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Semi-Weekly

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1908.

BRYAN AND RYAN'S MONEY. A false charge, damaging in its character, brought against a public man is sure to react in his favor when its falsity is ascertained, as it is always certain to be. Thus with the accusation of The New York World, referred to in this paper of the 3d, that in 1904 a brother-in-law of Colonel Bryan solicited and received the election of a Legislature in Nebraska which would elect Mr. Bryan charge has fallen to the ground, as witness this letter:

"New York, June 1, 1908. "Hon, William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:
"Dear Sir,—I have read the article published in The New York World on May 30th last, relating to campaign expendi-tures in the State of Nebraska in 1904. In view of the fact that I was chairman of the executive committee of the Demo cratic national committee in that cam paign, permit me to say whatever money was sent to the State of Nebraska was taken from the general fund, which money was made up of voluntary contributions from many persons. Why there should be any criticism of this particular expenditure, I am at a loss to understand. The transaction was a perfectly legitimate one on both sides. There was not the slightest suggestion at the time from anybody that you had any knowledge on the subject or that knowledge of the transaction was to be brought home to you. I think it is probably needless for me to say that neither directly nor in-directly was I responsible for the publica-tion in question, and were it not for the fact that I believe an act of injustice has been done you. I would not even say what I have in this letter. "Yours truly

"W. F. SHEEHAN." Mr. Sheehan is not a supporter of Mr. Bryan, which fact renders his letter all the more conclusive. Mr. Bryan is a money-getter and his financial transactions are not always governed by the nicest sense of propriety. Notably his connection with the Bennett will matter was very unworthy; but he is an honest man. as this word is generally employed, and that he could knowingly receive money from Thos. F. Ryan after having abused him and those of his ilk as he has, for the promotion of his personal or political fortunes, is unimaginable. This case against him has fallen down.

"THE DEATH OF OLD BOOZE."

The obsequies of Mr. Booze have been celebrated by many North Carolina poets and the last to lift up his To one of his fellow-citizens, who submits it as a specimen of nearpoetry, we are indebted for this effort, which is too gleeful in tone to be called either a chant or a dead march, though the subject considered it ought by right to be one or the

THE DEATH OF OLD BOOZE. Old Booxe is dead, that good old stuff; We ne'er shall taste it more: Now Prohibition is no "bluff." As all the drunkards swore.

Glenn fought Old Booze a heavy fight, And many a round he gained, But on May the twenty-sixth he sent Old Booze from our fair domain.

Glenn said he'd cut the "pigeon wing" The day Old Booze would die. If the whole I'. B. went dry.

For Glenn's an elder in the church, The ruling kind, you know, could be ever out a step, With that Presbyterian toe!

"Good bye, Old Booze," is what Glenn when by its grave he passes. The little brown jug where you used

Is now used for molasses."

DAN. J. CAMPBELL, JR. Aberdeen, N. C.

We beg leave to bring again to the attention of the people of the State the claims of Mr. C. C. Moore to the office of Commissioner of Agriculture. He is capable of filling it and has a record of effort in behalf of the farmers of North Carolina which entitles him to consideration. Practically without compensation and largely at his own expense, he has traversed the State from one end to the other in promotion of the work of the Southern Cotton Association and his intelligent zeal in this cause demonstrated his fidelity to a trust committed to ciently exciting campaign is now in him. He would bring the same intelligence and adelity to the commissionership of agriculture and The Observer can give the assurance to those who do not know him that in this office he would disappoint no expecta-

It comes to The Observer from a prohibition Democratic friend in an extreme eastern county that there is a considerable movement in his county in favor of a bolt of anti-prohibition Democrats from the party. We spe there will be nothing of this kind, there or elsewhere. No remedy However, we find consolation in the would be found in this for any grievance, real of supposed. The Demoeratic party as such did nothing more in this matter than submit the prohibition bill to a vote of the people. If they chose to adopt it the quarrel te not with it but with the people alves. As the two parties are

STATE GOVERNMENT AND BUSI-NESS.

