HOW TO GET RID

The Home Reading Circle



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of approval.

after a pause.

nick remind you of?"

ment, followed immediately by a stare

"You remind me of some one,"

said after a pause, "My dear,"turn-

Mrs. Chance favored me with her

round, curious, unsympathetic stare,

picture of Muric Antolnette just be-

ing to his wife, "whom does Miss Ren-

SYNOPSIS

This story is told by Madeline Rennick, an English governess in the family of Dr. Chance at St. Petersburg, Russia. Chance is an Englishman by birth, but for many years a naturalized Russian. He has a wife and two daughters, Olga and Ma-roussa, sixteen and fifteen years of age. The doctor has long since given up the practice of medicine to bury himself in his two splendidly equipped laboratories in scientifice research. The largest and in scientifice research. The largest and finest of these workshops is known as the Blue Laboratory. A peculiarity of the room is a low glass dome rising from a corner of the floor. The girls tell the governess that one day they sneaked into the room and heard cries for help coming from beneath the dome. Miss Rennick is a Girton graduate, and much interested in science. For this reason she becomes of great assistance to Dr. Chance in his ex-periments. The first time he takes her into the Blue Laboratory he is called from the room. The governess rushes to the dome and pulls the cover off. Be-neath several thicknesses of glass ap-pears the horrible vision of a ghastly, lean and haggard face. Just then the doctor is heard returning. The startled governess pulls the cover back and reies her work. She is much frightened but retains her composure.

PART III.

"Dr. Chance," I said, when my most important work was over, "why have you that peculiar dome in the corner

"I warned you to ask no questions," he said, his back was slightly to me as he spoke. "There is nothing in this r om," he continued, "which is out of use. If you become curious and spying I shall need your services no long

"You must please yourself about that," I replied, with spirit, "but it is not an English girl's habit to spy.' "I believe you are right," said Dr.

Chance, coming close and staring at me. "Well, on this occasion I shall have pleasure in gratifying your curiosity. That dome is a part of an apparatus, by which I make a vacum. Now you are doubtless as wise as you before.'

"I am no wiser," I answered, The doctor smiled in a sardonic

"I have finished my experiment," he said, "let us come away."

shut and locked myself in. I could not head, again until I had so completely con- him and began to talk, I talked more firmed. I sat down and thought hard.

in my own mind, I proceeded to act began to dose. The girls talked to one upon them. That evening I dressed another; they evidently suspected for dinner in my best. I had observed nothing, that Dr. Chance, cold-blooded automaton as he was in most things, Mrs. Chance, at last, had an eye for a pretty woman. His wife was plain, his daughters had not the doctor's quick reply, "and the fact yet attained to the charms of woman- is the sooner you and the girls do so hood, but I knew I was handsome, the better, for Miss Rennick has to get about for a moment or two, trembling well-made and stately. I took care of through some work this evening for violently and trying to resume my selfmy own dignity and at the same time me. Did I not tell you so, Miss Rencould afford to let men see how good nick? Will you have the goodness to lookinig I could be on certain occa- follow me now to the cabinet. If you tory no longer. I turned off the elecsions. I possessed an old black velvet get through your work quickly. I shall tric light, took the key out of the lock, dress which had belonged to my grandmother. The velvet was superb, but manner that you are devoured by cur- at the door of the other laboratorythe make was old-fashioned. This losity. Yes, don't attempt to deny it. less add to its charm in the eyes of the to tell you one of my secrets this evendoctor; he might, who he saw it, remember some of the beauties he had best to comply with. The fact is, I am met when he was young. Accordingly in the humor to be gracious."

I put on the black velvet dress, pinned "Miss Rennick looks tired." a lace kerchief in artistic folds round Chance: my throat, piled my hair high on my forehead, and then darlingly powdered clear complexion, a good deal of color in my cheeks, and very dark eyes and eye-brows. The effect of the powdered turned and faced me.



"I BELIEVE YOU ARE RIGHT. SAID DR. CHANCE.

hair immediately removed me from the conventional girl of the period and gave me that old picture look which men especially admire.

