#### **REAL CAUSES OF** SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

ENGLISH AND BOER CLAIMS CAREFULLY REVIEWED.

If Information Is Lacking as to the Principles Involved in the Contemporary Conflict Between the British and the Boers Here It Is Fully and Fairly Set Forth.

From the Times-Herald.

The issue between the English and the Boers is one as old as this century. In many different forms, but always with much the same ground of quarrel at the bottom, it has re-appeared with each succeeding decade. Wherever the Englishman and the Boer have had their common interests in one territory strife has been sure to come, for the qualities and ideas of the two are widely dissimilar.

The great gold fields in the Transvaal are the material facts that have caused the conditions of the struggle of today, for it is through them that Englishman and Boer have been brought so close together. Today the Boers claims to be the lords of the Transvaal country and they persist in regarding the foreign settlers-the Uitlanders-as temporary residents without legal rights. Sharply opposed to this view stands England, whose many sons in Transvaal land have their immense investments in mines and machinery and demand a full share in the gov-"The Transvaal for ernment. Boers," is President Kruger's cry, while the English against it shout: "Full rights, civil and political, for our emigrants who settle in your land."

The first form of the issue is over the question of sovereignty. England is asserting her suzerainty, while admitting Boer independence in local aftairs, and Kruger is denying England's claim. Such is the history of the two that each can fairly make its claim.

Sovereignty or no sovereignty would not, however, be a burning question was there not reason just now for in-The more practical statement of the issue is that it conthe political franchise rights which the Uitlanders now find it so difficult to acquire, and which England insists so strongly they shall secure on reasonable conditions. It is on account of inability to agree on the views about sovereignty which leave no middle ground, that war is waging. but even the franchise is only an incident in securing what the English

MAIN GRIEVANCES STATED.

The main grievances of the Uitlanders against Boer rule in the Transvaal can be summed up in the following declarations:

The Uitlanders pay practically all the taxes of the Transvaal, yet have no say as to how the money shall be

Their children have to speak Dutch in order to gain a proper education. Johannesburg is wretchedly governed and it is in a fearfully unsanitary condition. The Uitlanders have no power in municipal government.

Their newspapers are gagged. They are not allowed to hold public

Trial by jury is turned into a farce. The dynamite monopoly is an obstacle to the industrial progress of Johan-The president may without trial ex-

pel any Uitlander from the Transvaal. He controls the cables and can delay messages.

The Ultlanders pay more money in taxes than is spent in the government of the Transvanl.

To add insult to injury, the Uitlander has been disarmed and compelled to pay for a fort erected to terrorize him. This, then, has been the status in the Transvanl. The Hoer, caring only for farming, hunting and religion, narrow, bigoted, but fearfully strong considering his numbers, rules the Uitlander, three times as numerous, and

seriously hinders the latter in his modern struggle for wealth. The Transvaal, or South African Republic, as it is properly called, is a region about as large as the state of Nevada, and is completely surrounded by foreign countries, having no direct outlet to the sea. To the north and west are the British possessions, Rechuanaland and khodesia. To the south is the friendly Orange Free State, and also Natal, a British province. To the east are the Portugesa colonies. Hilly and even mountainous, full of sharp ravines and regions of difficult passage, the Transvaal is peculiarly adapted for Cofensive operations, and even with inferior fighters than the Boers could long hold out against a great force. The Boers

settled it only after a series of hard experiences, the result of which had been to drive them north and east from the African settlements they had originally made.

STRUGGLES IN FORMER DAYS. Only by considering these past struggles with the English can the present one be seen in its true proportions. The Boers were the original European settlers of South Africa. Of Dutch descent, they had sturdy qualities, which their life in the savage lands only served to make sturdier. They were farmers from the first, and by the sweat of the negro races they grew in wealth. The English took definite possession of the Cape in 1814, and the English immigration then be gan in such great waves that Holland emigrants and Boer children could not keep up the balance of power. The situation was much such as exists now in the Transvaal, where the Uitlanders out number the Boers, except for the fact that then the Boers were actually

and not merely nominally subjects of Great Britain. The English rule was autocratic, and the Boer idea about slaves and landholding fitted so little with the English ideas that soon the Boers had two great grievances against their rulers, They were surly and ugly and often there were riots and broils, until they found what they thought was a solution of their troubles in the '20s.

