SOCIAL EXPERIMENT OF GREAT INTEREST

BOOTH-TUCKER'S PLAN OF CUR-ING CITY ILLS.

The Salvation Army Farm Colony, Started with Twenty-Six Families in Eastern Colorado, Is Proving an Entire Success - Solves the Problem of What to Do with the Surplus Poor.

W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record.

Out on the arid plains of Colorado, on the Santa Fe rallroad, just across the Kansas line, Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation army, in a small way is solving the great problem | families: that will perplex the next century even more than it has the last, and his efforts deserve the admiration and the support of everybody who is interested in the welfare of his fellow-men. Three millions of poor people, according to Commander Booth-Tucker, "are rotting and festering in the tenements of our great cities. They constitute our Israel in Egypt. Their numbers increase with a rapidity that threatens to make the disease of pauperdom as chronic and severe in our land as in the oldest civilization of the western

"A year age I formulated the theory of deliverance as follows," he says. "Place the waste labor on the waste mer, Kearney, Kas.; John Arketh, land by means of waste capital, and Pueblo, Salvation army officer; James thereby convert this trinity of modern waste into a trinity of production. I Harris, laborer, Holly; Charles Cash, pointed out that the centripetal forces laborer, Holly, and two or three others our great centers of civilization which are absorbing the masses of ling a total of twenty-six families and our population must be counteracted about 100 people all told, by centrifugal forces of equal strength. I argued that if the \$50,000,000 now spent annually by our nation in merely affording temporary relief to this social sore should be devoted to the planting of the 3,000,000 of our surplus population upon say 6,000,000 acres of fertile soil, the following results, others, would be obtained: Their labor would produce annually from the land at least \$120,000,000 worth of food for the consumption of their families. The value of the land would increase from 50 to 100 per cent, thereby affording an abundant security for the investment of the capital, which would be repaid within a period of ten years with interest. The tax-consumers would be converted into taxproducers, and an enormously increased demand would be created for the produce of our city manufactures. while the dead weight of their taxes would be simultaneously lightened by the removal of the terrible incubus of a vast pauper population."

HELP GIVEN.

In seeking a practical experiment of his theory, Commander Booth-Tucker laid his plans before Paul Morton, one of the vice-presidents of the Santa Fe raliroad, who promptly recognized its value and offered whatever encourage ment and assistance that railway could give. James A. Davis, industrial commissioner of the Santa Fe company, took Commander Booth-Tucker and a party of officials of the Salvation Army over the line of that road in Mr. Morton's private car as far west as Winslow. Ariz., visiting nearly all of the many sections where irrigation systems are in operation. A few weeks later a committee composed of two officials of the Salvation Army who are xperienced farmers and two irrigation experis visited several of the locations that had been reported upon favorably by the commander's party They decided that a little spot in the Arkansas valley near the boundary line between Colorado and Kansas, upon the lands of the Great Plains Water company, was the most desirable, Commander Booth-Tucker made a favorable contract with that company, under which he obtained an option upon an of the land that might be needed for a colony at the rate of \$22.50 an acre, with a perpetual water right and a contract to furnish all the water needed for an annual assessment of twenty-five cents an acre. This is a reduction of about twenty per cent, from the ordinary price of lands, and eleven years' time was allowed for payment.

On these terms the Salvation Army people took one section, or 640 acres of land, which has since been increased by half a section, making a total of 960 acres, a few rods from the track of the Santa Fe railroad. They call it Fort Amity, and a station will be built there as soon as the business will justify it

GETTING RECRUITS.

Then came the great question as to whether people who were failures in a great city could be induced to do the and endure the hardships required of successful pioneers in a new country. Plenty of disheartened souls were willing to try, and when an ad-

DANGER AVERTED. If a man should cross a deadly snake in his pathway, he would quickly crush it beneath his heel before it could sink its poisonous fangs into his flesh. He would not step out of the way and temporize with reptile. And vet

temporize with a still more deadly Like a silent serpent, it glides or sore throat, then a

slight cough, then ca-tarrh, then bronchitis, then bleeding from the lungs and finally death The way to crush out the threaten The way to crush out the threatening evil is to fortify the system and purify the blood with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Every weakness and abnormal condi-tion that precedes consumption is cured by this non-alcoholic remedy. At the first sign of derangement of stomach, liver and blood, look out! It is only a question of time until the lungs will be attacked through the impure blood, and then the danger will be most deadly.

