TRAMP IN CORNWALL.

A Country Dreary in Its Aspect, but Full of Entrancing Nooks.

ORIGIN OF THE CORNISH FOLK.

Their Race Characteristics as They Strike Edgar L. Wakeman.

BOADSIDE INCIDENTS AND SCENES

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

TRURO, CORNWALL, June 4.-Almost until to-day, as time is measured, Cornwall has been to the remainder of England a veritable terra incognita, "West Barbary" it was contemptuously called to describe its uncanniness, its supposed ignorance and its popularly accredited semi-barbarism. What weird and desolate Connamara, in Ireland's wild West, is and has always been to the Green Isle, this sourred and ragged peninsula has been to England.

Of its 400,000 souls, one-tenth, from youth to death, in darkness pick and blast in shift and drift beneath its wind-swept moors. Until a century since a distinct language, the Cornubian Celtic, was spoken, taught and preached. To-day in some of the larger towns "the purest English spoken" is said to prevail; but again to-day not a league from these towns, among fishernot a league from these towns, among fisherfolks, miners and peasants, an ordinary
Englishman or American can scarcely understand a word uttered. Yet here are life
and scene of the greatest fascination; both
life and scene of simplicity, beauty and
grandeur; while romance and legend glow
wondrously in every tor, combe and stream;
romance and legend the oldest and most
winsome in all England. Here lived, or were
born to deathless legend, Arthur, Launcelot
and Guinevere, and the brave old Round
Table knights.

Table knights. Geographic Oddities of Cornwalls

Geographic Oddities of Cornwall.

It is a curious shaped bit of land, this rugged old Cornwall. Its geographic contour suggests the strange silhouette of some couchant gigantic mastiff, or huge wild beast. It is easy to see in its southernmost outreaching, its two powerful fore feet. In its northern const line will be found its braced and bristling back. In its most northern projection will be seen an erect and defiant tail. In its eastern Devonshire boundary are its massive haunches and hind and defiant tail. In its eastern Devonshire boundary are its massive haunches and hind feet wedged against the eternal grante of Devon. And its furthermost sea-split, ocean-battling promontory, is the open mouth of the stone leviathan, set savagely toward the seething Scilly Isles, forever lashed with spume and fume of its interminable battles with the Atlantic.

Were you to stand, as I have done on

Were you to stand, as I have done, on Hensbarrow, one of its drear and highest peaks, you could see smiling Devon to the east; almost to Landsend, its farthest westward wall; to Lizard Head, its remotest southern headland; across its entire reach of hills and moorlands, far out upon St. George's Channel to the northwest and over the white sails of fisher and coaster to the southeast, even to the dim cone of that most wondrous of all mariners' beacons, the

splendid Eddystone Lighthouse.
But standing on that spot little else than apparent desolation meets the eye. The moorlands stretch dolorously as if in boundless loneliness. The tors or hills are bleak and bare. The whole face of nature seems torn and scarred, as if by tremendous ele-mental struggles. Yet all these caverns and chasms which disfigure it were made by the hand of man. Its granite, shale and slate hide copper, tin and iron.

Work of Long-Extinct Volcanoes.

For more than 3,000 years its surface has been cleft and its depths gored and bered until its face is pitted as if with extinct volcanoes, whose bases were honeycombed, sometimes to a mile's depth, and, often laterally, so far outward beneath the ocean, that its own shall want to be a surface of the control of the contr that its very shell was cracked and broken, until, to prevent the sea dropping through, the bottom was stuffed and plugged and soldered like a leaky old basin.

This is what you will see and feel and know among the downs and tors along the rocky backbone of Cornwall. But along the rocky backbone of Cornwall. But along the north coast, in summer, and everywhere upon the south coast in summer, and everywhere upon the south coast in summer, and nearly all winter, are never-ending surprises of scenic beauty. Indeed the entire south English and Irish coasts are almost semitropic lands. Semi-tropic bits of land surely can be found; for I have seen at Bournemouth, at Torquay and at Plymouth, in England, at Truro, Falmouth and Penzance in Cornwall, and at Youghal, alongside Sir Walter Raleigh's old home, in Ireland, roses in full bloom and luxuriantly foliaged myrtle, out of doors in mid-winter.