FIRST TREK NORTH. Then they began to "trek" north and east into the wilderness to set up homes for themselves. The English

did not hinder them. The year of the great trek or exodus was 1836, when the regions now in Natal- Orange Free State and even the lands across the Vaal were all entered by them. In Natal the Boers were first slaughtered by Zulus and then subdued by British soldiers and forced to move further north. But in the Orange River and Vaal countries they were left very much alone by the Brit-

issued a proclamation Aug. 21, 1845, to the effect that all these Boers were still British subjects.

England was able to enforce this claim as to the Orange River country in 1848 by an armed invasion, when the resident Boers and their allies from the north were beaten in battle. Her forceful occupation would have gone still further into the Transvaal region had it not been for troublesome wars with the natives. The Cape government soon found itself in no position to enforce its claims over the Boers, and so, by conventions signed at Sand River in 1852 and at Bloemiontein in 1854, it recognized the two little governments as independent states, and abandoned sovereignty over them.

BASE OF KRUGER'S CLAIM. Here is the first ground for the presnt claim of President Kruger to complete independence for the Transvaal. His sturdy countrymen had gained an advantage which they might have held permanently had they been able to conduct their affairs so as to give no eason for further British interference. The Orange Free State was successful in keeping its house in order and emains independent to this day.

There were many little statelets at first in the lands beyond the Vaal, but in time they combined, and the first republic of the Transvaal was organiged.

In 1864 M. W. Pretorius was recognized as the head of the state, and a constitution for the land was made The condition of the republic was, owever, by no means good. The ontinualy fighting with the natives, the were so numerous that they could not be exterminated or crushed. The Boers themselves did not pay their could not furnish proper protection to the residents.

The conditions grew worse and Finally the negro chieftains were so generally victorious that they threatened the British colonies to the outh. The weakness of the Boar state was a point of danger to all the British possessions. In 1877 England decided that it was high time to interfere. Sir Theophilus Shepstone was sent to the Boers as a special commissioner of Great Britain and before long he concluded that there was no way to make stable the government but by issuing a proclamation of annexation. Some of the Boers thought he was right. There were others who thought he did a great wrong, and among them rises the name of Paul Kruger to prominence for the first time-then, as ever since, an advocate terms of the franchise, combined with of the complete independence of the Transvaal

DISASTER OF MAJUBA HILL. Of the events that follow the English dislike to speak. The Boers speedlly grew discontented. In 1880 they rebelled. Then came the fearful shughter of British troops at Majuba Hill, Great Britain came to the Boer terms. and by a treaty signed at Pretoria in August, 1881, guaranteed their independence, "subject to the suzerainty of her majesty."

There was no mistaking the meaning of the word suzerainty as defined in this convention. It was expressly stipulated that the English crown should appoint a British resident, with a veto power over the internal policy of the epublic toward the Kaffirs; that it should control and conduct its entire foreign policy and reserve the right of oving troops over its territory in time of war. To the Boers, however, the reservation was gall and wormwood. As they chafed more and more under what seemed to the colonial of-fice a mere shadow of authority Gladcheerfully proposed a revision

of the convention. Thus came the conference which led the second or London convention of 1884. Though held in the metropolis of Great Britain itself the British public thought little and cared less about The Boers got pretty much what they wanted. Out of deference to Boer sensitiveness the word suzerainty" expressly used in the convention of 1881, was omitted in the new one, and the title of British resident was changed to diplomatic agent, with a restriction of his functions to purely consular duties. Complete independence was granted in domestic affairs. The western boundaries of the state were mutually de-

termined upon. Though the word suzerainty was dropped, the thing itself was asserted in one clause, which ran as follows: The South African republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any other state or nation than the Grange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the republic, until the same has been approved by her majesty the

It is to this convention of 1884 that all the recent discussions between Kruger and Chamberlain had reference. The failure to mention sovereignty was interpreted by Aruger as meaning that no sovereignty existed. The omission was regarded by Chamberlain as leaving the status of relations the same as

TROUBLE WITH UITLANDERS.