When I went into the salon, Olga and Maroussa rushed to meet me with cries of rapture. "How beautiful you look, Madeline,"

they exclaimed, "but why have you dressed so much?" took a fancy to wear this," I

said, "it belonged to my grandmother. But why have you powdered your

'Because It suits the dress." "Well, you certainly do look lovely. I wonder what mamma will say!" When Mrs. Chance appeared she stared at me in some astonishment, but vouchsafed no remark.

raise his eyes and observe my pictur-

esque dress with a glance of puzzle-

egan, "if you really know what you sk. I could tell you that secret, God knows I would tell it to you, if I thought you could stand it."
"I can stand anything." I said, steadying myself. "At the present mo-

ment I am all curlosity. I have no fear. Is your secret such a fearful one? is it a terrible thing to photograph

"The ways and means by which those secrets have been wrung from nature are fraught with terror," was the slow "but you have asked me, and ou shall know—on a condition."
"What is that?"

"That you wait until tomorrow even-

I was about to reply when a servant ame softly up the room, bearing a card on a slaver. He presented it to the doctor. Dr. Chance looked at me 'Dr. Schopenhauer has called," he enid abruptly, "he wants to see me on something important. I shall be back with you in a few moments."

He left me alone. I could scarcely believe my senses—I was by myself in the Blue Laboratory-such an unlooked for opportunity was indeed providential. I went straight, like an arrow shot from a bow, to the domeshaped roof. I withdrew the covering and bent over it, peering into the utter darkness below. Of course I could see nothing, I rapped with my knuckles on the glass; there was no sound, no reply of any sort. Had the victim "Miss Rennick is somewhat like the been removed into a still further dun-I did not despair. I knocked fore she was guillotined," she said, geon? again. This time my efforts were rewarded by a faint, far-away, terrible "True, there is certainly a resem-



I ran straight up to my room and blance,"said the doctor, nodding his

face the girls. I must not see them I drew my chair a little closer to again until I had so completely con-trolled my features that they would brilliantly than I had ever done be-not guesss their suspicions were con-forc—he listened to me in surprise. Soon I saw that I was pleasing him-No danger should now deter me on the I began to draw him out. He told me off, dim as if these were its last and course which I had marked out for my- stories of his early youth, of a time The miserable victim of Dr. when his fat, German wife had not ap-Chance's cruelty should be rescued, peared on the horizon of his existence even if my life were the purchase. He even described his conquests in But I knew well that my only chance those early days and laughed merrily of success was by putting the doctor over his own exploits. Our conversaoff his guard and showing the wari- tion was in English and Mrs. Chancness and wisdom of the serpent. As evidently could not follow the docsubsequent events proved, however, I tor's brilliant repartee and my some little knew the man with whom I had what smart replies. She stared at me in some astonishment, then, gently Having planned matters carefully sighing, she lay back in her chair and

"Shall we go up to the salon?" said

"You may, my dear, of course," was do something for you. I see by your very old-fashionedness would doubt- I will gratify you. You shall ask me ing. Whatever you ask I shall do my

"Miss Rennick looks tired," said Mrs. "don't keep her downstairs too long, Alexander. Come, girls." The girls smiled and nodded to me: I had black hair, black as ink, a they followed their mother upstairs this time I could not determine clear-ar complexion, a good deal of color and I went with the doctor to his cabinet. The moment we were alone he

> "I repeat what I have just said," he began, "you are full of curiosity. That your bane. I see defiance and a seese of strong desire to wring my secrets et me ask you a question. What has young unformed creature like you o do with science?"

"I love science," I said, "I respect her, her secrets are precious. But what can I do for you, Dr. Chance?" "You speak in the right spirit, Miss Rennick. Yes, I require your sevices, follow me at once to the Blue Labora-

He tripped on in front, genial and pleased. He opened the door in the vall, turned on the electric light, and we found ourselves in the ghastly place with its ghastly human secret went and stood cloce to the domeshaped roof on the floor. Dr. Chance crossed the room and began to examine some microbes which he was carefully

"After all." he said, "this experiment is not in a sufficiently advanced I shall not require your help until to morrow. Now, then, what can I do for

"You can tell me a secret," I answered suddenly. "I Fromised to do so. What do you want to know" "Do you remember the first day helped you?

