HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

Established 1831

PUBLISHED BY
THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING CO.

E. J. STACKPOLE
President and Editor-in-Chief

F. R. OYSTER
Secretary

GUS M. STEINMETZ
Managing Editor

Published every evening (except Sunday) at the Telegraph Building, 216 Federal Square. Both phones.

Member American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Audit Bureau of Circulation and Pennsylvania Associated Dailies.

Eastern Office, Fifth Avenue Building, New York City, Hasbrook, Story & Brooks.
Western Office, Advertising Building, Chicago, Ill., Allen & Ward.

Delivered by carriers at six cents a week. Mailed to subscribers at $3.00 a year in advance.

Entered at the Post Office in Harrisburg, Pa., as second class matter.

Sworn daily average for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1914.

22,692

Average for the year 1914—23,213
Average for the year 1913—21,577
Average for the year 1912—21,175
Average for the year 1911—18,851
Average for the year 1910—17,495

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25

THE RIGHT KIND OF NAMES

COMMISSIONER WILLIAM H. LYNCH is entitled to commendation for his move to name some of the streets whose designations require changes after the counties of the Commonwealth. Philadelphia long ago adopted the plan of naming streets after the counties and the men who have been governor, and there is nothing that can be more fitting than such a plan for the capital of the State.

Years ago the Telegraph called attention to some of the misfit names clamped on city highways. Duck, Cream, Bluebird and the like were too much like a section of old Liverpool or suggestive of the ancient part of Boston to fit Harrisburg in this day and generation. As a rule the streets of a city are named for the men who had something to do with the development of a community, or else they follow the plan of some large city. The Philadelphia influence on early Harrisburg is shown by adoption of the names Market, Chestnut, Walnut, and the like. The city has outgrown its haphazard nomenclature and the adoption of a system that will be distinctive of Harrisburg as the State Capital should be welcomed.

Erie, Cambria, McKean, and the like, are certainly more appropriate for streets in Harrisburg than Prune, Dogwood and Marigold.

THE DACIA INCIDENT

WHATEVER may be the outcome of what is destined to go down in history as the "Dacia incident," we, as a nation, ought to remember two things —that there is argument for both sides in the controversy and that the affair is of our own making. That is, it is of our own making so far as anything of national import is of our own making when it is the deliberate act of our President in opposition to the wishes of what would seem to be a majority of the voters. Nevertheless, the government is ours and we must abide by it; so there is no use trying to dodge responsibility. If England seizes the Dacia it will be because the President insisted on his ship transfer plan being put into operation, despite the vigorous protests of those who foresaw just such trouble as has arisen.

But even though the ship is taken there is no reason to become unduly excited. Indeed, such an occasion would be a time for calm judgment.

This view is held also in England, cable dispatches being to the effect that Alfred D. Gardiner, editor of the Daily News, in a special article to his paper dealing with the Dacia case, contends that America's sympathy with the Allies has been overwhelming and emphatic, but it must be recognized that there is a large population in America hostile to the Allies, and, therefore, the question requires handling with the greatest discretion. Mr. Gardiner thinks there is much to be said in favor of the transfer of interned ships to neutral powers, under conditions which would make it impossible that Germany could benefit by the operation, and as a matter of fact Germany would lose thereby because she would be helping to feed the Allies.

"Whatever is the outcome of the incident, our main duty is to keep our temper and avoid a nagging and censorious attitude towards the United States," he says.

The London Daily Chronicle, in an editorial, also deprecates the exaggerated tone of the Spectator's rather alarmist article on the Dacia controversy, which, however, the Chronicle finds all the more significant as appearing in a journal usually calm in judgment, and noted for its friendliness towards the United States.

The Daily Chronicle adds that undoubtedly there has been some disappointment in England at the attitude of America, but says that the relations between London and Washington are exceedingly cordial and "we predict that they will bear with ease even the strain of an incident like the seizure of the Dacia."

"Meanwhile," the Chronicle concludes, "to talk even of the possibility of war between England and America is to use language far in excess of the needs of the situation."

Quite evidently there is as much difference of opinion in England as there is in this country concerning the merits of the case. At all events we must do nothing that will remove us from playing the part of mediator when the time comes to make peace in Europe. In this Dacia incident we must not only make haste slowly, but dispassionately and with due thought for the world-wide interests involved. Whether she wants to or not, Great Britain must meet us half-way under such a course of procedure.

