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SHOES

Now is Your Time to Buy SHOES!

These are the Shoes that you have been waiting for, and when you can buy them at the prices we are offering you should lay in a supply for the next twelve months, as nothing on the market is advancing any faster than Shoes and prices are going skyward. *Look over the list of Special Prices and then come in and see them as we can not describe the real values they are.

- LOT 1. Consisting of Children's and Ladies' Shoes, that has some extraordinary bargains. Your choice, **75c** a pair.
- LOT 2. Ladies' and Children's Shoes, that sold regularly at \$2.00 and \$2.25, and something you cannot afford to pass up, your choice, a pair. **\$1.35**
- LOT 3. Men's, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, in all kinds of leathers, worth up to \$2.75 and \$3.00, your choice, a pair. **\$1.85**
- LOT 4. Men's Work Shoes, of extra good wearing quality, worth today \$3.00, your choice, a pair. **\$2.50**
- LOT 5. Men's and Ladies' Light and Heavy Shoes, that are money savers, and you should not miss looking them over, worth \$3.50 and \$4.00, your choice, a pair. **\$2.95**
- LOT 6. Men's Dress and Work Shoes, in all sizes, and \$4.50 and \$5.00 values, that have no equal at our Special Price of, a pair. **\$3.45**

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cleaning; to put the way for, to make ve marked merchant-ful bar-sounding But you prices, to

SH GOODS

before have we ch a complete line goods as we have on, and at these we can say is buy ed.
35c and 40c
now **23c**
18c to 25c
no **14c**

When we decide to cut prices --- we believe in making the cut worth while. The PROOF is given in these prices.

Ladies' Suits, Coats and Skirts

We have a number of good styles in Ladies' Suits that come in Navy, Brown, Gray and Green in sizes ranging from 34 to 42, that no one can afford to pass up the prices we had them marked at was cheap, ranging from \$18.00 to \$30.00, your choice of the lot, only

\$7.95

Our Ladies' Spring Coats are divided into two lots and every one a real bargain at our regular prices. \$6.00 and \$7.00 Coats, your choice. **\$4.95**

Coats that were \$10.00 and up you can pick from now for **\$7.95**

Our line of Skirts is also put up into two lots and they are money savers, all sizes and shades. Values up to \$8.00, your choice for **\$5.65**

Values up to \$6.00, your choice for **\$3.45**



Embroideries and Laces.

As the season to use them is just coming on they will move very fast and we ask you to come early.

45-in. Embroidery Flouncing, regular price \$1.00, your choice for only, per yd. **69c**

5-in Swiss and Cambric Embroidery, up to 8-in. wide, values up to 25c yd., your choice for only, per yd. **10c**

A good selection of Laces, worth twice our price of 5c a yard.

Ginghams.

French Ginghams in a number of patterns to close out while they last. Just what you need for a new Dress, per yard **16c**

A good selection of 12c Ginghams, in fast colors, that you should not overlook, the price will be, per yard. **9c**

Muslin Underwear.

Now is your chance to buy a supply of Corset Covers and Drawers for the summer. They are all well made and neatly trimmed.

65c and 75c values for **48c**
35c and 40c values for **23c**

HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' Fancy Handkerchiefs, a real bargain at our regular prices of 25c each, now 3 for **50c**
Ladies' Reg. 5c Handk'fs, 2 for 5c

CALICO

Simpson and American Prints, not over 20 yards to a customer, **\$1.00**

MUSLIN

A fine bleached Muslin that today is worth 12c yd, 12 yds. **\$1.00**

it was instituted after Christ's crucifixion; therefore no part of the new covenant. Heb. 9: 15-17; Gal. 3: 15.

None but those who are converted and who obey God's law are saved under the new covenant. Jer. 31: 31-34; Matt 7: 21; Rev. 22: 14.

