FOR THE HOME MAKERS.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE WHO CULTIVATE PLANTS IN WINTER.

The Peppers that Peter Piper Picked and What to Do With Them—Something to Paste in Your Scrap Book.

Most window gardens are filled with a miscellaneous selection of so-called flowering plants, whose few poor, scattering blossoms scarcely pay for their care, and might with profit give place to those without beauty of flower, but whose foliage is at least attractive. Indeed, so often is this the case that many householders are banishing all flowering plants, depending solely upon palms, aspidistras, etc., for their window adornment.

But if one prefers flowers to foliage—and most people do—this is all wrong. A few fine foliage plants are, indeed, attractive, but they do not take the place of fragrant blossoms, that never seem half as lovely as when all outside nature is hidden beneath snow and ice. It is not necessary for the window to be flowerless, even with the poor facilities of the common living room, if the following rules are adhered to:

1. Select only such plants as are winter bloomers.

2. Choose only those that will thrive in the temperature at which you keep your room. Select carefully to suit the amount of sunshine or shade in your window.

3. Examine every plant to make sure that it is entirely free from insects before bringing to the window in the autumn.

4. Shower the leaves of your plants once a week, to keep down dust and insects. If insects appear, fight them at once, and never give up until they are routed.

5. Keep flowering plants in small or medium sized pots. See that the soil is rich, the drainage an inch deep at the bottom of pot, and a crust of hard earth is never allowed to form at the top of the pot.

6. Water only when dry, then give sufficient water to wet to the bottom of the pot. Be chary of water in severely cold weather.

7. Turn the pots frequently, pinch off withered flowers and faded leaves. Allow all Holland bulbs to root six or eight weeks in the dark before bringing to the window.

8. Give weak liquid manure once a fortnight to all plants showing buds—never to half-grown plants.

To comment a little on these rules: It is useless to select Summer blossomers for the house in winter. A few begonias, abutilons and petunias are actually ever bloomers, but most plants must have their season of rest. Few roses, geraniums or fuchias bloom well in Winter, but these few any florist can name. Alisums, aceratums cannas, cyclamen, cinerarias, petunias, nicotiana, callas, the otahcite orange, hyacinths, paper white and double Roman narcissus, and Chinese sacred lilies are among the surest bloomers for the beginner.

Nearly all plants can be grown in a moderately warm room, but in either a very warm or quite cool room the choice must be more restricted. For instance, begonias, heliotropes, impatients, sultain, salvias and torentias would soon come to grief in a low temperature (unless protected well at night), while they would flourish in the warm room. The exact reverse would be the case with carnations, ten-week-stocks and camellias. In the same way begonias primulas, nicotiana, and a few other plants will flower well in a shady window, while roses, geraniums and heliotropes must have sun, and plenty of it, to bloom.

It is the attention to the minutiae of plant culture that makes the successful amateur. Yet these rules are not burdensome to the true flower lover, for it is not a task to minister to our friends' reasonable wants, as our plants' wants are. Clean, well fed plants are always ready to bloom if they have half a chance.

PICKLED PEPPERS.

They're the Same Old Kind Peter Piper Picked.

Now is the acceptable time for pickling peppers; peppers always form a standard pickle, whether prepared by themselves, to be served as an entree, stuffed with chopped tongue in mayonnaise dressing, or as a mango; when they are stuffed at the time of pickling with a chow-chow of chopped cabbage, small onions and cucumbers with seasoning. To pickle peppers select the large bell peppers, now so plentiful in the French market, and with a keen penknife cut around the stem and remove all the seed. Lay the peppers in brine strong enough to float an egg. Be sure to put in the stems also. To those peppers that are to be made into mangoes allow two quarts of cabbage, first putting the cabbage in a bag under a press and sprinkling liberally with salt and chopping and adding three green tomatoes before it is put into the press. Let the vegetable remain in the brine with the cabbage and tomatoes for twenty-four hours. Then remove them. Take out those peppers that are to be pickled as mangoes from the rest and put the cabbage and tomatoes in a bowl. Add to them a teaspoonful of white mustard seed, a tablespoonful of celery seed, and two tablespoonfuls of grated horse radish. Mix all these ingredients together and stuff the peppers with them, putting a tiny cucumber and a tiny onion in each one. Fit the stems back in their places and tie them on, and lay the mangoes thus prepared in a stone pot. Take those peppers that are not to be stuffed, tie on the stems and put them with the others. Wash the peppers as you remove them from the brine, so that they will be ready for the vinegar when stuffed. Pour hot boiling vinegar over them, adding two ounces of cinnamon and one of cloves to every two quarts of vinegar. Put a small weight like a stone over the mouth of the jar to keep them under the vinegar; cover them closely and set them away to ripen for six weeks.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

