



WM. GADSBY & SONS

THE BIG STORE THAT SELLS FOR LESS

We have always endeavored to give the most value for the least money at all times. The Furniture that we have offered at a reduced price, from time to time, should not be confounded with the cheaper class of goods offered by small dealers. We want to strongly impress on the minds of the people that any article we may offer for sale, no matter at what price, may be depended upon to be strictly first-class in every respect. We established our large business by selling only dependable furniture, and that at the lowest possible price. What has proven right in the past will certainly hold good at the present time. We are prepared at all times to supply newest, most approved styles of Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc., at prices beyond competition.

Gadsbys' Morris Chair \$50 PARLOR SUIT, SALE PRICE \$27



Parlor Suit, five pieces, beautifully finished in rich, dark mahogany, upholstered in verona; regular price \$50.00; sale price, \$27.00. Mail orders for the above must include \$2.00 packing charges.

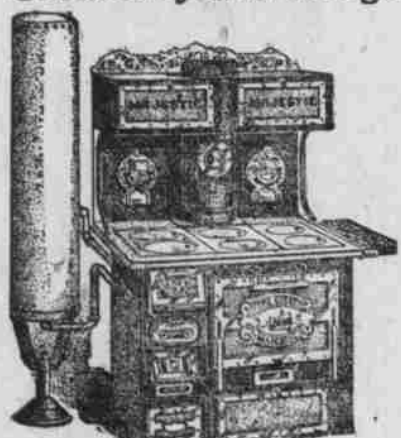
Made throughout of solid oak; can be adjusted to five different positions; the cushions are reversible and come in selected patterns of velvet; Gadsbys' price, \$7.75.

\$19 Princess Dresser \$11.50



Princess Dresser, with oval or shaped French bevel mirror; finished golden; regular \$19.00; special, this week, \$11.50.

Great Majestic Range



Not Cheapest—But Least Expensive. Requires fewer repairs, uses less fuel, bakes perfectly and gives abundant hot water. The oven is absolutely airtight; heat can be applied as needed. Water front is separate from oven, so water cannot affect temperature. Patent anti-colicer grate is suitable for either wood or coal. Firebox is heavier than that of any other range on the market. The Majestic has the only oven bottom which can be guaranteed against warping. All exposed parts of malleable iron—guaranteed not to break under any circumstances. We take your old stove and allow you all it is worth as part payment for a new one.

Solid Oak Arm Rocker



Solid Oak Arm Rocker, with leather cobbler seat; regular \$3.50; special, this week, \$1.95.

We Guarantee to SAVE You Money on All Purchases by Giving You Better Values Than You Get Elsewhere.



SEE THIS COUCH FOR \$7.85

Each piece is upholstered in No. 1 velvet, with frames, springs and every detail of upholstery, as well as the covering itself, strictly high-grade in every particular. Gadsbys' price, \$7.85.

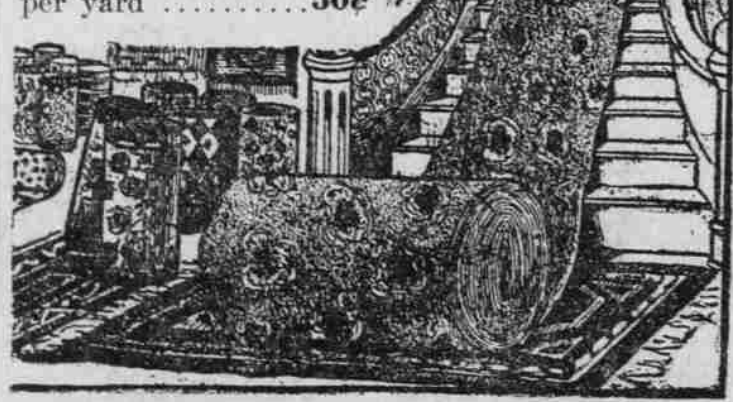


Don't Miss Seeing This Special Bed Combination

Consisting of Bed Springs and Mattress complete, as illustrated. Bed is made of large tubing, beautifully fancy scrolled; head and foot strongly reinforced and ornamented with large chills. An unusually attractive design. Furnished in any color of enamel—gold, green or white. Four feet six inches wide. One pair of fine woven wire springs. The mattress superior quality, with cotton top, extra heavy ticking and taped edges; entire outfit, special for, \$12.50.