Along the way I am leisurely tramping, with the English Channel nearly always in

with the English Channel nearly always in sight, are innumerable Cornish valleys of slumberous beauty. Tiny burns and combes are cut through the walls by the sea. Through every one limped streams go singing and tumbling to the ocean. Along the valley sides are white hamlets, or the quaint old homes, the rich acres and the sleek herds of the thrifty farmers of Corn-

Lovely Vales on Every Hand.

Lovely Vales on Every Hand.

Tramp these coast roads but a mile, and you will suddenly stumble upon these lovely vales—the stream, the farms half hidden by generous foliage dotting the sides far up the combe as eye can reach; here a rumbling old mill; there a nestling church; below you a quaint old village; beyond, the tiny haven skirted by the homes of fishers, and speckled by odd old fishers' crafts; further a tide ploughing up between massive haven walls, or a stretch of low tide rock and drift; and at last the of low tide rock and drift; and at last the bright blue sea. Beautiful scenes are these for the eve and heart-mind to dwell upon; hardly to be found in such number and winsomeness anywhere else upon all of Eng-

Just before you pass from Devonshire into Cornwall you will find most intense the English suspicion that Cornish folk are a sort of barbarians. The landlord of the little inn where I lodged in Plymouth, though admitting that he had never crossed the Tamar, commissationly restricted the the Tamar, commiseratingly ventured the sympathetic remark that he'd be blessed if sympathetic remark that he'd be blessed it he wouldn't prefer Whitechapel to Corn-

"Wy, 'n' them Cousin Jacks knows nowt but tin," he added with a flourish. "Nig-gar blood in 'em too, they do say. Black as a pit mouth, 'alf on 'em. An' blessed if you'll get nowt t'eat better 'n' 'oggans 'n' laggans, from Saltash to Land's Hend." No people in the world are more clannish,

or more resent encroachment by marriage or in social and business affairs, than the Cornish. Their olden language, supersti-tions and traditions are all Celtic. They are impassioned, impulsive, and excitable as are all Celts; but they possess a dumb patience, an aggressive defensiveness against innovation and an humble and steadtast thrift which reveals something

A Frank and Sincere Folk. Their ways are rough, and Cornish manners are the frankest and sincerest of any people I have ever been among. They con prise simply meaning what you say and say-ing what you mean, whatever the subject or occasion. All this, too, with absolute unconsciousness of affront. Between Polperro and Lanlarue a youth gave me a help along the way in his donkey cart laden with

sand. I thanked him heartily on alighting. Looking at me squarely in the face he "Wusent aw gimme sumpn for th' feer, my son?"
He got a sixpence for the fair, for which all Cornish boys endeavor to secure a "box" or bit of money, and my apologies for not recognizing his honest right in the matter. Cornish folk, big and little, have The plainess of speech is everywhere met with. The lad's expression, "my son," had no levity or taunt in it. It is everywhere here a term of friendship and respect.

Between Saltash and Truro I made application at the house of many fermes for

food and lodging. The tood could always

be had by paying for it before it was eaten. But the latter could not be got for any wheedling or sum of money. They would bluntly tell me to find an inn. If I professed ignorance of the locality of one, they would go, or send someone, with me. I always dismissed my escort before the place was reached, determined to pass the nights in the homes of the lowly.

This sort of procedure and conversation with others than farmers upon the subject, gradually developed the fact that Cornish farmers have nothing in common with the great body of Cornish people. They are a species of "gentry" in the minds of the latter. Though only tenant farmers, their holdings are large for England, from 20 to 100 acres, and have been occupied for generations by the same families on 99 years' leases. They often go to "Lunnon," and their children are sent to Truro for schooling. They are stanch supporters of the Established Church, while the masses are Wesleyans.

Wesleyans. People Who Are Ever Hospitable, People Who Are Ever Hospitable.

