Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA.

FRIDAY, - - FEBRUARY 21, 1896.

A STEAMER crossing the Brisbane river Queensland, was capsized and 40 persons drowned.

A REMARKable feat in moving was successfully accomplished in Chicago recently when a large stone church, with a massive square tower, was jacked up from its foundation and moved a distance of fifty feet to another lot.

DURING the progress of a masked ball given by the Artist's club, of Santarem, a town fifty miles from Lisbon, in Portugal, on Tuesday night at the close of the carnival a fire broke out in the building and flames spread with frightful rapidity. A terrible panic ensued and many of the dancers and several outsiders who went to their rescue were either burned to death or fatally crushed and trampled in the rush to escape from the burning building. Forty bodies have been recovered.

THE momentous problems of state, which since the first of the present year have engagd the attention of European powers, have not been allowed to interfere with the stupendous preparations now making for the coronation of Czar Nicholas and his gracious consort of Russia. The arrangements are rapidly nearing completion and there is every indication that the tens of thousands who will gather at Moscow in May will witness the grandest pageant of imperialism that Europe has seen during the present generation.

THE state department has received a report by cable from United States Minister Terrell at Constantinople in reference to the case of the American missionary Knapp, who was arrested at Bitlis by the Turkish authorities on a charge of inciting rebellion. Mr. Terrell has secured a suspension of the proceedings against the missionary and a safe conduct for him whenever the mountains can be crossed to Constantinople where the minister himself will examine into the case. Mr. Knapp will bring with him three women and five children.

THOSE who think that this Republican congress will do anything to make effective the law for the suppression of trusts are very much mistaken. Many of the members are indebted for their election to the support of the trusts, as the trusts are in turn indebted to Republican legislation for leave to exist. At the solicitation of congress the attorney general has pointed out the changes in the Sherman anti-trust law necessary to make it effective; but there will be no answering legislation. Indeed, it would be an act of inconsistency on the part of those who issist upon making trusts to pass laws intended to unmake them. When the trusts shall be pulled down the Republican party shall also be pulled down, and both will fall in a common ruin.

THE rank and file of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, as a general rule do not expect much of a display of discretion, or judgment, or in fact any sensible movement as the outcome of a meeting of the present leaders of the party in this state.

When the state central committee met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday of last week, in addition to fixing the time and place for the meeting of the state convention, with a characteristic capacity for mischief, it passed a resolution in which it recommended the Democracy of Pennsylvania to "present to the Democratic national convention the name of ex Governor Pattison as that of a *strong* and *available* candidate for the presidency."

Passing by the merits of the claims of Pennsylvania's Democracy to furnish a Democratic candidate as not worth mentioning, it goes without saying that ex-Governor Pattison is neither a strong nor is he an available candidate for the Democracy. No man is a strong candidate that cannot carry his own state and it would require more assurance than even the present leaders of the party in this state could assume, to pretend that the ex governor could, at the coming presidential election, poll more than his party vote, if he could even do that.

To be an available Democratic candidate from a Republican state it would be necessary that the candidate have some exceptional strength or qualification, or some magnetic influence that would inspire the people of other states with a belief in his leadership. If ex-Governor Pattison possesses any of these attributes they have been very carefully concealed. The fact that Robert E. Pattison had been twice elected governor, each time wholly on account of dissensions in the ranks of the Republicans, and that after each election his party had lapsed backward, is an indication of weakness, to say the least, and a failure on his part and on the part of those he should have commanded, to grasp and hold for the party the fruits of victory that exceptional circumstances had placed within its reach.

The outlook for the Democratic party in the coming presidential contest is not as favorable as we could wish—it might be better. A wise choice and sound platform, however, as the result of the work of the delegates sent to the Chicago convention may do much to improve, and make the campaign not altogether aimless. And while it may be necessary to the political existence of the present leaders of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania to have a trading horse bridled and tied at Chicago until their boot money can be sufficiently estimated, it would be much better for the welfare of the party to send to Chicago an untrammelled delegation—a delegation honestly and unselfishly bent on the nomination of the best ticket—a delegation not tied to a helpless, hopeless candidate.