VETO IT

PRESIDENT WILSON should lose no time in vetoing the immigration bill now before him. It is in opposition to all our former policies, if not the very fundamentals of our national government, founded as it was on the basis that all men are created equal and that the United States should be forever a haven for the oppressed and those seeking the betterment of their individual conditions.

Perhaps the most obnoxious feature of the bill is that imposing the literacy test requiring all persons of adult age coming into the country for the purpose of taking up residence here to be able to read and write. This clause would have the effect of keeping out of the United States many worthy people and on the other hand would open our doors to practically any scoundrel who wanted to come in, provided he was reasonably well educated.

But there are other reasons why the bill should fall. Immigration has never been anything except a benefit to this country, much as some persons have argued otherwise. Those who come in are for the most part unskilled laborers. They have done and are doing work that the native American will not do because he has fitted himself for more remunerative occupations. These newcomers do the rough work, the ditch digging, the rail laying and the carrying. There will be plenty of this to be done in the next few years. We have room for all who care to come.

On the other hand, there is less likelihood of a flood of immigration now than ever before. So long as the war continues it will be impossible for aliens to come in any large number and after peace has been declared there will be so much work at good wages abroad that the man who otherwise might think of immigrating will be content to stay at home.

LET CARLISLE ALONE

WE do not imagine Congressman Stephens will get very far with his bill to transform the Carlisle Indian School into a military institution for the education of Indian boys as United States soldiers and the elimination of the coeducational features of the school.

The bill provides that the Secretaries of War and Interior and an army officer should constitute the commission to establish military training at Carlisle. An army man is to be superintendent, according to the bill, and the course now established at West Point would be followed as far as possible. An appropriation of $400,000 to equip the school for the purpose outlined is provided for in the measure.

Representative Stephens admits that the bill is his own idea and that he has not consulted with Cabinet officials about the matter.

To do what Mr. Stephens proposes would be wrong on several counts. In the first place a West Point course at Carlisle would force scores of Indian boys to take up military training or go without the higher education they desire. Secondly, it is a question if, as a general proposition, Indian officers for white troops would be desirable. Third, what right have we to compel our Indian wards to do our fighting for us? If we must have war let us not follow Europe's example of forcing dependents to the firing line, but let us shoulder the guns ourselves. And finally, to enact the Stephens bill would be to pronounce death sentence upon the form of industrial education that has turned so many ignorant young savages into useful men and women at the Carlisle school and would deprive hundreds of boys and girls of the opportunity for practical education that by right ought to be theirs.

If there is a "pickling" committee in Congress it is to be hoped that it will give the Stephens measure an aleopathic dose of whatever brand of "dope" it uses to put undesirable bills permanently to sleep.

HE'S AT IT AGAIN

TOO great contrast and conflict between our political liberty and industrial absolutism causes the industrial unrest, according to Louis D. Brandeis, lawyer and publicist, testifying in New York at the investigation into labor's discontent by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations.

His remedy is industrial democracy —giving the worker a vote in the management of affairs in his industry, together with close co-operation. All previously suggested remedies, such as profit-sharing, scientific management, legislation, are but incidents to the democratization of industry, he said.

This is a beautiful idea, theoretically speaking. Practically, at least under present conditions, it is impossible. The industry that adopts it is headed toward the sheriff's office. Possibly there are exceptions, but they are not apparent.

As an illustration, under Mr. Brandeis' plan, the newly-arrived foreign laborer at Steelton, ignorant of industrial problems and even unable to speak a word of English, would be given the same vote in the conduct of the company's business as the president of the concern, who had won his way to the top by years of careful study, attention to detail and hard work. Does it take a strong imagination to picture what would happen at Steelton under such conditions? So far from being beneficial, the Brandeis scheme would ruin the company financially and throw the very men it was intended to benefit out of employment.

Possibly, Mr. Brandeis may reply that he would not carry his industrial democracy to the length of including the ignorant workingman, but if he stops short of that he fails of democracy and the second condition becomes even worse than the first.

