

SILKS!

1000 Yards

Oregon

Plain
and

Fancy

Silks

Regular

Woolen

75c

\$1.00

\$1.25

Values

on

Mills

Sale at

49c

per Yard

Store

SILKS!

TRAVELING STORES.

Portable Shops on Wheels a Curious Feature of Cuban Life.

Among the many interesting things to attract the attention of the tourist in Cuba are the traveling stores, consisting of all sorts of queer vehicles which traverse the city and rural districts.

These portable shops are constructed in an ingenious manner so as to display their wares to the best advantage. Every article used in a household and wearing apparel of all kinds are on sale, and the owner of the wagon, which resembles a department store, boasts that he can supply dry goods and notions of all kinds, from a paper of needles to a ready made gown. The sides of a shop on wheels are made of glass and so arranged as to give them the appearance of a shop window.

Perfumery is one of the leading articles sold in this way, for, however poor the natives may be, they always have money enough to purchase colognes and generally the most expensive varieties.

During carnival season a plentiful supply of masks, caps and grotesque suits is added to the stock. Men with pushcarts laden with linens and laces or cooking utensils go about the streets of Havana, offering their goods to the women who cautiously peer out from behind barred windows. These carts have the appearance of a street organ and are pushed among the splendid smooth avenues of the city with ease. Often men will carry their stock, displaying it on a pole to which cross-wise sticks have been fastened, like the old fashioned clotheshorse. Toys also form a part of the stock of these human delivery wagons. — Leslie's Weekly.

SPEED IN BASEBALL.

What an Infield Double Play Means in Time and Action.

In an article on baseball in Everybody's Magazine the writer shows the wonderful speed that is used in making some of the plays. He says:

Making first base, though more dramatic to watch, is an uneventful expedition compared with the trip to second. It takes a fast man to negotiate the journey in 3.3-5 seconds. No thrown ball goes over 200 feet, and if a batted ball travels beyond the safe limits of a single throw it must be relayed by the fielders. While you are watching the outfielder scamper after the ball the relay line is being swiftly formed in the infield. There could be no such quick and accurate fielding of deep outfield hits if the outfielder taking the ball did not know that behind him was ranged his line of relays ready to take the ball the instant he could turn and throw it. The relay line in a professional team forms almost automatically.

To make a double play in the infield the shortstop, for example, must field a ball that has been batted about 135 feet. He passes the ball from ten to twenty-five feet to the second baseman, who must then throw it ninety feet to first. All this while the batter is running ninety feet, a trick that, as we have seen, it takes a snappy runner to turn in 3.3-5 seconds. It's a close call and a case of utilizing the fraction of a second, but with sharp fielding the margin is all on the side of the fielders. The double play is the menace ever threatening the runner on first.

Where the Fruit Grows.

A politician in San Francisco who has been in office and on the city pay roll for many years was addressing a meeting of his fellow citizens. It was a labor meeting.

"You men must know," spouted the orator, "that you are the great body politic in this city. You are the roots and trunk of our great municipal tree, while we who represent you in office are merely branches on that magnificent tree."

"True for you," piped a man in the back of the hall. "But did ye ever notice all the fruit grows on the branches?"—Saturday Evening Post.

As Far as He Got.

One day when William M. Everts, secretary of state under President Hayes, was a college student he was called on to read Vergil in class.

He started out bravely: "Three times I strove to cast my arms around her neck, and— and"—adding lamely—"that's as far as I got, professor."

"Well, Mr. Everts," said the professor, "I think that was quite far enough."

Too Good to Lose.

"Will you be my wife?" asked the star boarder.

"Let me see," mused the landlady. "You have boarded with me four years. You have never grumbled at the food. You have always paid promptly. No; I can't accept you. You are too good a boarder to be put on the free list."—London Telegraph.

Depressing.

"Were there laughter and cheers during your speech?"

"Well," answered the youthful statesman, "there weren't many cheers, but now and then people in the audience looked at one another and laughed."—Washington Star.

Also Sharp.

"Miss Polly's father is a man who is blunt."

"Yes; he wanted to know the other night if I were coming to the point."—Baltimore American.

Hard to Answer.

Clinton—I suppose your little ones ask you many embarrassing questions? Clueleigh—Yes; they are just like their mother.—Boston Transcript.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S BATH.