W. H. THURSTON,
Pastor, Greencreek, Ida.

Popping the Question

When the question is popped to the Grangeville girl she trembles and blushes a little and says "I'll give the matter careful con-

sideration;" the Stites girl looks surprised and sits with ruby lips parted for a few moments and says, "it came sooner than I expected, but its all right;" the Woodland girl pats the carpet with a neat boot and responds, "The Lord's will be done;" the Nezperce girl smiles very sweetly and says, "wouldn't that kill you" and then lays her head on his shoulder to think it over; the Cottonwood girl says "sure;" the Ferdinand girl says "its all right with me, but you'll have to ask ma;" the Kooskia girl looks him squarely in the eye and says, "why certainly! Do you suppose

I've been letting you hug me for six months just for recreation?" The Orofino girl says, "you scare me," and after a slight pause exclaims, "scare me again" the Winona girl sticks out her tongue and rolls her eyes up and says "gosh" the Kamiah girl raises her dreamy eyes and says "glory to Gideon conquered at last."—Kamiah Progress.

Swift's ham, lard and bacon are sold by J. V. Baker & Son.

Preparedness:—How about that spring suit. Our tape line is ready for you. J. V. Baker & Son.

A Student of Languages

For the Purpose of a Sojourn Abroad

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

"Lizette," said Mrs. Carrington to her maid, who was dressing her hair, "I expect to go abroad in the autumn. I shall go first to Italy, then to Switzerland, then to France. I shall get on very well in France, because I have learned to speak the language in talking with you. I have been studying Italian, but in order to converse in that language I need practice in it such as I have had with you in French. I am thinking of getting another maid for that purpose. Not to interfere with you, she will have the care of my wardrobe and wait upon me when you are otherwise engaged."

"Will you give her the care of your jewels, madame?"
"Not at all. You will remain in charge of them. I have perfect confidence in you and would not think of intrusting them to the care of any one else."

This announcement was to prepare Lizette for the coming of one she might otherwise think was intended to take her place. Mrs. Carrington applied to her Italian teacher to furnish her with a woman who would accept a maid's place, but who could speak Italian more correctly than one usually occupying a menial position. He promised Mrs. Carrington to interest himself in the matter.

In due time a young woman appeared with a note from Signor Speretti, the Italian teacher, introducing her and vouching for the correctness with which she spoke the Italian language. Her name was Bianca Morelli. She seemed rather younger than the age she gave, which was twenty-two, not appearing to be more than eighteen. Instead of having the black hair and eyes usual to Italians, she was a blond. Since Mrs. Carrington needed her to converse with and Signor Speretti vouched for her pronunciation and general knowledge of the Italian language she was engaged.

Indeed, Bianca was found not to be of much use for any purpose except that for which she was especially needed. She had nothing to do with her mistress's toilet; that was attended to by Lizette, but when called upon to bring some article of clothing she manifested a singular obtuseness. On one occasion when told to bring a tea gown she brought a bath robe. On another, when the Italian was called upon for a brassiere, she handed in a brush and comb.

Lizette laughed at the girl for her stupidity, but her mistress believed that Bianca had not been brought up with well to do women. She had doubtless associated with those who wore only the plainest clothing. But Mrs. Carrington could not understand, if this had been her condition, how she could speak the language of a well bred person. Bianca explained by saying that she had never had a sister; that her parents, though they had been well to do persons, during their childhood and youth could not give her the variety of dress enjoyed by other girls of her class.

Bianca had not been long in the house before her mistress began to notice that the relations between her two maids had changed. Lizette had at first rather patronized Bianca, sympathizing with her stupidity as to her duties and instructing her in them. All of a sudden her manner toward her fellow servant changed. The freedom with which she had treated her disappeared and was replaced by a reserve. Then, too, she was at times inclined to speak harshly to the Italian, while at other times she would seem singularly complacent.

Mrs. Carrington one day spoke to Lizette about this change.

"Lizette," she said, "I know the difficulties of servants constantly under the same roof getting on with each other, but I do hope that you and Bianca will not disagree. I am rapidly becoming able to give her orders and understand what she says to me in Italian. Now, if you and Bianca quarrel I shall have to send her away, and that will be the end of my practice in Italian. Try to get on with her for the few months that remain before we go abroad."