It should be known to every sick person that Dr. R. V. Fierre will give carefully contract.

that Dr. R. V. Pierce will give carefully con-sidered, fatherly, professional advice by mail to all who write him at Buffalo, N. V. No charge or fee of any nature is asked. No charge or fee of any nature is asked.

"I am a railroad agent." writes I B. Staples.
Esq. of Barclay. Osage Co., Kana., "and four years ago, my work keeping me to a warm room and stepning out frequently into the cold air, gave me bronchitis, which became chronic and deep seated. Doctors failed to reach my case. A friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's medicine. I commenced taking: Golden Medical Discovery' and by the time I had taken the first bottle I was better and after taking four bottles my cough was entirely gone. This was a year ago last winter; and again last winter I took about three bottles to prevent a return of the trouble."

An honest dealer will not try to persuade

An honest dealer will not try to persuade you to take a worthless substitute in place of the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the sake of a little added profit.

vertisement was inserted in the War Cry at Chicago more than 500 men, with families, applied for membership It was proposed to so that each may have a tract of wenty acres and to select the best satility and adaptability-such as seemed likely to be the most enduring information as to their antecedents

of physical and moral soundness. On April 15, 1898, the colony started rank of colonel in the Salvation army. Mr. Holland came to this country in London under the personal direction of

George Cole, carpenter, Waltham, Mass.; Frank McAbee, dry goods clerk, Alliance, O.; James Burrows, restaurant keeper, Denver; George Rupp, motorman; Henry Newman, carpenter; Walter Baldwin, bricklayer; Robert Frewing, plasterer; David Coker, painter; Robert Newman, carpenter; Arthur Paterson, newsdealer; Elmer Cox, expressman; James Childs, railroad clerk; Eric Erickson, street railroad conductor; Gustave Craig, farmer, and William Deddick, laborer.

Unless otherwise indicated these are all from Chicago. These people were afterward joined by James Dean, motorman, Denver; Albert Stimson, far-Bennett, blacksmith, Holly; Elmer whose names I could not obtain, mak-

Several freight cars loaded with household effects, lumber and tools had been sent on in advance, also a supply of food, extra clothing, hardware and other essentials, so that they were ready to begin work at once.

THE FIRST ARRIVALS.

"On the 18th day of April," said W. M. Wiley, manager of the water com-pany at Holly, "eighteen families arrived at what has since been named 'Fort Amity.' The weather was hor-rible. One of the peculiar spells of home was in tents on the bald prairie these 'tenderfeet.'

"To the amazement of the old settlers, not a moment of a day was lost, but through the rain and mud the material for their houses was constantly hauled out to the site and the bad were are was laughed at. To such an extent was this done that it was a common remark of the old and successful farmers in the country that few of them would have worked with the vigor and energy that these people showed through such weather. The confidence aroused by this energy has been cemented with time, until today the old settlers of the country look on the Salvation Army colony with the highest regard, and its officers and members have been elected by the surrounding farmers to offices of trust and prominence in their farmers' societies and 'astitutes.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

"The far west is composed of Wiley, "The cowboy and the old settler are strongly allied in their characteristics. They are no respecters of persons. A man with several millions of dollars who lacks confidence in himself is as much a fool on the plains as the farmer in a metropolis. No higher praise could be given the Salvation Army colony than that they have socured for themselves the confidence and respect of this class of people among whom they are to live.

"The location being in the river bot com, they found the sod tough and hard to plow the first time, and all of the inconveniences and discourage ments that are incident to the settlement of a new country. It is almost incredible that a careful examination has not discovered any serious corahave written east and advised their friends to make application to become members of the colony.

"This colony, which in the length and breadth of the western country was considered a joke to start with, is now ooked upon by the officials of the state of Colorado, by the officials of the counties in the Arkansas valley and by all the people who come in contact with them as a most successful and promiscellent shape for a crop the coming year, and great results are expected

WORK OF EDUCATION.