Not So Very Long Ago It Was an Unknown Institution.

We boast ourselves a cleanly people and are apt to scorn the foreigner who does not daily perform the ritual of the tub. Yet, the British Medical Journal points out, it is not so long ago since we had the reputation of being an exceptionally dirty people. In the year 1800 there was not a single private house in London provided with a bathroom.

A witness stated before the health commission about the middle of the last century that the only two occasions on which one of the laboring classes was washed all over was immediately after birth and after death.

Even at the present day our contemporary doubts if dirtier people could be found anywhere in the world than among our lower classes. "A French workman would be ashamed to wear the clothes in which the British laborer goes to his daily work. There is nothing that tramps who apply at workhouses think a more brutal tyranny than the enforced bath."

In the middle ages, we are reminded, our dirt and squalor were the theme of comment by foreign visitors. Three centuries ago what most struck a Portuguese traveler in England was the fact that the English gentry never washed. Erasmus has left a picture of the dirt that prevailed in the houses of noblemen.

It is not difficult from this to imagine what the state of things must have been among the poorer classes. At one time both men and women who were careful of their complexions cleaned their faces with a dry white linen cloth, because it was believed that washing the face with water made it more susceptible to cold in winter and to tan in summer. The story of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's hands is too well known to be repeated. Johnson said he had no passion for clean linen, and even the fine gentlemen of his day were far from scrupulously clean in their persons.—Westminster Gazette.

RATING THE GIRLS.

Terms Young Naval Officers Use in Fixing Feminine Beauty.

The younger officers in the navy, and the gallant young midshipmen especially, have a method of their own for recording feminine beauty, and they use it on many occasions. This is a system of estimating the attractiveness of a visitor by a sliding scale from 2.5 to 4, which is the system of marking at the Naval academy.

One particularly attractive girl was walking along the deck of one of Uncle Sam's big warships on a day when it was open to visitors when she overheard two midshipmen say: "I'll give her a 3.5, anyway. She comes nearer to a 4 than anything I've seen yet."

Of course she did not understand what this conversation was about. If she had she would have felt rightfully flattered, as a 3.5 is an excellent mark and one rarely given.

A 2.5 means passable. That is the lowest mark that will pass at the academy. If a girl is attractive and jolly, but without any particularly striking beauty, she is put down as a 2.5.

Before a girl can be spoken of as deserving of a 3 she must be very pretty indeed. To merit a 3.5 her beauty must be striking. It is seldom any girl, no matter how beautiful or attractive, merits a 4. This is the perfect mark, the very best that can be obtained. It is seldom given by midshipmen to more than one girl in his whole career in the navy.—New York Herald.

An Eye Opener.

Always have a glass medicine dropper and a bottle of rosewater in the medicine chest and in your traveling bag. Then when you get a foreign body in your eye you will be spared much pain and discomfort if the following very simple and harmless method is pursued: Put into the medicine dropper six drops of the rose water. Pull down the lower lid and float the liquid on the surface of the injured eye. After the rosewater has been in the eye for a few seconds use the empty medicine dropper to suck out the liquid, and the foreign matter will come with it.—National Magazine.

Diplomatic.

At the time that Frederick II. used to sup with his French philosophers he demanded of them one day, "What would you do if you were the king of Prussia?"

Every guest tried a flattering and witty rejoinder. When the Marquis d'Argens' turn came he said: "Sire, what would I do? I would sell my kingdom and acquire a small province in France."

An Aggravation.

"I wish," said Mr. Growcher, "that Mr. Jabber wouldn't use that phrase, 'Well, to make a long story short.'"

"Why?"

"It invariably serves merely to make the story that many words longer."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Human Faces.

Dreadful limits are set in nature to the powers of dissimulation. Truth tyrannizes over the unwilling members of the body. Faces never lie, it is said. No man need be deceived who will study the changes of expression.—Emerson.

Untenable.

"By the way, why do you permit your children to believe in fairies?"

"I can't tell them there are no fairies and then expect them to believe in microbes."—Exchange.

In life, as in chess, forethought wins.—Charles Buxton.

Meet Me at the Fair.

SATURDAY



A Real Live Santa Will See You From 3 to 4

Why Give

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