

ITS EFFECT ON WAGES.

The Truth About a Contracted Currency.

ONLY REMEDY IS MORE MONEY.

How Wages are Reduced—Points For the Workingman to Consider Carefully and Intelligently—The Case Stated in a Nutshell.

It would be very strange if it were true that the single gold standard, which cheapens everything but gold and debts, were to increase the wages of labor, and it would puzzle the ablest financier to find out the wherefore of such a change.

It is true that the protective tariff does increase the wages of labor by increasing the cost of living, and also temporarily by increasing the demand for labor. This is only a temporary increase of demand for labor, as under the Republican tariff laws the labor supply of Europe can be drawn on at pleasure, and immigration invariably increases to meet this increased demand.

One thing is evident in the matter of wages. It is that the laborer cannot long continue to work for less than the cost of living. Another is that the wages of labor can only be kept above the cost of living by cutting off the unlimited supply of labor that the world affords, either through restrictions on immigration or through the action of trade unions.

Of course it is not true that the single gold standard has raised the wages of labor in this country. Wages have fallen since the repeal of the Sherman silver law in 1893 slightly more than the average fall in prices of commodities.

From 1878 until 1893, while the Bland law and the Sherman law were operating to expand the currency of the country by from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 per month, wages of labor did advance materially in the United States from the very low wages that the contraction of the currency between 1878 and 1879 had produced.

The Pittsburgh riots occurred in 1877, and at that time the depression of wages was not only severe beyond bearing, but was aggravated by the fact that but few of the railroad companies of the country were able to pay their employees promptly, some being months behind, owing to the severe contraction in the currency and its disastrous effects.

A contraction of the currency always reduces the wages of labor, and by the paralyzing effect it has on industry also restricts the employment of labor. This was seen after the bank failures of 1837 and 1857, when the greater part of the currency went out of circulation on account of the bank failures.

The issue of greenbacks during the war raised wages to a higher point than they had ever been in this country, even when the wages of that time are computed in gold, and though taxes were extremely heavy on account of the fact that labor prospered as it never did before.

The laborer cannot expect, as a rule, to receive higher wages than the profit on the product of his labor will permit, and any general loss to the employers is reflected in the decreased wages of their employees. The payment of their debts in dollars that have doubled in value and the decrease in the price of their products, where they are not protected by trust organization, are losses to the employers that force them to pay lower wages.

If the interest the employers are forced to pay had decreased proportionately to other things, wages would not suffer, provided credits remained as good as in a time of money expansion. But the interest rate has, if anything, increased against manufacturers and other employers of labor, although it has decreased in forms of loans that are supposed to be absolutely safe. And credits have decreased, these two circumstances tending against labor, one by reducing the profits of the employer and the other by restricting his ability to give employment.

It is true that there are trusts and monopolies that, in spite of the general decline in prices, have put up or kept up the price of their products or services with a great profit to themselves, some of which have not thought it worth while to reduce the wages of their employees in the face of the opposition this would meet with from organized labor. But these are decidedly exceptional.

The free coinage of silver would put an end to the contraction of the currency that has been going on for the past three years and would tend to raise prices and the profits of industry. It must, therefore, benefit labor by increasing not only wages, but opportunities for employment, which is in effect an addition to wages.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. If the workingmen find by experience that their wages are increasing or that their opportunities for obtaining employment have not fallen off, there is no good reason why they should not vote for the continuance of the present gold standard policy.

But if they find that times are harder, wages lower, more shutting down of factories, opportunities for employment less, even in all lines of industry, whether subject to "protection" or not, and that these conditions always have been and must be produced by making the purchasing power of money greater, they will unquestionably vote for the free coinage of silver and the return of good times and better prices.—Milwaukee News.

The "sound" money advocated by the goldbugs is simply sound in the sense that it provokes vibrations in the atmosphere. The phrase does not mean honest money, for a high priced dollar is just as dishonest to the debtor as a low priced one is to the creditor.

THREE MET DEATH BY FLAME.

Terrible Conflagration in a New York Business Building.

New York, Aug. 12.—At least three persons, and possibly others, were burned to death in a fire that destroyed a six-story brick building at No. 465 Greenwich street yesterday afternoon. Several persons were injured by the smoke and heat and by jumping, and two of them are expected to die.

The dead are William Gray, foreman of electrical repair shops, and two unknown men, all of whom were caught on a fire escape and burned to death in view of the crowd. The injured who are expected to die are Felix Hass and an unknown man.