The good effects of Hoke Smith's iefeat are already visible, according to The Savannah News, ever a judicious observer and one of the very few Georgia newspapers which kept cool during the late ferocities. Says

The News:

"It will be more than a year before Mr. Brown will become Governor. In fact, he will not be elected until next October, but the fact that he will be Governor in the near future, together with the knowledge that his policies will be more conservative than are those of Mr. Smith, is having its effect in practically all lines of business and industry. As an illustration of what is meant, it may be mentioned that a sawmill man was heard to say that he had just received an order for fifteen carloads of lumber from a railroad, and was told when the order was given him that no lumber would have been bought at this time if Governor Smith had been named in the primary, because of the doubt as to what the course of the Governor would be in respect to the railroads. The railroads now feel they can get all the money they want for improvements at a reasonable rate of interest. It is probable, therefore, that the roads will soon be making improvements on a legislary as ale. That being the case, many will soon be making improvements on a large scale. That being the case, many men now out of employment will soon be earning wages."

The News also touches upon the situation from the standpoint of the dim in view of strengthening the traveling men and others sensitive to changes in the business atmosphere. from Thos. F. Ryan \$20,000 to aid in It finds that, the result of the primary once known, confidence returned overnight. Georgia, which not to the United States Senate. The only contributed greatly to the general business depression in so far as that depression is justly blamable upon anti-corporation mania but suffered itself beyond its neighbors, will join the industrial revival without further delay. Hoke Smith's reign is

> The whole cis-Mississippi South, sufferer from the shock of the blows against this section's railroads which Governor Smith led in dealing, will benefit by the Georgia election, but gratulated. / National government doubtless has more power for good over business conditions in a State than State government-has it more power for evil? We greatly doubt if it has

TENNESSEE NEXT ON DECK.

The Georgia contest having ended

in a clean knock-out of the challenged by the challenger, the Tenneswill receive more attention. In Tennessee, also, a Governor completing a two-year term and entitled by precedent to re-nomination has been loudly challenged. Ex-Senator E. W. Carmack is an incomparably stronger personality than the man who won over Governor Hoke Smith, but he has a far worthier antagonist and it edly made a good Governor, keeping his head at all times and falling in with no craze. The healthy reaction did Hoke Smith in Georgia does not operate against him and none of his policies deserves or has received genral condemnation. Mr. Carmack's challenge, in fact, appears to have grown entirely out of that gentleman's real or supposed political necensities. Defeated for re-nomination by ex-Governor Bob Taylor at the end of a brilliant first term, and refusing to regard this almost unaccountable interruption of his senatorial career as more than temporary, he dreaded lying on the shelf for any considerable period lest his grip on State politics be lost. The governorship in itself hardly tempted his ambition much, but it was a means to an end. A natural popular disinclination to put an undeserved affront upon Governor Patterson by denying him the benefit of the re-nomination precedent did not appear at all an insuperable obstacle in view of special conditions. The prohibition wave was gathering momentum and it might well carry a good rider over many obstacles. Governor Patterson, standing by local option, had given some rival aspirant an obvious opportunity. Mr. Carmack evidently believed that he could partly avenge himself upon fate for his ouster from the senatorship by ousting Patterson from the governorship. True, he had up to that moment stood for local option and the local self-government idea, but the man who would stay in politics at all hazards must keep him-

'The Charlotte Observer has overlooked the fact that Hoke Smith was born in North Carolina."—Spartanburg Herald. "To the Charlotte Observer: Don't you know that Hoke Smith was born in North Carolina?"-Charleston News and Courier. And this after we have stood ready for years, most of all when he was I riding his highest, instantly to concede the notorious Georgia demagogue to whatsoever State would put in a claim. Why knowingly tread On bright summer nights I rustle upon an amiable neighbor's corn? thought that North Carolina, which has given birth to distinguished men without number, can bear this misfortune far better than could any other State, South Carolina included.

self prepared for whatever winds may

position in this respect, he declared

for State prohibition and began

camping on Governor Patterson's

like that observable in recent Geor-

gia politics has developed, a suffi-

progress. The outcome will be worth

So, completely reversing his

After seeing the pictures of Mrs. Gunness we have about come to the tuted it should call for much conclusion that the chaps who courtster wrongs than this party has ed her for her supposed wealth didn't et perpetrated to drive any consid- get much more than they deserved. There blue waves are braided wi' sweet mber of its/membership out, History tells of women in whom the after all it is only to it that the souls of demons lurked behind ana can look for good govern- gelic looks, but the Indiana murderess was of quite another description.