Paste this in Your Scrapbook, for It Will be Often Wanted.

Here are receipes for removing various kinds of stains:

Coffee, Tea and Wines—If these stains on the table linen are of long standing, and have been washed with soap, it is rather difficult to get rid of them. But javelle water—which can be made at home or bought of a druggist—is generally most successful. Put about half a pint of javelle water and a quart of clean water into an earthen bowl; let the stained article soak in this for several hours. Then rinse thoroughly in three waters. It is only white goods that can be treated in this manner, as the javelle water bleaches out the color.

Sewing Machine Oil Stains—To remove these stains rub the stain with sweet oil or lard and let it stand for several hours. Then wash it in soap and cold water.

Pitch and Tar Stains—Rub lard on the stain and let it stand for a few hours. Sponge with spirits of turpentine until the stain is removed. If the color of the fabric be changed sponge it with chloroform and the color will be restored.

Ink Stains—Tear blotting paper in pieces and hold the rough edge on the ink when it is freshly spilled, or cover the spot with Indian meal, or the liquid ink may be absorbed by cotton batting. If the ink be spilled on a carpet, cut a lemon in two, remove a part of the rind and rub the lemon on the stain. If the ink-stained article be washed immediately in several waters and then in milk, letting it soak in the milk for several hours, the stain will disappear. Washing the article immediately in vinegar and water and then in soap and water is another remedy which will remove all ordinary ink stains. No matter what substance be used to remove ink the stain must be rubbed well. If the article stained be a carpet on the floor use a brush.

Grass Stains—Rub the article stained with alcohol then wash in clean water.

Keeping Young.

I have heard it said that to keep young one must keep the brain in good working order, and to do that one must pursue some plan of study, if not steadfly, yet at frequent intervals as the years pass on. The fashionable party-going, theater-loving, woman ages quicker than the woman of literary tastes. The life of an animal is short. The life of a brain worker, provided he or she does not work too hard, is longer than the life of an idler, or a person whose occupation and amusement are purely physical. The farmer's wife, with all her advantages of pure air, ages more rapidly than any class of women, because, as a rule, her life is hard, monotonous, and she does not care to read or improve herself in any way, but just sinks uncomplaining into a beast of burden. In these days when reading matter and books of the very best authors can be had for almost nothing, there is no excuse for ignorance of the best literature, and communion with great minds helps one to keep young and happy.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Interesting Facts About Richmond's Citizens and Others.

Mrs. Henry W. Dew is visiting her sister, Mrs. George M. West.

Mrs. Ida B. Rider, of No. 1 west Clay street, will return from New York today.

Miss Ruth Clark has returned home, after a two months' visit to friends in Lawrenceville.

Ex-Policeman Walter Fore is at No. 618 north Tenth street, and will be glad to see all of his friends.

Mr. J. Arthur Lefroy and daughter, Miss Helena, returned from Europe yesterday, by steamer Germanic.

Mr. A. J. Meyer has returned to the city, after spending a pleasant time with friends in Baltimore.

There was a game of base-ball played at Hewlett's, Hanover county, yesterday, between the Doswell base-ball club and the Chilesburg base-ball club, which resulted in a score of 11 to 3 in favor of the Doswell club.