The ground floor of the building was occupied by A. K. Warren & Co., who operated the New York Electrical repair shops. The firm also occupied the fourth, fifth and sixth floors. The second floor was occupied by Julius Cohen as a distillery, and the third floor was occupied by Plant & Bros., manufacturing jewelers. The building was completely burned out, and so was the one adjoining, at No. 467. The first two floors of the latter building were occupied by Alexander Klinkowstein, a wine refiner. The third floor was vacant, the fourth floor was occupied by John Laney of the New York Pan company, and Kellsal & Co., crane manufacturers, occupied the fifth floor. The top floor was vacant. How the fire started is not known, but its origin is attributed to an explosion. The total loss is \$160,000.

Li Hung Chang's Reception.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Arrangements are progressing for the reception of Li Hung Chang when he arrives in this country on the 28th inst. The Chinese minister and his suite will go to New York to receive the earl, by which title Li Hung Chang is known among his countrymen of rank. Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, who is now in the Adirondacks, will be in New York on the 20th to make preliminary arrangements and will return there on the 27th to take part in the reception. It is probable that a detail of troops will take part in the reception. At first it was intended to rent an entire house in Washington and equip it for the accommodation of the earl and his retinue, which embraces twelve secretaries and many servants, but owing to the shortness of the stay here it has been decided to quarter the guests at a hotel.

Another International Incident.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The attention of the Italian ambassador, Baron Fava, who is now at Bar Harbor, has been called to the lynching of three Italians at a place called Harville, La., last Saturday night, and in turn he has applied to the state department, on instructions from his government, for information upon the subject. His telegram has been forwarded through the department to the governor of Louisiana. It is presumed that the governor will call upon the district attorney for a report for the information of the department of state, and thus initiate another international incident and pave the way for the payment of an indemnity.

Real Tragedy on the Stage.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—A fatal accident occurred at the Novelty theater, where the play "The Sins of a Night" is being produced. Mr. Crozier was playing the part of the villain, and the plot provided that he should be stabbed in the last act. The play ran along as usual until the stabbing scene, when, in some manner yet unexplained, instead of a harmless blow being delivered, the dagger penetrated Crozier's breast, inflicting a wound which caused his death in a few minutes. The spectators were not aware of the terrible mistake that had been made, and Crozier's realistic fall was greeted with applause.

Chairman Wright's Successor.

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 12.—A movement has been started in central Pennsylvania in behalf of Colonel J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, for the chairmanship of the Democratic state central committee. It is said that a number of county chairmen in this section of the state already have pronounced in favor of Colonel Spangler, and it is declared that the fact that he has not been allied with any of the Democratic factions of this state may lead to his selection as state chairman.

Harrison's First Campaign Speech.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The Republican campaign in this city will be formally opened on the night of Aug. 27 with a big outdoor mass meeting, at which ex-President Benjamin Harrison will be the principal speaker. General Powell Clayton, who was in charge of the speaking arrangements of the national committee, yesterday received a letter from General Harrison stating that he would be willing to make a speech here on Aug. 27.

Singler Resigns as Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Editor William M. Singler, of The Record, whose name heads the list of electors nominated at the Allentown Democratic state convention, has forwarded a letter to Chairman Wright, of the Democratic state committee, announcing his unwillingness to support the platform and candidates of the Chicago convention, and asking that his name be withdrawn from the state Democratic electoral ticket.

Queen Victoria Opposes a Celebration.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Queen Victoria has issued a message to the nations thanking them for their expressions of loyalty and affection as the period approaches when the length of her reign will have exceeded that of any other English monarch, but asking that any national celebration be reserved until she has completed sixty years of her reign. Queen Victoria was crowned on June 28, 1838.

Bather and Would-be Rescuer Drowned.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Miss Marion Burnham, aged 14, daughter of Mr. William A. Burnham, of Boston, was drowned in Lake Champlain, at Westport, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. Miss Burnham was in bathing, and got beyond her depth. Maggie Moulder, a nurse, who was in attendance, was also drowned while attempting to rescue the girl.

Ten Thousand More Idlers.

UNIONSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 12.—More than half of the coke ovens in the Connellsville region have been banked indefinitely, throwing 10,000 men out of employment. The indications are that in the next few weeks many more will be added to the idle list. The shutdown is due to the falling off in orders from the furnace companies.

Nurse Thompson Gets Four Years.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—William H. Thompson, the hospital nurse who recently achieved unenviable notoriety by robbing patients at St. Joseph's hospital, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Pennypacker to pay a fine of \$10 and undergo an imprisonment of four years in the Eastern penitentiary.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Thursday, Aug. 6.

Judge Samuel W. Williams, of Wytheville, was nominated for congress by the Democrats of the Ninth Virginia district.