PROHIBITION SMITH'S DEFEAT. crooms Facer Pitter of

enough to carry Gov. Hoke back into office again, and it Smith is the opinion of many well-informed

nouced that he would sign any bill amending the law sent to him by the Legislature. The prohis, alarmed, rushed to Smith, and he declared that even if such a bill were sent him he

the race. The executive committee of Seaborn Wright, a great prohi leader and magnificent speaker in the cause, took up the cudgels for Smith and called attention to the line-up be-

Such well-known prihibition preach

ers at Dr. Len G. Broughton and others came out for Smith without a moment's hesitation, though some of ed to him than for the steadiness with them were his personal enemies. Dr. Landrum, a conservative Baptist minister who stands high in Atlanta, was for Smith strong. Only one preacher who is well known stood for Brown, and was Rev. Dr. White, he of Joe Brown, which DASCOF his stand easy to exmakes The Atlanta Georgian, a prohibition paper, though avowedly neutral, was in its every fibre fighting tooth and nail for Brown and doing live and were born." The phrase is everything in its power to aid in his election. Hoke Smith himself declared How many dailies in this country that The Georgian stood for Brown; he knew of it, and he wanted tlemen for gentlemen? his friends to know it, and shortly af- for the vulgarity of the press are not ter this speech the Georgian was refused all news at the Smith headquarters until the paper should de- of people who look at pictures; and clare outright for Brown. Smith in his speeches made stinging attacks on a paper can get a hundred subscribers Fred Seely , the owner and editor of

The Georgian. Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, also worked hard for Governor Smith, but in vain.

KANSAS WOMEN IN OFFICE.

Many Have Been County Officials, Especially in Western Part of the

Kansas City Journal. The appointment of Mrs. Lev cooper as probate judge of Mitchell by Governor Hoch and the ounty discussions that resulted from appointment have developed the fact the State except State offices has one or more woman occupant. Mrs. Cooper is the only woman in

the State, who is serving as probate judge. However, there is one woman county attorney in Kansas. Miss Oa is serving her third term | State. as county attorney of Sewaill county. Western Kansas has had several women county attorneys, but the custom never appears to have become popular in the eastern part of the State. In Norton county Kate Johnhas just completed a term as county treasurer. There are half a ozen or more county registers of deeds in the State and probably thirty and Chicago, some of the most popu-

women county superintendents So far as is known there are no women in Kansas serving as clerks to the district courts or county commissioners. However, several have served as mayors of cities. In several instances there have been women candidates for State superintendent of public instruction, but they were not

The Socialists at their recent conention in Topeka nominated a Girard woman for State superintendent spite of a strong speech made gainst it by her husband.

For The Observer SONG OF THE SOUTH WIND.

come from the shores of a bright summer isle, Where shadows are soft, and the sunheams smile. Where the palm-trees wave in th' tropi

cal sky And th' perfume or olive and jessamine And th' forests of emerald are deepest

in dye. My breath is sweet with the incense of

My spirit is steeped in the dewdrops at In the land where I dream no winter i found,

For th' almond, and orange and datetree abound And flowers are scattered in beauty around.

trail. While no downright ferocity I spread the white sheet of the glistening As it follows the wavy wake of my trail: waft the steel prow to th' far distant

I bear the rich commerce to bless ev'ry land. And I chase the bright waves on the

My breath is like incense to hearts despair; sway th' bright vane on th' lofty church tower,

tinkle the bells of the jessamine's And steal th' sweet perfume from flower.

leaves, trees; wander and gambol th' green

clover. And ramble th' meadows and

When cornfields are russet, and meadows are brown, With Northwind's kiss and winter's dark

JOURNALISM FOR GENTLEMEN.

asons For the Present-Day Vol-arity of the Press Not Far to Seek -Yellow Journals Pandering to ropic Whose Morbid Love For De-dils of Base Crimes Must Be Sat-tted—The Attitude of the Com-unity to the Editor—What a nion of Advertisers, Subscribers, ditors and Stockholders Might Do.

