MAY RETALIATE AGAINST ROADS

Threats of Special Legislation Are Made in Texas, if Owners Follow Plan to Enjoin the Commission.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Dallas, Tex., May 13.—Threats of special and retaliatory legislation if the railroad owners enjoin the Texas Railroad Commission from enforcing its new cotton rates are freely made.

Railroad Commissioner O. B. Colquitt, who has just visited his home section of North Texas, says that he has been told on good authority in Fort Worth and Dallas that the railroads have decided to enjoin the Railroad Commission in their effort to prevent the reduction of the freights from going into effect. The Commission, he says, will meet the situation the best way it can.

It is reported in unofficial circles that if this action is taken by the railroads an effort will be made to have Governor Lanham call a special session of the Legislature to enact into law the commission's rates, including the enjoined cotton rates.

It is claimed by the advocates of this remedy that the railroads will then have to enjoin every shipper in order to carry out their programme of preventing the enforcement of the cotton rates. The commission, if the injunction proceedings are instituted, could, of course, have nothing to do with the enforcement of the statute embodying the enjoined rates. Members of the commission are considerably exercised over the prospective injunction proceedings.

JAPANESE READ NO NOVELS.

Works on Science, Medicine and Mathematics Preferred.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, May 13.—The literary taste of the Japanese is significantly shown in the report of the librarian of the Imperial Library at Tokio. For fiction there is no demand, a curious contrast to the experience of most American and English libraries.

While 12,486 works relating to theology and religion, or only 1.6 per cent of the total number of books in the library, were asked for, according to the records of the past year, there were demanded by readers 166,677 volumes, or 21.6 per cent classified under the head of mathematics, science and medicine.

Works on literature and language to the number of 152,711—that is, 20 per cent—were asked for, while 18 per cent of the applications were for books on history and geography.

Works of art, industries, engineering, military and naval science figure prominently on the list of additions made in recent years to the shelves of the Imperial library.

Diamonds and Success

Are linked. Wear a Diamond, look successful, be successful. All goods on credit. Step into our store. Loftis Bros. & Co., 24 N. Carleton bldg., Sixth and Olive sts.

PICNIC ON DECORATION DAY.

Horace Mann School Patrons Choose Forest Park Highlands.

At the invitation of the Forest Park Highlands Amusement Company the Horace Mann School Patrons' Association has made arrangements for its annual picnic on Decoration Day, May 30, at Forest Park Highlands.

Doctor H. A. Upshaw has been elected marshal. The officers of the association are Elmer E. Bruce, president; Frank Obermier, vice president, and J. W. Farris, secretary and treasurer.

To Give River Excursion.

The employes of the Ballard Snow Liniment Company will give their first evening river excursion of the season Tuesday evening.

MILL REMNANT SALE

A Blaze of Bargains! A Burst of Good Things! Monday at 8 A. M. the Event All St. Louis Is Waiting For!

If we could only make you realize how goods will be slaughtered in this gigantic sale the store would not hold 5 per cent of the crowds that would come! Don't think for one minute that all the wonderful values are mentioned in this ad. That would require a whole newspaper. Be on hand early. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

39c FOR 1.00 READY-TO-WEAR HATS
For Women, Misses and Children; latest styles, assorted colors.

69c FOR 2.00 CHIFFON HATS
Handmade, on wire frame, of tucked chiffon and fine hair braid. Turbans and dress shapes.

98c FOR 2.00 CHIP HATS
Latest high back opera and Mother Goose shapes; assorted colors.

1.55 for 3.00 Trimmed Hats
Handmade dress shapes, all colors, trimmed with roses, ribbon and ornaments.