But the fisher and mining folk are unequivocally hospitable. The fisherman will take care of you in his little cottage without question, without locking a thing in his habitation against you, but still with a dumb sort of quiescence. The miner is a more rough and ready fellow, and if not always hearty about it, settles the matter for or against you at once. All this the literary tramp will quickly discover; and I shortly began directing my diplomacy toward the ordinary home in the mining villages.

villages.
You will find them through nearly all the length of Cornwall from Liskeard to Penzance, and they are seldom clustered in dirty villages contiguous to the mines as in our country. I do not recall a single instance of this sort during my entire journeying. Two, three, four, a half dozen and sometimes a score, may be found together. They are in all sorts of odd and out-of-theway places, on the roads and off. Like the Irish cabins, they are oftenest at the back, incabins, they are oftenest at the back, in-stead of at the front, of somewhere or anywhere. Nearness to a mine seems to possess

no advantage.

The furniture of the "Cousin Jack's" home, though scant, is honest and useful. At the fireplace is the "brandes," a triangular iron on legs, on which, usually over furze fires, the kettles boil, the circular cast furze fires, the kettles boil, the circular cast iron "baker" and cover are set, and the fish or meat, when they can be indulged in, is "scrowled" or grilled. There are perhaps four chairs. These will have solid mshogany frames, but the seats are of painted pine and are waxed weekly. These four are "best," and are all the best. For everyday use one or two "firms" or rude benches are provided.

Furniture of Original Design.

The single table is of pine, one top coming flush with the sides, the other, detached, two inches thick, one side unpainted and scoured snowy white daily with "growder," a rotten granite which lathers like soap, and the other side painted for Sunday or "company" use, and a drawer beneath for rude cutlery. The table ware is something startling in cheap goods, and each member of the family is provided with a real "chany" cup and saucer with a gorgeous gilt band. Two or three rude engravings, generally of Scriptural subjects in cheap oaken frames, such as the village carpenter may make, with the beds and bedding under the thatch, complete the furniture of the Furniture of Original Design. the thatch, complete the furniture of the

the thatch, complete the furniture of the miner's cottage.

For his class and means he is a generous liver. Soups and stews are consumed by the gallon. For his breaktast, if he is out of the mine, "mawther," the wife, will provide the usually villainous "tay" consumed by the English and Irish working classes, infrequently an egg, perhaps a bit saffron-cake, a Cornish favorite apparently devoid of everything but sweet and color, and, may be, bread (without butter) and treacle. Sometimes this is varied with "butter-sops," stale bread scalded and seasoned meagerly. At noon, or for the "butter-sops," stale bread scalded and seasoned meagerly. At noon, or for the mine "croust" or lunch, there are "taty pasties," or potatoes and vagrant meat scraps inclosed in a crescent-shaped crust, interchangeable with "figgy pasties," the same as "taty pasties," with a tew raisins added, "hog gans" tough crust cakes so hard, at least in Cornish renown, that they would not break if hurled down a 1,000 fathom mine shaft. For supper "croust," that is lunch shait. For supper, "cronst," that is, lunch of any sort left over from the day's provisions, or perhaps a "baker o' tatles," which means mashed potatoes fried in grease, turned and browned, and cut in as many segments as there are members of the many segments as there are members of the family, may be provided. The one big Sunday meal, however, is seldom lacking in a generous supply of boiling meat, and as every cottage has its acre or half-acre garden, there is always, in summer, a bountiful supply of vegetables in the Cornish miner's home.

EDGAR L. WAREMAN.

COLLEGE DAYS OVER.

raduation Exercises at the University of Pennsylvania-Where the Prizes Went -Pennsylvania Boys Get at Least Their Share of the Plums,

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 .- [Special.]-College days are over for the class of '92 at the University of Pennsylvania. The ivy and the ivy tablet which are to remind future classes of the greatness of those who have gone before were put in place on the walls of College Hall on Tuesday with appropriate ceremonies, and the fun of four years was summed up at the class-day exercises yesterday. To-day the class took the final farewell of alma mater. This was the university's one hundred and thirty-sixth annual commencement, held in the Academy of Music. There were 108 graduates in arts, science, law and veterin-ary medicine, besides 17 who received certificates. The medical and dental com-mencement was held last month.