Smith back into office Seals, and politicians that his issue did more to cause his defeat than any other single element. There was a feeling all over the State that Brown was for the restoration of liquor in Georgia in some form or another, and the liberal forces flocked to his standard. Time and time again during the campaign Governor Hoke Smith and his official organ, The and his official organ, The atlanta Journal, has called attention of Georgia not to support a man who, according to the Governor and this according to the Governor and this according to the Governor and this newspaper, was at heart in favor of Joe Brown in his first card and line again to the line-up and urged the people of Georgia not to support a man who, according to the Governor and this newspaper, was at heart in favor of Joe Brown in his first card and line again to the line-up and urged the people of Georgia not to support a man who, according to the Governor and this newspaper, was at heart in favor of Joe Brown in his first card and line again to the line-up and urged the people of Georgia not to support a man who, according to the Governor and this newspaper, was at heart in favor of line and line again to the line-up and urged the people of Georgia not to support a man who. The Landau self-condition bill.

The faithful reporter duly informed the public that on the boat who affected to despair the old court fashions.

The use of powder, made more expensive by taxation, quite died out and short hair became universal.

Trousers and Wellington boots at first worn only by the military, were adopted by civilians about 1814, and the dandy of the early Victorian era wore his tightly strapped flown. He are the country of the line-up and urged the people of the weekly papers when the boat of the line-up and urged the people of the weekly papers when the formed the public that on the boat who affected to despair the old court fashions.

The use of powder, made more expensive by taxation, quite died out and short hair became universal.

The u readers, and one of the weekly papers remarked with bitterness: "This is the new journalism." With us, we re-gret to say, journalism of this type even if such a bill were sent him he would veto it unless it were passed by the prohis themselves and with the dim in view of strengthening the measure.

Through three cards Brown procrastinated and at last came to the same position Smith took at first, but the "white ribbon forces" were not satisfied. Then he took action upon the race. The executive committee of the race. The executive committee of the same position is a second to said the same position is a second to said the same position is a second to said the said the said of this type is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on it, and our dignitude is getting to be pretty old. Our newspapers thrive on the Anti-Saloon League met and es-poused the cause of Smith after a hard of success? Why should we cling to the decencies of life when the public demands the indecencies?

In commenting on the recently pub-lished life of John Thadeus Delane The London Times itself said of this Cormer editor:

"There are few things for which the country and the press are more indehtury standard of journalism and the dignities and graces of life. He thought, wrote, spoke, and acted like a gentleman, and a gentleman of the best English traditions."

All this recalls that amusing chapter in "Pendennis," in which the prospectus of The Pall Mall Gazette is drafted—a paper "written by gentlemen for gentlemen; its conductors may be described as written by gen-The reasons far to seek. Our yellow journals have tapped new levels of readers or by appealing to the ignorant millions when a paper that addresses itself to the educated few gets one. Many persons, especially of foreign birth, read with as much difficulty as a sixyear-old child; and, like children, they must have big type and plenty of pictures. The human animal is as inquisitive as the monkey, and his curiosity is excited by startling head-lines. Thousands of men and women have a morbid love of the details of crime, especially sexual crime, and they will always buy the paper which As Tully eloquent, as Stentor loud. gratifies them. By catering to the basest instincts of the basest elements, an editor in such huge centres of population as New York and Chicago can win enormous circulation. Circulation brings advertising; advernearly every kind of ofnce in tising brings money to secure more sensational features, and even "beats" turn swell the circulation. The suc- And trembling crouch for mercy at his cessful completion of this vicious circle by a single newspaper may demor- No animal his fearless power withstood, alize the journalism of a city or a He reigned the monarci For example, the newspapers of San Francisco, goaded by the scrupulous competition of W. Hearst, have tried more or less beat him at his own game. As a consequence, the newspapers of Francisco are, considering the size and importance of the place, the most