Big Carpet Bargains in Our Carpet Department

- Bromley's Velvets, with borders \$1.25
- Burlington Brussels, with borders \$1.10
- Tapestry Brussels, with borders \$1.00
- Dunlap's Tapestry Brussels 90c
- Reversible Pro-Brussels, per yard \$1.00
- Brusselette Carpets, 3/4 yard wide 55c
- Granite Ingrain Carpets, per yard 50c



Mission Furniture In Weathered Oak

For Dining-rooms, Halls, Libraries, Dens—Largest Stock in City.

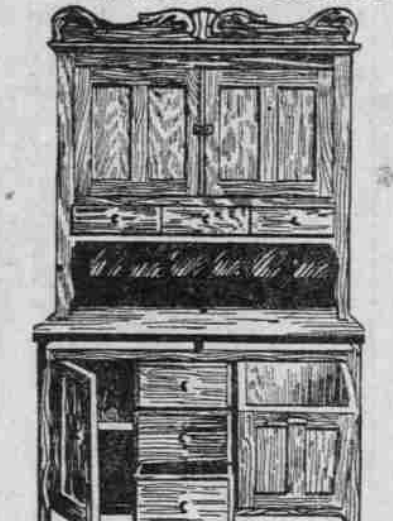
If Credit Is Wanted We Can Accommodate You Without Extra Charge or Fuss.

\$25 Sideboard \$15



French Beveled Mirror, beautifully carved top, drawer lined for silverware; regular price \$25.00; Gadsbys' price, \$15.00.

Gadsbys' Model Kitchen Cabinet



With half the work and much less than half the number of steps, you can keep your kitchen as neat as a ship's galley if you own a Gadsby Model Cabinet, just like cut. This cabinet is capable of holding everything a woman needs in preparing a meal. A place for everything, and all within your reach. It is over 7 feet high and the base is 28x42 inches. Gadsbys' price, \$12.50.

Leader Range \$29



All are guaranteed for 10 years. Leader Range, with high closet and duplex grate, spring-balanced doors. This is a heavy, substantial and durable range of the best quality cold-rolled steel; adapted for coal or wood; oven thoroughly braced and bolted; asbestos-lined throughout; nickel-trimmed; section plate top. Gadsbys' price, \$29.00.

WE OWN THE BUILDING—NO RENT TO PAY—THAT'S WHY WE SELL FOR LESS

Wm. Gadsby & Sons

CORNER WASHINGTON AND FIRST STS.

MESSAGE COMES FROM SHACKLETON

Antarctic Explorer Goes Into Permanent Camp Near Mount Erebus.

WILL REMAIN TWO YEARS

Ship Nimrod, Which Took Expedition South, Brings News of the Party—Ice Pack Penetrated for the First Time.

CHALMERS, New Zealand, March 21.—Lieutenant Shackleton, the intrepid chief of a party of 33 explorers in search of the South Pole, is encamped for the winter at the foot of Mount Erebus, the most southerly of volcanoes, so far as is present known.

The news of his safe arrival, after a tempestuous voyage, has been brought here by his ship, the Nimrod. Captain England, of this ship, reports that ice was forming rapidly to the south when he left. The Nimrod disembarked stores and equipment before setting out on its return to this port.

Lieutenant Shackleton announces that the Nimrod will not return for him and his fellow-passengers until January of 1910. This is a change from the original programme. If no other change is made, the message given below will be the last word from the party for nearly two years to come.

The trials of the gallant little crew of explorers in the small sailing vessel Nimrod, which has only auxiliary steam, began at once when the ship left Lyttelton, New Zealand, on New Year's day.

The decks were swept by waves, the cabins flooded and most of those on board had no chance of changing their clothes for the first week. Ten ponies on board suffered greatly from seasickness, and one had to be shot. After a day's lull the gale rose again and blew with greater fury than before.

Nimrod Sails on Alone.

The Nimrod was in tow of the steamship Koonya for 100 miles. The Koonya left on January 15, when ice was seen ahead. The Koonya was the first steel steamship that ever crossed the Antarctic Circle.