A lion belonging to Hagenbach's animal show, exhibiting at Chilloothe, O., seized the 18-month-old boy of Manager Hurd and killed him by crushing his skull.

The marriage of Harry Payne Whitney, eldest son of ex-Secretary Whitney, and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Cornellus Vanderbilt's daughter, will take place at Newport Aug. 23.

The three masted schooner Henry G. Milliken is in the harbor of Port Au Prince with a cargo of lumber from Wilmington. The captain and all of the crew are ill with yellow fever.

Friday, Aug. 7.

Republicans of Michigan nominated Hazen S. Pingree, Detroit's famous mayor, for governor.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, announces that he will not accept another term in the senate.

Thomas B. Reed was nominated by the Republicans of the First Maine district for a tenth successive term in congress.

Judge Samuel W. Shellabarger, ex-congressman from Ohio, and a noted Washington lawyer, died in Washington last night, aged 78.

Texas Populists nominated a ticket headed by Jerome Kearby for governor, H. S. P. Ashby for lieutenant governor, and W. M. Walton for attorney general.

Saturday, Aug. 8.

The Populists of Georgia nominated Zaborn Wright, of Rome, for governor by acclamation.

It has been decided that the czar and zarina of Russia shall visit Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Balmoral, Paris and Darmstadt in October.

Official news has been received at Athens that a band of twenty-two Greek insurgents were destroyed on Tuesday by a Turkish battalion near Karatas. The Turks lost heavily.

William Lyman, president of the Irish National alliance in America, and other officers of the alliance, issue an address denouncing John Dillon, M. P., and the proposed convention of the Irish race.

Sunday, Aug. 10.

Miss Clara Barton, having finished the Red Cross society's work of relief in Armenia, is homeward bound.

The Cunard steamship Euryma, outward bound, ran down and sank the steam grain elevator Ceres in the New York harbor.

Dr. Andrew S. Shorb, of Los Angeles, Cal., has been arrested for murder in connection with the death by malpractice of Mrs. Jesse R. Snyder, at Seattle, Wash.

At the missionary meeting at Old Orchard (Me.) camp ground yesterday nearly \$1,000.00 was raised for missionary work.

The capsizing of the government dry dock at Brooklyn navy yard, probably caused by somebody's neglect, did \$100,000 damage.

Sixty-four boys at the New Hampshire industrial school at Manchester made a break for freedom last night. Only eight have been recaptured.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Mr. Carol Spence, who served as minister to Turkey under President Pierce, died on Sunday at Baltimore.

A. W. Pile, secretary of the national silver committee, was found dead at Washington under circumstances indicating foul play.

Lady Emily Tennison, widow of the late Lord Alfred Tennison, poet laureate of England, died at Aldworth, England, yesterday.

Cloudbursts last night did great damage in several towns in Ohio and Indiana. At Sandusky, O. Jay Leonard and John Thompson were killed by lightning.

News has been received from Spitzbergen that Professor S. A. Andree has discovered four tents in the balloon with which he proposes a trip to the North Pole.

A number of Italian laborers who had gone to work on the Reading subway, at Philadelphia, were stoned by a mob, who demanded American labor. They were dispersed by the police.

Wednesday, Aug. 12.

The striking New York tailors yesterday opened sixty factories, employing about 800 men.

Democrats and Populists of Illinois have perfected a plan of fusion which avoids all controversies.

A commission which has sat for seven years will report against compulsory vaccination in England.

Senator Palmer, of Illinois, declares that he would not accept the gold Democratic nomination for president.

C. E. Bentley, National party candidate for president, left Omaha yesterday for an active campaign tour. He will stump in Indiana, Illinois and New England.

STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Closing Quotations of the New York and Philadelphia Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The course of the stock market today clearly reflected the interest of bull leadership, and the temper at the close of business was much more cheerful than for some time past. Closing bids:

Baltimore & Ohio, 15 1/2; Lehigh Valley, 29 1/2; Ches. & Ohio, 13 1/2; New Jersey Central, 18 1/2; Del. & Hudson, 119 1/2; N. Y. Central, 90 1/2; Erie, 12 1/2; Reading, 12 1/2; Pennsylvania, 60 1/2; Lake Erie & Western, 12 1/2; St. Paul, 41 1/2; Lehigh Nav., 38; W. N. Y. & Pa., 13 1/2. *21 ass't paid.

General Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Flour steady; winter superfine, \$1.00; do. extra, \$2.15; do. do. Pennsylvania roller, clear, \$2.75; do. do. straight, \$3.25; western winter, clear, \$2.75; do. wheat dull; August, 32 1/2; Oats firm; August, 24 1/2; Hay steady; choice Timothy, \$14.50; Beef dull; city family, \$9.50; Pork firm; family, \$10.50; Lard firm; western steam, \$3.60; Butter steady; western dairy, \$22.12; do. creamery, 11 1/2; Eggs, 15 1/2; do. factory, 7 1/2; Eggs, 15 1/2; imitation creamery, 10 1/2; New York dairy, 10 1/2; do. creamery, 11 1/2; fancy Pennsylvania prints, wholesale, 10c; prints jobbing at 12c; Cheese quiet; large New York, \$2 1/2; small, fancy, \$2 1/2; part skims, \$2 1/2; full skims, 18 1/2; Eggs steady; New York and Pennsylvania, 12 1/2; western fresh, 10 1/2.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—European cables quote American steers at 10 1/2; dressed weight; refrigerator beef, \$4.00; Calves dull and unchanged; poor to choice veals, \$1.50; do. do. grass and butter milk calves, \$3.25; Sheep and lambs dull and weak for sheep and inferior lambs; good lambs steady; poor to prime sheep, \$3.50; common to choice lambs, \$3.50; Hogs steady at \$2.95; Cattle lower; EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 11.—Cattle lower; prime, \$4.50; do. do., \$4.00; do. do., \$3.50; do. do., \$3.00; do. do., \$2.50; do. do., \$2.00; do. do., \$1.50; do. do., \$1.00; do. do., \$0.50; do. do., \$0.25; do. do., \$0.10; do. do., \$0.05; do. do., \$0.02; do. do., \$0.01.

WOMAN AND HOME.

MRS. S. A. BURROUGHS, FUNERAL DIRECTOR, OF BALTIMORE.

The Woman on the Stairs—Making Confidants of Servants—Woman in Heathen Burma—English Children and Their Nurses—The Weeping Woman.

About three years ago a small, black-eyed woman entered a printing office in Baltimore and asked for employment. "We have no compositors but men," said the foreman.

"I don't mind that," was the reply. "If you have a chance, please give it to me. Let me show you what I can do." And going up to a "case" she took a type stick and in a very few minutes put in several hundred ems of perfect composition. She was engaged as a substitute and for several months was the only female typesetter in the place. She worked by the piece and every week drew from \$12 to \$15. Gradually her history was learned. She had married the owner of a western country paper, who had died, leaving her to shift for herself with but a few hundred dollars. She learned typographic, assisting her husband to make up his paper. Deciding that the east was preferable to the west, she started for New York, but stopped off in the Monumental City and has been there ever since. Working until midnight six days out of the week placed the little woman on a sickbed and lost her position. She left the doctor's care without any work in prospect, but necessity was the mother of invention. She had read much about preservation of the dead and had become interested in the art of embalming. By chance she saw a notice of the death of an undertaker (even undertakers die at times), and calling upon his family offered to take up

the business for them. As a result people passing by a store in the western part of the city were astonished to see a modest sign bearing this inscription: "Mrs. S. A. Burroughs, Funeral Director and Embalmer." Her services were limited, as a rule, to women and children. She took entire charge of preparing remains and personally attended the mortuary rites, even conducting friends and mourners to their proper carriages. For nearly a year Baltimore was the abode of a woman who was the only female undertaker in this country, with one exception. But she was a woman, and like others of her sex was not averse to the tender feeling. In her walks home from the newspaper office she had often been accompanied by a fellow printer, who resided in the vicinity of her boarding house. A friendship thus created aroused a stronger sentiment, and the acquaintance of the two did not end with her departure from the "case." He continued to meet her and finally induced her to change her name to his and to give up her somber calling for the duties of a wife.

The other woman undertaker is doing business at Marcellus, Mich., a little town that seems to be a paradise for new women. She is Mrs. Anna Walters and was compelled to follow this calling by the death of her husband, the funeral director in the village. It is a fact that one of the leading merchants of Marcellus is a woman. The most popular barber wears skirts, the school commissioners are all women, and the pastor of one of the most prominent churches is also of the same gender.—Brooklyn Citizen.

The Woman on the Stairs. There is not much use in talking about it. Writers a half century ago gave it up in despair. Delarte and his disciples have lived in vain. The average woman refuses to go up the steps in the way she should. She clutches her skirt at the knees, bends her body nearly double, toils laboriously up, exhausting her vital energies, and then breathlessly gasps when she reaches the top that steps always tire her so.