The exercises were begun at noon to-day with the procession of the provost, trustees, with the procession of the provost, trustees, graduates, guests and undergraduates. Matthew Patton, of Pennsylvania, was the first speaker, delivering the bachelor's oration, "Celeritas Ingeniorum." Robert R. P. Bradford, of Delaware, had the law oration, "The Individual and Society." Rev. Ernest F. Miel, of New York, '88, delivered the master's oration, "New Wine in New Bottles," and the valedictory was delivered by William Duane, of New Jersey, the subject being "University Extension in Athens." The candidates then came forward and received their diplomas from Provost Pepper.

ward and received their diplomas from Provost Pepper.

Besides the conferring of degrees upon the undergraduates, five master's degrees were given, seven technical degrees in engineering and 11 degrees in divinity, medicine and dentistry. Five degrees of Doctor of Philosophy were conferred, including one upon Miss Anna R. Brown, who is the first woman to receive this degree from the University. William W. Gilchrist, the composer, was made Doctor of Music; and Richard C. McMurtrie, the well-known lawyer, was made Doctor of Lawa.

The prizes were awarded as follows: By the college faculty, senior essay in philoso-

the college faculty, senior essay in philosophy, William Duane, New Jersey; junior Greek prize, Arthur W. Howes, Pennsylvania; freshman Greek prize, Charles Moore Magee, of Pennsylvania; junior mathematical prize in quaternions, equally to C. H. Hallett and A. M. Greene, of Pennsylvania; senior essay, in literature, to Carl Friedrich Haussman, of Adrian, Mich.

Haussman, of Adrian, Mich.

Sophmore declamation prize to Ernest M.
Paddock. Prize for drawing, James H.
Collet. The alumni of the university
awarded two prizes, one for the best junior
oration, to S. M. Kendrick, and one for the
best senior English essay, to U. S. Schaul.
Chas. M. Magee, of Pennsylvania, took the
freshman essay prize, and the senior political
economy prize was awarded equally between
William Duane, of New Jersey; V. F.
Gable, Pennsylvania, and Clifton Maloney.
Frank P. Witmer took the junior engineering prize, and E. H. Fetterolf the prize in
sophomore composition offered by the Phi
Kappa Sigma Society.

Christopher Graham, of Rochester, Minn.,
was awarded the prize of \$100, in veterinary
medicine.

In the Law Department, the Sharswood prize of \$75, was given to Francis H. Boh-ien, of Pennsylvania, and the Meredith prize of \$50 was awarded to Robert R. P. Bradford, of Delaware, John A. Mc-Carthy, of Pennsylvania, took the Johnson prize for his graduating essay, and the Morris prize of \$40, went to John A. Mc-Carty. The faculty prize of \$50 for the best all-round examination was given to Francis H. Bohlen, of Pennsylvania.

HARNESS FOR NIAGARA.

Colonel Henkle's Latest Scheme for Getting Power From the Falls,

NIAGARA FALLS, June 16 .- [Special.]-Ten years ago Colonel Leonard Henkle announced his purpose to transmit the power of Niagara Falls to the cities of the Do-minion and the United States. Now, he comes with another great scheme. He would erect an immense building, 800 feet high, having a tower 250 feet high, from the Goat Island Shore to the mainland on on the Canada side. Iron chutes would on the Canada side. Iron chutes would conduct the water from the rapids above the Falls to the building. The flow of water into these chutes would commence some distance up atream, and by the time the building was reached there would be a fall of 300 feet or more to the river bed. Powerful turbines would be located in the wheel pits in this imposing structure, and shen the great river would fall and generate power, according to Hankle.