From these days date the beginnings of the latest developments of relations between the English and the Boersthe relations which have led to the The new wealth of the country, war. wealth despised by the Boers, caused the inrush of Uitlanders, men not wanted by the Boer occupants of the As in the earlier cases the policy adopted by England was one for protection of her trade and the welfare of her citizens. Conflict in the future was discerned.

The discovery of gold in the Transvanl came in 1884. It meant for that land what the discovery of the Kimberey diamond fields had meant for Cape Colony. The city of Johannesburg was ounded in the center of the gold fields, and became the headquarters of the Uitlanders, who rushed in by thousands. In the midst of the race of Boer farmers, loving their country with idolatry and full of peasant virtues and prejudices, the great system of modern ndustry erected its temples. Before many years the Uitlanders numbered as many as the Boers. Now they are

twice as numerous. So the problem of the English was again upon the Boer. "Here are the foreigners, with all their wealth. They will demand the franchise which gives them equality with us, who despise all they have and seek. They will outnumus, and if we let them vote they will make our government after their own kind. Where will be the things we love in this life? Where will be our language, our religion, our home life? Shall we make them equal to us to our ruin, or shall we risk all to keep them

outside of our government?" The problem was fairly faced, and the answer was squarely given, with "Oom Paul" Kruger, president of the republic since 1883, as national spokesman-"We will keep all power in the hands ish, though a sovereignty over them of the Boers. We will let the Uitlandwas claimed. Sir Peregrine Maitland ers remain and make wealth, but we

will take from them in taxes all that we need. We will make them conform to our language, our system of education, our political institutions, and we will be masters in all things."

The faster the Uitlanders came, the

nore rapidly the constitution of the land, never any too definite, was molded over to concentrate the power where the Boers wanted it to stay. A system of two classes of burghers or citizens was worked out. At present its form is as follows: The first-class burghers, who alone can sit in the higher house of the volksraad, comprise all male whites resident in the Transvaal before 1876, or who have fought in the principal wars of the country since then. The children of such persons receive citizenship at the age of sixteen. All other persons, after they become naturalized, which is possible with two years' residence, are second-class burghers, unless by special resolutions of the higher raad admitted to full citizenship. The secondclass burghers can vote for minor officers of the republic, but not for president or vice-president. They can vote for members of the lower raad, but not of the higher, and they can sit as members of the lower raad, but not

PRIVILEGE OF LITTLE VALUE.

As it is the higher raad which has the full power in the making of laws, it can be seen how little the privileges of the second class burghers amount Little as they are, they must avail to immigrants, no matter how wealthy or capable, until, as has been said, Seers, not over 30,000 in number, were a special resolution gives them the higher grade of citizenship. Even before this is secured there are many hindrances in the way, as, for instance, a qualification of fourteen taxes, and the government, with little years' residence and favorable petition from the full burghers of the ward in which the applicant resides.

The qualifications for attaining a full citizenship have varied from time to time. At first they included only a two years' residence, then this was raised to five years. More recently it has been made fourteen years, and there it still remains pending the settlement of the present troubles. It must be noticed, however, that the law gives the applicant not a right, but a carefully guarded opportunity of being elected to full citizenship if the higher rand approves of him.

As to the character of the Transvaul government, it should be noted that the power is even more concentrated than the foregoing description would indicate, for the small upper raad has great power, and the still smaller council of the president has still greater power intrusted to it, while the president bluself manages to concentrate through these bodies almost ab-

solute control of the land. With this machinery for keeping the Uitlanders out of government it may well be imagined that the present condition of the laws in the Transvaal makes plenty for the Boer and much hardship for the Uttlander. The Uitlanders, who number, as has been said, two-thirds of the white population, pay 95 per cent, of the taxation, according to the best estimates that can be made. It was easy for the Boers, who are nearly all farmers, to arrange the tax laws so that they would have such results.