"These people, being educated, have aken the lead in forming farmers' institutes and having social meetings to which outside farmers are invited, and hey may today be considered the leaders in the community in all matters which tend to scientific farming and in trying to do away with the loneliness lucident to the farmer's life by providing meetings and social functions of

"The officers of the Great Plains Water company, who are in immediate ouch with these people, are very earnst in their testimony that the colony s well managed. In fact, they express magement that a party of green peoe should have been handled for a year with so little friction and with thoroughly good discipline as has obained at Fort Amity.

'The marked characteristic of these olonists," concluded Mr. Wiley, "Is hat they feel their independence and he necessity of working out their own inancial success. They don't feel that they are the recipients of charity in the sense of money having been given to them, but have simply been helped by having money loaned to them at a asonable rate of interest, so that they have the opportunity to demonstrate that they have within themselves the elements of success. The most interesting feature about this undertaking is that the loss of self-respect so often resulting from the ordinary charity cannot be found in the colony."

NO LONGER SCOFF. The ranchmen and cowboys no longer make fun of the Salvation Army olony. As Mr. Wiley says, they recognize not only a great success but a purpose also, and give the colonists their hearty and cordial support. The colonists are not all members of the army. Colonel Holland tells me that lew belonged to that organization when they left Chicago. The colonization movement is intended to include all worthy poor who seem qualified to undertake farm life on the frontier and

are willing to submit to the discipline of the army.

The section and a half belonging to the colony was divided into ten-acre limit the number to thirty families, tracts and a family placed upon each alternate tract, and land being sold to them at cost price, \$22.50 an acre, on men who applied with the view to ver- eleven years' time. No payment is expected the first year. The second year nothing is expected but two years' inand the most energetic. All applicants terest at the rate of 6 per cent. The were required to fill blank forms with third year the regular installments begin and continue for nine years, aland experience and bring certificates though a colonist has the option of anicipating his payments if he chooses to do so and getting a clear title to from Chicago, in charge of Thomas his home. It is proposed to sell the Holland, an Englishman, holding the vacant alternate tracts to the people whose land adjoins them, but it is believed that ten acres is enough for 1889 from London to work in the slums an inexperienced farmer to begin on. of New York, as for seventeen years All the expenses of the journey from he had been working in the slums of Chicago, a considerable part of the outfit, the tools, implements, the ma-General Booth. Accompanying him terials for the houses, and, in fact, were the following colonists with their all the capital invested in the colony, was advanced by the salvation army. and is to be repaid in installments with 6 per cent. interest. Commander Booth-Tucker does not believe in direct charity. He thinks it diminishes selfrespect as well as self-reliance. The more you do for a man the less be will do for himself.

Upon each allotment a pretty one story frame cottage was built, similar to that shown in the accompanying ilustration. The work was all done by the colonists, assisting each other. The several carpenters directed the labors of their neighbors and in return repeived assistance from them.

There is no neater group of houses n Colorado, and no more contented community in the world. Nearly every one has written to friends urging them to join the next colony that comes out and those I talked with were enthusiastic over their success and the pleasures they enjoy. It was difficult for some of them to find words to express their emotions. Only one has returned east, and he. James Harrington, of 'leveland, was reluctantly compelled o go because his mother, an aged vidow, wanted to spend her last days with him and was too ill to be removed to Colorado. The children specially have thrived, and you can not find a sturdler lot of little chaps in all the world than the pale-faced and hungry urchins that left the alleys

of Chicago only a year ago.
In the center of the village is a neal convenient schoolhouse, where weather to which the arid region is Miss Sadle Gunnison, daughter of a subject overtook them immediately Denver editor, who formerly lived in upon their arrival and it rained constantly for two weeks. The roads were about forty young ideas how to shoot. muddy and no houses were built. Their It is a regular district school and is said to be the best in the county. She and every obstacle presented itself to has a piano in the schoolhouse, gives stance, we are told that the vessel had music lessons to her pupils after school hours, plays for the amusement of venings, acts as librarian in charge of a fine lot of books that look as the women in the colony.

