. You have only to write to obtain it.

Its efficacy is explained as simply as possible below.

By the new system devised by DR. T. A. SLOCUM, the great specialist in pulmonary and kindred diseases, all the requirements of the sick body are supplied by the FOUR remedies constituting his Special Treatment known as The Slocum System.

Whatever your disease, one or more of these four preparations will be of benefit to you.

According to the needs of your case, fully explained in the Treatise given free with the free medicine, you may take one, or any two, or three, or all four, in combination.

A cure is certain if the simple directions are followed.

The Remedies are especially adapted for those who suffer from weak lungs, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, catarrh, CONSUMPTION and other pulmonary troubles.

But they are also of wonderful efficacy in the upbuilding of weak systems, in purifying the blood, making flesh, and restoring to weak, sallow people vigorous and healthy constitutions.

The many ailments of women and delicate children are speedily relieved.

The basis of the entire system is a flesh-building, nerve and tissue-renewing food.

Every invalid and sick person needs strength. This food gives it.

Many people get the complete system for the sake of the Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, which they themselves need, and give away the other three preparations to their friends.

The second article is a Tonic. It is good for weak, thin, dyspeptic, nervous people, for those who have no appetite, who need bracing up.

Thousands take only the Emulsion and the Tonic.

The third preparation is a medicinal healing cream, in patent Ozojell nasal tubes. It cures catarrh. It heals all irritation of the nose, throat and mucous membranes. It gives immediate relief. It is also a dainty application for sore lips and rough skin.

Thousands of readers need the Ozojell Cure for Catarrh without any of the other articles.

The fourth article is an Expectorant and Cough and Cold Cure. Can positively be relied upon. is absolutely safe for children, goes to the very root of the trouble, and not merely alleviates, but cures.

The four preparations form a panoply of strength against disease in whatever shape it may attack you.

THE FREE TRIAL—WRITE.

To obtain these four FREE preparations, illustrated above, all you have to do is to write to

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine St., New York,

Giving full address. The four free remedies will then be sent you direct from laboratories. When writing the doctor please tell him you read this in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and greatly oblige.

THE SECRET OF LONG LIFE.

New Theory That Exercise Is Not Beneficial.

Chicago Tribune.

One of Queen Victoria's physicians has recently written an article setting forth some unusual ideas on the subject of health and longevity. He combats the commonly accepted idea that physical exercise promotes long life. He holds that, since mental and bodily energy are one and the same thing, it is a waste of life force to seek rest in exercise. According to this doctor's theory, the man who works with his head all day and then takes a long walk for exercise in the evening is making a terrible mistake. He is merely tapping his fund of strength at two points instead of one. The physician cites the case of Joseph Chamberlain, who takes no physical exercise whatever, as a proof of the soundness of his theory. He will probably find a strong supporter in Mr. Labouchere, who says he feels a profound contempt for what he calls the exercise habit.

The queen's physician supplements his negative doctrine with a positive advocacy of the rest cure. He and others of his school are now prescribing two or three weeks of solitary confinement, spent chiefly in bed, for sick or tired men and women. Well ones are also advised that such a penance faithfully performed once a year would solve the whole problem of health and longevity. It is the theory of the "conservation of energy" applied to therapeutics. The doctors supplement it with two familiar precepts—moderation and system. The queen's physician is most emphatic in his warning that everybody eats too much, and he reiterates Franklin's advice to leave the table while still hungry. He also advises moderation in smoking and drinking. He says there is no need for total abstention, but he remarks that no man who drinks a quart of beer daily need expect to have a long life. Finally, he calls attention to the unquestionable fact that regularity in one's habits of daily life is one of the chief secrets of longevity.

All these features of the English doctor's theory are really phases of the original proposition for the conservation of the bodily energy. Irregularity in working, eating, drinking and sleeping uses up energy needlessly. So does the overloading of the stomach with more food than the body needs. The more radical idea of absolute rest and no exercise is theoretically correct, but it needs to be tempered with a little of this doctor's own doctrine of moderation. Carried to its full length this theory would lead one to expect that the man who spends his whole life in bed and in solitary confinement will live longer than anybody else, because he wastes less energy. Every physician knows that the reverse is true. Man is built for action, and if he ceases all activity he soon dies. But the need for physical exercise is a relative matter, depending much on one's temperament and habits in youth. A few men can thrive on no more exercise than they get while walking about their offices or clubs, but it does not follow that their mode of life will fit all mankind. If it were not for their centuries of outdoor exercise the English and Scotch would not be so sturdy as they are.

FRENCH WOMEN AT THE BAR.

Senate Votes to Qualify Them Despite Strong Protests.