When Mr. Brandeis, Secretary Bryan or President Wilson begins to talk we can imagine a Utopian millenium just around the corner, but when they pause and we slip away to take a peek, lo, the corner is as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

EVENING CHAT

The State Board of Agriculture, which will begin its thirty-eighth annual meeting here to-morrow and remain in the city for three days, has had interesting history and is at a period when it can exert much influence upon the development of agriculture in Pennsylvania and aid the State's first farmer governor in years to carry out plans for the raising of a greater food supply at home. The board was established in the seventies as a means of getting together men interested in the various lines of husbandry, there having been an effort to boost agriculture because of the observers of things in that day saw the commencement of the industrial empire in the Commonwealth and the coming influx of foreigners who would require food but would not be workers in the fields. Its meetings for a time were more or less cut and dried and it has only been within the last half dozen that it showed much interest in practical soil conservation and the road problem. The program outlined this time is filled with live subjects such as soils, foot and mouth disease, bovine tuberculosis and other subjects which are of prime importance and the board can take a higher place than for years by tackling them. The board is made up of five classes of members, one being representatives of county societies; another representative of several State associations allied with farming; three men appointed by the Governor; exofficio members, the Governor, secretary of internal affairs, superintendent of public instruction, secretary of agriculture, auditor general and head of State College.

Two of the men prominent in secretarial capacities on Capitol Hill are natives of Indiana, although they have lived in this State for a long time. James S. Hiatt, secretary to Governor Brumbaugh, was born in that State and H. Lindley Hosford, secretary to Commissioner of Health Dixon, was born in Terre Haute.

W. S. Nason, of Erie, did not seek the position of Journal clerk of the Senate this session, and his friends are commenting upon the fact that one of the most efficient men in the Legislative offices has retired. As a rule few leave when they could have office in succession to themselves and deaths are few. Mr. Nason had held the place for ten years and was a master of legislative routine and detail and it was a matter of regret that he leaves. It is said that he will devote his time to matters in his home county and people here predict that he will be heard from.

The Legislature will be getting down to hard routine work to-night, as all of the events which ordinarily characterize the opening of a session have been gone through with. Bills will now occupy attention for some time just as in city council the start of a year is marked by a rush of legislation. In another week the committees will be working and committees will commence to hold hearings and consider bills.

It is probable that among the early steps taken in the way of street improvement in Harrisburg this spring will be for the betterment of North Cameron street and Derry street beyond the paved sections. The condition of Derry street, which has been patched up a couple of times, is growing worse as the winter goes on and by spring the city will have to spend considerable money to put it into any kind of shape, so that it might as well expend enough to fix it up properly. No section of a city highway is more traveled than Derry street beyond Twenty-third, as it is the entrance to Harrisburg from the State highway to Lebanon and Reading. The highway is bad enough in Paxtang and some other places, but that is no reason for the city street being in poor condition, in the opinion of many automobile owners. North Cameron street is also bearing an increasing amount of travel and it bids fair to grow.

Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart who is picked by many to be certain of reappointment has filled that office longer, and more conspicuously, than any other adjutant general in the history of the State. He was first named to the post by Governor Daniel H. Hastings when he took office on January 15, 1895 and he has been the chief military officer of the Commonwealth by appointment of five governors. The general is president of the National Guard Association of the country and served on the militia board. In Washington they say he is the only State militia officer who can "sass" regular army officers and be hearkened unto.

A good story is being told about a county man who is active in politics and church matters. It had been noticed for some time that he was going about for his walks on Sunday with dark glasses instead of his usual "specs." Then he began to go to church wearing them. The mystery is said to have been solved for he has been discovered sleeping in church and asked the man who accused him of it how he could see his eyes.

WELL KNOWN PEOPLE

—John Gribbel, president of the Union League of Philadelphia, came home from Florida to atttend the Five o'Clock Club dinner.

—Senator William E. Crow, of Uniontown, has had a receivership added to his affairs. It is a trolley line.

—Mrs. George F. Baer has been elected president of the paper mill company founded by her husband at Reading.

—Judge Mayer Sulzberger will not seek re-election to the Philadelphia bench.

—Olive Braden, Philadelphia businessman, will be a candidate for sheriff of Montgomery county. He has a home just inside Montgomery county.

—Senator Henry A. Clark, of Erie, once owned a newspaper.

DO YOU KNOW

That Harrisburg's park system has been put into practice in five western States?

The Talk of the Town

Wouldn't you like the name of your store to be on every one's lips?

Wouldn't you like people to think your business name, when they think of certain kinds of merchandise.

Then hitch your store to the current of public thought.

