

HAYDEN'S Ladies' Hose

Fine Imported Lises, to 50c values, in all over lace, lace boot, silk embroidered or plain gauze—all colors, all sizes; regular made and full fashioned; biggest snap ever, **19c** at.....
Children's School Hose—Heavy or fine ribbed, values up to 25c, at.....**12 1/2c**

\$3 Hair Switches, \$1
All new, perfect goods, in 18 to 26-inch lengths, are heavy 3-strand and worth \$1.50, \$2.00 to \$3.00; choice Saturday, at, each.....**\$1.00**
We'll save you 25% to 33 1/4% on all Hair Goods.

Immense Blanket Sale

We positively assert that we show three times more blankets than any other house west of Chicago. We sell more hotel and rooming houses than all the other stores combined. We sell 33 1/4% to 50% cheaper than any other house—and we can prove this by the best hotels.
The Mills We Represent:
The St. Mary's Mills.
The North Star Mills.
The Beacon Mills.
The North Carolina Mills.
The Macon Mills, Georgia.
The Ohio Blanket Mills.
The Fremont Mills, New York.
The Conners Station, New York.
The Thos. Kelly, New York.
The Amory Brown & Co.
The La Porte Mills of Indiana, and several other mills too numerous to mention.
Prices, Cotton.....**25c** each to **\$4.00**
Wool, pair.....**\$1.25** to **\$1.00**
Come in and examine.

Handkerchiefs Saturday at Just Half



25c fancy embroidered Handkerchiefs.....**12 1/2c**
15c all linen Handkerchiefs.....**7 1/2c**
10c initial, also linen Handkerchiefs.....**5c**
5c Children's Handkerchiefs.....**2 1/2c**
Buy School and Holiday Handkerchiefs now.

25c Ribbons 12 1/2c

All sizes of wide, all silk taffeta ribbon; Saturday at the one price, per yard.....**12 1/2c**

Books at Less

All \$1.50 Copyrights.....**98c**
All \$1.00 Copyrights.....**43c**
Special sale on all kinds of Tablets at.....**2 1/2c** Up.

50c New Neckwear 25c

A new line of fancy Dutch Collars just received; regular 50c values, at.....**25c**



Gloves
Your Every Wish can be Supplied from Our Immense Showing of New Fall Styles. Choice qualities and colorings at lowest possible prices. **TWO BIG SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY'S SALE.** Ladies' 2 strap kid gloves, all sizes, new fall shades, values to \$1.50 pair, your choice, at.....**98c**
Imported French Kid Gloves, all most wanted colors; every pair guaranteed—values to \$3.00, special Saturday, pair.....**\$1.49** and **\$2**

Men's Fall Neckwear 25c-19c

They're manufacturer's samples; all choice patterns and colors—big snap. **Griffon Brand Shirts**—Samples and odd lots, all styles, all sizes; best patterns and colors—made to sell from \$1.00 to \$3.00—
at.....**\$1.50, 98c and 69c**
Men's 50c Sox 15c—Manufacturer's sample lines, biggest bargain proposition ever; values to 50c a pair; Saturday, 15c and 12 1/2c



A splendid new line Sweater Coats—exceptional values; at.....**\$2.50, \$1.98, 98c**

See the Beautiful Fall Millinery Styles
WE SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT—Trimmed and untrimmed shapes—All the new trimmings are here. All millinery marked in plain figures.

A Matchless Display of Fall Garment Styles Moderately Priced

The choicest of the early autumn suit, coat, skirt and waist styles are here ready for your inspection and selection. Utmost care has been exercised in the selection and the result is an assortment in widely contrasting fabrics—stylishly correct and displaying in the most captivating manner the fashions that are most favored and combining highest quality with delightful low prices. The values are a surprise to most appreciative friends.
We are proud of our full display of the ever justly popular **CROWN JEWEL SUITS** at **\$25.00**. They're more beautiful than ever—the favorite of all at the price. All most wanted fabrics and colorings, with 42 to 48-inch satin lined coats, worth \$35.00.

Scores of most charming Tailor Suit Styles—Delightful values and most complete assortments shown in the city, at prices—**\$30.00, \$35.00 to \$65.00**
See the Beautiful New Jersey Top Dresses—One of the Fall season's most popular styles—at.....**\$29.75 to \$40.00**
New Covert and Broadcloth Coats, all late fall styles, at—**\$10.00 \$12.50 to \$35.00**
Children's Winter Coats—All the new style ideas; on sale at.....**\$2.98 to \$15.00**
A magnificent showing of children's Dresses—All sizes; on sale at from.....**49c to \$5.00**

\$20.00 and \$25.00 TAILOR SUITS \$12.50—A manufacturer's stock, secured at a great bargain—comes in serges, diagonals, English tweeds, etc., in clever new designs, 42 to 46-inch satin lined coats, new pleated skirts, all sizes and nearly all the new shades, made to sell at \$20.00 and \$25.00—your choice.....**\$12.50** Saturday, at.....