The schoolhouse is used for religious services every Sunday under the direcpreacher who serves several congregadebating society meets every two weeks are interesting the rest of the universe. and twice a month there is a social gathering, with occasional entertainments, in which not only the colonists, but all the people in the neighborhood

EQUIPMENT.

Eact colonist has two horses, ow and several hogs, and started with twenty-four chickens. Each has planted two acres of fruit trees and little patches of berries and flowers, which has been purchased in common and is now producing enough butter to supply the local demand.

The first crops were raised in common and consisted of seventy-five acres of cantaloupes, which were shipped east and sold at good prices; fifty acres of eans, a similar amount of onions, seans, cabbage and turnips, and fodder rops to keep the live stock through the inter. This spring each man is taking are of his own allotment and is plantng it as he pleases, but all are working under the general direction of Col Holland, who has shown great tack plaint or objection from any of the and executive ability, and to whom the cople. On the contrary, all of them prosperity and contentment at Fort Amity is largely due.

SPANISH SHORTHAND.

Since the War It Has Come in for Unusual Attention. From the New York Tribune.

In anticipation of the greatly inreased trade which this country will have with Cuba and Porto Rico, there ing undertaking. The land is in ex- has sprung up since the war in interest in Spanish snorthand, which has hitherto cut only a small figure in oremercial correspondence. Many stenographers, thinking that they saw in apportunity to add to their earning egarding systems of Spanish phonography and some of them are already tudying hard at the subject. rue that there is a growing demand low for stenographers who are thoroughly competent to take shorthand The consul in this otes in Spanish. firms here which do a large business with the West Indian islands whether

generit they all held good positions, It is no small undertaking to attempt o learn Spanish shorthand, for the cerson that it demands first an exellent working knowledge of the Spanish language. This must be so at least, the smattering commonly obtained from the "Spanish-in-a-dozenessons" style of text book being far up. from sufficient. After the language itself has been mastered, the stensgraphy must be taken up in either of two ways, both of which are being used in this city, and both of which have their advocates. That is, one the officers and men of the Bourgogne may study a regular Spanish system and those of the Mohegan. Knowing, as of shorthand, written by a Spaniard for the Spaniards, or he may take up one of the well-known English systems, which publishes an adaptation of its signs to the Spanish language. Ocea-

BEECHAM'S PILLS

sionally a stenographer dispenses with

cure bilious and nervous ills, sick headache, disordered liver and impaired digestion. 10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

the learning of this latter method and proceeds to do his own adapting of the ordinary signs of Spanish words. A young woman who now holds an excellent position in this city as stenographer in both English and Spanish Spanish short, and the only satisfacof stenography. I gave it a fair trial,

says that she has found the regular tory method for the language. "After I had learned Spanish," she says, "I took up that English 'adapted' ystem but I aid not like it at all. It is impossible to adapt the English signs exactly to the many wholly foreign sounds in Spanish, and I found it very incomplete and open to confusion. In the terminations of the words, upon which so much depends in Spanish, it was particularly weak. So I hunted about for something different, and discovered a system of Spanish phonography by glorez Guillermo Pande. I learned that, and have been using it

COMPASS FALLIBILITY.

ever since."

The Possible Cause of the Loss of the Steamer Mohegan.

From the London Shipping World. The very fact that the mariner's compass is above all things a supersensitive instrument renders it peculiarly flable to those sudden and capricious changes of which many navigators can speak from experience and to their sor-

The compass of today is perhaps as perfect a production as the highest scientific skill and the most delicate mechanical manipulation can attain to, and yet at a critical moment, and by causes beyond human foresight, the vagaries of its readings may lead the most experienced seamen into utter

If, as has been said, there should exist in the vicinity of the Menacles a powerful and uncertain magnetic field by whose influence vessels have at times been quite inexplicably drawn miles out of their course, then the terrible loss of the Mohegan might well be explained by this hypothesis alone, And it should be borne in mind that this suggested solution of the mystery is strengthened by a reference to the case of the Palmyra, lost on the Manacles on March 14, 1885. Here the commander, Capt. Minoff, was steering, as he believed, due west after passing the Eddystone, and thought he was some dozen miles off the Manacles and four or five from the Lizard when his ship struck the fatal rocks,