Make it the market place for the standard merchandise advertised in newspapers.

Back up the manufacturers' advertising. Show the goods. Bring the trade your way. Make your store the talk of the town.

CONSTITUTION IS EXPENSIVE THING

Estimate That a Change Would Take Almost a Million Dollars to Bring About

NOT MANY CONVENTIONS

How the People of the Commonwealth Voted on Question in the Years Gone By

A convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania would cost at least $1,000,000. This is the estimate made by State officials, who base their figures on the cost of formulating the present Constitution in 1873.

Interest in the amount required to put into operation a Constitutional convention has been aroused by the announcement that Representative Charles J. Roney, of Philadelphia, contemplates introducing measures providing for the holding of a convention. Similar bills were introduced in the 1913 session by Representative John R. K. Scott, of Philadelphia. They passed the House of Representatives but were defeated in the Senate.

The Constitutional convention of 1873 cost the State exactly $502,195, but since 1873 the cost of living has gone up considerably together with the cost of legislating for the people, and with the population of the State nearly twice as large as at the time of the last convention, it is estimated that with a proportionately larger convention, the cost would reach at least $1,000,000 and probably more.

In 1873 the Legislature appropriated $500,000 for a convention, and claims and other amounts aggregating $2,195 were subsequently paid.

If the proposed Roney bills are introduced it will be at least two years before the present Constitution can be supplanted by another. As an instance of the time required to put into effect a new Constitution it is recalled that the first definite move toward the convention of 1873 came in 1871 when the Legislature passed an act providing for the submission of the question to the people. The new constitution did not go into effect until 1874.

At an election held on October 10, 1871 the people of the State decided in favor of a Constitutional convention by a vote of 316,097 to 69,715. The act which regulated the holding of the convention was approved in April, 1872, when the number of delegates was fixed at 133. These delegates were elected on October 8, 1872, and the convention met at Harrisburg on November 12, 1872. Adjournment was taken on November 27 to meet in Philadelphia on January 7, 1873. The convention concluded its work of drafting a new constitution on November 3, 1873. This draft was submitted to the people at an election held on December 16, 1873, and was adopted by a vote of 253,744 to 108,594. The Constitution thus approved by the people was put into effect on January 1, 1874.

An earlier Constitutional convention took place in 1837-8. The delegates were elected on November 8, 1836, and as in the later convention, numbered 133. The delegates met at Harrisburg on May 2, 1837, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on November 23. The amended Constitution was adopted and signed on February 22, 1838, and was approved by the people at the polls on October 9, 1838.

The approval of the new Constitution, however, was not overwhwelming as the vote was 113,971 for and 112,759 against its adoption.

In 1790 was held the first convention following the adoption of the Colonial Constitution in 1776. This convention assembled on November 24, 1789, and its work was completed on September 2, 1790. The convention at the time was made up of only 69 delegates.

Those in favor of a Constitutional convention at this time contend that the present Constitution contains conflicting provisions, obsolete sections, and insufficient amendments, and that it is not in keeping with the broadest spirit of the time, nor the extensive development of the State's affairs.

It is argued that so far as the Constitution applies to Philadelphia, a careful revision is needed to fix the status of the Register of Wills, in relation to the Commonwealth, and the County Commissioners, Coroner, Clerks of the Court and Magistrates. The judicial system of Philadelphia, it is also declared, needs to be put on a modern basis to facilitate the administration of justice.

State Senator Edwin S. Vare, of Philadelphia, has announced his intention of introducing at the present session a Constitutional amendent providing for the consolidation of the Common Pleas Courts in Philadelphia county

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TIPS FOR EVANGELIST

To the Editor of the Telegraph:

Dear Sir: By your permission I would like to speak a few words through our daily paper, the Telegraph, regarding the proceedings instituted at Highspire by the evangelist, the Rev. C. E. Hillis, who proposes to burn and destroy all the works of Pastor Russell that the people of that vicinity will submit to him.

Perhaps the reverend gentleman has forgotten, or does not know, that the Scriptures forbid a servant of the Lord to judge or execute vengeance on others who make the same claim.

"Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? To his own Master he standeth or falleth. Yea, he shall be holden up; for God is able to make him stand."—Romans, 14:4.

We have the Lord's Word for it that "if any man have not the spirit (mind, will,) of Christ, he is none of His," and the spirit of Christ is not the spirit of persecution.—Romans, 8:9.