But their grievances are more than economic ones. A list of them was given above, and it is only necessary here to point out how all of them have arisen from the Boer's belief that he is owner of the land and that he has a right to make the Uitlander ser-

MONOPOLY ON DYNAMITE.

The dynamite monopoly is an instance. In the mining industries the Transvaal needs an immense amount of dynamite. Nominally in order to secure home manufacture of it a monopoly was granted. The firm, instead of manufacturing, imports most of its dynamite, supplies a very poor and dangerous article and has double the

Another monopoly is the Netherlands railroad, which is so fostered by the government that it change charge from welve to fifty times as much for hauling freight as is charged in the United

States. The insistence on the Duth language, or rather the Transvaal dialect of it, being used in all the schools is a great cause of trouble to English residents, for they can find no means of giving their children such education at home as they would wish. The later move-ments on the part of President Kruger's government, the gagging of the expression of public opinion and the disarming of the Uitlanders, are only minor steps in making secure the fruits of what his system of laws and administration has accomplished.

Most of the Uitlanders are, of course, English, and England conceives it has a right to protect its emigrants and citizens from such impositions as these. Joseph Chamberlain touched on this point in one of his great speeches on the Transvaal question, justifying the right of intervention. Chamberlain justified the right of intervention, firstly, because it was the right of every civilized power to protect its wn subjects; secondly, because Great Britain had the right of intervention under the convention as to the suzerain power, and thirdly, because the

convention had been broken in letter and in spirit. In the Transvaal the Uitlanders have grown more and more dissatisfied with their position, but, tied as they have been by their being disarmed, and by their great properties, which lie defenceless at the hands of the Boor. they have dared do nothing.

RELIEF PETITIONS SCORNED. Their monster petitions for relief have been laughed at by the volksraad and cast contemptuously aside. An occasional project for reform came up, but either Kruger or the members of the raad saw to it that it was early

All the time the Transvaal went on drilling its soldiers and perfecting its armament. War talk was heard from time to time in the Transvaal as well as in England, and in August, 1897, President Kruger, in an address to the volksraad, openly denied that England possessed any rights of sovereignty over the country. No particular ineident excited much wrath, however, until the murder of an Englishman. Ergar, by a Boer policeman in December, 1898. The Uitlanders found it utterly impossible to get justice for the

In March last Joseph Chamberlain brought the Transvaal situation prominently before the house of commons. He said that President Kruger had promised reforms, but that none of his proposals would be satisfactory. The offers to modify the mining laws and to reduce the period for acquiring full burghership from fourteen to nine years, he said, would be unsatisfactory. What is wanted, he insisted, was he granting of real municipality to Johanneshurg, with control of its own educational system and civil police, In another speech during the same

month he defined the right of intervention in the Transvaal which England had, limiting it to cases in which the convention of 1884 had been violated, or in which English subjects had been treated in such manner as would give cause for intervention if they were residents of some independent foreign country, as France or Germany.

He added, however, in accordance with his imperialistic views: "Then there is only one other case. We can make friendly recommendations to the Transvant for the benefit of South Africa generally and in the interests of peace.

March 24 a petition, which had been signed by over 20,000 British subjects in the Transvaal, was forwarded to the British government through Conyngham Greene, the British agent at Pretoria. It dealt with political grievances only, and aimed to show that the Boers continually making existence harder for the Ultlanders. A body known as the Uitlander council was formed, and its communications with Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony, met with a favorable response. Since then the Boer has been England's chiefest concern. Negotiations, until very lately, had been continuously in progress, in the hope of securing a peaceful settlement of the troubles, but they only resulted in producing a firmer and more emphatic assertion of his position by President Kruger; and now the whole controversy is being adjusted by war,

#### RAILROADS OF THE WORLD.

Total Length and How Distributed Among Various Countries. From Engineering

The length of line in operation in Europe at the close of 1897 was esti-mated at 164,465 miles, as compared with 149,048 miles at the close of 1893. The length of line in operation in North and South America at the close of 1897 was 237,740 miles, as compared with 225,526 miles at the close of 1898. The length of line in operation in Asia at the close of 1897 was 31,102 miles, as compared with 23,809 at the close of 1893. The length of line in operation in Africa at the close of 1897 was 9,967 miles, as compared with 7,763 miles at the close of 1893. The length of line n Australasia at the close of 1897 was 14,383 miles, as compared with 13,249 miles at the close of 1893. The length of line in operation throughout the world at the close of 1897 was, accordingly, 457,659 miles, as compared with 419,933 miles at the close of 1893.

