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WHEN YOU ASK HER HAND,
IF THE SUIT YOU WEAR
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Women don't admire men who are careless in their attire—careless in cloth, fit or style. We'll do all we can for you—and that's a great deal—to get you into her good graces, if you let us have your order. We will probably make your wedding suit later.

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MEN'S CLOTHING WITH CHARACTER.

There is much clothing made—such vast piles of it and there is much carelessness in the making; so much hurry work on each piece that needles and fingers must fly quickly to seam ends, to make big pay enough to keep on living. So cheap clothing comes—smooth pressed by the tailor's goose into good looks; but so risky to health—so soon to be shabby and worn out of shape.

We purchase no sweat shop goods. We handle clothing that is rightly made on the premises. Our Spring and Summer Suits are now ready for inspection.

Business Suits for Men at \$7.50, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00.

Made up in the very Latest Styles, the same as we are turning out of our Custom Tailoring Department. Fancy Mixed Cheviots and Worsteds effects; Neat Stripes and Checks. The largest and most complete line we have ever carried. If you practice economy you will not buy until you have seen these goods.

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TERMS:—By the Season, \$10.00, payable January 1st, 1909; Single Service, \$5.00, cash at time of service. If mare doesn't prove in foot will let the \$5.00 on the season, with the usual return privilege next season, if we own the horse then.

Also, two Baron Almeter Colts, two years old, that we will let serve a limited number of approved mares.

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April 9, 1908—2 mos.—1.

Butter paper, plain or printed, small for bricks or large for lining tubs, for sale cheap at this office.

The Great Pan-American Shows.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS OF MODERN TIMES.

Call all the others what you will, but when all is said and told, and retold, there is but one Great Circus which is in every particular and detail the greatest and grandest of the entire world's circuses, and that is the Great Pan-American Show which is coming to Woodstock, Thursday on June 11th, in all its regal magnificence, its unrivaled splendor, its unequalled numbers and vast proportions. Under the greatest city of snow white tents ever erected on any grounds will be seen, fully one hundred—count them!—one hundred exalted stars, who will give one hundred and fifty superior acts, too numerous to classify, too many to name, too multifarious to describe. Bareback riding, hurdling, trick, fancy and menage riding, aerial acts, grand gymnastics, tumbling, vaulting, leaping, athletic and contortion feats, juggling, equilibristic pole balancing, breaking ladder, and other acts. Unique, stately, astounding, aerial stage and arenic performances, not seen elsewhere. Many of them by foreign artists, plenty of them by home artists. Remember the date, and do not miss the big show.

THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

Lord Lansdowne's declaration in Parliament that Great Britain would not allow any other Power to establish a naval station in the Persian Gulf, has been construed as an assertion of the Monroe Doctrine, mutatis mutandis. And so it is, if we accept Daniel Webster's definition of the Doctrine that each nation has the right to take such steps as it deems necessary for its own safety. England's route to India is via the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. A strong naval power in the Persian Gulf would be a menace to her line of communication. But this is not the sole reason for giving the warning. British trade in Persia itself is menaced by Russia in the north. The time has come to decide whether this trade shall be retained or not. If it is kept, railways must be built from the gulf northward. They must be built with the co-operation of British capital, and protected by British fleets.

What would happen if some other nation should have a Monroe Doctrine of its own applicable to this particular part of the earth's surface? Suppose that Russia should conceive that a naval station in the Persian Gulf is necessary to her safety, and should proceed to establish one at Bander Abbas, upon which she long ago fixed her glittering eye? Who would decide between these two conflicting necessities? Evidently nothing but powder and ball could arbitrate that question. Lord Lansdowne intended to be understood in that way. More than that, he implied that Great Britain was able to make her words good as against any power or combination of powers inclined to dispute her. She has virtual possession of those waters now. She has Aden and Bombay as naval bases, and no other power has either ships or coaling stations within striking distance. Her position in the Persian Gulf is as strong as that of Russia in Manchuria, and Lord Lansdowne's declaration may be taken as tit-for-tat to Russia's recent demands on China respecting the latter country.

The situation in the Gulf is described in Mr. H. J. Whigham's book, "The Persian Problem" (Scribner's)—a revised collection of articles contributed by the author of the *Morning Post* of London. Lord Lansdowne's manifesto seems to have been largely anticipated by these and similar contributions to the English press. The substance of the matter is that Russia has been pressing upon the northern frontier of Persia for several years, just as she did upon Turkestan and earlier upon Circassia. She has been gaining in trade and political influence at Teheran, and is now aiming to lay out and control a railway system for Persia. Her trade, according to Mr. Whigham, is promoted by a system of State bounties which England cannot match because bounties are contrary to her policy. On the other hand, Great Britain's facilities of transportation by water are such that she can lay down Manchester cottons in the interior of Persia at less cost than Moscow cottons can be afforded, and with railway transportation from the Gulf northward could undersell Russian goods in spite of Russian bounties.