Henkle. "Not one bit of excavation will be neces-"Not one bit of excavation will be neces-sary," said he, "for huge plates to fit the river's bottom will be cast for a foundation. Not a bit of water will be diverted from its usual course, but this mighty river, as it flows through our building, will contribute its awful force for man's benefit and profit. There are \$18,800,000 back of me, and we shall attain success." Asked how he would make the first connection from shore to make the first connection from shore to shore at this dangerous spot, he replied: "by shooting a silver wire acrosa." It re-mains to be seen whether the Colonel is again ten years ahead of the times.

PROHIBITIONISTS COME NEXT.

ati Preparing for the One Conven

tion Thrust Upon Her. CINCINNATI, June 16 .- The National Prohibition Convention, which meets here in Music Hall June 29, begins to attract public attention. The number of delegates is astonishingly large, being 1,191. The local committee is quite busy in arranging for the comfort of delegates and for the acommodatian of the representatives of the

The discussion of candidates has brought out the names of G. Stewart, of Ohio; Mrs. out the names of G. Stewart, of Ohio; Mrs. Briggs and James Black, of Pennsylvania; Rev. D. C. Kelly, of Tennessee; J. P. St. John, Rev. B. Leonard, W. Jennings Demorest and H. Clay Bascom, of New York, and others. Among the things possible to be considered is a change of name of the party and a broadening of the platform to include other reform ideas besides that of the leony traffic. that of the liquor traffic.



BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES. Awarded highest honors as

Phila., '76 | Melbourne, '80 Berlin, '77 | Frankfort, '81 Parls, '78 | Amsterdam, '83 New Orleans, 1884-85, and wherever exhibited. Paris medal on every bottle.

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Beware of Imitations. Beware of Imitations.

This blacking is in liquid form and is applied to shoes or other articles of leather by means of a sponge, attached to the cork by a wire, so that the blacking can be used by anyone without soiling the fingers. No polishing brush is required. It dries immediately after being applied, and will not soil the most delicate clothing. Sold by all dealers.

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A substitute for lard? Upsetting the customs, habits, and prejudices of centuries? Yes, all this and more. Cottolene is a new cooking product-it is better than lard or butter for cooking, so say such noted housekeepers as

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and, many others; it is healthier -so says every thoughtful physician; and it is cheaper as every housekeeper knows when she finds that one-half the quantity answers every purpose.

is the purest clarified cottonseed oil mixed with pure beef fat. It is the best cooking material ever devised for frying anything and everything-easily digested and highly nutritious. Beware of imitations. Ask your

grocer for the genuine Cottolene. MADE BY N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO. PITTSBURGH AGENTS:

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THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY BARGAINS.



THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY BARGAINS.

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We offer this week finer qualities than at any previous sales. The prices will speak for themselves. We shall not consume your valuable time telling you a long story about closing out the stocks of overloaded jobbers and manufacturers; what you want is the Right Goods at the Right Prices. Here They Are:

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Knox Rough-and-Ready Braid, untrimmed, in black,	
white and colors	500
Knox Rough-and-Ready, trimmed, all colors	\$1.25
Knox Rough-and-Ready, trimmed, very fine	\$1.75
Knox Fancy Braid, untrimmed, all colors	750
Knox Fancy Braid, trimmed, all colors	\$1.75
Knox Milan Straw, untrimmed	\$1.25
Knox Milan Straw, extra fine quality, in white, black	25/4/2007/10
and colors, at \$1.50, \$1.75 and	\$2.00
	-

CALLOD HATC ... THEIR NAME IS LEGION

DAILUH HAID THEM MAME IS LEGION.	8 7
Fancy Watch Hill Sailor Hats, untrimmed	600
Fancy Watch Hill Sailor Hats, trimmed	\$1.00
Fine Milan Sailor Hats	B1.00
	750
Extra Fine Plain Milan Sailor Hats	750
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In an Endless Variety of Shapes and Styles.

Milan Turbans, in brown, beige, navy, black, usually sold at \$1.75 to \$2..... The Spider Hats, made of fine Milan Straw, also sell 8,000 Straw Hats and Bonnets, sold all season at 75c. \$1 and \$1.50, Now Only 25c Each.

This lot includes fine French Chips, fine Milan and Lace Hats. It includes the best shapes of the season, some of which are selling at other establishments at \$1,50 to \$2.00.