The total of 164,466 miles, representing the extent of line in operation in Europe at the close of 1897, was made up as follows: Germany, 20,072 miles; Austria and Hungary, 21,042 miles; Great Britain, 21,528 miles; France, 25,-838 miles; Belgium, 3,690 miles; the Low Countries, 1,955 miles; Switzerland, 2,278 miles; Spain, 6,822 miles; Portugal, 1,473 miles; Denmark, 1,589 miles; Norway, 1,211 miles; Sweden, 6,355 miles; Servia, 356 miles; Roumania, 1,800 miles; Greece, 595 miles; Turkey, 1,596 miles; Malta, Jersey and of Man, 69 miles.

The 237,740 miles representing the extent of line in operation in North and South America was made up thus: United States, 185,465 miles; Canada, 16,791 miles; Newfoundland, 569 miles; Mexico, 7,341 miles; Central America, 648 miles; Colombia, 348 miles; Cuba, 1,111 mites; Venezuela, 637 miles; San Domingo, 117 miles: Brazil, 8,713 miles: Argentina, 9.842 miles; Paraguay, 1,125 miles; Chill, 2,678 miles; Peru, 1,041 miles; Bolivia, 625 miles; Ecuador, 187 miles; British Guiana, 21 miles; and the West Indies, 585 miles.

The 31,102 miles of line in operation In Asia at the close of 1897 were distributed as follows: British India, 21.137 miles; Ceylon, 298 miles; Turkey in Asia, 1.568 miles; Russia in Asia 3,321 miles; Persia, 33 miles; the Dutch Indies, 1,301 miles; Japan, 2,520 miles; Portuguese India, 51 miles; Malay Archipelago, 161 miles: China 301 miles; Siam, 168 miles; and Cochin China, 239 miles, The 9,967 miles of line in operation in Africa at the close of 1897 were made up thus: Egypt, 1,776 mlles; Algeria and Tunis, 2,721 miles; Cape Colony and Natal, 2,271 miles; Transvaal, 461 miles; Orange Free State, 713 miles; Mauritius, the Congo, the Soudan and other states, 2,033 miles. The 14,383 miles of line in operation in Australasia at the close of 1897 were made up thus: New Zealand, 2,205 miles; Victoria, 3,146 New South Wales, 2,739 miles; South Australia, 1,898 miles; Queensland, 477 miles; 2,458 miles; Tasmania, Western Australia, 1,368 miles; and Oceania, \$8 miles.

"DEEDS ARE FRUITS, words are but leaves." The many wonderful cures effected by Hood's Sarsaparilla. are the fruit by which it should be These prove it to be the great emedy for all blood diseases.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. Non-irritating.

MAN AND WIFE IN DISTRESS .- Rev. Or. Bochror, of Buffalo, says;—"My wife and I were both troubled with distressing but we have enjoyed freedom rom this aggravating malady since the lay we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal bowder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten inutes after first application. For sale y Matthews Bros. and W. T. Clark.—47.