> lar newspapers are scrambling for the contents of the sewers. One trouble is that to-day, as never before, the conduct of a newspaper, even on a moderate scale, requires heavy capital. The modern machinery is expensive; news dispatches are costly; long advertising accounts must be carried. This is why the editor cannot display that cool disdain of money which is characteristic the professional man at his best. A ital is his brain, is satisfied to earn a fair living; but the editor must meet heavy interest and maintenance charges. Your physician finds it relatively easy to set his reputation above his fees; unless he is singularly deficient in skill, he has nothing gain by dabbling in nostrums; he is under no temptation to imitate the who, though privately he may despise some cure-all, does not let personal taste or conviction interfere with trade. But suppose that in a city of one or two hundred thou sand people a daily is being conduct-ed with conservatism and dignity; and suppose that a competitor, by adopting the cheapest and most disreputable methods, kills both its cir-Such culation and advertising. things have happened, and are still happening. What is the editor to do happening. What is the editor to do. He may be offered the alternative of He may be offered the alternative of to pole, accepting the abhorrent policy of his The cautious sailor sees the verging woe. rival, or of going down in ruin. When he is dragged into this

disreputable in the United States. In

other big cities, Boston, New York

unhappy position, he may privately be nauscated by the garbage which he dumps into his columns; but, if his customers want sickening scandals, he may, rather than disappoint stockholders and confess bankruptcy. give them their fill.

And, while the editor is having this what is the attitude of the Extended terrapin upon his back. community? Of course, the vast majority are coolly indifferent, they take the paper that suits their tastes, regardless of moral considerations. But The Carolina gained his legs once more the men of light and leading, the big And like Antaeus, mighty in renown, merchants, manufacturers, and bank- Rese but the stronger for the knocking ers, what is their course in this delicate juncture? They loudly denounce the licentiousness of the press; they complain that not a newspaper in town is fit to be admitted to their sight;

When terrapin, firm, watchful, never because they getherely a submitted to their sight; town is fit to be admitted to their houses; they subscribe, probably, to the paper that on the whole may be regarded as the best. But, while they lament that the editor is too pusillanimous to maintain high intellectual and moral standards, they close as a lover to his mistress dear, throw their substantial support, the columns and columns of advertising, on the side of indecent journalism. on the side of indecent journalism.

When their pockets are touched—
when it is not a question of bankruptcy, but rather of a few dollars
more or less of profit—these staunch
upholders of culture, of religion, and
of the domestic virtues, lend their
help to the wrong side. If an editor,
the sake of principle, risks unon the side of indecent journalism. help to the wrong side. If an editor, for the sake of principle, risks unpopularity and loss of circulation, his highly respectable advertisers run from him like cats from a sinking ship. Were the majority of advertisers to be so quixotic as to insist on high ideals of journalism, the satanic press would perish from inanition. This, of course, is an idle dream; but in some Utopia we may see the experiment tried—a union of advertisers, subscribers, newspaper stockholders, and aditors in the effort to make such a great educational force.

Then to the planter turned—"Ah! dearest tency!

Release my lion, and receive your monay!"

The subtle here, liking well the truce.

Then to the planter turned—"Ah! dearest tency!

Release my lion, and receive your monay!"

Then to the planter turned—"Ah! dearest tency!

Then to the planter turned—"Ah! dearest tency!

Release my lion, and receive your monay!"

The to the planter turned—"Ah! dearest tency!

And subtle here, liking well the truce.

Then to the planter turned—"Ah! dearest tency!

The to the many !!

The subtle here, liking well the truce.

Then to the mighty victor said—"Tes, go!

Enjo; your freedom in the vale below!

And sweet magnolias blossom round your head!

Amphiblous victor! terrapin divine!

Your be given to the planter tency!

as a daily paper, a force that mo in the right direction, a paper w ten by gentlemen for gentlemen.