5c FOR HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR
Women's and Children's Hose, full seamless, fast black, double heel and toe; 12c kind 5c
Women's Fast Black and Tan Lisle Finish Hose, double heel and toe; 19c kind 12½c
Boys' Heavy Bicycle Hose, sizes 6 to 9½—worth 25c, per pair 12½c
Infants' Sox, real imported, full regular made, assorted colors, positively 25c kind 5c
Women's Vests, bleached cotton, taped neck and armholes, 15c kind 5c

5C FOR LADIES' 25C LISLE GLOVES
39C FOR $1 KID GLOVES
Assorted lot; slightly mussed, otherwise in perfect condition; not a pair worth less than 1.00. They'll go at 39c

LADIES' NECKWEAR, 3C
3c for 19c White Swiss Embroidered Turnovers.
5c for 25c and 50c Washable Stocks; hundreds of styles.
10c for 25c and 50c Imported Lace Stocks.
15c for 50c Silk - Embroidered Stocks and Turnovers.
25c for 50c **Chemisettes** (Shirt-waist front); dozens of lace embroidered effects.

TAFFETA SILKS, 9c
Remnants of Soft Louisine Silks, lengths up to 5 yards, per yard 9c
Mill Remnants of 24-inch Foulard Silks, lengths up to 8 yards, per yard 19c
Mill Remnants of Fine Taffeta and Peau de Cygne, lengths up to 6 yards; per yard 25c
Mill Remnants of 36-inch Black Taffeta Silk, lengths up to 7 yards; per yard 35c
Mill Remnants of Silk Mousseline, lengths up to 10 yards; per yard 9c
Mill Remnants of White Wash Silk, lengths up to 5 yards, per yard 16c
Mill Remnants of 36-inch Pongee Silk, lengths up to 6 yards; per yard 37c
Mill Remnants of Satin Foulards, lengths 3 to 10 yards; per yard 35c
Mill Remnants of 27-inch Black Waterproof China Silk, lengths up to 10 yards; per yard 33c
Mill Remnants of Dress Voiles, all colors, lengths up to 12 yards; per yard 7½c
Mill Remnants of Fine Organdies and Lawns, lengths up to 10 yards; per yard 5c
Mill Remnants of Brilliantines and Mohairs, lengths up to 5 yards; per yard 25c
Mill Remnants of Finest Wash Goods, value up to 50c, lengths up to 12 yards; per yard 10c

GINGHAMS AT 2½c
Mill Ends of dark-colored Dress Ginghams 2½c
Mill Ends of Challis for Wrappers and Kimonos 2½c
Mill Ends of Batiste and Figured Lawns 2½c
Mill Ends of Standard Apron Ginghams 3c
Mill Ends of White Snowflake India Linen 3½c
Mill Ends of China Blue Chambray Calico 3c
Mill Ends of Robe Comfort Calico 2½c
Mill Ends of White Dotted Dress Swiss 4½c
Mill Ends of Bleached Roller Toweling 2½c
Mill Ends of Bleached Muslin—yard wide 4½c
Bed Sheets—size 72x99 ..... 25c
Mill Ends of 40-inch Solid Color Lawns 3½c
Mill Ends of Bleached Table Damask—58 inches wide 15c
Mill Ends of Fringed Honeycomb Huck Towels 2c
Mill Ends of Unbleached Sheeting—63 inches wide 10c

Globe 7th & Franklin Ave.

1.95 for ACCORDION PLEATED SKIRTS
500 More Accordion Pleated Skirts, like cut, in All Colors

THIS SKIRT ONLY $1.95

Black, white, blue, brown, green, tan, and every other shade, prompt at 8:15 a. m., and as long as lot lasts, choice **1.95**

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, 5c
Corset Covers, 15c kind 5c
Drawers, with hem and tucks—25c kind for 12½c
Chemise, with yoke of embroidery—50c kind for 19c
Gowns, tucked yoke and ruffles—50c kind for 25c
Skirts, with deep flounce, lace ruffle—50c kind 29c
Corset Covers, 3 rows bowknot insertion—50c kind 23c
Gowns, with yoke of embroidery insertion, ruffles and tucks—69c kind 44c
Skirts, with knee flounce, lace or embroidery trimmed—1.50 kind 98c

BOYS' SUITS, 25c
BROWNIE OVERALLS, 15c
Boys' 2.00 Double-Breasted Suits go at .. 95c
Boys' 2.00 Suits go at 1.75
Boys' 50c Wash Sailor Blouse Suits go at 25c
Boys' 1.00 Wash Sailor Blouse Suits go at 45c
Boys' 25c Knee Pants go at 10c
Boys' 50c Waists go at 20c
Boys' 1.00 "Star" Waists go at 35c

$1 FREE! IN BLUE TRADING STAMPS
If you cut out this coupon, present it and make a purchase, no matter how small. Rep.