"Woe unto you, lawyers (doctors of the law)! for ye have taken away the key of knowledge; ye entered not in yourselves, and them that were entering in ye hindered."—Luke, 11:52.

"What shell we say then to these things? If God be for us, who can be against us? Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's elect? It is God that justifieth. Who is he that condemneth? He that spared not his own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how shall He not with him also freely give us all things? It is Christ that died, yea rather, that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us. Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword? As it is written, For thy sake we are killed all the day long; we are accounted as sheep for the slaughter. Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors, through Him that loved us. For I am persuaded that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."—itomans, 8:31-39.

"And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this consul or this work be of men, it will come to nought; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God."—Acts, 5:38-39.

F. R. MARTIN,
1410 Naudain Street.
Harrisburg, Pa., January 24, 1915.

NEWS DISPATCHES OF THE CIVIL WAR

[From the Telegraph of Jan. 25, 1865.]

Purchase Blankets

New York, Jan. 25. — Thousands of blankets have been purchased here for rebel prisoners.

Big Fire In Buffalo

Buffalo, Jan. 25. — A great fire is raging in Buffalo. The loss so far is estimated at $700,000.

Rebels Repulsed

Washington, Jan. 25. — An attack by the rebel fleet on City Point was repulsed.

IN HARRISBURG FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY

[From the Telegraph of Jan. 25, 1865.]

Office Burns

Boas' lumber office, near the Pennsy, was burned to the ground last night.

203d Regiment Suffers

Many men from this vicinity have been killed and wounded while in service in the Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Regiment.

Many Revivals

Revivals are being held in many local and nearby churches.

THE BIRTHRIGHT

When every star was a woman,
My heart, with the thrill of her birth,
Virgin, but ardent and human,
Leaped up from the vacant earth.

When her song was a silver fountain
In the wild world's first retreat,
My soul was the brook of the mountain,
Racing to kiss her feet.

O what if the psalmists and sages
Sing love that is brief as the May?—
My love is as old as the ages,
And young as the dawn of to-day!
—Aloysius Coll, in February Smart Set.

COURTESY

By Wing Dinger

The public service companies,
Throughout the land these days,
Instructions give on courtesy
To all their employes.
And of the stories I have read
Of how it has worked out,
The best is that I heard last week
And now is going about.

Quite recently a lady sat
In a cross-river car,
Across the aisle there sat a chap
Whose actions gave a jar
To the young lady's peace of mind
(I don't blame her a bit),
Because about him on the floor
Tobacco juice he'd spit.

The lady called conductor man,
"Do you allow," asked she,
"Folks in these cars to spit upon
The floors?" "O, no," said he,
Then added with the courtesy
That company rules require,
"I'll glady put your window up
If you should so desire."

LOVE AMONG THE CLOVER

"If you dare," she said,
And O, her breath was clover-sweet!
Clover nodded over her,
Her lips were clover-red.
Blackbirds fluted down the wind,
The bobolinks were mad with joy,
The wind was playing in her hair,
And "If you dare," she said.

Clover billowed down the wind
Far across the happy fields,
Clover on the breezy hills
Leaned along the skies;
And all the dancing, nodding flowers
And little clouds with silver sails
And all the heaven's dreamy blue
Were mirrored in her eyes.

Her laughing lips were clover-red
When long ago I kissed her there
And made, for one swift moment, all
My heaven and earth complete.
I've loved among the roses since
And love among the lilies now,
But love among the clover——!
Her breath was clover-sweet.

O wise, wise-hearted boy and girl
Who played among the clover bloom!
I think I was far wiser then
Than now I dare to be.
For I have lost my Eden now,
I cannot find my Eden now,
And even should I find it now,
I've thrown away the key.
—Odell Shepard, in February Smart

Buy here not alone because prices are lower, but because qualities are better.

