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Current Literature

"How to Cook Meat and Poultry," by Olive Green, is a little volume of tried recipes designed to meet wants of both housewives, who must be economical, and those who do not. Published by G. P. Putnam Sons.

"Cupid the Surgeon," by Herman Lee Meader, is decorated with a picture on every page by "Fala."

It is scarcely likely that Mr. Herman Lee Meader's new work on Operations on the Heart will become a standard textbook in our medical schools. Indeed, the fat cupid on the cover sewing up a broken heart doesn't in the least resemble the drawings to be found in orthodox works on surgery. A look between the covers only confirms one's suspicions; and a single glance betrays the fact that Mr. Meader (Author of "Thru the Rye") is again at his old tricks of laugh-making. He says that in all the world the only thing worth winning is a woman, and he goes laughingly on to teach his readers in the Ancient Art of Lovemaking. Henry Altamus & Co. is the publisher.

"The Correspondent's Manual" is a handy little volume in pocket edition also, edited by William Hilecox, for ready reference use. It has been simplified chiefly for the use of stenographers, typewriter operators and clerks. Published by Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

"The Woman in Question," by John Reed Scott, author of "The Colonel of the Red Hussars" and "Beatrice of Clare," is a romance distinctly modern in tone and theme. The scene is laid in the eastern United States. The story centers in and around Fairview hall, an old mansion with a marvelous garden, where the new master comes with a party of friends to find mystery, misfortune and love awaiting him. Published by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

"Gambolling with Galatea," by Curtis Dunham, author of "Two in a Zoo," is a rural comedy with an entirely new vein of humor and sentiment. It presents a professor, a pig, a poet, a painter, a bull

calf, a colt, a dog, a goat and a most engaging girl. These characters are involved in some highly diverting situations, imagined with a rich and rosy humor, yet the story is told with a singular refinement and literary grace that will charm all readers. With its fine irony for certain schools of contemporary natural history, its real love of domestic animals and understanding of their ways, its appealing love story, its general individuality and charm, the story is unique. The amusing and surprising situations which occur in it are inimitably reproduced in Mr. Herford's pictures. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In "When the Wildwood Was in Flower," G. Smith Stanton, tells of the fifteen years he spent on the plains as a stockman, before and after the days of railroads. He was a shipper of live stock to Chicago before, during, and after the formation of the beef trust, and relates how, with other stockmen, he was driven out of business by that gigantic combination. "Reminiscences of the Author's Vacation Days," the second half of the book, contains seven short narratives of his Chicago before, during, and after the formation of the beef trust, and relates how, with other stockmen, he was driven out of business by that gigantic combination. "Reminiscences of the Author's Vacation Days," the second half of the book, contains seven short narratives of his Chicago before, during, and after the formation of the beef trust, and relates how, with other stockmen, he was driven out of business by that gigantic combination. Published by J. S. Ogilvie Publishing company.

"The Green Mummy," by Fergus Hume, will puzzle and surprise the readers as thoroughly as anything that he has published. It is exciting and the threads of mystery are cunningly tangled and satisfactorily wound up. Readers familiar with Mr. Hume's "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," "The Sealed Message," etc., will need no further comment. The G. W. Dillingham company is the publisher.

"Jeannie's Journal," by Althea Randolph, chronicles the impressions and experiences of a young girl during her first year at Miss Browning's boarding school. It is in the form of a diary and is written in a fresh, interesting style. Published by Bonnell, Silver & Co.

Above books at lowest retail price. Matthews, 122 South Fifteenth street.

All of the books reviewed here are on sale in Brandeis' book department.

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FESTIVITIES MARK HISTORY

Indian Pageantry and Mimic Battles on Lake Champlain.

OLD EVENTS IN MODERN COLORS

Celebration of the Tercentennial of the First White Explorer—Projected Restoration of Fort Ticouderoga.

Samuel Champlain, the "gentleman of France," soldier, sailor, explorer, colonizer, governor, 30 years ago discovered the great lake which bears his name, and in joyous commemoration of that event the people of two states and the Dominion of Canada, whose shores are laved by its waters, will celebrate early in July the tercentennial with prayer and pageantry. For five days the celebration will last, and during that time the war cry of Indians whose forebears there gave battle will resound over its waters in mimic warfare and present in elaborate form Longfellow's story of Hiawatha.

In interest the celebration ranks with the Hudson-Fulton celebration, for while the English sailor in the service of France was exploring the river which bears his name, the great Frenchman with his trusted Indians was mapping the lake which in after years was to become the virtual birthplace of the American navy, the scene of battles which counted high in the contest of the people of the colonies for independence, later in their war to make certain for all time that independence, and still later in times of peace to become famous as a place where men and women gather for its great beauties, its attractions as a place of resort in summer, for the beautiful quantities of fish within its confines and the wild game in the woods of its shores.

For the celebration President Taft, his cabinet and high officers of the army and navy will journey from Washington. Governor Hughes and high state officials of New York will represent that state, Governor Prouty and his staff, the people of Vermont, and officials of Canada the people and government of that country, over which Champlain ruled when Canada was New France.

Pageants at Famous Ports.