But there are other causes which may, separately or conjointly with the supposed magnetic field in the vicinity of the Mohegan's loss, have contributed to disturb her compasses. recently undergone extensive alterations. If in the course of carrying out their parents during the long winter these any considerable hammering of the beams or plating were necessary, then that part of the metallic structure if they were studiously read, and is may have had its magnetic polarity inguide, confidante and friend to all terfered with, even to the point of reversal. If such were the case, it would be interesting to know whether the compasses were readjusted to meet the tion of Col. Holland, and occasional altered conditions before the vessel preaching by a methodist circuit proceeded on her last and, as it proved, calamitous voyage. Again, there is tions in this section. It is also the head- the possibility of compass deviation quarters of the Farmer's institute. A due to the presence of the dynamo, whose large external magnetic field and discusses the great questions that would probably be lying dormant until the lights were switched on, perhaps only some hour or less before the Mohegan struck. Such a deflection would, of course, vary steadily-that is, without oscillation of the needledirectly as the number of lights turned on. In the experiments on the Royalist one wire from the dynamo was led under the standard compass at a distance of thirteen feet, the return being separated only five feet from it. With these conditions it was observed that the women look after. A creamery plant a current of about 100 ampheres caused a deflection of eight degrees in the compass, which, indeed, resolved itself into an excellet dead-beat galvanometer, the deflection increasing and decreasing, without oscillation, for every variation of the current. That such exaggerated conditions existed on the Mohegan we do not for

a moment suggest, but that these disturbing influences may have been produced on a minor scale is well within the bounds of probability. We have seen a sensitive needle "jump" to the influence of the magnetized ribs of an otherwise inoffensive and innocentlooking umbrella, and many of us have suffered the inconvenience of a magnetized ribs of an otherwise inoffensive and innocent-looking umbrella and many of us have suffered the inconvenience of a magnetized watch-a small mass of metal, truly, but perhaps in the pocket of an officer near the binnacle all sufficient to deviate the sensitively poised compass card. Hitherto, with one exception, we have dealt only with possible and unforeseen disturbing causes that may have existed within the ship and baffled even so experienced a navigator as Capt, Griffiths. Of disturbing influences beyond the ship, probably the most troublesome of all is the "subspacity, have been making inquiries permanent" source of error due to the constant action of the earth endeavoring to form in that part of the ship nearest north a pole repellent to the north point of the compass-a som of error the neculiar danger of which arises from the fact that as it accumulates it produces no visible effect on ity of one of the South American the compass while the vessel is steerountries said the other day that he ing a steady course, and only becomes mu been asked by several prominent apparent on altering course. Thus, to exaggerate the Mohegan's course, if Capt. Griffiths had been steering west ne could recommend any person who for some days, and then aftered his ould take dictation in Spanish. He course at right angles to south the knew of a few such, he said, and at greatest effect would have been produced, as in every case this error causes the vessel to err in the direction of the course previously steered. An error of less than half a point in the long stretch of sixty-two miles from the start to the Lizard would have thorough that it will admit of few been sufficient to cause the disaster, mistakes, and to acquire a language and from any one of the causes we in that manner requires some montus have enumerated this slight fallibility of the compass, with its terribly disastrous consequences, may have been set

In concluding our consideration of a probable cause of the loss #1 the Mohegan we cannot but regret the action of some of our contemporaries in drawing a comparison between the conduct of we do, what the riff-raff of the steer age means, we never attributed the atrocities which took place after the Bourgogne collision to the action of her erew, and we believe that the French officers died, when the time came, as did these of the Mohegan, at their posts, and with a heroism which ould not have been surpassed. Had the Bourgogne steerage passengers been under the sterner orders which would have marked the control of a British, American or German crew, we. however, believe that the proportion of crew to passengers saved would

THE FIRE SALE OF THE

LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

AVENUE.

Is the talk of the town. The building is crowded from early morning till closing time with eager buyers-and no wonder. New goods which were at the depot and in basement are being unpacked daily and sold at the damaged goods prices.

Jackets, Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts

At less price than what the cloth cost. at your own figures.