The ladies of the several societies of Park Place Methodist church anticipate having in the near future an entertainment, styled the Congress of Nations, commercial and merchants drill, with thirty young ladies.

The ladies of the Woman's Christian Association will be obliged to anyone who will give them any information concerning the black-board which they loaned to the "Confederate Bazaar," and which was never returned to them.

Dr. Edward McGuire and Miss Mary Stewart McGuire will be married Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Hunter McGuire. The wedding will be a quiet affair, and only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting couple will be present.

A very interesting game of ball was played near Twenty-seventh and P streets yesterday morning, between Double-stars and Ruffled-necks, resulting in a victory for the Double-stars by a score of 10 to 3. Batteries—Double-stars, Wilson and Walker; Ruffled-necks, Clark and Ford.

Magazine of History and Biography.

The October number of the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography—the official publication of the Virginia Historical Society—has been received, and is on sale at the book stalls. The contents of this number are fully up to the usual high standard of the Magazine, embracing a continuation of the Fitzhugh letters, Virginia troops in French and Indian Wars, Instructions to Governor Yeardley, 1618; Causes of Discontent in Virginia, 1676; Two Wills of the Seventeenth Century; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, Genealogy—the Flournoy Family; Historical Notes and Queries; Book Reviews and Publications Received.

Nearly all of these articles contain invaluable data for historical students, and especially to persons feeling an interest in the earlier epochs of our Colonial history.

To Worship in the Chapel.

Failing to make the progress expected in the work of Holy Trinity church, services will not be held in the church Sunday, the 7th, but in the chapel instead. Rev. J. J. Gravett will occupy the pulpit.

Telephone to Bon Air.

Bon Air was yesterday connected by telephone with Richmond, a public pay-station, No. 234, having been placed at the Southern railway station.

Last Chance and Only Opportunity to Get the "Encyclopedia Britannica" at the Special Introductory Price.

The real value of this work can hardly be estimated. There is no subject it does not treat of in the most thorough and comprehensive manner.

The Edinburgh edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica has long been recognized as the best work of the kind ever published. It is known that only experts were employed in the preparation of all topics of special value. It is also known that only men of profound erudition and extensive knowledge were engaged upon the themes of a general character.

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Are You Up to Date?

Dwelling as we do in an age of progress and constant change, not a day passes without chronicling some new discovery, or some shorter process, or some improved method. What was a novelty yesterday will be an old story to-morrow. St. Paul said: "Whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away." A school boy today knows more than Sir Isaac Newton knew. His knowledge has vanished away. You buy the old editions of the great encyclopedias for a few cents. Their knowledge has vanished away. Look how the coach has been superseded by the use of steam. Look how electricity has superseded that, and swept a hundred almost new inventions into oblivion. There are improvements in encyclopedias, too, and in similar fashion. The Times' Encyclopedia Britannica is as far ahead of the encyclopedias of fifteen or twenty years ago as the electric light outshines the tallow dip or the kerosine lamp.

The Encyclopedia Britannica covers the whole field of human knowledge, and gives a summary of the contents of 20,000 volumes. Its articles are clear, comprehensive, and in every instance up to date. The reading, thinking persons of any age will find here the desired information on any subject. No other edition of the Encyclopedia Brittannica has received such emphatic endorsement.

You can have this great work by paying $5 down, and $5 per month for seven months, and it is certainly the greatest $10 worth ever offered to our people.

If you prefer to pay all cash, the set will only cost you $35 on delivery.

This is less than one-third the usual price, and can only be had by our readers. Call and examine the books at our office.

"The Century War Book."