The southern side of the Persian Gulf is inhabited by a sprinkling of Arabian tribes under their local sheikhs. These are under the nominal suzerainty of Turkey, but have been for fifty years or more under the immediate influence of an English resident, who, with the help of an occasional gunboat or cruiser, has suppressed piracy in those waters, kept the slave trade at a

minimum, and prevented the sheikhs from warring with each other. Outside of the Gulf and on the southern Arabian coast is the ancient city of Muscat, ruled by its own Sultan but also under a British protectorate of long duration. It is a significant circumstance in view of Lord Lansdowne's recent declaration that in 1899 the French consul at Muscat obtained from the Sultan a secret concession for a naval station at the port of Jissa, five miles from Muscat, and that when the fact became known to the British admiral in those waters he gave immediate notice that he would prevent any such occupation of Jissa, by bombardment if necessary.—*New York Post*.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

Kansas City, Mo., June 2.—There is decided improvement in the flood situation here to-day. The danger of a famine has passed and the railroads are confident that they will be able to bring in ample supplies from this time on. The stock of meats in the packing houses, most of which can be taken out in boats, proves to be greater than at first supposed, and there is no doubt that there is sufficient meat to sustain the city for a week, even if nothing is brought in from outside. There is a greater scarcity of food in Kansas City, Kansas, but with the opening of the electric line from Leavenworth it is thought that the distress will not be acute. Superintendent Goodwin, of the waterworks department, announced to-day that he hoped the water supply would be, in a measure, restored by nightfall. He has placed a pump and boiler in the centre of Allan street, and is running a supply pipe into a 20-inch main leading to the Hollyn Street reservoir. This, he says, he can fill by night, giving the city better protection against fire and providing water for sanitary purposes. All the cable car lines have resumed and are running as usual. The power plant of the electric lines is under water, and these roads will not be able to run until the water subsides. The first mails from the west have come in, one late last night and another from Wichita this morning.

The financial damage is estimated at between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000. The present danger lies in the crumbling of brick buildings. Here and there the corner of a brick structure has gone down, but there has been no general collapse as yet of any large building. The gas company had not restored the gas supply early to-day, and as nine-tenths of the Kansas City householders use gas for cooking, the result was that the great majority of breakfasts were cold.

SQUALOR AND SPLENDOR.

The palace of the Shah of Persia is almost farcical in its dingy splendor. Here is the fabulous wealth of the Orient surrounded by decay and dirt. Mr. Donald Stuart in his book, "The Struggle of Persia," describes the strange contradictions of luxury and squalor.

The throne is a sort of wooden bed nine feet by six, the woodwork covered with diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires, some an inch long, the whole value of the throne must be five million dollars. It is rumored that some of the precious stones have been removed and glass substituted, but Mr. Stuart found all the stones that he had time to examine genuine and beautiful.

On the floor of the throne is a carpet so thick with pearls that the texture of the cloth is invisible. On the walls a painting by an ancient master is framed next the advertisement card of a Birmingham dealer in fish-hooks. A vase set with turquoise and pearls shoulders a cheap mug such as is sold at a country fair. Clocks in the shape of pagodas, that every hour pour forth a stream of pearls from fountains, stand next to a clock by a London maker that tells the time of every capital in the world.

Great gaps in the walls mark the places where thieves have done their work; evidently with no opposition whatever, for it is no uncommon thing to find in the public bazaar articles from the palace offered for sale. In one room the visitor saw a litter of packing cases half-emptied of the gimcracks and ornaments the Shah had bought in Europe, monuments to the way he had been fleeced by tradesmen of more highly civilized nations.

One of the most interesting rooms was that filled with the portraits of all the monarchs of Europe. In the next room was his majesty's writing apparatus. Here stood a globe such as may be seen in a schoolroom, except that the continents were made with gems of different color and all the names and rivers were marked in diamonds.

Live stock breeders of Canada will make a big display at the World's Fair, St. Louis. They have asked Government assistance to the extent of \$39,000.

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A Challenge of \$10,000 to Produce Their Equal. The Only Female Riders in the World who have successfully accomplished the Difficult Feat of Turning a Backward Somersault on a Bareback Horse while Running at Full Speed.

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W. F. Dibblee & Son.

More than one thousand dwellings in Cologne have just been condemned by the police as bad, either for the health or morals of the occupants.