Ladies and Children's Hosiery and Underwear, in perfect condition, sell at:

Ladies' Silk Hose, worth \$1.00, for 50c Ladies' Lisle Hose, worth 50c, for......331/3c Children's, double knee and sole, worth 121/2c, for8c

THE FASHION, 308 Lacka. Ave.

OUR BOY'S AND GIRL'S.

Called Back.

It is one of the school laws in Boston, as in other cities, that no pupil may come from a family any member of which is ill with a contagious disease. which is ill with a contagious disease.
One day recently Willie K— appeared perore his teacher and said:

"My sister's got the measles, sir."
"Well, what are you doing here, then?" eplied the teacher, severely. "Don't you know any better than to come to school you go home, and stay there until she is well." when your sister has the measles? Now

The boy, who is a veritable little rogue, went to the door, where he turned with a twirkle in his eye, and said:
"If you please, sir, my sister lives in Philadelphia."—Harper's Bazar.

A Tender Imitator.

A tender little Cleveland damsel of three summers is a profound admirer and imitator of a certain aunt of a lively disposition. The little maiden watches this admired relative on every possible casion, and has picked up a good many of her tricks and menners. A day or two ago a member of the family said something to the little one

about her pretty hair and her rosy Instantly the little hand was pressed across the downcast eyes, the little head was turned coyly away, and in a decldedly affected tone the little voice re-

"You make me blush!"-Cleveland Plain

Some Mistake, Probably, A bright little girl, who sees and hears verything that is going on around her, | 2 was present during a conversation the other day in which a gentleman ac-quaintance of the family was described s a "hen-pecked husband." lays later the subset of the gossip pened to call at the house while the little one was in the parlor. She looked at him with great curiosity for awhile, and then, slipping over to her mother's

'He don't look like a picked chicken, mamma.'-Chicago Record.

There Were Others.

Tommy came in from a blevele ride of half an hour and stood over the register to warm himself, furtively examining all the exposed portions of his anatomy to see if he had frozen any of them. "Well," said Mrs. Tucker, "I'll venture to say that you were the only boy that was a big enough foel to go out riding on his bicycle such a bitterly cold day

"No, I wasn't!" indignantly exclaimed Tommy, rubbing his nose with his coat sleeve. "Not by a jug full!" 'How many others did you see?"

said Tommy, still indignant. Thicago Tribune

His Victim.

Even the small boy feels the war spirit. "Pa." said a Cleveland youngster, "If there's war can I go, too?"
"You go?" cried his father. "Not much, Whom do you think you could fight?" The youngster drew himself up. The spirit of '76 gleamed in his eye, "Well," he proudly cried, "you just bet your life that I can knock the stuffin' out of that Sparish boy king any day!"-Cleveland Plain Denier.

A Happy Boy.

An H-year-old lad, while studying his history lesson last week, learned that Saturday would be President McKinley's birthday, and thought it would be a nice thing to send the chief magistrate a birthday card. The one he secured and mailed contained the following good ad-"In whatever station you are, God has called you to fill the place, and you should do your duty," Saturday's mail brought the

White House letter addressed to Mr. -It was from Secretary Porter, who said he had been directed by the president to cknowledge the receipt of the birthuay token and to convey the president's thanks for the remembrance. The youth was delighted with the attention, but was disappointed that the president should think he was a man, and was anxious to rectify the mistake, The president was to leave for Phila-

delphia at 10 o'clock Monday morning, but notwithstanding the pressure of official and private matters the youth was be presented himself about 9 o'clock that get that audience. The president thanked him for his thoughtfulness, and present-

ed him with the rose which he wore in his buttenhole. It was a happy boy who returned home and told of his success.-Washington Star.

Swiss Onion Market.

Berne Correspondence Chicago Record. The annual "zwiebel markt," or onion market, has just been held in Berne. Once a year the peasants come from far and mear to purchase a stock of onions for the twelvemonth, and, in fact, it has grown to be a custom on zwichel markt day for everybody, rich and poor, to buy onions, if not for use, then for the cus-tom of the thing. On a Saturday night the onions arrive. Great boxes, baskets and barrels of enions line one side of the longest main street of the city, and ex-tend from Bahnhof to Barebgraben, from the station directly through the long arhave been more creditable to the ship. cade avenue as far as the arcades extend ever before attempted in this country.