This brought no explanation of the status between the two maids. Lizette did not admit that there was any ill feeling on her part for Bianca, and she did not deny that there was. She was "doing" her mistress's hair when the subject was bronched and went on brushing the glossy locks without a word. But Mrs. Carrington saw by a reflection in a mirror before her that her maid was perturbed by what she had said and was evidently concealing something.

Mrs. Carrington was more interested in keeping her two maids on amicable terms than in ferreting out the cause of this singular change that had come between them. Nevertheless she noticed that Bianca seemed to have an influence over Lizette. On one occasion, when the mistress had called Lizette without getting a reply, she went to the servants' quarters to see what was the matter. Opening a door without warning, she came upon the two maids in earnest conversation. The French girl was talking rapidly

and gesticulating; the Italian was unruffled and listening to what the other was saying.

"Lizette," said the mistress, "I have been calling you for some time."

"Yes, madame. I didn't hear you, madame."

Mrs. Carrington returned to her room, followed by Lizette. As soon as they were alone together the mistress said:

"Lizette, of course what goes on between you and Bianca does not necessarily concern me, but I don't want any mystery in my house. Though I want Bianca for practice in speaking Italian, I will send her away at once if she is interfering in any way with my domestic arrangements."

"She does not interfere, madame," was the almost inaudible reply.

Mrs. Carrington was puzzled. She said no more, but kept up a good deal of thinking about this strange status between the two maids. Had it been between Lizette and the butler she would not have been surprised, for a concealed love is a common mystery. But the lady could not understand any relationship between two girls that needed to be kept secret.

One evening when Mrs. Carrington was dressing for a function calling for her most resplendent adornments she sent Lizette for her jewels. They were kept in a safe set into the wall. Mrs. Carrington and Lizette were the only two persons who knew this combination. Lizette went to the safe, opened it, but when she looked in the box containing the jewels they were not there.

Mrs. Carrington, hearing something fall and Lizette not returning to the jewels, went into the hallway and saw the girl lying in a heap before the safe. Running to her, she picked up Lizette, who at the same time came to herself and looked with terrible distress at the empty jewel box lying on the floor beside her. Mrs. Carrington took in the situation at once.

The lady on this occasion exhibited great presence of mind. She closed the safe door and turned the combination to lock it. Then she raised Lizette and supported her, taking the jewel box with her, to her own room and, locking the door, placed her on a lounge. No suspicion of Lizette was entertained, for she had evidently met with a surprise. She said that she had never given the combination of the safe to any one.

Mrs. Carrington went to a telephone booth and rang up a detective agency, giving the chief a brief statement of the case. He advised that the loss of the jewels be kept a secret, and it was arranged that Mrs. Carrington should add to her staff of language instructors a German, who should really be a detective.

Mrs. Carrington gave out to the household that she had become suddenly indisposed and kept her room. Lizette remaining with her. The next morning the mistress was relieved to learn that none of her servants had disappeared. After breakfast Professor Sweltzer appeared, and it was announced that he would remain a short time in the house to ground Mrs. Carrington in the rudiments of the German language.

He had a private conversation with Lizette, and after it was finished told her mistress that she knew who had taken the jewels, but would not peach. The next item of news he gave his employer was that Bianca was a man.

Mrs. Carrington, as soon as she had recovered from her astonishment, saw through the strange status between her two maids. The man had doubtless revealed himself to Lizette and had very likely made love to her. Both she and the detective felt sure that the so called Bianca had stolen the jewels, and the question was how to prevent his knowing that the theft had been discovered and his slipping away before he could be secured. He showed apprehension on the introduction of Professor Sweltzer into the household, but no sign of intended flight.

The practiced eye of the detective was not deceived in the Italian's make-up, though it had deceived every one in the house. Of course, this fact being known, no other evidence was required that he was the thief. The professor not only kept his knowledge from the household, but disarmed any suspicion the rascal might have that his sex was suspected. This he did because he wished to recover the stolen jewels as well as the criminal.