Captain William H. Powell, of the Fourth Regular Infantry, in "The Century War Book," thus describes the retreat upon Washington after the disastrous battle of Bull Run:

"The last volley had been fired, and as night fell upon us the division of regulars of Porter's corps was ordered to retire to Centerville. It had fought hard on the extreme left to preserve the line of retreat by the turnpike and the stone bridge. We were gloomy, despondent, and about 'tired out;' we had not had a change of clothing from the 14th to the 31st of August, and had been living, in the words of the men, on 'salt-horse,' 'hard-tack,' and 'chicory juice.' As we filed from the battle-field into the turnpike leading over the stone bridge we came upon a group of mounted officers, one of whom wore a peculiar style of hat which had been seen on the field that day, and which had been the occasion of a great deal of comment in the ranks. As we passed these officers, the one with the peculiar hat called out in a loud voice:

"'What troops are these?'

"'The regulars,' answered somebody.

"'Second Division, Fifth Corps,' replied another.

"'God bless them! they saved the army,' added the officer, solemnly. We learned that he was General Irvin McDowell.

"As we neared the bridge we came upon confusion. Men singly and in detachments were mingled with sutlers' wagons, artillery, calssons, supply wagons, and ambulances, each striving to get ehead of the other. Vehicles rushed through organized bodies and broke the columns into fragments. Little detachments gathered by the roadside, after crossing the bridge, crying out the numbers of their regiments as a guide to scattered comrades.

TALK ON THE ORCHARD.

THINING FRUIT NOT POPULAR BUT IT IS A PROFITABLE PRACTICE.

Cold Storage is Indespensable to Paying Fruit Culture, the First Care of Young Trees Must be the Roots.

Thinning the fruit is not a popular practice with farmers. But it pays. As Dr. Fisher, the fruit expert, used to say, when speaking of thinning apples: "The fruit must an be picked, anyway, either to pick part of it in June, then what remains in October will be worth something." Dr. Fisher's large, handsome apples sometimes sell at three times the price of the common fruit.

One cause of the short life of many peach orchards is found in the neglect of the grower to thin out the fruit. The trees are allowed to mature a big crop, and to become weakened by the strain. It is more exhausting for a tree to ripen two small peaches and two stones than to mature one peach as large as both together, and one stone. That is, the worthless stone is a greater tax on the life of the tree than is the pulp. After bearing an exhaustive crop the peach easily winterkills.

Plum trees are especially liable to be injured where the fruit is not thinned. The black knot picks out the trees that are weakened from over bearing. Besides, the plums are borne in clusters, which if not thinned, rapidly decay from contact between the fruit.

Pruning the grape vine is really thinning the fruit, and the result is to give fewer clusters, but about the same weight of fruit. Comparing a pruned vine with one which was left unpruned, it was noticed that many times as many clusters of fruit as were necessary were formed on this unpruned vine. In early summer it looked as though the crop would be marvelous. On counting the number of clusters it was found that there were many times the number found on the pruned vines of the same age, but the size of these clusters was so far inferior as to give the actual increase of weight or fruit in favor of the pruned fruit. Aside from this, the market value of the fruit of the vine thinned by pruning was far superior to those on the unthinned vine, which, in fact, was not marketable at all. Besides pruning the vine, many growers cut out some of the clusters in spring. The result is fine fruit, and no vines killed by over cropping.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Tried in Albemarle.

In Albemarle county, where apples are a special crop, one grower thinned off nearly three-quarters of the fruit from his trees last year. He got just as many apples in bushels, as compared with previous years, and also received double the market price, as the fruit was superior to any ever before grown in that section, both in size and quality.

COLD STORAGE HOUSES.

A Pennsylvania Gentleman Makes Some Timely Suggestions.