3,000 Fine Shade Hats, just the thing for the mountains and the seaside, worth \$1, Now Only 50c Each.

2,200 Children's Black Leghorn Flats, also a few in white, the dollar quality, Now Only 35c and 50c Each.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, WREATHS, RIBBONS AND MILLINERY MATERIALS.

100 Dozen Violet and Daisy Wreaths, some are worth 50c, none are worth less than 25c, Now Only 10c a Wreath.

80 Dozen Imported Wreaths, extra large, cheap at 50c, Now Only 25c a Wreath. 25 Dozen Wreaths, the dollar quality. For this occasion

only 50c a Wreath. Hat and Bonnet Frames, made of Wire and Lace, worth 50c, Now Only 15c Each.

French Crapes, regular price 25c, and 50c a yard, Now \$1.00 Only 15c a Yard.

regularly at \$1.75 to \$2...... \$1.00 Ribbons! A thousand remnants of Silk and Velvet Ribbons Milan Fantasma Hats, formerly \$2.25...... \$1.25 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 25c-Worth Double.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Fine Rowing Shirts, regular price, each \$2.50, at.....\$ 1.00 Fine Rowing Pants, regular price \$2.50, at 1.00 Fine Gymnasium Shirts and Pants, regular price each \$4.50, at...... 2.00 Bicycle Pants, regular price \$4, at...... 2.00 Fine Madras Oxford Shirts, beautiful patterns, all new styles, reg. price \$1.50, at ... 1.25 Fine Madras Neglige Shirts, choice patterns, regular price \$1.25, at..... Fine Cheviot Shirts, regular price \$1, at. 85c Flannelette Shirts, regular price 50c, at .. Good Night Shirts, regular price 50c, at .. The celebrated "Star" Shirts, laundered. sizes 151/2, 16, 161/2, regular prices

\$1.50 and \$2, at..... One lot dollar Shirts, slightly soiled, at... Medium Weight Undershirts, reduced from 50c..... 1 lot Balbriggan Undershirts, short sleeves, sizes 40, 42 and 44, reduced from 50c to.. English Half-Hose, regular made, gusseted, worth 25c, at...... 121/2c Initial Handkerchiefs, worth 18c, at...... 121/2c Col'd Bord'd Handker'fs, worth 121/2c, at One lot Scarfs, reduced from 25c to 121/2 c

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Hemstitched Emb. Skirting, worth 40c 27-inch Hemstitched Embroidered Skirt-	25 c
ing, regular price 38c	25 c
regular price 12½c	8c
Black Silk Escurial Lace, w'th \$1.25 a yd.	75c
the state of the s	

NECKWEAR AND HANDKERCHIEFS.

Revered and Hem. Handk'fs, worth roc.	k	- 1	Children's Col'd Border Hand'fs, worth 3c	
	5	- 5	Boys' Woven Border Handk'fs, worth 9c	
	7	7	Revered and Hem. Handk'fs, worth 10c.	
Initial Hand'fs, open work initials, w'th 200 121/	40	121/2	Initial Hand'fs, open work initials, w'th 20c	

LADIES' APRONS AND WAISTS.

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Black Lace Mitts, worth 20c
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shades, worth \$1
Extra quality Silk Gloves, worth 65c

CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

4-button Kid Gloves, worth 85c..... Colored Silk Taffeta Gloves, worth 35c... Black Pure Silk Gloves, worth 63c...... Extra quality Black Taffeta Gloves, worth 50 cents.... Lace Mitts, black and colors, worth 18c.. 10c Silk Jersey Mitts, worth 25c.....

LADIES' HOSIERY.