\$12.50 for your choice of a big stock of beautiful Silk and Wool Dresses—newest designs and colors, actual values up to \$25.00.
Women's Silk Waists—Regular values to \$5.00; at.....**\$2.98**
Long Challie Kimonos—Beautiful designs; \$15.00 values; your choice.....**98c**
Long Silk Kimonos—Choicest patterns and colorings, \$5.00 values, choice.....**\$2.95**
Dress Skirts—in panamas and serges, regular \$7.50 values, at, choice.....**\$4.95**



HAYDEN'S

THE RELIABLE STORE

Big Sale of School Shoes Saturday

Starting at \$1.00 we have the greatest line of school shoes in the city and all at prices within the reach of your pocketbook.
H. W. Merriam & Co. school shoes, worth \$2.50 and \$2.00—button or lace—on sale at.....**\$2.00 and \$1.65**
Boys' and youths' school shoes, at **\$2.25, \$1.75, \$1.50** and.....**\$1.19**
Child's school shoes, **\$1.50, \$1.00** and.....**75c**
Infants' shoes, worth up to \$1.15, at.....**69c**
Big sale of men's fine shoes, in Goodyear welt soles, patent colt, vici kid, gun metal and box calf leathers—all new styles, and made by good factories, worth up to \$5.00—in three big lots, at **\$3.00, \$2.50 and \$1.98**
Women's shoes, worth up to \$4.00, in patent colt, gun metal button and bunched, vici kid, lace and button—two lots.....**\$2.50, \$1.98**
Men's 75c house slippers, in velvet, plush and imitation alligator, also a women's kid 3-point house slipper—worth 75c, at.....**50c**
The new fall Grover and Queen Quality shoes for women, and the Stetson and Crossett shoes for men are here.
No better shoes for the price. Buy a pair and get the best.

This Special Grocery Sale is for Saturday Only

The Highest Quality and Freshest Goods at the lowest Prices

10 bars best brands laundry soap.....	50c
Bromelain, Jellycorn or Jello.....	75c
1 pound can assorted soups.....	75c
Condensed milk.....	75c
Argo starch, pkg.....	75c
Quaker wheat.....	75c
All kinds corn flakes, pkg.....	75c
The best domestic macaroni.....	80c
Best 1 lb. can fancy sweet corn.....	75c
8 pkg. Uneda macaroni.....	75c
Choice California prunes, lb.....	75c
2 pound can fancy sweet corn.....	75c
3 pound can golden pumpkin, hominy, squash or baked beans.....	75c
2 1/2 pound can fancy sweet corn.....	75c
at.....	75c
The best quality of oyster crackers.....	75c
per pound.....	75c
The best crisp pretzels, or ginger snaps, per pound.....	75c

BUTTER AND OTHERS SALE.
Fancy No. 1 creamery butter, lb.....**30c**
Fancy No. 1 dairy butter, lb.....**25c**

RUGS—Wash—Monday—See Window—Display

Imported Willow Clothes Basket 49c

China Department Specials

1000c Decorated Dinner.....	90c
piece Bavaria China, on sale Saturday.....	71.00
20c Porcelain Tea and Coffee.....	10c
Decorated individual butter dishes, dozen.....	90c
7 piece Colonial water set.....	50c
Decorated cup and saucer.....	15c
Decorated teacup and saucer.....	10c
10c Toilet brush.....	10c

Extra Special Values on Sheets and Pillow Cases

In Our High Grade Linen Department Saturday

40 dozen, size 12x36 sheets, seamless extra heavy three inch hem, well made, each.....	50c
40 dozen sheets, size 12x36, made of same material as above, each.....	40c
40 dozen pillow cases, medium size, very heavy muslin, the best case ever offered for the money, worth 75c, Saturday, each.....	40c
One case crocheted bed spreads, full size, cut corners, heavy fringe, well-selved patterns, good value at \$2.50, Saturday, each.....	99c

SPITZBERGEN HAS NO OWNER

Northernmost Habitable Land Occupies Most Unique Position.

INSIGHT TO THE POLAR REGIONS

Noted German Explorer Gives Interesting Information Which Has Gathered About Life Under Arctic Skies.

Prof. Otto Nordenfjeld, a noted arctic explorer, writing in the Deutsche Revue, gives an informing and interesting view of the polar regions, their animal life, scenery, the way they are and have been explored, and how they ought really to be utilized. Spitzbergen, in particular, occupies his attention; interest in that island has recently been revived through the prospect of utilizing the coal fields; besides, its peculiar scenic beauties attract many tourists, who, with our present traveling facilities, can make the journey both comfortably and safely.