The Nimrod resumed its voyage south. It was decided to make an effort to avoid the pack ice which every other vessel had been obliged to force its way through. The ship's meridian was directed the best route to follow. From that point let the leader of the expedition tell the story:

So on the 17th meridian we steamed, and on the morning of January 17 we entered a city of white—a marvelous Vorlice of the south. Mile upon mile of great icebergs—never a sign of pack ice—and from the crown's nest on the mainmast stretched out east and west as far as the eye could see, those wonderful herds of the frozen south, great giants weaned from the bosom of Mother Antarctica.

Through broad paths and through narrow alleys, between towering walls of snow-white ice, the little Nimrod threaded her way, surrounded by flocks of the antarctic petrels and beautiful little snow white ice petrels, now and then greeted by the astonished squawk of a penguin, which saw for the first time in its life a ship.

Emerge Into an Open Sea.

The third of our crew and the wash from the propeller as we passed stirred some of the great ice walls, and they fell in our wake with a mighty crash and roar. Sad would have been our lot had we been in that spot just then. After passing for several hours these narrow lanes of ice, often thinking that we were in a cul-de-sac, but ever finding a way through toward the south, we at length emerged into an open sea. To the south, east and west was an ice-free ocean, and behind us lay our line of bergs.

We had eluded, for the first time in the history of polar navigation, the pack ice. Thus we went along until the morning of January 22. We saw a low line on the horizon and knew that we were in sight of the great ice barrier. At last by noon we were close to this wonderful rampart that so far has guarded the secrets of the south from the attack of ships. Ringing sheer from the water to a height of 300 feet, and stretching east and west as far as the eye could see, it is truly one of the wonders of the world.

We turned to the eastward and steamed along the ice wall, passing a deep inlet, and towards midnight turned a sharp corner, opening a wide bay filled with fast ice on which were a number of seals and emperor penguins. The whole bay was alive with huge whales.

Mountains Without Rock Visible.

To the south, about seven miles across the packed ice, rose a steep cliff of ice, beyond which to the eastward were high undulations, terminating in very steep hills rising to a height of 1000 feet, approximately, no bare rock being visible. The pack ice lay thick to the eastward and northward, interspersed with huge bergs and land ice, but an open lead gave us a passage north.

Passing this section of pack ice, we steamed down close to the barrier again, and at 8 P. M. turned another sharp corner. The barrier trended northeasterly, and we had now passed the position of the inlet where we hoped to have wintered, and found that it had broken away. Thus we met our first serious check. Everything was ready for discharging, but our prospect north had disappeared, and we steamed on eastward to try to reach King Edward VII Land.

But soon we were barred from this route by the ice, which pressed close up against the barrier. To add to my anxiety, the pack was rapidly closing in behind us, and with the knowledge of what this would mean to our little ship, turned round, just clearing the corner of the barrier by a bare fifty yards.

On clearing the point we steered back along the barrier. In the afternoon entering the bay again, thus finding that the barrier had broken away, making some 15 miles of ice, and leaving a sheer ice face of 150 feet in height. It was not until 8 P. M. that we found an opening to the north through the heavy ice, and again I turned to try to reach the eastern land.

Once it cleared up and I saw that the ice was rapidly closing around us, so reluctantly I gave orders to turn back, and it was not until 1 o'clock the next morning that we cleared the ice to the north.

The only thing I could do was to seek Winter quarters in MacMurdo Sound, as

our limited and rapidly decreasing coal would not allow us further time to go anywhere else.

We slowly battled against a strong west wind and made our way MacMurdo Sound, which lay under the shadow of the mighty active volcano, Mount Erebus. Hope ran high as we steamed down the sound that morning, January 29. But we might reach the Winter quarters of the Discovery, but at 10 A. M. we found ourselves held fast by the ice 30 miles from our goal. When Dr. Deane, who had been on an absolutely ice-free sea to her Winter quarters.

So I tied the ship up to the ice face and prayed for a northerly wind to break up the ice. We lay at the edge of the ice till February 3, making only a trip west to see if there possibly was a place to winter in on the western shore. But we found the ice extending all round. On the return of a party which I sent to our old quarters, which party reported that the ice was solid all the way in, I felt that I must seek new Winter quarters on the eastern shore, north of the ice.

Builds Under Difficulties.