With services in the churches the celebration will begin on July 4. The next day the first of a series of pageants will be given at Crown Point. July 6 Fort Ticouderoga will be the scene of the festivities. July 7 Plattsburg will have its day. July 8 the scene will shift to Burlington and on July 9, at Isle La Poutre, the celebration will come to an end.

Besides the exercises under the direction of the officials of New York, Vermont and Canada there will be minor celebrations in many of the smaller places on the shores and on more than fifty islands which dot the lake.

Preparations for the tercentennial have been under consideration since April 15, 1907, when Senator Henry W. Hill of Buffalo offered a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a commission to confer with Vermont and Canada with a view to arranging fitting observances of Champlain's discovery. Since then the original commissions of the three governments and their successors have been at work.

Starting with a tour of the lake and the contiguous country the joint commission, in attempting to settle on a place for the celebration, found themselves embarrassed by riches. In this contingency it was decided to have the celebration cover various points the better to enable everyone to take part therein and to give the visitors opportunity to see more of the lake's beauty and its historical spots than would have been possible had only one place been decided upon.

In this division the discovery is unique. This feature settled, the commission, after considering various propositions, decided that historical pageants should be the principal feature from the spectacular standpoint. Champlain and the Indians, it was agreed, should be the subjects, and L. O. Armstrong of Montreal was commissioned to arrange Indian pageants. In their presentation 150 Indians, descendants of the ancient warriors whose tribes occupied the Champlain valley at the time of its discovery, will reproduce the battle of Champlain with the Indians, and a dramatic version of "Hiawatha" on floating barges. Patriotic, historical and other societies are arranging to contribute their share, independent of the commissions.

Scene of Many Battles.

Lake Champlain and the contiguous territory was famed in Indian legend as a place of beauty long before Champlain, in the service of Aymar de Chastes, governor

of Dieppe, first set out in 1633 for Canada on a commercial expedition and to spread the gospel. Its valley earned a great natural gateway from the mouth of the Hudson to the St. Lawrence. This the Indians long knew, and for its control many bitter wars were fought. Then the whites came and battled with the Indians, and later between themselves, for supremacy in the contest that should decide whether French or English civilization should prevail.

In the contest of the colonies for independence the alarms of war again sounded in the valley and the territory around it, as well as on the lake, the English seeking to join forces from their base at New York, thereby cutting off the patriots of New England from the men in the field in the middle and southern states. Then, again at Ticouderoga, which saw the English triumph over the French, Crown Point and Plattsburg, all became strategic points of value. Control of the thoroughfare for which the Indians battled was to determine the issue of independence. The first forts seized by the patriots in their struggle were upon it, while near by, at Saratoga, the most overwhelming victory of the patriots was won.

Again in the war which was to confirm American independence the valley and the lake were scenes of stirring action. In and around Plattsburg raw New York militiamen defeated veterans of the campaigns against Napoleon in Spain and France, while in Plattsburg bay the most decisive naval victory of the war was won by the Americans.

Champlain first heard of the lake and its country from the friendly Indians of the north. Those told him of its great beauty, its abundance of fish and game, the scores of beautiful wooded islands upon its bosom, the great forest which lined it on either side, the Adirondack mountains on the one shore, the Green mountains on the other; its great width in some places and its comparative narrowness in others, and above all, its immensity.

Champlain's First Expedition.

To see this country and take possession of it in the name of his king, Champlain set out in the summer of 1603 with a large force of friendly Indians and a few Frenchmen. Going up the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Richelieu, he was deserted by a large number of the natives, whereupon he sent all but two of his white companions and proceeded with sixty braves. Just what day he reached the lake history does not state, though it is clear that it was in the first days of July that he saw the water to which with pardonable pride he gave his name.

Champlain had been told by the Indians that the lake and the surrounding country was fairer than any of the country to the north, and as he entered the lake he found they had spoken truly. Many pretty islands were on every hand, the home of deer, bear and many species of birds. On the shores great forests grew, many of the trees of varieties which he had known in France, but larger and finer. "Ascending the lake," says Parkman, the historian, "Champlain's Head was passed, and from the opening of the great channel between Grand Isle and the main he could look forth on the wilderness sea. Edged with woods, the tranquil flood spread southward beyond the sight. Far on the left rose the forest ridges of the Green mountains, and on the right the Adirondacks, haunts in these later years of amateur sportsmen from counting rooms or college halls. Then the Iroquois made them their hunting grounds; and beyond, in the valleys of the Mohawi, the Onondaga and the Genesee, stretched the long line of their five cantons and palisaded towns."

• • • Their goal was the rocky promontory where Fort Ticouderoga was later afterward built. Thence they would pass the outlet of Lake George and launch their canoes again on that Como of the wilderness, whose waters limpid as a fountain head stretched far southward between their flanking mountains.

Rest of the Indians.

Savages who inhabited the lands about the head of the lake had left before the white man came and had withdrawn into the interior, and it was not until the end of the month was near that unfriendly Iroquois were encountered and defeated, leaving to the white man control of the fair domain.