# THIS WEEK'S PRICES IN

The following prices, which we are selling goods for this week, are the lowest that we have ever offered. The goods are the finest grade and cannot help but please everyone. Call and see them. Fine Diamond Rings at \$5.00, worth

Solid Gold Band Rings at \$1.25, worth \$3.50. Solid Gold Band Rings at \$1.00, worth \$2.25. Gold Filled Cuff Buttons, foc., worth \$1.25. Cuff Buttons, previous prices \$1.00, now

Gent's Solid Silver Watch, Elgin move-Ladies' Sterling Silver Watches, worth Gent's Nickel Watches, S. W., price

Rogers Bros. Spoons, warranted, 50c. Rogers Bros. Butter Knives, Sugar Spoons, Pickle Forks, 37c., previous price Ladies' Solid Gold Watch, Elgin movement, \$14.50.
Ladies' Gold Filled Watches at \$5.50,

worth \$15.00. We also have about three hundred La-dies' Solid Silver Rings, worth 50c, and Ec., will close them at 10c, each. Special sale now going on at Davidow Bros. Attend as we are offering goods at one-fourth their original value. Extra Heavy Solid Silver Thimbles at

Davidow Bros 227 Lackawanna Ava.

JONAS LONG'S SONS.

JONAS LONG'S SONS.

JONAS LONG'S SONS.

SATURDAY WILL BE CHILDREN'S DAY HERE. OUR MAGNIFICENT TOY DEPARTMENT IN THE BASEMENT OPENS ON THAT DAY, CONSIDER THIS YOUR PERSONAL INVITATION TO BE HERE--AND BE SURE AND BRING ALL THE LITTLE FOLKS ALONG. ~~~~~~~

We are glad that you are so well pleased with these Friday Sales. We like to hear the many compliments that come to us every Friday from the thousands who come here to buy and go away pleased.

They help to perfect and make our store-keeping the better.

OUR GREAT ALL DAY

Form the nucleus of all our business undertakings from which you are able to judge best our modes and methods. If you can buy better goods for less money here on that day, it is apparent you can do equally as well with other things on other days. The true strength of our Friday sales lies in the real merit of the few special items sold on that day. But other merchandise is proportionately as cheap-else we would not be so busy. It is not public sentiment that gives this big store vitality and life, but public appreciation of our supreme efforts to always give the very best for the very least. This Friday we invite you to the following attractive menu:

Turkish Bath Towels.

No cents each for Friday. All the bath rooms in christendom are incomplete until the Turkish towels hang on the racks. They're the real comfort, the genuine luxury of the bath. The man who invented

them deserves to Dewey-ized. This lot which we are going to sell on Friday are unbleached, particularly large in sizeyou can wrap up in one of them if you wishand on many other occasions you've scrambled for them at fifteen cents.

Better come early if you wish to share in this towel bargain. There's only two and a half hundred of them and they won't last long.

Women's Overgaiters.

14 cents the pair on Friday.

There's more real comfort and health in these Overgaiters than one can imagine if they've never worn them.

An old physical law tells us to keep our feet warm and we keep the body warm. The comfortable shoes help to be sure, but the overgaiters add the necessary finishing touches. They are made of best quality felt, in black

only and are seven buttons high-high enough to offer every protection from cold to the wearer. Most stores think them cheap at half a dol-

lar. They are much below cost at fourteen cents. Do not look for them on Saturday for they'll all be gone when Friday night comes.

Torchon and Val Laces.

34 cents the yard on Friday.

The price is so small you can hardly see it. You'll wonder, too, how it can be so when you

Most of them are machine-made Torchons in edgings and insertings though in the lot are quite a number of pieces of the delicately woven Valenciennes kind.

Some of them have been 8 cents and ten cents the yard, while others have sold as low as five cents, though worth more.

You may carry away all you wish on Friday at 31 cents-there's enough to reach from here to Olyphant.

# Children's Dress Aprons.

21 cents on Friday. All sizes from two to fourteen years.

Several styles of course. Among them are pretty striped muslin effects with full ruffles back and front, prettily edged with lace.

Another style is of plain lawn of fine quality with very full yoke. The epaulettes over shoulders are artistically trimmed with lace.

Still another style of lawn is finished with very full ruffles; the entire front being of open work embroidery.

You'll marvel at the price-lowness of these If it wasn't for Friday you'd never buy them

at twenty-one cents-of that you may be sure.

Women's Cashmere Gloves.

13 cents the pair for Friday.