A hut was built in a sheltered valley at the foot of Mount Erebus, on Cape Royds, about 20 miles north. There one of the landing party, Mr. McIntosh, was struck in the right eye by a hook, necessitating the removal of the eye. He is now doing well and has returned in the Nimrod. I am deeply grieved about him. He is a valuable member of my staff. I eventually decided to make the Winter quarters on Cape Royds, and the work of discharging stores, building a hut, began. It was done under great difficulty for a great proportion had to be done in boats under exceptionally trying conditions. The weather was very unsettled and boisterous, and the temperature low and falling daily. The men, ponies and dogs are all fit and well. The Nimrod will return to look for us in January, 1910.

MILLIONS FOR CREDITORS

AUSTRIAN BANKRUPT LEAVES A GREAT FORTUNE.

Man Who Flew From Victoria 25 Years Ago Dies Rich in Europe.

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 21.—Louis Spitzel, who died recently, leaving \$10,000,000, turns out to have been an undischarged bankrupt in Victoria, who 25 years ago "cleared out" from Australia under interesting circumstances.

The story is told by W. Denham, a Melbourne accountant, who has lately returned from a mission to London in connection with the Louis Spitzel estate. Mr. Denham says that 25 years ago Spitzel was a working jeweler in Melbourne, and subsequently he opened a business of his own. Shortly afterward he became insolvent, and some time elapsed before he applied for a certificate, which the court refused unless he paid his creditors 5 per cent.

Spitzel then disappeared, and nothing was heard of him for four years, when a Melbourne man, returning from China, said he had seen the former jeweler in Shanghai, where he had apparently got into close touch with the highest circles of the Chinese empire. At the time of the Chinese-Japanese war Spitzel was largely interested in the Chinese army contracts. He was apparently hand in glove with Li Hung Chang. He was a prominent man and rapidly accumulated great wealth.

Spitzel was next traced during the Russo-Japanese war. He was engaged in running a steamship through the blockade to Port Arthur.

So far as Australia was concerned, nothing was heard of Spitzel until a cable message from London appeared in the Melbourne papers, announcing that Louis Spitzel, formerly an Australian, had died at Carlsbad leaving property of the estimated value of \$10,000,000. Mr. Denham says that a Melbourne collector then called attention to the fact that a man of the same name became insolvent in Melbourne a quarter of a century before, and then disappeared. Industries showed that the men were identical.

Mr. Denham went to England to endeavor to secure a settlement of the creditors' claims. He saw the executor, who were reasonable business men, and placed the legal position before them, pointing out that deceased had no right to dispose of property before obtaining a certificate.

After some contention, the trustees, with the approval of the deceased's family, decided to pay all the Melbourne creditors of the estate 20 shillings in the pound, with 6 per cent interest added for 25 years. "That places me," said Mr. Denham, "in the happy position of being able to return to Melbourne and pay all the creditors 20 shillings in the pound. It is doubtful whether all the creditors are alive, or whether they can be traced."

Inquiries made by Mr. Denham in England show that Spitzel, while resident there, posed as an earnest British patriot, and endeavored to instill patriotic ideas into the children. At his death he left a considerable sum for the preparation of patriotic books for children for distribution at the public schools.

KING MANUEL LIBERAL

But Insists Upon Order and Strict Court Discipline.

LISBON, March 21.—The young King manifests a strong liberal spirit, while at the same time insisting upon order and discipline. An interesting incident has just occurred illustrative of his temperament. He summoned the doctor, who ought to have been for the week in exclusive service at the palace, but who was absent attending to his own clients, as was customary in King Carlos' reign. King Manuel, on being informed of his absence, ordered that on his return he should be brought immediately to the royal presence.

When the doctor arrived the King courteously but firmly told him that henceforth when on service he must not leave the palace. "Does the Queen know this?" asked the doctor. "I know it. That is sufficient," answered King Manuel.

Though amiable, he proves to be of firm disposition, and continues to make an excellent impression on the people. Among a deputation from the Academy of Sciences which waited upon the King at the palace was Professor Pedrosa, a Republican.

His Majesty noticed the professor and invited him to come again to the palace, adding: "You will tell me that you are a Republican. But as you are a friend of your country, and I, too, on that point we are agreed."

MILLINERY TRADE ENJOYS A BOOM

Fashion's Whims Bring Wealth to Dealers in Feminine Headgear.