Scranton Store, 124-126 Wyoming Avenue.

This is shirt waist weather--So this will interest you

50c shirt waists at 25c-Thousands of these were sold ON MONDAY ALONE. They are a great bargain and quite equal to the majority advertised by many stores at "49c, worth 75c." These are regular 50c shirt waists bought by us at a great reduction on account of the immense quantity we took-made of good fancy percale with detachable collar and laundered cuffs, all sizes. Special price while the

\$1.00 pleated and trimmed waists at 45c-Where can you get another such offer as this? Waists that are pleated front and back and trimmed with lace are usually sold at from \$1.00 to \$1.25. Made of good lawns and percales in handsome patterns, with detachable collar and laundered

Our underwear sale

Ladies living as far up as Honesd tle come here specially and REGULARLY in consequence of our muslin underwear announcements. There is not another store in this valley that can show the styles and assortments that we do-and none in the state that quotes such low prices.

Women's cambric corset covers

for ladies 10c cambric 4C corset covers, untrimmed.

for ladies' 19c cam-122C bric corset covers, trim'd with emb'd'y

for ladies' 29c cambric corset covers, V or square neck **19c** and elaborately trimmed with embroidery.

for ladies' 59c cambric corset covers. V or square neck, 39¢ with cluster of tucks, trimmed with lace or embroidery. Women's muslin drawers

for ladies' 19c mus-

22C lin drawers, cluster of tucks.

for ladies' 39c mus-25c lin drawers, cluster of tucks and embroidery trimmed.

for ladies' muslin drawers with cambric ruffle and **39c** trimmed with embroidery; real value 59c.

for ladies' 59c muslin skirts, extra wide, with double 37¢ ruffle and cluster of tucks. 49¢ for ladies' 69¢ muslin skirts. 59c for ladies' 79c muslin skirts.

Women's muslin gowns

for ladies' 49c Mother Hubbard gowns of good muslin, 29¢ tucked voke and trimmed with cambric ruffle. One of the banner bargains of this great muslin underwear sale,

for ladies' 50c gown of good muslin, Mother Hubbard 49c style, tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery.

trimmed gowns.

OC trimmed gowns.

OC trimmed

All day Sunday the onions remain in the street, covered with clothes of every description, and early Monday morning the sale begins. two days every one you ment has at least string of ontons, and one walks the ntire length of the market and weeps A few days later come the dances. ry suloen and hall is decorated, and the sung peasants, girls and lads, come t and make morry. Every "wirth ing throng of plump and ruddy-face asants, drinking, dancing and "hiring,". There are no brawls, only perhap parties of merry bumpkins walking through the streets at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning and yodeling, without melody at the tup of their strong voices.

An Unusual Display of Fireworks

will be given each night at the Washing on Monument base during the National cace Jubilee celebration at Washing on, May 23, 24 and 25. An American flag 250 feet long and 75 feet while will be ele-vated by balloons to a height of 1,000 feet On an artificial lake constructed for the purpose there will be reproductions give of Dewey's victory at Manila, the destruction of Cervera's charge up San Juan till on the first second and third nights respectively. The entire exhibition will surpass anything



gowns.

Positively Eradicated by CORONA RHEUMATISM CURE. A Sure Specific for Rheumatism, Lumbage, Sciatica, Gout, and all Rheumatic At-

fections. Gives instant Relief.

This remedy is based upon the latest discovery of medical scientists that Rheumatism is caused by a microbe in the bland, and not by zeroes of urice ratio acid. The Corona Bheumatism Cure lactic acid. The Corona Rheumatism Cure destroys the microbes, and thus cradicates the cause of the disease. It has never failed. In tasteless tablets, convenient to carry. No nauscating or poisonous drugs. One tablet gives relief, and a permanent curequickly follows.

Trial Treatment, 25 Cents, postpaid.

Full 10 Days Treatment, \$1.00.

Al your Bruggist's, or sent postpaid upon receipt of price by sole manufacturers.

CORONA COMPOUNDING CO., Camden, N.J. *****

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partment