STAPLE NOTIONS
1c for spool King's and Cromwell's best 200-yd. Spool Cotton.
1c for 2 papers of best Pins.
1c for 10c paper gold eye Needles.
1c for dozen Hooks and Eyes.
1c for dozen Safety Pins.
5c for 25c unbreakable Fine Combs.
5c for large size Sponges and Chamois Skins.
9c for 25c can Mennen's Talcum Powder.
10c for 25c Fishnet Shopping Bags.

$5 FOR MEN'S $20 SUITS
Silk, Italian and Serge Lined Cutaway Suits, strictly all-wool Clay Worsteds and Serges; elegantly tailored; splendidly trimmed; sizes 34, 35, 36, 37 and a few 38; only 100 more of these $20 Suits to-morrow.

$5

1.95 FOR MEN'S COATS FROM $10 OUTING SUITS
About 75 Odd Coats from Men's $8 and $10 Outing Suits; sizes up to 40; go to-morrow 1.95

ONE MILLION IMMIGRANTS ARE EXPECTED IN 1905

More Than 300,000 Russian Hebrews Are to Arrive in the Next Few Months — Southwestern Europe Sending Myriads, With Southern Italy Still in the Lead—A Generally Healthy Army —Problems of Assimilation.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 13.—One million new American citizens this year, one million potential fathers and mothers of possible Presidents of these United States of America in the years to come—such is the computation made by the Immigration Bureau at Ellis Island.

That computation, which refers, of course, to the fact of our increasing citizenship rather than to any traditional hypothesis anent presidential possibilities to be found therein, is based upon a comparison of the present influx with that of last year and all preceding years in the history of the Barge Office.

Last year there were 812,870 immigrants who passed inspection in the various ports of entry to the United States, the year preceding there were 857,046 accepted candidates for American citizenship.

It was supposed, in the face of these figures, that the high-water mark had been reached. Steamship companies were taxed to the uttermost to accommodate the hordes of peasants who poured into all the great European ports scrambling for the privilege of buying berths in the crowded steerage quite as strenuously as the native-born American woman is wont to scramble at a Monday's bargain counter.

So great was the demand for passage that the steamship companies could afford to exercise the most arbitrary process of selection and rejection, so that the fortunate ones were of an exceptionally high average intelligence and good health. So, too, was the Barge Office taxed. Men and women worked overtime. Ellis Island was filled to its utmost capacity, and even the optimistic steamship companies believed that the future could hold no greater fortune in store than that which the years of 1903 and 1904 had dispensed so prodigally.

APRIL A FAVORITE MONTH.

Judging, however, by the volume of business in the last few weeks—in fact, ever since the opening of the immigration season this year—the record of the two preceding years bids fair to be left behind by more than 200,000 in favor of the present.

The high-water mark of each year's immigration always occurs in April, and the month just passed has broken its own record. In one single day of that month there walked through the gate at Ellis Island almost 12,000 people. To be explicit, the precise number on that day was 11,986, and had the Barge Office been able to accommodate all those who sought admission that day, these figures would have been equalled by a little more than 1,000. As it was, the overflow were obliged to remain on board their ships until the Immigration Commissioner and his army of 400 assistants had disposed of a sufficient number of the earlier arrivals to make room for those left on shipboard.

The month of April this year has been no exception to the rule, as the last week of the month twenty-two steamships brought the largest number of immigrants, it is believed, ever to enter during such a period of time. From Southern Europe at present comes the great mass of immigrants, the Italian immigration of a single week reaching the estimated total of 12,000.