An important discussion affecting women lawyers took place in the senate November 13. A proposition due to M. Tillaye was presented tending to permit women who have obtained the diplomas if licentiates at law to take oaths as advocates and to practice in open court. By a decree of the Paris appeal court in 1897 this right was denied to women like Mlle. Chauvin, who had passed a brilliant examination for a law degree. The lady, by the way, was presented in the senate during the discussion on the proposition of M. Tillaye, who a few days ago logically argued that if the liberal careers were opened to women in the universities and if they were permitted to practice medicine and to take law degrees they should also be authorized to act as advocates or barristers in courts of justice. M. Goujon opposed the proposition in the senate, his remarks evoking occasional laughter from the serious legislators of the upper house. He said that they were wanted to do what the English parliament had admitted its inability to effect—namely, to transform women into men. Each sex had its own duties to perform and should stick to them, and one sex was just as good as the other.

Here a voice uttered the words, "Is that quite true?" and M. Goujon, without elaborating his theory, went on to say that women were not fitted for the struggles and the deceptions of the lawyer's calling. They were aspiring to enter an enviable and lucrative profession, but in it they would soon find that they had but a shadow, beyond which were illusions, misery, fatigue and a premature end. The worthy senator of the Rhone department further affirmed that in countries where women advocates were permitted to practice in court few of them availed themselves of the privilege. Switzerland, for instance, had only two, and in the United States the female lawyers did not plead. M. Tillaye next spoke, and backed his proposition with some energy, reminding the senate that the admission of women as pleading advocates would not qualify them for judgeships or for the higher political rights. M. Monis, the minister of justice, supported M. Tillaye's proposition, which, although not down on the programme of the cabinet, was favorably regarded by the government. He thought that the courts should be thrown open to women, who would bring human sympathy with pity into the methods of justice. The proposition was then carried in the senate by 172 votes against 34. The women advocates have, therefore, the satisfaction of knowing that the government and the senatorial majority are on their side, in spite of the opposition of so many other politicians and lawyers.—Paris letter in London Standard.

Wu as a Speechmaker.

Chinese Minister Wu's command of English is scholarly, and, although he never attempts to be oratorical, his delivery is good. He is not prodigal of his speechmaking, and he said last night that he did not give out his speeches to the newspapers in advance, lest they might publish them in full, and thus prevent his using them again on other occasions.—Kansas City Journal.

For a Cold in the Head
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. ***

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Acts Pleasantly and Promptly.

Cleanses the System Gently and Effectually when bilious or costive.

Presents in the most acceptable form the laxative principles of plants known to act most beneficially.

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BUY THE GENUINE — MANF'D. BY
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

The Popular Standard Range.

THIS little range is manufactured expressly for us, and is especially adapted to the fuel conditions of this country and embodies the best features of practical range construction. Our name plate on this range is our guarantee of worth and satisfaction. When you come in, just ask to see it—welcome.

Standard Furniture Co.,

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Millinery Bargains!

The prices at which we offer every Lady's Hat and Child's Cap today give but little idea of their actual worth; if we could do so in print, only a few days would be required to clean out the Department.

BOYS' CAPS, with leather visor, all colors, were 50c, now 10c
CHILDREN'S CAPS that were 40c and 50c, for 15c
CHILDREN'S CAPS that were 75c, for 25c
CHILDREN'S FELT HATS, all kinds and shapes, were 75c, $1.00 and $1.50, now 25c
MISSES' LADYSMITHS and ROUGH RIDERS, were $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00, now 50c
LADIES' WALKING HATS, in gray and tan, were $1.50, now 75c
LADIES' "LONDON" DERBY HATS, were $3.00, now $2.00

All Trimmed Hats go at half price, which here means just what we say—

Half Price ON EVERY Trimmed Hat

XMAS FOR THE MUSICIAN.

It is ever the desire of a musical person to increase their library. If you wish to remember your musical friends, keep in mind that we have just what they want.

A FEW NOVELTIES.

Biographical dictionary, $5.00.
Song Albums from 50c to $3.00.
Musical literature, (attractively bound), $1.00 to $10.00.
The new opera scores at $2.00.
Grand opera scores, $1.50 to $5.00.
Piano works of every description, at all prices.
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The popular music at 25c a sheet.

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20 Per Cent. Discount.

	Eastman Price.	Our Price.
No. 2 Flexo	$ 9 00	$ 6 00
No. 2 Bull's Eye	8 00	6 40
No. 4 Bull's Eye	12 00	9 60
No. 1 Folding Pocket	10 00	8 00
No. 1 A Folding Pocket	12 00	9 60
No. 2 Folding Pocket	15 00	12 00
No. 3 Folding Pocket	17 50	14 00
No. 4 Cartridge	25 00	20 00
No. 5 Cartridge	35 00	28 00

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