TWENTY-FIVE CENT DAY

TUESDAY ONLY TUESDAY ONLY

Now For Another Rousing Twenty-Five Cent Sale

An Event in Which the Wonderful Buying Power of 25 Cents Here Is Doubled For a Single Day. You MUST Come Tomorrow to Enjoy This Feast of Seasonable Bargains

25c Misses' Bleached and Unbleached Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
50 Ladies' Unbleached Fleece Lined Union Suits — Tuesday only 25c
25c Children's Percale Dresses — Tuesday only, 3 for 25c
50c Rompers, size 2 — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
50c Ladies' Gowns — Tuesday only 25c
50c Ladies' Combination Suits — Tuesday only 25c
25c Ladies' Corset Covers, sizes 34, 36, 40, 42 and 44 — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
15c Gingham Aprons — Tuesday only, 3 for 25c
50c Pelcale Waists — Tuesday only 25c
25c Stamped Cushions — Tuesday only, 3 for 25c
25c 30-inch Drawn Work Squares — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
25c Library Runners — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
50c Readymade Stamped Waists — Tuesday only 25c
25c Stamped Doilies, white and tan — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
50c Ladies' Stamped Drawers with floss — Tuesday only 25c
25c Stamped Corset Covers — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
25c Stamped Children's Dresses — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
25c Slipper Soles (children's sizes) — Tuesday only, 3 for 25c

10c and 15c White Austrian China for Hand Painting — Tuesday only, 3 for 25c
10c China Ash Trays — Tuesday only, 4 for 25c
25c Imitation Leather Handbags — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
15c Fancy China Plates — Tuesday only, 3 for 25c
15c Fancy China Salads — Tuesday only, 3 for 25c
25c Large Size Colonial Plates — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
25c Colonial Glass Celery Trays — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
$1.25 Library Books, slightly soiled — Tuesday only 25c
25c Novels — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
50c Ladies' Neckwear — Tuesday only 25c
25c Ladies' Neckwear — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
50c Ladies' Black Tights — Tuesday only 25c
50c Misses' Sleeping Garments — Tuesday only 25c
50c Ladies' Handbags — Tuesday only 25c
50c Human Hair, light, medium and dark brown in strands — Tuesday only 25c
25c Ladies' Fancy Garters — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
25c Ladies' Shoe Trees, trimmed — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
50c Satin Ribbon, all colors — Tuesday only 25c

50c Roman Stripe Ribbon — Tuesday only 25c
50c to $1.50 Oriental Flounce Laces — Tuesday only 25c
75c 27-inch Shadow Flouncings — Tuesday only 25c
15c Colored Edge Organdies — Tuesday only, 3 for 25c
$1.00 Allover Shadow Laces — Tuesday only 25c
19c Bleached Turkish Towels — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
25c Printed French Kimono Crepe — Tuesday only, 2 yards for .. 25c
10c Wrapper Flannels — Tuesday only, 4 yards for .. 25c
50c Wool Dress Crepes — Tuesday only, yard 25c
25c Colored Ratine — Tuesday only, 3 yards for .. 25c
25c Figured Poplin and Roman Stripes — Tuesday only, 2 yards for .. 25c
10c Stripe Voiles and Lawns — Tuesday only, 6 yards for .. 25c
15c Fancy White Goods — Tuesday only, 3 yards for .. 25c
25c Robe Flannels — Tuesday only, 2 yards for .. 25c
50c Men's Percale Shirts — Tuesday only 25c
50c Men's Fleece Lined Underwear — Tuesday only 25c
50c Value Men's Neckwear — Tuesday only, 2 for 25c
12½c Men's Colored Hose — Tuesday only, 3 pairs for ... 25c

NOTHING OVER 25¢ MILLINERY EXCEPTED EVERYTHING UNDER

1c to 25c Dept. Store

Where Every Day Is Bargain Day

215 Market St. Opp. Courthouse

OUR DAILY LAUGH

INQUISITIVE.

Ma.
What is it, Willie?
Is a sweet tooth a tooth from a honey comb?

GIRLS.

The way they act shows love is blind,
And makes one jealous as Othello;
For when they fall in love, you find
It's always with the other fellow.

AN EVENING THOUGHT

True happiness
Consists not in the multitude of friends
But in the worth and choice.
—Ben Johnson.

Timely Advice About Children's Coughs and Colds

Physicians say at least half of the cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, and croup can be prevented. They advise against letting the simplest cough or cold gain any headway. At the first sign of a cough, sore throat, cold or hoarseness use Goff's Cough Syrup. It quickly breaks up the congestion, loosens the phlegm, heals the inflammation and keeps the cold from the lungs. It has prevented Pneumonia, Croup and Whooping Cough in thousands of cases. Guaranteed by your Grocer or Druggist. 25 and 50c. No opiates.