LADIES' SUMMER UNDERWEAR.	
50 cents	500
Fine Lisle Hose, plain and fancy, worth	420
dorf" and "Onyx" dyes, worth 38c	250
25 cents	190
Black "Onyx" Hose, full regular, worth	
Fancy Hose, black boots, worth 18c Black Ribbed Hose, worth 25c	180
Balbriggan Hose, seamless, worth 15c	100

Ribbed Vests, in pink, blue and cream,	
worth 18c	100
Ribbed Vests, ecru only, worth 25c	180
Extra quality Vests, Egyptian cotton,	
worth 40c	25c
Fancy Lisle Vests, assorted colors, regular	
	48c
Silk Vests, low neck and sleeveless, in	
black, cream, pink and blue, regular	2004
	75 c
Silk Vests, extra quality, regular price	
\$1.25	98c

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Muslin Chemise, beautifully embroidered,	
worth \$1.25	75c
Plain Muslin Chemise, corded bands, ex-	
tra sizes, worth 75c	55c
Fine Cambric Drawers, trimmed with	75.
Torchon lace, worth \$1.25	75 c
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Muslin Corset Covers, high neck, worth	
18 cents	9c
Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, trim-	
med with embroidery, worth 50c	25c
Fine Cambric Corset Covers, beautifully	75-
embroidered, worth \$1.50	75c

Infants' Mull Caps, worth 20c	- 1
Infants' Cambric Slips, trimmed with em-	
broidery, worth 50c	2
Children's Lawn Gamps, sizes 2 to 6,	
worth \$1	50
Children's Cambric Gamps, embroidered	
yoke, worth \$1.38	7
Infants'. Short Dress, tucked yoke, worth	
\$1.25	98
Infants' Rubber Diapers, worth 25c	- 15

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CHILDREN'S HUSIERY.	
Brown Ribbed Hose, full regular, sizes 6 to 81/2, worth 250	10
Black Ribbed Hose, worth 25c	121/2
Black Hose, regular made, worth 25c	19
Black "Onyx" Hose, worth 40c	29
Black Lisle Hose, guaranteed stainless,	
spliced knees and soles, worth 63c	48

ART EMBROIDERY AND MATERIALS FOR FANCY WORK

Lorraine Stamped Cushions, worth 121/2c, Silk Head-Rests, worth 50c, the same kind that we have made such a "run" on at 25c..... Mummy Cloth Tray Covers, stamped, fringed and open work, worth 38c........ Hemstitched Linen Tray Covers, very

open work, worth 40c..... Tinsel for embroidery, worth 3c a ball Stamped Hemstitched Table Covers and Bureau Scarfs, worth \$1.25...... 75c

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Summer Corsets, never sold under 50c Ladies' Hand-sewed Corsets, in white, drab, cream and gold, worth 50c...... Ladies' French Woven Corsets, embroidered busts, sizes 29 and 30, worth 75c Ladies' Genuine 500-bone Corsets, sizes 18, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, worth \$1.25..... Misses' Corded Corsets, all sizes, worth 50c

NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES. Good Stockinette Dress Shields, worth 100 Good Stockinette Dress Shields, large size, worth 121/2 c.....

Black Skirt Braid, worth 5c..... Covered Dress Stays, worth 15c a dozen.. Covered Dress Stays, worth 8c a dozen ... Good Quality Belting, worth 25c apiece... Taffeta Ribbon, worth 18c apiece..... Darning Cotton, worth 10c a dozen...... Good Cotton Elastic, worth 8c a yard Best English Pins, worth 10c..... Initials for marking linen, 3 dozen on a card, worth 10c a card..... Cotton Corset Laces, worth 8c a dozen... Dexter's Knitting Cotton, 200 yards on ball, worth 8c a ball..... Shoe Buttons, worth roc a gross.....

Hook and Eye Tape, worth 15c a yard... Hooks and Lyes, 2 dozen on card, worth 3c a card..... Corset Clasps, worth 8c.....

Misses' Side Supporters, worth 10c...... English's Best Needles, worth 5c a paper. Good Black Silk Buttonhole Twist...... Lindsay's Safety Pins, worth 5c a dozen ... Commonsense HairCrimpers, w'th 5c a doz Good Shoe Laces, worth 5c a dozen..... Celluloid Thimbles, worth 4c..... Tape Measures, worth 5c..... Turkish Wash Rags, worth 3c..... Turkish Wash Rags, worth 5c.....

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