However, no time was lost. Calling for a couple of assistants the detective arrested Bianca. Of course the Italian knew that his game was discovered, and it was all up with him. Without putting his accusers to the trouble of making an examination he confessed that he was a man; that he had learned of Mrs. Carrington's desire for an Italian maid and had disguised himself for the purpose of securing the situation and plunder. He had got Lizette under his influence and concealed himself behind her when she opened the safe, thus learning the combination. He had taken the jewels during the night before the loss was discovered and was watching for an opportunity to get away with them. They were concealed where they would not be easily found, and Mrs. Carrington decided not to prosecute him if he would give them up. This he did, and, so far as she was concerned, he was not troubled.

When Mrs. Carrington went abroad she took Lizette with her, having forgiven her for having been captivated by the Italian, which was her only sin, for she was not suspected of any complicity with his dishonesty. Her mistress was enabled to call for what she wanted in Italy and understand, in a measure, what was said to her. She prized the little Italian she had learned from "Bianca," inasmuch as it had nearly cost her her jewels.

Scientific Farming

THE SPRING CANKERWORM.

Much Damage Will Result Unless Effective Measures Are Taken.
[Prepared by Oklahoma station.]

Unless orchard and shade trees are closely inspected they will be so badly infested with the spring cankerworm before the owner is aware of it that much damage will result before a control measure can be made effective.

The most effective application is a spray consisting of at least two pounds of arsenate of lead dissolved in fifty gallons of water. Either the paste or powdered form of lead arsenate may be used. First mix this poison in a half gallon or more of water, then add to the remainder of the water. Mix and keep the solution stirred so that it will be uniformly strong.

Apply this solution with a spray pump, applying as soon as the worms begin to injure the foliage. If appli-



SPRAYING ORCHARD TREES.

cation is not made on apple trees before they blossom it will be poor policy to spray until after blossoming is over, for by that time the worms will have done their damage. Furthermore, if spraying is not done before the worms are a half inch long it will be necessary to double or even treble the amount of poison advised per fifty gallons of water.

The spring cankerworms pass the winter as pupae in the soil beneath the trees on the foliage of which they feed. During the early spring they pupate and issue from the soil. The females have no wings, but crawl up into the treetops. The males have wings and fly up into the trees to approach the females. Eggs are soon deposited in the cracks of the limbs of the tree. These hatch about the time the buds begin to open, but are seldom noticed until they have practically defoliated the trees, although they may be easily observed if looked for.

When the limbs of infested trees are jarred or shaken the worms suspend themselves in the air by means of a silken thread until after the disturbance, then ascend said thread to their feeding places and proceed to develop. After development they in like manner descend to the ground, which they enter to a depth of three to eight inches, and there remain until the following spring.

Thorough control during a single season will prevent serious infestation the following year. They are carried from one place to another mainly in the larval stage by animals such as frequent orchards and trees.

Renewing the Rhubarb Bed.

The rhubarb bed that has stood for a number of years in the same place should be taken up and the clumps cut into pieces with at least one or two good eyes and these replanted in a new spot or, if space is limited, even on the old spot, but in a well prepared and very thoroughly enriched bed. Rhubarb beds become root bound, and the soil becomes so full of roots that there is no area left for feeding. Replanting is the only remedy.

SPRING WAR ON GOPHERS.

Gophers have begun their early spring work of burrow extension, and immediate steps should be taken toward their extermination, advises Dr. Lee R. Dice, in charge of injurious mammal investigation in the Kansas experiment station.

"Poisoning is the cheaper method where the gophers are numerous, but it is not quite so efficient as trapping," says Dr. Dice. "When one is trapping he may always be sure of just what results are obtained."

"Poisoning is the most effective and easily applied method of ridding a badly infested farm. Some years ago the experiment station at the Kansas State Agricultural college began the manufacture of poisoned corn which proved effective. Openings into the burrows are made with a sharp iron or stick, and the corn as treated is introduced into the runways. Sulphate of strychnine crystals may be purchased also and inserted into runways, prunes or pieces of sweet potatoes by means of a slit made with a sharp knife and then introduced into the gopher runways in the same manner."