A GLANCE at the latest report of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, giving the returns of exports and imports and government revenues and expenditures for 1895, says the Philadelphia *Record*, will serve to correct many an erroneous impression created by incessant and untiring partisan misrepresentations in Republican newspapers and on the floor of congress. It is asserted morning and evening that the duties on imports are wholly inadequate to support the government, and that on this ground the Reed-Dingley tariff has become necessary in order to stop the growing treasury deficit. Even if the assertions as to the needs of the treasury had been true, it has been shown that the proposed tariff bill is not designated to yield more revenue, but to increase the protective taxes on prime necessaries of living, as the outcome of what the Hon. Ben Butterworth describes as "a political and capitalistic combine."

With all the partisan clamor over the Wilson tariff, the official returns show that, while greatly reducing the burdens of the people and removing grevious obstructions to trade, it is better than was the McKinley act as a measure of fiscal revenue. In 1895 the revenues from imports amounted to $164,452,026 In the three McKinley years of 1892, 1893 and 1894 the average revenue from imports was $165,426,808. Will it be believed that all that partisan outcry against the Wilson tariff and all the laudation of the McKinley tariff in comparing them as measures of revenue have been over a matter of less than a million dollars? But while the revenues from customs under the present tariff will steadily rise with expanding trade, under the McKinley tariff the revenues were dwindling from year to year by reason of its obstructions to trade—as thus: Revenues from customs in 1892, $191,737, 963; in 1893, $173,281,436; in 1894, $131,261,054. These returns show that had not the Republicans been driven from power in 1892 they would have been obliged to reduce the barbarous protective duties in order to provide necessary revenues. In face of this experience, they now propose to partially restore these protective duties, with the pretense of increasing public income, when the treasury surplus from the sales of bonds is more than sufficient to meet every expenditure of the government.

It is not the fault of the Wilson tariff, nor of the administration, that the receipts from the internal tax on spirits have steadily declined. Notwithstanding the increase of 90 cents to $1 10 a gallon, the revenue from spirits in 1895 amounted to $72,280,570, against $95,157,271 in 1892. The explanation of this enormous decline in the revenues from spirits is that the average American citizen is consuming less and less whisky every year for drink. Nor has this decrease in the use of whiskey been made up by an increase consumption of beer; for the treasury returns from beer are very little greater now than they were four years ago. But while by reason of the voluntary revolution in the drinking habits of the American people the revenues from whiskey have declined more than $20,000,000 since 1892, it serves the purpose of dishonest partisan enemies of the present tariff to attribute the loss of government receipts wholly to a decline in customs. This falsehood is necessary as a basis for a fraudulent tariff bill.

But, in spite of the evidence that no more revenue is needed, and that the rapid decline in the pension list will soon cause a large treasury surplus, the Republicans in congress persist in the attempt to fool the American people as to the real purpose of the Reed Dingley tariff bill. The purport of this bill is as clear as if the agreement between the Republican politicians in congress and the trusts had been sealed, signed and delivered. By this mute agreement the parties of the first part offer to increase the bounties to monopoly by an increase of 15 per cent. in tariff duties, on condition that the parties of the second part shall contribute from the profits thus extorted from the people sufficient sums of money for the approaching Republican campaign for president and congress. Whether passed or not, the Reed-Dingley tariff bill is a foretaste only of what the country might expect should the wild hunt of the combination of politicians and trusts for spoils prove successful. The Republicans of congress still profess a strong desire to put this bill of abominations under the nose of President Cleveland. They could not afford him a more signal opportunity to serve the country by an exercise of the veto power. The chance of putting a stroke of his pen through such a legislative iniquity would be only another instance of Mr. Cleveland's marvelous luck.

A DISPATCH from Washington Pa., says: The whole county is worked up over the Flinn road law and its proposed application to Washington county roads. The grand jury meets in special session to-day to consider the petition of the commissioners for permission to improve certain roads, aggregating 32 miles, and estimated to cost $5,000 per mile. Several townships have held meetings and appointed committees to go in person, or employ counsel to go before the grand jury and protest against the improvement. Other counsel will represent men along the routes already surveyed. Strange enough, the opposition comes from farmers, who would alone be benefited in any extent. As there are five separate pieces of road to consider, the jury will probably have to sit several days.

AT Chicago on Wednesday, Prosecuting Attorney Pearson, in closing his argument in the murder trial of Nic Marzen, swung aloft a butcher's cleaver with which the murder was committed. The cleaver flew off the handle, sailed over the heads of a dozen people, and penetrated one of the supporting pillars of the court room, passing within an inch of the face of a man sitting there.

Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., Feb., 15, 1896 — The Quay-Platt Reed combine put a new come in on the political boards announcing the candidacy of Quay for the Republican presidential nomination It was expected to make a political sensation, but it didn't. Quay's candidacy, although followed by a qualified denial from him, may be accepted by the gullible Republicans of Pennsylvania as a thing of life, just as many New York Republicans have accepted the candidacy of Governor Morton, launched by the same combine, but, bless your soul, that doesn't make it so. There isn't the slightest doubt among politicians that this combine wants Reed nominated In addition to that, this Quay boom is being used to let Senator Cameron, who has already been forced by Quay to announce that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the senate, understand that the money he has put into his literary bureau, established to boom him as a Republican silver candidate for the presidential nomination, has been wasted and that his political aspirations may now be pigeonholed for good and all. Quay wants to control the Pennsylvania delegation, just as Platt does that of New York. They will at the proper time throw them to Reed, unless it becomes apparent before that time that Reed can't be nominated. In that case they will throw them to the man they can make the most advantageous deal with They are out to win. They would prefer doing it with Reed, but will not hesitate to throw him overboard if it becomes necessary to win with some other man.

The Republican senators are still very much in doubt about their future programme. They are trying to make some sort of a deal with the Populists to get the house tariff bill through the senate without amendment They have not yet attempted to elect the senate officers nominated by their caucus with the exception of the assistant doorkeeper who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Bassett.

The papers covering the Waller case were this week sent to congress by President Cleveland, in answer to a recent resolution asking for them. And if they do not make certain Republicans who have been using this case to make political capital feel like fools they must be queerly constituted. Instead of having neglected Waller because he was a negro, as these Republicans have so loudly asserted, the administration has, because he is an American citizen, succeeded in getting the French government to release him from prison, although the papers sent to congress prove beyond a doubt that he was guilty of the offense for which he was sentenced—treasonable correspondence concerning the movements of the French in Madagascar. The papers sent to congress also show that Waller's valuable concessions from the government of Madagascar are not believed in by anybody but himself, and have nothing official upon which to stand. The French government agrees to release Waller, as a courtesy to this government, merely stipulating that he shall make no claim for damages except through the French courts. Thus endeth the disagreeable chapter.

The senate this week adopted a resolution directing the Secretary of Agriculture to resume the free distribution of seeds.

If Speaker Reed has counted upon the support of any silver Republicans in his fight for the presidential nomination he would better scratch them from his calculations. They know him now for their enemy. Not because of the vote by which the house refused to agree to the free coinage substitute for the house bond bill, which was passed by the senate, because they knew all the time that a large majority of the house was opposed to silver, and that Mr. Reed himself would vote for free coinage, as he had done before. It is for the unexpected knockdown blow which has been administered to silver by the action of the house committee on territories, which this week voted against reporting a bill for the admission of Arizona to statehood, and which will do the same for new Mexico and Oklahoma, that the silver men are blaming Speaker Reed. It is no secret that the action of the committee was taken solely because it was known that Arizona would have sent two silver senator, and it is regarded as certain that the same reason will cause the committee to take the same action on the bills for the admission of New Mexico and Oklahoma. The silver men charge that Speaker Reed selected the members of the committee with the special view of having them block the administration of the territories, and they will not fail to make use of that charge against him, particularly in the northwest.

The senate has passed a bill appropriating $100,000 for the preliminary surveys for the erection of a memorial bridge across the Potomac from Washington. M.

She is Still Alive.

New York, Feb. 13.—Beatrice Plummer, a servant employed by J. MacNeider, in the Monterey apartament house, One Hundred and Fourteenth street and Manhattan avenue, was cleaning the windows on the sixth floor, facing One Hundred and Fourteenth street, yesterday morning, when she lost her balance and fell from the sill from which she was sitting.

In the descent she made several somersets, striking the cornice projecting from the first floor, and falling into a grass plot. This saved her life. She slid off the cornice to the turf, landing on her back. She was picked up unconscious and removed to the Manhattan hospital.

There the doctors were surprised to find all her bones sound and unbroken.

Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Wilmington, Del., February 16.—Daniel Brown and John J. Swan, charged with causing the death of Leon Pisa at the state insane hospital at Farnhurst, were found guilty of manslaughter. Michael J. Lynch, who was indicted with Brown and Swan, was acquitted, but he is also charged with assault and battery. The jury went out late last night and returned with the verdict at 9 o'clock this morning. The penalty for manslaughter is a fine of from $400 to $4,000 and from one to five years in prison. Brown, Swan and Lynch were attendants in the hospital and Pisa was a patient. The men were charged with beating Pisa and inflicting the injuries that caused his death.

Charged With Uxoricde.

Lancaster, Feb. 16.—John Herr, aged fifty years, of Columbia, was arrested to-day charged with choking to death his wife, of about the same age. The dead body of the woman was found in her home last night. Herr when arrested was under the influence of liquor and he is supposed to have committed the crime when in that condition. The coroner had a preliminary examination of the body and an autopsy was ordered. Herr was committed to jail, pending the coroner's verdict.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Fearful Powder Explosion.

Scranton, Pa., Feb., 16.—There were no church services at Jermyn to day, nor did many of the people stir out of their homes. All were busy replacing the windows which were smashed by the terific explosion last night at one of the dry houses of the Rushdale Powder works. Some residents worked all night but the town's supply of window glass was so quickly exhausted that dealers hurried to this place and Carbondale for an additional stock. To-day the thermometer ranged from 14 to 22 degrees and the people suffered considerably from the cold.

The damage done by the explosion was so great that not a house in Jermyn escaped some injury. In Fichbald on the south, and Mayfield and Carbondale on the north, there were many broken windows. Some houses in Jermyn were shaken from their foundations, but no one was injured. Fire followed the explosion, but it was confined to the dry-house and none of the many other buildings of the powder works suffered. The works are owned by the Moosic Powder company, of this city. The loss is $3,000 on the building, and four tons of powder destroyed. About the same amount of damage was sustained in Jermyn and other towns by reason of the concussion.

A Thief's Desperate Game.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 16.—H. S. Garner, foreman in the printing establishment of W. B. Buford, received $400 yesterday afternoon with which to pay employes. While passing through one of the rooms, a stranger struck him heavily upon the head, felling him to the floor. The man then presented a revolver, and held it against Garner's head, while he pocketed the money. Telling his victim if he moved he would kill him, the robber started to the street.

As soon as he passed out of the room Garner rose and cried for help, and the employes ran in pursuit. On the lower floor one of them struck the revolver from the hand of the robber as he passed him, and he was overpowered and bound. He had another revolver in his pocket. The man is unknown and is believed to be from Cincinnati.

English Money is Coming.

New York, Feb., 16.—Mr. Ansel Oppenheim, vice president of the Great Western railway, arrived today from Europe, Mr. Oppenheim said to-night: "The Englishmen have stopped selling our securities. There is a general feeling on the other hand that the whole world is entering on a period of prosperity. The Englishmen are all buying our securities, all reports to the contrary, notwithstanding. In all the recent trouble they did not hesitate to advance me $1,000,000 for the settlement of the Chicago Great Western.

"Before six months have passed all of this class of American securities will be in great demand in England, as there is a large amount of idle money. English railroad earnings and dividends are on the increase and things look bright for American securities in England."

Lynched a Murderer.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 16—Robert Williams, the negro who shot and killed Policeman John F. Suggs in this city Friday night, was lynched in the suburbs of the city last night. Williams was arrested at Cowles station, about 30 miles from here, on the Western road. He was brought to Montgomery in charge of Deputy Sheriff Young and local policemen.

To escape a mob arrangements had been made to take the prisoner from the train at the Savannah, Americus and Montgomery railroad crossing, about a mile and a half out. When the train stopped and the officers appeared with the negro they were confronted by a large crowd who immediately seized the negro and hurried him away to a tree to which he was strung up and his body riddled with bullets.

Wealth in Phosphate Rock.

Mifflintown, Pa., Feb. 15.—The great beds of phosphate rock that are said to have been discovered at Reed's Gap, Juniata county, may prove a bonanza. The United States Georgaphical survey has received samples of the phosphate rock recently found. Analyses show from 12 to 50 per cent. phosphoric acid. The highest is found in modules somewhat resembling the coprolitic forms found in South Carolina.

Professor Ihlseng, of the State College, has visited the locality and made over 150 analyses, with varying results. Much more prospecting will be done in the spring, and it is said that if the beds prove large it will be a matter of great importance to the fertilizer factories in Philadelphia and other places.