ALL COUNTRIES REPRESENTED.

Whatever may be his prejudices pro or con regarding the wisdom of admitting these alien hordes, it is difficult to imagine any American citizen worthy the name who must not feel a certain compassion, and in that compassion a strangely new thrill of patriotism, at the spectacle which these picturesque peoples present as they pass through the various processes preliminary to their admission to the country. Russians, Hungarians, Finns, Lithuanians, Greeks, Germans, Magyars, Italians, Turks—they pass from the barges in one long, continuous and altogether splendid procession, which might well be taken as a model by any sculptor who wished to reproduce one of those commemorative friezes with which the ancient Greeks and Romans ornamented the triumphal arches through which their generals passed coming home from barbarian wars.

For they are barbarians most of them. Subtracting a certain small percentage of fairly intelligent—a percentage drawn for the most part from the better class of Scandinavians, Scotch and Germans—the great residuum are to all appearances so densely ignorant, so utterly alien to all our preconceived notions of what constitutes civilization, that it is only with great difficulty that we force ourselves to remember that most of them have been born and bred in the very strongholds of Christendom.

And yet statistics show that they have infinite possibilities, despite their apparent barbarity, these picturesque people walk up the broad, flower-bordered walk into the great building. Facts and figures prove that much of the theoretical argument against immigration is unfounded if it is based upon the plea of ignorance and propensity to crime.

The percentage of immigrant children who attend school between the ages of 5 and 14 years is greater than is the case among American-born whites, and there is a correspondingly smaller percentage of illiterates among those born in this country of foreign parents than among those born of native white parents.

Statistics also show that there is no foundation for foreign responsibility for lawlessness, and that, rough and, as frequently happens, dangerous and menacing as these ignorant aliens look, the percentage of crime committed by them is not nearly so great as is imagined.

MANY INFLUENCES AT WORK.

Every day of the week one may see for himself the remarkable transformations which a short residence within the purlieus of democratic civilization is capable of performing upon these people. When the immigrant lands at Ellis Island and is shut off in the particular "pen" to which he is assigned until such time as he shall be properly "passed through" to the relatives or friends who stand as his sponsors, he is for the most part an outlandish-looking object—outlandish as no stage clown ever was outlandish. Invariably he has a bundle, and his wife has a bundle—a bundle done up in anything from the size of a pocket handkerchief to a large tablecloth.

If the bundle is a small one they carry it in the hand, or slung across a stick over the shoulder; if it is a large bundle the woman ties it across her back, leaving her hand free to balance, perhaps, a small paper trunk on her head with one hand, and with the other to drag a load of precious and archaic pots and pans to which she has clung like grim death since the eventful day when she left her hovel far behind. The children, or such of them as are not babes at the breast, follow in line, each bearing his own little memento of Old World housekeeping—a tea kettle, a pot, a wooden spoon.

They see nothing to be ashamed of in all this—on the contrary, they are inordinately proud of this public parade of their worldly possessions, and it is hard for them to understand the shame and mortification which their gaucherie causes their loving and eager friends who come to welcome them.

If the Americanized friend is a woman, especially if she be a young woman, one may depend upon it that her unsophisticated country woman has got to be amazingly "prinked up" before they set off together. Not infrequently a "lady friend" gifted with foresthought will have brought with her an entire new wardrobe all a la mode for the newcomer, and it is a common occurrence to see one of these ambitious kinswomen literally forcing her dazed peasant friend to lay aside her picturesque kirtle and bodice, her gay head dress, her long pendant earring—beloved treasures—and don in their stead, in such privacy as can be secured in the doorways of the long exit corridors, cheap and tawdry black skirts and a white shirt waist and a picture hat laden with flowers and feathers.

In a few months the peasant girl becomes habituated to wearing corsets about her strong young waist, and she blushes to think of the sight she must have been when she landed, with a bundle on her neck, and when she in turn goes to meet some one of her friends it is difficult to realize how radical has been the transformation.

MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTION.

Probably the most important function of the routine through which the poor immigrant has to pass—the most important to him—is that which has to do with his provender.

On shipboard he has invariably been more or less "off his feed," owing to seasickness, inferiority of food or other causes.

When he steps on to Ellis Island a joyous surprise is in store for him. Lo and behold! he sits him down to a feast such as he had imagined only Kings and nobles were ever privileged to more than smell—meat and white bread, and soup, and beans and potatoes, and stewed fruit, and butter and coffee, or tea, or milk, as he chooses. All these delectable luxuries at one and the same sitting, and all for the ridiculously low price of 14 cents.

If it be his misfortune to be obliged to remain over night on the island, as ten to one it will be, he sits down to a supper hardly less surprising to his unsophisticated notions of what constitutes luxurious living.

It is in the immigrants' dining-room, of which there are four colossal ones, that one sees the alien as he really is. Not accomplished in table manners, those manners appear infinitely worse in their up-to-date American setting than they would in the picturesqueness of the Old World hovels where they were produced. The sight of white bread and meat, which have been as rare as ambrosia and nectar in their frugal living, is disconcerting in the extreme.

They forget all the subserviency of manner which has characterized them in their dealings with the inspector and become intent only upon eating their fill of the good things spread before them. For the children especially it is a time of rejoicing, and not infrequently for bitter quarreling over the last slice of white bread on the plate, before they are made to understand that plenty more is coming and that they than have all they can possibly find room for. Between meals, at regular intervals, milk and crackers are distributed to all the children, the latter feature being an innovation on the part of the present commissary contractors.

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Of the more than 800,000 aliens who arrived last year 210,426 were laborers, 104,937 were domestic servants, 85,850 were farm laborers and 27,780 were tailors. There were 19,848 merchants and dealers, 13,404 carpenters, 10,567 shoemakers, 10,439 clerks, 10,326 marbers and 9,110 miners.

The number of professional immigrants was unusually large, including as it did no less than 1,160 actors, 2,226 engineers, 1,419 musicians and 1,863 teachers. There were 152,191 skilled laborers.

Of the remainder 402,722 were either unskilled or else knew none of the standard trades. Such uncertain trades as any of them did know comprised everything from artificial flower making to umbrella mending, from die cutting to scissors grinding. The residue of 214,602 included all those of no occupation and all children under 14 years of age.

More than three-fourths of all the immigrants landing last year, 608,019, did so through the customs district of New York; 55,930 came through Baltimore, 60,278 through Boston, 19,467 through Philadelphia, 9,066 through San Francisco and 21,156 through other and less important ports, with 24,774 who came through Canadian districts.

Assorted according to the countries whence it was drawn, the immigration for the last two years presents the following:

	1905.	1904.
Italy and South Europe	230,623	130,298
Austria Hungary	206,011	127,154
Russia and Finland	136,166	145,161
Turkey in Asia	46,020	27,763
German Empire	40,086	36,199
Ireland	36,239	38,142
England	36,219	28,826
Norway	14,851	23,866
Japan	19,968	14,764
Greece	14,099	11,342
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands	9,317	6,715
Roumania	9,329	7,082
West Indies	8,179	10,192
Denmark	7,194	8,925
Turkey in Asia	7,118	5,235
Scotland	6,145	11,022
France	5,578	9,466
Netherlands	3,998	4,976
Switzerland	3,962	5,023
Belgium	3,450	3,948
China	2,300	4,109
Spain	1,960	3,906
Servia, including Bulgaria and Montenegro	1,761	1,722
Turkey in Europe	1,529	4,344
Wales	1,375	1,799
British North America	1,058	2,837
Australasia	1,159	1,861
Central America	587	691
South America	589	1,067
Continent of Asia, exclusive of Turkey	577	2,117
Mexico	528	1,000
Africa	177	496
Philippine Islands	172	57
India	94	261
British Honduras	81	169
South Sea Islands	67	42
All other countries	25	80
Europe, not specified	3	143
Totals	857,046	812,870