In fruit growing, as in everything else, writes Judge Sitzel, in the Philadelphia Ledger, no one can expect to succeed who does not take an interest in his business. The future of fruit growing in this country is undoubtedly bright, and while there may not be fortunes, for everybody, there is pleasure, at least, for all who embark in the pursuit. One of the most important adjuncts in the raising of fruits is the cold-storage house, by means of which fruit can be kept and put on the market when it will command the best prices. The selling period can also be prolonged. On any well-managed fruit farm the cost of such a plant will soon be made from the profit. I have inspected houses that cost from $300 to $7,000, and as a rule the small houses are not a success. Some years ago I had drawings prepared for one that cost $100, and the other $7,000. The larger had a capacity of about 3,000 barrels. Of this, the outside dimension was 40x55 feet; the outer wall was two feet deep and lined with cement. Next to this was an air space of seven inches, and inside of this a charcoal lining of four inches. The storing room was divided into six departments entered from the vestibule through which entrance was made by the outside. These doors were always kept carefully closed to prevent a sudden change of air. Spouting was arranged between the joists to carry off the water from the melting ice. There was no ventilation in the storage room, except what was admitted through the entrance doors. The ice chambers had two large ventilators in the roof. The ice was covered with corn fodder or similar substance for protection. In the construction of fruit houses it is essential to build them strong. I have found that unripe berries can be preserved in their natural state a long time in jars filled with dry sand and sawdust and placed in the ground at a depth that would give an equated temperature. An evenly cold temperature is a reliable preventive of decay in fruit, and to this is due the success of the fruit house. If pears are properly handled and put in the fruit house until the market is bare of those varieties twice the money can be made. The same with vegetables and stone fruit. The temperature of a well-constructed fruit house can be kept between thirty-two and forty degrees.

What is true of cold storage of fruits may be said about cold storage for vegetables and milk products, as well as fresh meats. We believe that if the farmers, of a township, for instance, would unite in building a farmers' cold-storage house, wherein butter and fresh meats could be stored, that it would prove such a success that the system would immediately become popular throughout the entire country. By this system there would be no need of rushing butter or vegetables upon the market when there was a glut, but they could be held in cold storage until such a time when they could be sold to the best advantage.

Care of Young Trees.

By all means the most critical period in the life of a fruit tree, or similar shrub, is during the first year after it has been transplanted from the nursery. If properly cared for during this period it will generally be found in good condition in the following spring, and annually thereafter. On the other hand, if it receives a check during the first few months succeeding its removal, it is liable never to recover.

The first care, of course, must be for the roots. These should be protected from excessive dryness, particularly during any period of drouth. For this purpose mulching furnishes the best protection. It may be put on as soon as the tree is set, but in any case should be placed before the ground becomes dry and baked. It should extend somewhat further from the trunk of the tree than the roots are liable to reach, in order that the smaller and tenderer fibers may have protection. Artificial watering is helpful in times of dryness, but the expedient can never fully take the place of natural moisture of the soil.

A careful lookout should be kept during this time for insect enemies, and if any appear they should be promptly and effectually removed by the most approved means; but if any operations looking to this end care should be taken not to do any young wood any injury which may possibly be avoided.—Amatuer Gardening.

Spraying for Apple Scab.

Mr. S. D. Willard writes that the most marked effect of spraying for apple is to be seen on the grounds of the Geneva experiment station. Professor Beach took a certain number of rows in the apple orchard and sprayed them thoroughly with bordeau mixture, at the same time leaving an equal number not treated. The rows treated are entirely free from any evidence of the disease, while the others are filled with it.

In the Orchard.

Cultivate all fruits often, but shallow.

Ashes and bones furnish the elements most useful to trees.

To establish a reputation the grower must give the packing of the fruit his personal attention.

Wood ashes can be applied as a top dressing at almost any time, by raking or stirring into the surface of the soil.

Because moisture is necessary to root and seed growth, do not fall into the error of thinking that excessive wetness would be still better.

Orchards of peaches, plums, dwarf pears, and quinces should have clean cultivation year after year. It is not necessary to stir deep, but to keep the surface in good tilth.—St. Louis Republic.

To Gather Information.

Captain Robert A. E. Dabney, of the Powhatan Club, and Mr. John E. Dabney left on Friday evening, on the Old Dominion steamer Roanoke, for New York. Captain Dabney wil visit the Tammany Club and the Tariff Reform Club, of New York, while away. He expects to return in about ten days, when he will be able to give some information relating to the Democracy of New York, which will no doubt be of interest to the members of the Powhatan Club, and the citizens of Richmond generally.