Killed His Father.

Zanesville, O., Feb. 16.—W. H. Boring, a potter and highly respected man of Crooksville, a village near here, last evening left home to attend to the burning of a kiln and did not expect to return home until daylight. About 2 o'clock he had occasion to visit the house, and, on finding the door locked, was in the act of raising the window, when his son, who had heard him, fired, supposing him to be a burglar. The sound of the shot aroused the neighbors, and they came to the house to find the son crazed with grief bending over the dead form of his father.

A Whole Family Dead or Dying.

Egg Harbor, Wis., Feb. 16.—Two weeks ago Mrs. Michael Carmond died of what was supposed to be typhoid fever. Her death was followed a few days later by that of the eldest daughter, and the second daughter expired Friday. Three more of the family are very low, and none of them are expected to recover. Upon examination, it was found that the family had been eating plentifully of Summer sausage, which showed trichina to a considerable extent.

Clara Barton In Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 19.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross society, has arrived here and is organizing a system for the distribution of relief to the suffering Armenians.

Railroad Wreck In Vermont.

BELLOWS, FALLS, Vt., Feb. 19.—A broken rail on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont railroad has caused a serious wreck. About a dozen persons were injured, four of them being seriously hurt.

SURE OF NEW SHIPS.

Four and Maybe Six Battleship May Be Built.

NEW TORPEDOBOATS FAVORED.

The House Sub-Committee on Naval Affairs In Favor of Improving the Navy—Guns to Be Built For the Subsidized Ocean Flyers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A considerable increase in the number of battleships for the navy is likely if the views prevail of the sub-committee of the house naval affairs committee having in charge the preparation of the naval appropriation bill. The sub-committee was in session several hours, and the discussion disclosed a majority in favor of making provision for at least four and probably six line-of-battle ships. The torpedo-boats to be authorized will depend very largely on the number of battleships recommended. Should only four battleships be provided for some of the members think 20 torpedoboats should be allowed, but if an agreement is reached that six battleships are wanted, then the number of torpedoboats will probably not exceed six to ten.

Secretary Herbert recommended a provision for the enlistment of 1,000 additional men for the navy, and favorable action was taken by the sub-committee regarding it. These men are needed, many of them, for the manning of the new ships, being commissioned from time to time. The sum of $200,000 will be appropriated toward the construction of guns for the vessels subsidized by the government—such as the Paris and the New York, and which may be called on for naval purposes in case of necessity.

SENATORS HAVE TILTS.

Lively Colloquys Between a Number—Appropriation Bills Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The session of the senate furnished a succession of breezy incidents. Little actual work was accomplished, but brief debates in a number of subjects developed frequent sharp personal exchanges between the senators. Mr. Hill of New York had a lively tilt with Mr. Tillman of South Carolina during the debate on Mr. Peffer's resolution for a senate investigation of the recent bond issue. Mr. Allen of Nebraska joined issue with Mr. Gear of Iowa and Mr. Wolcott over the course of the Pacific railway committee in conducting their inquiry, Mr. Chandler and Mr. Cockrell had an animated but good natured colloquy, and General Hawley and Mr. Allen had a difference somewhat less good natured.

Two appropriation bills, the military academy and the pension bill, were passed. Efforts were made to amend the military academy bill by increasing the number of cadets by two from each state, 90 in all, but after a debate of three hours the plan was defeated. The pension appropriation bill, carrying $142,000,000, was passed, after 10 minutes' debate.

MORTON MUST DISTRIBUTE SEEDS

The Agricultural Bill Amended and Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The house has passed the agricultural appropriation bill. It carries $3,158,192. The section of the revised statutes for the purchase and distribution of "rare and uncommon" seed which Secretary Morton declined to execute in the current appropriation law was repealed, the appropriation for seed was increased from $150,000 to $150,000, and its execution was made mandatory upon the secretary. Mr. Couzins of Iowa introduced his amendment to reduce Mr. Morton's salary from $8,000 to $25 until he expended the appropriation in the current law, but the amendment was ruled out on a point of order. Several amendments to the meat inspection act of 1891 recommended by Mr. Morton, which would have given him additional power to enforce regulations and have strengthened the law by the imposition of penalties and violations, were stricken out.

A resolution was addopted directing the committee on ways and means to investigate the effect of the difference of exchange between gold and silver standard countries upon the manufacturing industries of the United States.