Authentic immigration statistics for this country do not begin until the year 1820. Prior to that date we can only make rough estimates, but, according to such inadequate data and statistics as we do possess, the likelihood is that from 1783 up to 1820 there was an influx of 250,000 to our shores. From 1820 up to the present time the figures are absolutely correct. These figures, with a totality of 22,571,732 aliens admitted, present an interesting commentary upon a very important source of the nation's growth, as follows:

1820	8,385	1841	80,629
1821	9,127	1842	104,565
1822	6,911	1843	52,496
1823	6,274	1844	78,615
1824	7,912	1845	114,371
1825	10,199	1846	154,416
1826	10,837	1847	234,884
1827	18,875	1848	226,537
1828	27,382	1849	297,024
1829	22,520	1850	369,980
1830	23,322	1851	379,466
1831	22,633	1852	371,603
1832	60,482	1853	368,645
1833	58,640	1854	427,833
1834	65,365	1855	200,877
1835	45,374	1856	195,857
1836	76,242	1857	246,945
1837	79,340	1858	119,501
1838	38,914	1859	118,616
1839	68,069	1860	150,237
1840	84,066		

SOME PAST CONDITIONS.

With the opening of the Civil War, in 1861, there was a perceptible falling off of the immigration, which had been so large in the years immediately preceding. A country about to be plunged into a war is hardly alluring to peoples that have for thousands of years been cursed by militarism, so that in 1861 Uncle Sam received only 89,724 new citizens from whose ranks he might recruit possible soldiery. The next year there were 517 less than the year preceding, but by the time that the war had been in progress three years and there were indications that hostilities must end sooner or later a reaction set in and 1863 brought 174,524, which included a large percentage of Germans. After that immigration began to regain lost ground, with a steadily increasing movement, as the following figures indicate:

1864	193,195	1885	395,346
1865	247,456	1886	334,203
1866	163,594	1887	490,109
1867	298,967	1888	546,889
1868	252,189	1889	444,427
1869	352,768	1890	455,302
1870	387,203	1891	560,765
1871	321,350	1892	623,084
1872	404,806	1893	502,917
1873	459,803	1894	314,467
1874	313,339	1895	258,536
1875	227,498	1896	343,267
1876	169,986	1897	230,832
1877	141,857	1898	229,299
1878	138,469	1899	311,715
1879	177,826	1900	448,572
1880	457,257	1901	487,918
1881	669,431	1902	648,743
1882	788,992	1903	857,046
1883	603,322	1904	812,870
1884	518,592		

The immigrant ships this year have thus far presented remarkably clean bills of health. There have been few deaths and few cases of illness during their voyages. Accordingly there are being fewer rejections this year than usual. Last year the rejections numbered no less than 7,964, of these 1,599 were undesirable on account of their condition of health, 4,738 were paupers or likely to become public charges, 1,561 were contract laborers, 23 were insane, 16 idiots, 35 convicts, 9 disreputable women, 3 persons attempting to bring disreputable women into the country and 38 assisted immigrants.

The present year, while it promises to bring an unusually large number of all nationalities, bids fair to break all records so far as Russian Hebrew immigration is concerned. Based upon the figures of 1903 and 1904, at the same ratio of increase as applied to other nationalities, there will be more than 300,000 Russians and Poles for the year 1905, as against a solitary Russian immigrant in 1851, when the exodus from that country may be said to have begun.

RUD WATER HEATERS instantaneous, automatic, economical, incomparable. 1621 Washington ave.; both phones.

Teachers for Harrisburg Schools.

Harrisburg, Ill., May 13.—The Board of Education has selected the following teachers for the city schools for the coming fall and winter term: Superintendent, Otto D. Edwards; instructors in the various grades, T. O. Elliott, E. M. Morris, Minta Armstrong, Grace Pemberton, Gertie Hopkins, Mary Mitchell, Bettie Gaskins, Edith Kane. Colored school, C. A. Blankenship. Five places are yet to be filled, for which there were no applicants who could fill the requirements.