In his quaint journal, which is to New France what Governor Bradford's records are to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Champlain paid high tribute to the beautiful country he had seen, the depth of water in the immense lake, the great quantities of fish and game awaiting the trapper, the fisherman and the hunter, describing that today sounds true, for man in his incursion on the country about the lake has done little to decrease the natural attractions and has done much to enhance them. On the many islands are homes and hotels and camps, large excursion and freight steamers, as well as the speedy

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steam or sailing yacht of pleasure—which takes the place of the red man's canoe—while prosperous towns and cities are on either bank, their people enriched by the fertile soil.

Stories of the beauties of the lake each year attract visitors from all points of the compass, much as they did the hardy French explorer. Lake Champlain, the latter visitors have in journal and printed book, recorded their pleasures and impressions, until Lake Champlain's fame in story has gone wherever civilization's records have gone, while poets have sung its praises in a thousand verses.

You have but to scan its waters. If its beauties you would know, you have but to turn your eyes. For the deeds of long ago. For its legends and traditions. You will never seek in vain. For the story of the ages. Is the story of Champlain.

—New York Herald.

GET WISE AND KEEP COOL

How to Avoid Trouble and Enjoy Reasonable Comfort During "Dog Days."

If in health and suitable light clothes, and if not all broken up with the drunkenness, gluttony or dope a man or woman can healthily and happily stand some bursting hot weather. In many parts of the world folk work and live out of doors in heats of from 100 to 120. Glassblowers, sugar boilers and sea fishermen are the limit. Ship stoking in the tropics at 150 for hours is lots of people believe in hell!

In nine cases out of ten sunstroke or heat stroke simply means fainting, fainting caused by sun or air acting on one whose resistance has been lowered by disease, drunkenness or darn fool fashionable dressing. It starts with a giddy feeling; he may stagger and then he falls, is pale, pulse small, weak and fluttery, breathing soft and sighing, skin cold and clammy, he is partly or wholly unconscious. Usually he recovers without treatment in a few hours with splashing head and great weakness, but some cases fall directly from fainting into death from heart failure. Fainting sunstrokes should be laid at once in a cool, airy, shady place, and as much clothing removed as the women spectators will stand for, a little cold water dashed on the face and chest, ammonia held to nostrils until the victim comes to himself,

and then he should be under a physician's eye for several days. It is a mistake to overdo cold water treatment in light cases, for the right thing to do is to stimulate, not weaken.

The very worst forms of heat or sunstroke have sudden high fever, deep unconsciousness and extreme congestion of the lungs. Sir Pat Manson calls this malarial, and seems to think it a great germ disease like yellow fever and caused by yet unknown germs that grow in high temperature and only in certain localities. This form is not uncommon in our coast and river towns and cities, but is totally unknown in Europe. Cold water dash and a hurry call for the ambulance.

There are cases from strenuous exertion in thick clothes and blazing sun which suddenly fall forward after a few spasms of hands and feet and it is all over with them. In these sudden cases the heat seems to act like the blow of an axe on the head.

In another form of sunstroke the man suffers with headache and feebleness and stays slightly nutty for weeks. Here there has been some meningitis at work. This is the most common form of sunstroke encountered in lawsuits, pensions, etc.

It seems a sad commentary on people that they have to be told, actually shouted at, "Dress lightly and commit no excesses in eating and drinking and avoid violent exercises, great fatigue and lack of sleep during dangerous hot spells."

Fainting sunstrokes and the deadly high fever forms are not nearly so common now as formerly, and this shows what the papers are doing. It was once said that even the immortal gods striven in vain against ignorance, proving how far stronger is journalism than the mighty gods of yore.

Natives of hot places all have dark skin. Exposure tans; therefore whites should get a protective touch of this tan all over every summer, and it will not then be necessary to wear the yellow underclothes recommended by Manson; however, there are too many dear, good, sweet, lovely people in New York hunting to be shocked in order to show how virtuous they be for folk here ever to get a good tan on.

In many European resorts men wear simple hipplings and women wear simple suits such as our men bathers wear and without shoes or stockings. Virtue is not a state of body and clothes, but a state of the mind. Like the English and the ostriches, we fool none but ourselves.

There is no end of fool laladedah advice

against strokes, but the main thing is to get wise and keep cool even to the edge of lazy, delicious comfort, even if one has to wear only three light garments to do it.—New York Press.

MODERN TEN COMMANDMENTS

A Bunch of Bright Ones Fashioned for a Hustling Work Shop.

A Chicago man who has a large number of employees under him has posted up in the various departments of his establishment cards which bear the above caption and the following terse rules. These make it very plain what he expects and what he does not expect of those who draw salaries from him:

Rule I—Don't lie—it wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end, and that's the wrong end.

Rule II—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short, and a short day's work makes my face long.

Rule III—Give me more than I expect and I'll pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

Rule IV—You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or keep out of my shops.

Rule V—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, can't see temptation when they meet it.

Rule VI—Mind your own business and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

Rule VII—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. The employee who is willing to steal for me is capable of stealing from me.

Rule VIII—It's none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

Rule IX—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but I need one for my dollars.

Rule X—Don't kick if I kick—if you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.—Mail Order Journal.

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