GOLD RESERVE ABOVE $100,000,000

Morgan Syndicate Likely to Get the Bonds Not Paid For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Secretary Carlisle has not yet decided to whom shall be awarded the bonds upon which default of payment of the first installment was made, nor will he do so until the exact amount of the defaults has been ascertained. There seems to be no reasonable doubt, however, that they will be awarded to J. P. Morgan and his associates under their blanket bid of 110.6877.

The gold withdrawals yesterday were: Coin, $896,700; bars, $55,800; leaving the true amount of the gold reserve $90,459,784. It is stated, however, that estimates received of gold deposits at the several sub-treasuries during the last few days increase the reserve to about $110,000,000.

CLARA BARTON AT WORK.

Minister Terrell Secures Protection For Her In Distributing Relief.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Full success has attended the efforts of Miss Clara Barton to prepare the way for the distribution of alms among the sufferers in Armenia. United States Minister Terrell, at Pera, Turkey, has cabled Secretary Olney that he presented Miss Barton at the sublime porte and received renewed assurances of full protection and aid for her agents in dispensing charity.

Her assistants go at once to the interior of Turkey, while Miss Barton's headquarters will be established at Pera, the diplomatic suburb of Constantinople. Mr. Terrell has labored hard with the Turkish government to secure these privileges for Miss Barton.

A Crazy German's Crime.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 19.—Crazed with jealousy because his wife and son had left him, Franz Michael Schwab, a German laborer, 56 years old, visited the home of his married son Bernard, killed his wife and shot Bernard and a baby grandchild. He was arrested. He is believed to be insane.

Pursued by a Demon.

How many suicides, think you, reader, have been committed by persons driven distraught and hunted to their doom by the demon of chronic ill health? Count ess. For instance, we know, do we not, that hypochondriasis is a monomania—a sort of minor madness produced by chronic dyspepsia? Again, insomania, or sleeplessness, often a result of the same cause, culminates in a derangement of the reasoning faculties. It is, therefore, of momentous consequence to prevent the arrival of disease at its chronic phase, when it daily and nightly scourges the sufferer to a dangerously uncertain goal. No medicine known to science, as a means of arresting the maladies to which it is adapted, exists equal to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Among these complaints are chronic indigestion and insomania, kidney and rheumatic ailments, constipation and liver trouble. Appetite is improved by the Bitters, the blood fertilized, and bodily substance and vigor increased by it.

B. & B.

The steady growth of this business until now—it is a gigantic one—away up in the millions—is of itself a good endorsement. Your good judgment and decision is a still better and more valuable one. A great army of women have given this store and its business methods their endorsement, and we feel sure you would, too, if you'd only investigate. May we not help you to investigate by submitting a line of samples?

Take the matter of Kid Gloves for instance. Here's a line of Two-clasp WALTON Pique at $1 a pair—imported them ourselves, and we think there's nothing like them for the money in the country—tan, pomard, red, brown, black, pearl and white.

New line of White Kid Gloves with four pearl buttons, and four rows wide black or white embroidery on black, 75 CENTS.

Lot Ladies' all-pure Linen Handkerchiefs—nice, fine sheer linen, hemstitched with half-inch hem, and nice hand embroidery in 4 corners—12½c. a piece—usually sold at 25 cents.

SPRING

DRESS ∴ WOOLENS.

This store is now showing a very superior line of choice, new fabrics and weaves that are so distinctly new and different and withal so beautiful, as will surely attract attention from women of taste everywhere.

The price range, 35c. to $3.50 a yard.—Have you ever discovered that it pays—actually pays—to send your orders for Dry Goods of any kind and every kind to this store?

BOGGS & BUHL,

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Respectfully,

JOHNSTON, BUCK & CO.

A. E. PATTON, President. WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier.

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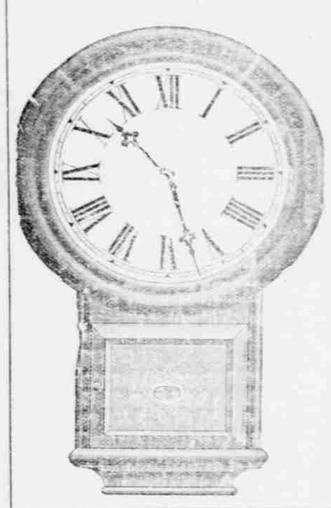

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