Black Cashmere, fleece lined. Think of it. We anticipate a rush on Friday that will put to shame all previous sales in this best of all

This story concerns a great purchase of Cashmere Gloves by us-enough to keep warm many, many pairs of hands during the cold winter that we're in for.

In any regular way they'd be cheap at twen-

One thing certain-there'll be no more this winter at 13 cents after Friday.

All sizes, carefully made and finished, beautifully lined. Solid black.

#### Fine Gilt Top Books.

17 cents each on Friday. When the publisher made these books, he tells us he figured close that they might be sold at thirty cents.

Little did he understand how we sell books -yet fifty cents would be no out-of-the-way price for this lot.

You have never seen them here; they are brand new (came in Monday). 12 mo. size, printed from large type on book paper, bound in silk finished binder's cloth, stamped in genuine gold; double head bands, hand burnished gilt tops, library style.

Among the hundred titles are the following:

Abbe Constantin, The. Arabian Night's Entertainment. Adam Bede. Aesop's Fables. Albambra. Anderson's Fairy Tales. Astoria.
Bacon's Essays.
Black Beauty.
Bondman, The.
Bracebridge Hall. Bracebridge Hall.
Character.
Children of the Abbey.
Child's History of England.
Count of Monte Cristo, The.
Crayon Pripers, The.
Daniel Beronda.
Deemster, The.
Deerslayer, The.
Deerslayer, The.
Denovan nd's Addresses. Drummond's Addresses, Duty,
East Lynne,
Edmund Dantes,
Eayptian Princese, An.
Felix Holt,
First Violin, The,
Grimm's Fairy Tales,
Gulliver's Travels,
Handy Andy,
Hardy Norseman, A.
House of Seven Gables,
Hypatia,
Imitation of Christ,
Ironmaster, The?
Ivanhoe, lane Eyre. John Halifax. Kenilworth.
Knickerbocker History
New York.
Lamplighter, The.
Last Days of Pompeii.

vanhoe

Lorna Doore. Lucile. Madcap Violet Middlemarch,
Micah Clarke,
Mill on the Floss, The,
Mosses From an Old Manse,
Oliver Twist,
Our Mutual Friend,
Pathfinder, The athfinder. The. Higrim's Progress, The. Robinson Crusoe. Romance of Two Worlds, A. Scarlet Letter, The. Self Help. Sesame and Lilles, Sign of the Four, The. Silas Magner. Sketch Book. Story of an African Farm. Study in Scarlet, A. Swiss Family Robinson. Thaddeus of Warsaw. Three Guardsmen, The. Thrift. Elllyloss Scandal. Tom Brown's School Days.
Tom Brown at Oxford.
Tour of the World in 80 Days.
Twenty Thousand Leagues
Under the Sea.
Twenty Years After,
Vanity Fair,
Vendetta,
Vicar of Wakefield and
Basselas,
Vicome de Brageloppe l'icomte de Bragelonne. We Two,
White Company, The,
Wide, Wide World, The,
We Wife,
Wood and Married,
Wormwood,

# Extra Warm Blankets.

83 cents the pair for Friday.

This for a lot of Blankets which you did not buy when they were marked \$1.15, principally because they are white ones, though they have deep and rich colored borders.

We think you'll buy them now at 83 cents for the quality is much superior to any you've ever seen at much more money. They are 11-4 size, which means that they

reach the extreme largeness of blanket making, They are soft, smooth and downy. There'll be no need to curl up a bit in order to get in under one of these.

About one hundred pairs are to go at this very special Friday price.

We wish there were five hundred of themit would enable so many more of you to be

# Novelty Dress Goods.

15 cents the yard on Friday. Dress goods that for three weeks back have easily brought thirty cents the yard.

A bargain that you'll long remember; we

can give no other excuse for this tremendous The lot includes a choice variety of new novelty checks-tiny woven effects in bright

and lustrous colors, along with some fancy mix-While the manufacturer evidently had in mind's eye children's dresses when he designed this lot, they would indeed be considered very

choice for warm and pretty waists for grown Anyway they're cheap and you can't go amiss in securing some of the fourteen hundred yards

that are here for Friday.