

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart

A Sale of Winter Clothing, Men, Now Before the Old Year Passes Out: Commencing Wednesday

150 Overcoats

\$15.00 Overcoats at \$10.75

\$18.00 Overcoats at \$12.75

125 Suits

Regular \$25.00

Suits at \$14.75

Resourcefulness and Initiative Have Made These Values Possible in the Face of a Market of Advanced Woolens

Men of Harrisburg—and this applies to every man and young man within reach of the store, regardless of where his domicile is—a noteworthy sale of clothing opens Wednesday with

Nearly 300 Suits and Overcoats

—at savings that are exceptional, considering the way woolens have advanced.

For weeks we have been planning for this sale, keeping in close touch with those makers of repute, who, we knew from past experience, would be glad to co-operate with us again. We secured several choice lots of overcoats, which, together with clean-up lots from regular stock, make this a sale of conspicuous values.

The Overcoats

\$15.00 Overcoats \$10.75 \$18.00 Overcoats \$12.75



Pinch-Back Overcoats, Belted Ulsterettes With Convertible Collar, Regular Conservative Overcoats, Form-fitting, Belted Back and Plain Back, Single and Double-Brasted Overcoats

These lots include the most popular styles of overcoats worn this winter.

Styles For Young Men
Styles For Men Who Stay Young
Styles For Quiet Tastes
Styles For Other Tastes

The models are patterned of the finest qualities of Irish Frieze Vicuna Zibeline Velour Storm Cloth Scotch Mixtures
Sizes 33 to 40.

The Suits

\$25.00 Suits : \$14.75

Every suit is from regular stock—every suit is a splendid example of worthy tailoring—every suit is worth its full appraisal because clothes cost more to produce to-day than they did when these stocks were ordered months ago.

But clearances are essential in all well-regulated establishments, and as Inventory Sheets must soon be turned in, we prefer to empty cases of all broken lines.

In the entire assemblage there are all sizes from 33 to 40—

Belted-back Suits

Pinch-back Suits

English Form-fitting Suits

The variety of patterns and fabrics is large enough to afford satisfactory choosing for any man or young man.



Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart—Second Floor, Rear.

FOODS THEY BUILD OR DESTROY

AMAZING BUT RARELY SUSPECTED TRUTHS ABOUT THE THINGS YOU EAT

(Copyright, 1916, by Alfred W. McCann.)

Under our present meat inspection system selected cattle pass through the hands of the federal establishments and are consumed for food—rejected animals are passed through the hands of unsuspected establishments and are consumed for food—meat inspection in the United States simply means that healthy animals and diseased animals are consumed alike.

The meat inspection amendment of June 30, 1906, was passed after the bitterest fight which Congress had experienced for many years.

From 1895 to 1906 every session of Congress resisted the pressure of the people in their clamor for meat inspection that would really inspect.

When the 1906 law was passed it carried with it an annual appropriation of \$2,000,000 for its enforcement. It provided for antemortem and post-mortem inspection of animals (in federal inspected establishments only.)

On the surface this meant that the

animals would be examined on the hoof before slaughter, and that all their glands, organs, and tissues would be examined on the hooks after slaughter.

It had the effect of making the people exclaim, "Well, at least Uncle Sam is on guard and we need not bother our heads any more about the dangers of diseased meat."

The people gave no thought to the fact that the new law failed to provide in any manner for the control of interstate shipments of living tubercular animals from the cattle ranges and farms of one State to the stockyards and slaughterhouses of another State.

Through this loophole in the law an underground parade of horrors has been passing for ten years. Not until a dreadful crisis was reached in October, 1916, were the people disposed to believe the almost incredible truth

concerning these unnatural practices.

Not until Justice James C. Cronsey, sitting in the Supreme Court of Kings county, Brooklyn, sentenced a number of convicted slaughterers to Sing Sing, October 4, 1916, was any tangible evidence of all this devilry disclosed.

The law of 1906, notwithstanding its feebleness, as finally revealed in 1916, was, nevertheless, entirely too drastic to suit the packers. So, in 1908, in response to the commercial demands of a group of slaughterers, a new set of regulations, with which Congress had nothing whatsoever to do, was issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

These newer regulations were milder in tone than those which preceded them, and they have been followed by other regulations still milder.

The public, never suspecting the true nature of these regulations nor the alarming extent to which they have failed to do the work that has been reverently attributed to them, now stands face to face with the facts.

The only excuse for the existence of the Bureau of Animal Industry lies in its supposed ability to prevent the consumption of diseased animals for human food. This result is not now being accomplished and has never been accomplished.

Under the present system the so-called good animals, culled by a process of careful selection before slaughter, are tagged while in the possession of

the packers with an O. K.

The diseased animals, culled out as bad risks by the packers' cattle buyers, are shifted to the unsuspected establishments, where they are slaughtered and dressed for food purposes.

The packers employ the most experienced cattle buyers in the world. These cattle buyers are required to make antemortem examinations of a kind that will protect their employers from loss.

Their job is to reject animals that are obviously sick. The average cattle buyer becomes so expert, even as a layman, that he can tell by looking at an animal suffering from generalized tuberculosis that that animal is a poor risk and is likely to be condemned in any federal inspected establishment in the country.

Merely by looking at the animal he can diagnose extreme cases of disease with as much ease as the average layman can recognize in his fellow the latest stages of tuberculosis.

Thus the bad risks are either not shipped to the packers at all or are rejected when they arrive.

As a result the discarded beast, which if killed in a federal inspected establishment would be sent to the condemned tank, is asked to make its way into the stomachs of the people through other establishments.

Thus the diseased four-footer conforms with the red tape, makes a detour, is slaughtered, dressed for market, and finally appears as roasts,

Recent Deaths in Central Pennsylvania

Marietta.—John Gurtize, a retired butcher and one of the best known men in lower Lancaster county, died at Strasburg Sunday night after a long illness. He was 82 years old.

Drumore.—Frank Acheson, aged 57, a trucker and gardener, died suddenly of heart disease. He is survived by four children besides his wife.

East Lampeter.—Mrs. Barbara Dorsheimer, aged 89, one of the oldest women in this section, died from infirmities of age. Her husband, who was a veteran of the Civil War, died some time ago. One son survives.

Marietta.—Charles Sergeant, aged 25, died last night from kidney trouble. He is survived by his parents, one brother and two sisters.

ENOLA CELEBRATION TO-NIGHT

Enola, Pa., Dec. 26.—The celebration for Enola's first community Christmas tree will be held on the lawn at the P. R. R. Y. M. C. A. building this evening. The program will consist of a band concert by the association band, singing by schoolgirls and a male quartet. Addresses will be made by prominent men. Small gifts will be distributed among the children.

CHILDHOOD'S REGRET.

A tiny girl had been to church for the first time. "And what did you think of it?" asked her mother. "I didn't like the organ." "Why not?" "Cause there wasn't any monkey with it!"

ANNOUNCE BIRTH OF SON

Enola, Pa., Dec. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. David Paul Blosser announce the birth of a son Tuesday, December 19. Mrs. Blosser was Miss Katherine Davis, of Harrisburg, before her marriage.

ONE OF HOLMAN'S FIFTEENS will be given to Conrad Blumenstein, of 1320 Howard St., for guessing 341600, the nearest number printed by the "Dalton Adding Machine" in our window last week.

A. W. Holman
228 Market St.

Bringing Up Father

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By McManus