"Well?" "I wrote a paper for you on that day, the subject was the 'Photography of Thought.' You promised your English public that in a month or six weeks at furthest you would be able to prove your words. The time is past; prove your words to me now. Show me

low you thetegraph Thought." bance stared at me for a mment, then he grinned from ear to ear. His glittering teeth showed, then vanwent to dinner and saw Dr. Chance ished-his eyes looked like sparks of living fire.

"I wonder if you are prepared," he

groan. I was desperate now, and in spite of the risk I ran of being beard by Dr. Chance, began to shout down through the glass

"If there is anything within, speak," A voice, faint and hollow, a long way

dying utterances, answered me. "I am an Englishman unjustly imthere was a long pause; the ext words came fainter, "put to torture," another silence, then the voice again, "in the shadow of death, help!

"You shall be released within twenty-four hours," I answered back. My ext act was indeed daring, and the inspiration of a moment. I ran to the foor, took out the key, and hurrying to the bench where Dr. Chance's large microscope stood, took one of the pieces of hard paraffin which he used for regulating the temperature of his stage, and taking a careful impression of the key, returned it to its place, slipping the wax impression in my pocket. Having done this I wandered control. The doctor did not return; I resolved to stay in the Blue Laborawent up the long passage, and knocked it was quickly opened by the doctor I gave him the key without glancing

at him, and hurried to my room. How I spent that dreadful night I car never now recall. I had no personal fear, but every nerve in my body. each thought in my brain, was centered upon one passionate, feverish goal-I would rescue that tortured Englishman even at the risk of my life. At two steps became clear to me-one was to have a duplicate key of the laboratory made immediately, the second to go and see the English consul. I which ruined our mother Eve is also did not even know the name of the consul, but I knew that he was bound protect English subjects. from me in your eye this evening. Now | Chance was himself a naturalized Russian, but the imprisoned man was an Englishman—I would appeal to my own country for his release.

> TO BE CONTINUED. BEWARE OF BORAX.

It Is a Drug Which Is Liable to Do More Harm Than Good.

Borax has become such a familiar lousehold article, and enters into the emposition of so many things in ordinary use, that it is interesting to note some experiments of a French physician, Dr. Ch. Fere, who has made exhaustive investigation into the qaulities of this much-used substance. The British Medical Journal says that there are a considerable number of persons peculiarly susceptible to borax. In them loss of appetite was succeeded by burning pain in the pit of the stomstage to do anything further tonight. ach, dryness of the mouth, and eventually by nausea and vomiting. Borax also produces a remarkable dryness of the skin, which is found to favor, if not to cause, various skin diseases, es pecially eczema. The hair also beomes dry and may fall out, causing complete baldness. The most danger-ous result of the use of borax, however, is its power of producing kidney disease, or of converting a slight disorder of the kidneys into a fatal mal-

In view of the fact that borax as an ingredient in hair washes is extensively used, this warning does ome amiss. It is not impossible that, as many of the shampoo mixtures con tain borax, this may account for baidness in men who habitually indulge in shampooing at the barber's. If eczema is the result of a regular use of borax. the question arises whether borax soap is not a menace to health, and an article that should be restricted in its

OF WILD GARLIC Something of Interest to Every Dairy-

man and Farmer.

Valuable Information Contained in a

The most injurious weed at the pres-South Carolina and Tennessee, it is spring. To destroy crow garlie,

Wild garlie is not native in this ountry, but was introduced at an early date from the old world. The earliest writings distinguishing it from other species, mention it as growing in fields and vineyards in Germany and France. One of the earliest authentic records of its presence in America is contained in Pursh's American Flora, published in 1814, in which it is said to be "in old fields; common." Between 1814 and 1825, several authors, writing on the plants of this country, state that this species was abundant and troublesome from New York to Virginia,

DESCRIPTION.