English Illustrated Magazine. The English revolution had its effect upon the fashions of 1800, as well as upon matters of more weighty import, the tendency being greatly to simplify costume. Young men in England adopted the short coat light waist-coat and pantaloons inaugurated in Paris by a certain set who affected to despair the old court fashions.

collar, which had gone out of favor under George IV., who preferred a black silk kerchief or stock.

The snuff box vanished and the characteristic ornament of the age was the bunch of seals hanging from the watch chain. Various modifi-cations took place from time to time during Queen Victoria's long reign, but the form of men's dress practi-

cally remained unaltered.

The knickerbockers and tweed suit of the country gentleman are of comparatively modern date, as well the wideawake and cloth cap.

Salisbury Firm May Be Adjudged Bankrupt.

Greensberg News, 7th. Yesterday before Judge James Yesterday before Judge James E. Boyd creditors of Dayvault Bros. of Rowan county, filed a petition which asked that the firm be adjudged bankrupt. The petitioners were George DeWitt Shoe Company, of Lynchburg, Va.; Tregalles, Hertel & Co., of Baltimore, and the Ridgely-Walker Company of Lautsville Ky. Walker Company, of Louisville, Ky. The matter will be heard before James H. Horah, referee in bank-ruptcy, in Salisbury on June 27th.

THE LION AND THE TERRAPIN.

(The following lines were written many years ago by a young lawyer of eastern Carolina, who died early. The event which he commemorates occurred in the Town of Halifax in its palmy days, and, as will be seen by the reference to "the mightlest monarch in a cage," during the imprisonment of Napoleon at St. Helena Another lawyer, who remembered the lines, used frequently to repeat them for the amusement of his children and grand children and it is one of these who has furnished this copy, from memory. think they have been published, but are rot certain).

famed Hibernian, in this curious age, Confined the king of beasts within a cage. Holding his majesty in durance vile, From place to place he journeyed many

Traveled through Warren, Halifax and Nash. And pocketed a wondrous deal of cash, He thus harangued the ever-wondering

crown. "Now come," said he, "behold the sweet est creature That e'er was fashioned by the hand o

nature. A spectacle of feast the curious eye or Walk in gentlemen, and see the lion! on legitimate news; and these in All beasts confess his tyranny complete,

"Hold," said a planter, "in this modern

feet.

To see the mightlest monarch in a cage Is no new thing; by th' immortal gods, If you declare this lion asks no odds, An animal I'll bring will make him roar And bathe that visage in his royal gore, Make you the wager, and behold what

follows." "Done," said the keeper, "for a hundred Off went the planter for his beast s

keen, All wondering what the mischief he could mean. At length he brought, the lion to ennous What seemed a fiddle that had feet and

"Now beautful wretch behald this log gerhead. That never from his adversary fled. high-minded lawyer, whose sole cap- Undaunted, firm and brave, he fights his

> With certain skill, and conquers at blow. Show him the royal llop, and you'll see, He'll reverence kings like Prince Egal-Now for the fight the combatants prepare, Now in the cage behold th' adventurous

> The scales of victory hanging in the skies, Were then discovered by poetle eyes, Wavering in doubt, unknowing to decide For Carolina's boast, or Africa's pride. Took in secure his head, and legs and

> tail, As when the wind blows hard and thunders roll, And tempests shake the world from pole

financial Furls up his sails and drops his yards below.
"Rides on the billows' top sublime and vast. And scorns serens and elemental blast.

Advancing firm, the monarch of the plats Lashed his long tail and reared his mighty mane. Put out his princely paw, and at one

But free from pain, and without loss of

The Little for

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Knickerbocker Blue Serges Knickerbocker	\$1.00 to \$1.50
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	25c.
Wash Knickerbockers, Linen and (Cotton

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Plain, very thin Nainsook Shirts and Knee Drawers Also Scriven's Improved Patent Brown Jeans Drawers, sizes up to 44 waist..... \$1.25 A featherweight Nainsook Athletic Coat Shirt and

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Brighton with two clasps for holding up the sock, a pair.... 40c.

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What you wear under the shirt and can't be seen. Price

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