The Best Hot Weather Medicine
SALE TEN MILLION BOXES A YEAR
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP
10c. 25c. 50c. All Druggists 707
PREVENT ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

SUFFERED OVER SIX YEARS WITH
INDIGESTION
...AND CURED BY...
Eupepsia TABLETS

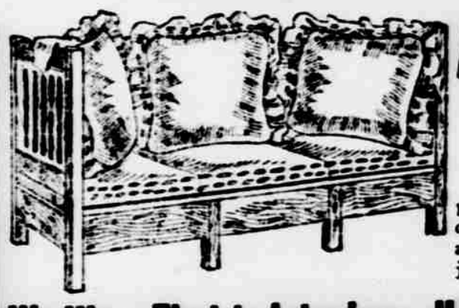
I can speak in the highest terms of Eupepsia Tablets. After six years' suffering and experimenting with scores of dyspepsia cures without being cured, I tried Eupepsia Tablets, and must truthfully say that two bottles effected a complete cure. I can now eat what I like and enjoy a hearty meal. You can use this letter in any way you see fit, so other sufferers will be equally benefited. Yours very truly, E. ARLINGTON THOMAS, Mgr. Sales Dept. Chas. M. Bradford & Co., St. Louis.

We challenge the world to produce the equal of Eupepsia Tablets for the cure of all Stomach Troubles arising from imperfect digestion. We don't care how many doctors have treated you, nor how many other remedies you have tried, nor how obstinate the case may be, nor of how long standing, Eupepsia Tablets are guaranteed.
YOUR MONEY REFUNDED IF THEY FAIL.
At all good druggists or sent direct for 50c. a box. Trial and treatise on Stomach Trouble sent free. REFUSE CHEAP SUBSTITUTES.
THE EUPEPSIA CHEMICAL CO., 409 Walnut Street. ST. LOUIS, MO.

TABLES AND CHAIRS
Are our special bargains this week. We have bought the samples from the Furniture Exposition of a leading manufacturer at a price that allows us to offer them at **less than half the usual prices.** 6 and 8 foot SOLID OAK EXTENSION TABLES ..... **$3.75 TO $19.75**
ODD CHAIRS FOR 50c We have another accumulation of Chairs worth up to $2.50 at this price. The last lot went in one day, so come early.
LEATHER DINING CHAIRS, $1.85 There are about 100 in this lot, and they are worth $3.00. While they last they go at this price, and then no more of them.
OUR STOCK OF RUGS, CARPETS, CURTAINS Is unusually strong this week. We have bought two carloads of fine Axminster and Velvet Rugs and Carpets from a mill that needed money, and we can give you the finest EXTRA AXMINSTER RUGS, 9x12 feet **$18.75**
And all other kinds and sizes in proportion.
A SPECIAL SALE OF IRON BEDS For this week. We have purchased the sample lines and discontinued styles from one of the largest iron and brass bed manufacturers in the country. We will sell them at ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS THE USUAL WHOLESALE COST. Brass Knob Beds for $1.50 up to the very fine Colonial Post brass-trimmed Beds at **$11.50**
LACE CURTAINS BELOW COST. We have just secured a large stock of Lace Curtains from a Philadelphia jobber that wanted to clean up his stock. There are from three to twenty pairs of each pattern, and we can sell them at less than half usual prices, at ..... **FROM 37c TO $3.50 PER PAIR**
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION on every article we sell and will send our wagons WITHOUT CHARGE to bring back any unsatisfactory article and either exchange it or REFUND YOUR MONEY. We actually save money to every person who buys of us, and we prefer to have the goods returned rather than have a dissatisfied customer.
No matter what you want, give us a call. If we have it you save from 25 to 50 per cent, and our stock is so large and varied that we probably have it.
WESTERN SALVAGE CO., 2004 Morgan St.

Any Article Purchased Here May Be Relied On as the Best at the Price Paid.

Scruggs-Comstock Furniture Co. St. Louis. Broadway and Locust.



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