Wild garlie is a perennial plant, propagating almost exclusively by means of secondary underground bulbs and aerial bulblets. The form which is most abundant in America rarely produces seeds. In lawns and pastures where the tops are not allowed to develop, wild garlic reproduces itself by the small secondary bulbs or "cloves" developing at the base of the old bulb. These may be found in clusters at a depth of from three to ten inches below the surface of the ground. Soon after the fall rains they send up sufts of blue-green shoots. These shoots remain green, apparently little injured by the cold or winter. The bulbs, which in autumn are but little larger formed at their bases.

In grain fields, meadows and places like the "sets" of cultivated onions, as well as by the underground second-The flower-bearing stem, put forth in May or early June, is from varying from greenish-white to redof the species is abundantly provided

OTHER SPECIES

There are about fifty native species one side instead of erect, or the coats | would be less repulsive to stock than of the bulb fibrous instead of mem- carbolic acid and more likely to result braneous.

DAMAGE CAUSED. The flesh of animals which have eat-

en wild garlic for some time in the pasture is tainted with garlie flavor and rendered unmarketable, unless the animals are fed on a diet free from it or several days before slaughtering. The milk of cows eating wild garlic in the pasture has the strong, unwholesome flavor of garlic, and any food containing the garlic-flavored milk is unpalatable. Cream rising from the milk has the flavor apparently intensified and butter made from the cream is worthless. The skimmed milk, clabber, and smearcase, or cottage cheese, are also spoiled. Garlicflavored milk can not be used for making standard cheese-in fact, there is

no way of disposing of it except feed-

ing it to stock and selling it to the

few people who do not object to the The period of growth of wild garlie coincides almost exactly with that of rye and winter wheat, and the bulblets are mature at the time these grains are harvested. As a large proportion of the buiblets are of about the same size and weight as wheat grains it is impossible to separate them either by sieves or fans unless kept until winter, when the bulblets freeze and dry up. Garlic bulblets ground with wheat impart to the flour their strong flavor, which renders unpalatable bread, cake, pastry. and everything made with the flour. The effect on rye flour is practically the same. Rye and wheat needed for seeding purposes should be carefully

kept free from garlie bulblets. When garlie bulblets are ground with wheat or rye they not only spoil the flour, but they cause a further injury by forming a varnish-like coating on the rollers. This interferes with the grinding and makes it necessary to shut down the mill until the gum is washed off, a process taking from ten to twenty minutes for each pair of rollers. It is even worse on the buhrstones than on the steel rollers, as it gums the burs, imparts its flavor to all the flour, and prevents good grinding until it is removed by dressing the

The disfigurement of lawns is of less importance than the damages already ing time, so that they come to the milkentioned, but the presence of the garlie is an offense to the eye of anyone who takes pride in an even greensward. and to the nostrils of anyone who delights in the odor of new-mown grass.

METHODS OF ERADICATION.

Many methods for eradicating wild garlic have been tried, most of them | milking place.

to a depth of about three feet and all of the garlic bulbs found were picked out and destroyed. The land was greatly improved by the process, and the quantity of wild garlie was much reduced, but enough of the bulbs escaped to reseed the land within a few years. On a very small area trenching may be practicable, but it would be easier and more thorough to dig out each tuft of plants separately in the fall and burn ONE OF THE WORST PLAGUE WEEDS the bulbs together with the earth sur-

rounding them. Hand pulling has been tried. This is Recent Circular Sent Out by the time, since most of the young second-United States Department of Agri- ary bulbs will then cling to the base of the old bulb. Some of them are likely culture -- Of Especial Pertinency in to be left, however, even in soft, culti-Wayne, Wyoming and Susquehanna vated land. Moreover, the stalks are somewhat hidden by other vegetation at this time.