THE MANIA FOR NEW HATS

Modern Woman Demands Expensive Creations and Many of Them, Says Parisian Dispatch—One for Nearly Every Hour.

PARIS, March 28.—(Special.)—Who would not invest in hats or little all in the millinery business. It seems that the present fashions in ladies' hats have brought a prodigious boom in the trade. One milliner has coined money to such an extent since last autumn that on New Year's day she distributed \$10,000 in presents among her hands. Her leading employee draws a modest salary of \$14,000 a year. The reason of the boom is the modern woman's hat, not only for expensive hats, but for many of them. It appears that almost every hour of the day calls for a different hat. What is worn at a tea party at a private house will not do for tea in a tea-shop. The hat that suits a classical picture show would be hopelessly wrong for an impressionist exhibition.

At converse the millinery depends upon the programme, and there are Claude Debussy hats, as there are Beethoven hats, and Richard Strauss hats and hats for orchestral music, and hats for chamber music. There are also special hats for M. Jules Lemaitre's lectures on Racine, now drawing all Paris, and different hats for the different plays about which he lectures.

An expert swears that for Racine's one comedy, "Les Plaidiers," "choux" and "ruches" were the thing, while when M. Lemaitre lectured on the tragedy of "Andromaque," all the women with the right taste wore Gainsboroughs. There is always some way out of a difficulty, and a lady has suddenly discovered one solution of the theater hat problem, which is original, even though it is not likely to be universally adopted. A gentleman, sitting in a stall behind her, groaned at the presence of her headgear; others, who sympathized with him, joined in the protest, and soon a chorus of varied sounds went up around her, much to the annoyance of the lady. Suddenly she came to a determination, and deliberately taking off her hat, she placed the "picture thing" on the groaner's knees behind her.

His breath, it may be supposed, was taken away by the lady's deliberate action, as he groaned no more, and attentively nursed the sacred trust on his knees till the first act was over, when the lady took back her hat with thanks and put it on. At the opening of the second act she was about to hand her headgear to the man behind her, as she had done in the first, but he was gone.

HELIUM GAS MADE SOLID

Great Triumph in Chemistry Scored at Leyden University.

LONDON, March 21.—"Converted helium into solid." It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that the interest of this whole scientific world has been aroused by this announcement, contained in a brief telegram received by Professor James Dewar, of the Royal Institute, from Professor Onnes, of Leyden University. This helium, as follows: "Converted helium into solid. Last evaporating parts show considerable vapor pressure, as if liquid state is jumped over."

Helium was the only known gas to remain uncondensed, resisting liquefaction. Hydrogen was "vanquished" by Sir James Dewar just 10 years ago at a temperature of minus 253.5 degrees, or 194 degrees absolute—the lowest steady temperature that had been reached in the history of science.

It is predicted that the temperatures now reached by the production of solid helium will be the means whereby many now obscure problems of physics bearing on the properties of energy and matter will ultimately be solved.

Sir William Ramsay, of University College, in an interview, said Professor Onnes' achievement was of "no practical value whatever." The curiosity of the achievement was that of getting an extremely low temperature.

FORTUNE IN OLD PIANO

English Woman Finds \$5000 in a Junk-Shop Purchase.

LONDON, March 21.—A remarkable piece of good fortune has befallen a Clacton woman who last summer purchased an old and dilapidated piano at a local sale.

Falling to get any music out of the instrument, her son-in-law took it to pieces a few days ago, and found hidden among the wires notes to the value of \$5000. The treasure trove belongs, without a doubt, to the legal representatives of the person who, being the legal owner of the money, placed it there. If they cannot be found, then the money is divided in specified proportions between the crown and the finder.

New German Ship Canal.

BERLIN, March 28.—(Special.)—The ship canal from Berlin to Stettin, which will transform the capital into a seaport, accessible to vessels of moderate size, will, according to present expectations, be completed in 1912. The width of the canal will enable two ships of the maximum size to pass one another at any point. The canal will be navigable for ships the dimensions of which do not exceed the following measurements: Length, 220 feet; width, 25 feet; draught, 5 feet 6 inches. The total cost of the canal will be approximately \$11,500,000. The canal runs through Valentinerwerder, Eberswalde and Saatzwinkel, and joins the Oder before reaching Stettin.