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Never were colors more harmoniously mingled; never were designs more artistically planned; never were threads more honestly interwoven.

Each style is a novelty, and exclusive, too, and the prices are the lowest we ever offered Silks and Dress Goods.

This week we shall offer many new designs in both Silks and Dress Goods. The low prices will be so important a feature that it will be to your interest to see our offerings before you buy.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

READ THE FASHION PAPERS—ASK YOUR MODISTE—CONSULT ANY AUTHORITY AS TO THE TRIMMINGS TO BE USED ON YOUR BALL GOWN AND WRAPS—AND THEN WHAT YOU DECIDE UPON COME HERE AND WE WILL SHOW IT TO YOU.

IT ISN'T SO MUCH THE MONEY IT COSTS AS THE TASTE YOU EXERCISE IN SELECTING THAT WILL TELL IN EFFECT.

EVERY FEATURE IS A TYPE OF THE PRESENT FASHIONS. CERTAIN YOU ARE TO FIND HERE EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS AMONG THEM—THAT NOBODY HAS DUPLICATES OF—CHOICE CREATIONS THAT WE ARE THE CHAPERONS OF.

IF YOU ARE "AT SEA" AND DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO—MAYBE WE CAN OFFER YOU SOME SUGGESTIONS IN THE PRESENCE OF THE STOCK.

Narrow Jet Edges,

NARROW JET EDGING WITH LARGE BEADS.
JET VANDYKE POINTS.
JET GALLONS, WITH LARGE AND OVAL BEADS.
JET PASSEMENTERIE, IN BANDS AND FANCY PATTERNS.
JET BANDS, WITH JET LOOPS FOR PANELS.
JET YOKE ORNAMENTS, WITH AND WITHOUT PENDANTS.
VANDYKE POINTED JET COLLARS.
JET FRINGES.
JET ORNAMENT FRINGE.
JET PANEL ORNAMENTS, WITH LARGE BEADS.
DULL JET PASSEMENTERIE.
NARROW BLACK SILK GIMP.

BLACK SILK VANDYKE POINTS,

NARROW COLORED SILK GIMPS, IN NAVY, MYRTLE, LIGHT, AND DARK BROWN, GARNET AND GRAY.
COLORED TINSEL GIMPS.
COLORED BEAD GIMPS.
WHITE PEARL PASSEMENTERIE.
WHITE CRYSTAL PASSEMENTERIE.
WHITE PEARL VANDYKE POINTS.

NIGHT COVERINGS.

INSTINCTIVELY WE REACH OUT THESE NIGHTS AND CLUTCH FOR MORE COVERING. IF IT IS THERE PEACEFUL SLEEP AND PLEASANT DREAMS—IF IT ISN'T YOU PROMISE YOURSELF "TO A SHOPPING GO."

BETTER GET QUALITY IF YOU WANT COMFORT, AND DON'T BUY BY THE PRICE.

WE HAVE THE BEST BLANKETS AND COMFORTS MANUFACTURED. WE ARE OFFERING THE BEST VALUES IN THESE GOODS WE EVER SAW.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS IN

BLANKETS

WORTH FOLLOWING:

10-4 WHITE WOOL BLANKETS— $2, $2.50.

STRICTLY PURE WOOL FILLED BLANKETS, and the best Blankets for the money ever produced—

10-4	11-4	12-4
$3.25	$4.00	$5.00

FINE CALIFORNIA BLANKETS—

11-4	12-4
$7.00	$8.50

FINEST CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.

12-4	13-4
$10.00	$12.00

10-4 ALL-WOOL SCARLET BLANKETS— $4.00.

10-4 GRAY WOOL BLANKETS— $1.25, $2.

COMFORTS.

HEAVY COMFORTS, with Figured Coverings— $1.25, $1.50, $1.85.

FRENCH SATTEEN COMFORTS in solid colors, as handsome as silk— $3.50.