Cultivation with hoed crops has been tried, but this alone is ineffective, ent time in the middle Atlantic states since the garlic makes its principal is wild garlic. From Pennsylvania to growth in the fall and early in the known to townspeople as disfiguring plowing and cultivation, the land tures are all artistic and as realistic lawns, to farmers and millers as a should be plowed late in the fall, the as could be compassed within the some lawns, to farmers and millers as a should be plowed late in the fall, the pest in wheat, and to dairymen and depth of the furrow varying in differtheir customers as ruining dairy pro- ent soils, so as to leave as many bulbs tation, while on the other hand they ducts when eaten by cows in the pas- as possible near the surface to be extures. In different parts of the region | posed to alternate freezing and thawwhere it grows in this country it is ing. Any surviving shoots should be called "wild garlic" and "wild onlon," destroyed by early spring cultivation. and less frequently "field garlic" and and after thorough fitting, oats or barley may be sown or corn planted. Oats or barley are better than a hoed crop unless the latter can be well cultivated until midsummer. This process repeated for two successive years will destory nearly all the garlie, and the remaining plants may be more economleally destroyed by othe methods,

LIME AND SALT.

A liberal application of lime in pastures and meadows will improve the growth of grasses and clovers, and thus aid in crowding out garlie. This will be found especially effective in soils deficient in lime, as is the case throughout a large proportion of the garlic-in-

Hogs confined on garlic patches in sandy land will root out the bulbs and destroy them, and in some instances good results have been obtained by plowing the land and turning them on. pastured in garlic-infested fields late in autumn and early in spring will thin out the plants by preventing the developments of leaves. In ome cases it may be necessary to salt the garlie occasionally to induce the sheep to get a taste to overcome their natural dislike for it. After wild garlic has been thinned

out by any of the above methods, or

where the plants are still confined to isolated patches, complete eradication than grains of wheat, grow during the can be most economically effected by winter to the size of common peas or the application of carbolic acid. A sinlarger, and in spring new bulbs are gle drop of strong carbolic on a leaf or shoot will kill the shoot and the bulo from which it grows. Half a teaspoonwhere the tops are undisturbed, wild ful applied so as to strike most of the garlic propagates by aerial bulblets, shoots in a bunch as they grow in pastures and lawns will kill the entire bunch. The cheaper quality of commercial carbolic acid, retailing at 30 to 40 cents per gallon, is effective for this ten to thirty inches tall. The flowers, purpose. This should be used with little or no dilution. It is easily applied dish-purple, are about one-sixteenth of with a common machine oil can or a an inche long in simple umbels. The garden watering pot with a small rose seeds, when present, are black, flat, or nozzle. To complete the eradica-triangular, shiveled, and about one-tion by this method the ground should sixteenth of an inch in length. The be carefully looked over during each of flowers are usually followed by the the two succeeding years. This may aerial bulblets, forty to one hundred best be done in winter or early spring. and twenty growing on each plant, when the plants are not hidden by Meanwhile, secondary bulbs have been other vegetation. Stock, being kept up growing beneath the bulb in the at this season, is not likely to be poisground, and thus the multiplication oned, and doors and windows being closed, the offensive odor of the acid will be kept out of houses. Experiments have proved that carbolic acid will kill wild garlic even when the of onion in the United States, and ground is frozen. While this process some of these are frequently mistaken certainly requires time, it takes no for wild garlic. They all have the longer to apply carbolic acid to a garsame disagreeable odor, but this is usu- lic plant than to put Paris green on a ally less strong than in wild garlic. potato plant, and it requires much less The most common of them grow on time than would be necessary to dig out low, wet land, and die out when the the plants or chop them off with a hoe land is cultivated, while the wild gar- or spade, a practice that has often been lic thrives well on high land or in tried with indefferent results. Crude dry soll, and often increases under or- sulphuric acid, such as is used in eastdinary cultivation. All of the other ern Pennsylvania for destroying Canspecies east of the Rocky mountains and thistles, will kill garlic, but this may be distinguished from wild garlie acid is exceedingly corrosive, and thereby having the leaves flat or channeled fore can not be handled as easily and on one side instead of round, or the as safely as carbolic acid. A water soflowers more than one-sixth of an inch lution of sodium arsenite or of arsenic long, or the flower cluster bent over to and salsoda will kill wild garlie, but it

in cases of poisoning. TO STOP MILK TAINT.