Going up the steps is perhaps the most severe test of grace in the world, especially if the hands are full and cannot take hold of the skirt properly. One young woman who realizes this had her portrait painted on a stairway. She is in evening gown of some soft stuff, which sweeps out behind her.

Her arms are bare and held aloft against her slender, erect body. Her hands lightly hold her gown at each side, lifting it well above the silken slippered foot. Her head is turned gracefully as she looks over her shoulder at a rose she has dropped.

Coming down stairs is easier, but to run down, striking every step with a jar, is almost as injurious to a woman with a delicate spine as to go up the wrong way.

Propos of paintings on a stairway perhaps the most beautiful is that of a famous artist of the modern school. It was in the Italian exhibit at the World's fair and bought by a many times millionaire of the Windy City. It was called Sappho.

Of course, even in this progressive age, it would be a little startling to see a young woman have her portrait painted in a costume like that, most of which was a black mantle trailing out behind her. Her black hat was of the Napoleon shape; her gloves were black and exposed a portion of the arm between the elbow and shoulder. The only colors of the whole picture were the stair carpet and the flesh tints and the exquisite hair.

But the pose was wonderful. One tiny, black-clad foot with a big silver buckle gleaming on the instep rested firmly on the floor. This foot bore the whole weight of the body, which was lithe and delicate. The other foot was pointed downward and was about to be placed on the step below. The chin was tilted, as the head was held gracefully erect, and the lungs were expanded.

The young woman who wants to be considered graceful would do well to get a copy of each of these paintings, or two, which are equally correct, and study them.—New York Telegram.

Making Confidants of Servants. To well bred people gossip is always unpleasant. When retailed by an inferior, it is not tolerated. And yet the fashion of

dress good shelves—large lines of novelty mixtures, fancy weaves, diagonals, jacquards, plain solid colors—one effectual price on them all—35c—the greatest chance people ever had to get goods low priced.

Other Fine Foreign Dress Goods and Suitings with equally destructive prices on them—50c, 75c, \$1.00.—all silk and wool mixtures, checks, homespuns—some at the dollar price were as much as \$2.50.

BOGGS & BUHL ALLEGHENY, PA.

19 Years' Experience

Just think of the wealth of wisdom and experience, accumulated during 19 years of building good bicycles, that comes to you for the \$100 you pay for

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The buyer of a Columbia has no uncertainty. He knows its quality and workmanship are right—the Columbia scientific methods make them so.

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POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbia are not properly represented in your vicinity, let us know.

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Finest Roasted Coffees, Rio, Java, Santos and Mocha. Fresh Roasted.

Lake Fish, of all kinds at Very Low Prices. New Cheese. We are selling a good grade of tea—green, black or mixed at 28c per lb. Try it.

Try our Hams, Breakfast Bacon and Dried Beef. They are very fine.

Our Oat-meal and flakes are always fresh and sound, you can depend on them.

Finest Table-oil, Mustard, Olives, Sauces, Ketchups, Salad, Dressing, Mushrooms, Truffles, Capers.

Finest Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Cocoanuts, Dates and Figs.

Columbia River Salmon, Finest Goods 15, 20 and 25 cents per can.

Tubs, Pails, Wash Rubbers, Brooms, Brushes and Baskets.

Fine Table Syrups, New Orleans Molasses, Pure Maple Syrup, in one gallon cans, at \$1.00 each.

THE LEADING GROCERS, BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

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STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

Determination is a wonder-worker—proved to be unusually so in this

SHELF-EMPTYING SALE

—the way we went at the prices was an example, and the way we're keeping at them is another—and there have been other examples of determination, on the part of the buying public, some of them having come long distances to get the benefit of this unusual Dry Goods distribution—and more will.

40 inch Lawns, 10c—note the fineness of these when you get samples—and the extra width—solid, alternating or fancy striped.

20 and 25c—Zephyr Ginghams, 10c,—some with solid color stripes an inch wide—others hair-line striped—some fancy.

Three Kinds of Fine 35c-60c Grass Linens, 15c.

—natural color with large plaids in two colors; red and brown, blue and brown, yellow and brown, yellow and blue, yellow and red, 15c.

Plain Grass Linens, with eighth inch stripes of lavender and white, 15c.

Pure Linen and Silk mixed—blue and white or pink and white, narrow stripes nice for shirt waists 15c—chances for fine Grass Linens with worth and style, without peer for the money—samples will prove it.

Determined above thought of cost or loss to empty the

dress good shelves

—large lines of novelty mixtures, fancy weaves, diagonals, jacquards, plain solid colors—one effectual price on them all—35c—the greatest chance people ever had to get goods low priced.

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