EIDERDOWN QUILTS— $4.75, $5, $6.

SPREADS.

11-4 WHITE CROCHET SPREADS, regular $1.50 quality— $1 each.

WE DONT CONSIDER IT ANYTHING TO OUR CREDIT TO OFFER THE BEST AS CHEAP AS POSSIBLE. THAT IS BUSINESS—AND WE ARE IN BUSINESS FOR BUSINESS. IF YOU GET THE BEST ON THOSE TERMS THAT IS ALL YOU WANT—AND WE SEE THAT YOU DO.

The Favorites.

Our suit and wrap parlors are open for your inspection. Into them we have brought everything that we think will interest you. We have followed the fashion closely—modeled and made correct counterparts of the best imported creations. You know tailoring is like storekeeping—some know how to do it better than others. We try to keep the best store—try to find the best tailors, and we are sure we haven't missed the mark. You are not expected to walk in and buy the first

COAT
—OR—
CAPE

or suit you see. We want you to look around and make comparisons. You want the most worth, most style, most exclusiveness for your money. It is on these lines we will win.

COME AND SEE.

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WE ARE THE PEOPLE!!

The Only Ones who bought at Private Sale the stock of

A. B. KEMP & CO.,

of New York City, consisting of Dry Goods of Every Kind; also, Carpets.

—$30,000 Worth.—

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Best All-Wool Agra Ingrains—
Kemp's price, 85c. Our price, 60c.
All-Wool Double Chain Ingrains—
Kemp's price, 75c. Our price, 50c.
Reversible Ingrains, pretty patterns—
Kemp's price, 50c. Our price, 35c.
Reversible Ingrains, pretty patterns—
Kemp's price, 40c. Our price, 25c.
Twenty patterns lovely Brussels Carpets—
Kemp's price, 90c. Our price, 75c. (laid).
One piece Fine Velvet Carpet—
Kemp's price, $1.25. Our price, 75c.

WRAPPERS.

Perfect Fitting Wrappers, of pretty designs of Flannelettes, all sizes—
Kemp's price, $1.25. Our price, 89c.
Some Wrappers—
Kemp's price, $1.50. Our price, $1.
Kemp's price, $2. Our price, $1.25.
Kemp's price, $3. Our price, $2.
Smyrna Rugs, lovely patterns—
Kemp's price, $2. Our price, $1.25.
Kemp's price, $2.50. Our price, $1.50.
Kemp's price, 25c. Our price, 19c.
Kemp's price, $25. Our price, $12.50.
Kemp's price, $60. Our price, $25.
Kemp's price, $40. Our price, $18.
Kemp's price, $4. Our price, $2.50.
Kemp's price, $6. Our price, $3.98.
White and Pearl Gray Dressed and Undressed Kid Gloves, with black stitching—
Kemp's price, $1. Our price, 48c.

BLANKETS.

Red, Gray, White, special and extraordinary values, finest California Blankets of mountain lamb's-wool—
Kemp's price, $15. Our price, $8.
Fine White Blankets—
Kemp's price, $12. Our price, $6.50.
Kemp's price, $10. Our price, $5.
Kemp's price, $8. Our price, $4.
Kemp's price, $7. Our price, $3.50.
Kemp's price, $5. Our price, $2.50.
Kemp's price, $1. Our price, 59c.
All-Wool Breakfast Shawls—
Kemp's price, 50c. Our price, 25c.
Kemp's 15c. Hank Saxony Yarn for 10c.
Kemp's 7c. Zephyr, all colors, 5c.

LACE CURTAINS—GRAND BARGAINS

Kemp's Irish Point Curtains, $3, $4, and $5 pair.
Kemp's 3 1-2-yards long $1 Curtains at 75c. pair.
Kemp's $2 Curtain at $1.50 pair.
Kemp's $3 Curtain at $2 pair.