Many efforts have been made to avoid the tainting of dairy products by wild garlie or to remove or disguise the odor. In some localities small pieces of saltpeter are placed in the pail during milking. While saltpeter does not produce any immediate harmful effects when thus diluted and taken in small quantities, its continued use is very likely to result in injury. Simple aeration by pouring the milk

from pail to pail while it is still warm from the cow improves it to some extent, and in large dairies different styles of aerating machines are used with good results. Pasteurizing milk in open vessels at a temperature of about 155 degrees F. will remove the garlic flavor to a considerable extent. but experiments have shown that when heat alone is used it is necessary to boil the milk for some time to get rid of the odor. Experiments conducted in a Virginia creamery seem to prove that a process combining aeration and pasteurization is the most sucessful. This treatment has the advantage of using no chemicals, and the operations is simple. Another method, recently described in a prominent dairy paper, consists in washing the cream with double its bulk of water, in which a little saltpeter has been dissolved, raising the temperature sufficiently to pasteurize the cream, and then immediately passing it through a centrifugal separator. By this process the cream loses much of its weed flavor, but as it has been pasteurized it must have a ferment or "starter" add to it to insure proper ripening.

It is difficult to remove all of the garlie flavor from milk, and dairymen generally afgree that to have milk entirely free from it the cows must be kep away from where the weed is abund ant. Not only this, but the stables and dairy room where milk is to stand must be kept free from garlie odor which like many other odors, is readly absorbed by milk. If cows, pasturing where there is considerable garlic, are shifted to another field where there is none and where good water is obtainable, at least three hours before milking place with breath and bodies free from taint, the trouble will be reduced to a minimum. If a garlic-free field is not available, the animals may be brought to a stable yard and there fed lightly with hay, a solling crop, or any long forage, and allowed to stand an hour or two before being put into the

failing thus far of complete success, but many of them effective in reducing fall and feeding them on hay, or cut-Keeping milch cows up in spring and the quantity of the weed. A plece of ting the garlic plants by hand, or scatland nearly an acre in extent at Ger- tering salt upon them and turning mantown. Pa., was trenched by hand | sheep on to the pasture well in advance

of the cows, are among the best ways of avoiding the injurious effects of wild garlie upon dairy products, without entirely destroying these are only makeshifts. Complete eradication of the garlic plants is the only satisfactory method

AT THE THEATERS.

Frederick Warde wil bring his great revival of Shakespeare's "King Lear, of which so much has been written and said in praise to the Frothingham this evening. The New Orleans Times-Democrat says: "As a scenic produc tion, Mr. Warde's "King Lear" is artistic and adequate everywhere, and perhaps no stronger commendation could be given to any scenic production of a really great play. The stage pictures are all artistle and as realistle what prescribed limits of stage presenare not of that stupendous class which distract the attention of the audience from the purely dramatic features of the production. Several scenes prethe production. Several scenes pre-sented last night were beautiful as HOSIERY works of art, in which the perspective effects were little short of marvelous. while the great storm scene was at once sublime and realistic." Thursday afternoon Mr. Warde will present Shakespenre's comedy, "The Merchant of Venice," and Thursday night the

Sixteen to one is the metro of the Dazzler this season-sixteen minutes of hilarious encyment to every one of wit. Sixteen minutes of fun and laughter to one rest, in which to get ready for the next sixteen. All the old chestnuts have been cleaned out, and an en-tirely new lot of fun, music, singing, and dancing put in their places. The company is a strong one, every mem-ber playing a part and also doing a taking specialty. The comedians are clever wits and agile dancers, while the girls are attractive of face and form, exceptionally good singers and graceful dancers. As new as the new-est and as bright as the brightest, the Dazzler wil be well worth seeing at the Academy of Music next week Thursday, Friday, Saturday and special Saturday matince.

historic tragedy, "King Richard III."

The American Lilliputians, as the "Hogan's Alley Kinds," at 10, 20 and 30 cents admission, should certainly pack Davis' theater the last three days of this week. There are twenty of these clever little people and they have just concluded an eight weeks engagement

at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, New York. We have had juvenile opera companies, but a juvenile farce comedy is a new one on us. However, the eight weeks' success of the Lilliputians at Proctor's Pleasure Palace is a guarantee of their intrinsic merit. We can-not conceive "Hegan's Alley" being characterized by any but precoclous

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