Indigo Blue Figured Prints, the best grade—
Kemp's price, 4 1-4c. Our price, 4 1-2c.
If you want to make a Bed Quilt come here and get the Calico—
Kemp's price, 5c. Our price, 2 7-8c.
Extra values in Black, also in White, Vandyke Laces—
Kemp's price, $1. Our price, 69c.
Kemp's price, $1.75. Our price, 98c.
Kemp's price, $1.50. Our price, 85c.
All Odors Triple Extracts—
Kemp's price, 50c. oz. Our price, 35c. oz.
Kemp's price, 40c. oz. Our price, 25c. oz.
J. B. Corsets, of Black Satine—
Kemp's price, $1.50. Our price, $1.
Kemp's price, $2. Our price, $1.50.
27 pairs Chenille Curtains—
Kemp's price, $4.50. Our price, $2.98.
150 dozen Extra wide and Extra Quality Plaid Windsor Ties—
Kemp's price, 50c. Our price, 25c.
Fleecy Flannel, gray and brown, similar in appearance to Eiderdown—
Kemp's price, 12 1-2c. yard. Our price, 6 1-4c. yard.
Tan and Gray Kid Gauntlets, all sizes—
Kemp's price, $1.25. Our price, 49c.
India Crepe Cloths, solid pink, light blue, cream, lavender, red, garnet, rose—
Kemp's price, 25c. Our price, 12 1-2c.
Wrapper Repps, fleecy back, in most beautiful designs—
Kemp's price, 12 1-2c. Our price, 6 7-8c.

BOOKS.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—
Kemp's price, $2. Our price, 88c.
Kemp's price, $2.25. Our price, 98c.
Holy Bible, bound in Silk Cloth—
Kemp's price, $2.50. Our price, 98c.
Shakespeare, complete in one volume—
Kemp's price, $2. Our price, 98c.
Kemp's 50c. Books here for 10c.
Kemp's Books in Sets—
Their price, $4. Our price, $2.48.
Their price, $3. Our price, $1.98.
Their price, $2.50. Our price, $1.48.
Kemp's 50c. Band Bows for 25c.
Kemp's $1 Teck Scarf for 50c.
Kemp's 50c. Teck Scarf for 25c.
Kemp's 25c. Bay Rum for 10c.
Ribbons for Fancy Works, all pure silk—
No. 5—Kemp's price, 6c. Our price, 3c.
No. 7—Kemp's price, 10c. Our price, 5c.
No. 9—Kemp's price, 12 1-2c. Our price, 8 1-2c.
No. 12—Kemp's price, 15c. Our price, 10c.
No. 16—Kemp's price, 20c. Our price, 12 1-2c.
No. 22—Kemp's price, 25c. Our price, 15c.

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Everybody in New York knows what a large stock of Boys' Clothing Kemp & Co. kept. They sold them at low prices. We are in shape to sell them lower still.

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Boys' English Mixture Suits—
Kemp's price, $3.25. Our price, $1.98.
Boys' All-Wool Wool Brown and English Gray Suits—
Kemp's price, $5. Our price, $2.48.
All-Wool Knee Pants—
Kemp's price, 50c. Our price, 25c.
Kemp's price, 75c. Our price, 35c.
Kemp's price, $1. Our price, 50c.
Boys' English Corduroy Knee Pants—
Kemp's price, $1. Our price, 59c.

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Kemp's Pure Linen 20c. Towels, 22x46, 12 1-2c. each.

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Kemp's $1.25 Moire Silk, 85c.
Kemp's $1 French Mixture, 75c.
Kemp's 40c. Cashmere, 20c.
Kemp's $1 Black Henrietta, 75c.
Kemp's $1.25 Fancy Black Goods, 85c.
Kemp's 60c. All Colors and Black China Silk, 39c.
Kemp's $1.50 Black Faille, 98c.
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Kemp's 40c. Covert Cloth, 25c.
Kemp's 50c. Storm Serge, 36c.
Kemp's $1 Seeded Silk, 69c.
Kemp's $1 Satin Duchess, 69c.
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