It is a peculiar phenomenon that the cold and coldest seas actually harbor more life than the warmer ones. We know that the polar waters abound in fish. The great fish sits on the coast or Norway, Iceland, and Newfoundland are not, it is true, arctic regions, but they are nearly so. In the cold seas, too, we find in greater abundance than elsewhere the giants of the present animal world—whales; and a great number of varieties of these creatures are either wholly polar or are at least most frequently met in the moderately cold seas. Seals, too, may be termed arctic animals; not a single species of these is found in the waters of warmer regions. And, finally, it is the rich faunal life of the seas that furnishes sustenance to the countless flocks of seabirds inhabiting the arctic coast.

Land Devoid of Life.
If the polar seas teem with life, the same cannot be said of the polar lands, and still very recently they served men, birds and seals as well, chiefly as a foothold for utilizing the products of the sea.

"In our times repeated expeditions with purely ideal aims have been undertaken to these lonely lands, and a more recent phenomenon in the tourists who regard the summer to certain arctic regions; but after all it was practical ends that first and foremost enticed people to those lands."

Spitzbergen is of all polar lands the one that has from the oldest to the present time elicited the most attention. Although in the very heart of the arctic regions, the island group lies, quite near to Europe and the Gulf stream makes it much more accessible than any other islands in the northern hemisphere. A history, too, offers far greater interest than that of other polar countries. Says this writer:

"Although discovered by the Dutch in 1498 its real history begins with the time of the visit of Hudson, who first acquainted the world with the natural wealth of Spitzbergen. There were, first of all, the great, easily destroyed Greenland whales, with their abundance of blubber, which are so valuable even today. Then a veritable invasion of the whole of Spitzbergen, and there, and localities were founded, some of which had several thousand inhabitants during the summer. The glory, however, lasted only about fifty years. The hard pressed whalers retreated to remote parts and the seals were not valuable enough to entice such large numbers of people. Very lately hunting, now for the humpback whale, from permanent bases, has flourished anew. But it almost seems as if this would not last, and it is very doubtful whether it is economically profitable. It appears as if instead a vast field in an entirely different arctic sphere were to be opened up for this sort of whaling, and that is the antarctic regions. Since about ten years ago hunting whales from the southern point of South America has been resumed. Since they are very numerous in the southern seas and permanent bases are so near, the danger of extinction is still remote there. The same may be said of the seals of the south.

Country Without Government.
Spitzbergen, this German writer reminds us, is a land without an owner, and laws for it would have to be enacted by international agreement. But the case is different with most of the other arctic and antarctic islands. The companies operating there from permanent stations have consequently received government concessions.

A quite different position from that of the arctic countries just under consideration is occupied by Greenland. The largest, the object of the northern hemisphere, is indeed, and most discussed polar land, it forms a very small continent whose southern point projects into the temperate zone.

Mid a "splendidly wild nature," in a narrow strip lying between the greatest ice masses of the northern hemisphere, an ocean almost ice-free for many months of the year, resides a group of the only polar people of the globe—the Eskimos. Belonging to Denmark, really and not only in name, since for centuries competition from outside has been strictly debared, the object of their isolation has, indeed, been attained. Thanks to it, perhaps, the Eskimos continue to exist today; at any rate, they owe to it their comparatively pleasant mode of life. How far it has benefited them economically is a different question. At all events, the Danish government has organized a special traffic with the natives, buying the products of the country in exchange for clothing, utensils, provisions, etc. The trade used to be quite profitable, but at present Denmark is a considerable loser.

Polar Furs Are Valuable.
Quick Action for Your Money—You get that by using The Bee advertising columns.

TRIALS ON POLAR TRAILS

One Unconquerable Foie is the Long Night's Monotony.

SPRING'S FINE SUNLIGHT EFFECTS

What Life is Like When the Mercury Stops at Fifty Below Zero and Walrus Meat is a Dinner Delicacy.

It is not all trouble and privation on the road toward the north pole. One explorer has said that the beauty of one spring day, particularly at sunrise, pays for weeks of toil and cold in the Arctic circle. Even the bright moonlight of the long winter night, disturbed by terrified shrieks and crashes of melting ice amid a desolation that gives to every sound undue potency, has its artistic compensation for sustenance of real or walrus flesh, for clothes frozen so stiff that they can stand alone, for continual struggles to keep soul and body together.

That spring day, which every Arctic adventurer describes in outbursts of poetic prose—what a pity some real poet has not been there to recount its beauties in verse.—is something to be remembered in the lonely nights which come afterward. To get the full benefit of the beauties spring nature affords, one must be out of bed early. It is just before the sun rises, and just after, that the wilderness of snow and ice is garbed in its fairest radiance.

Pausing for a long time are it comes into view over the horizon the sun casts upon the myriads of light clouds and mist in its path the most delicate tints of gray, purple, pink, rose and mauve. At intervals the variety of color is broken by solid lakes of gold. On the snow and the glaciers and the ice flows, too, as well as overhead, are reflected the glancing colors. Mountains of ice assume fantastic shapes, and for scores of miles the landscape is a succession of variously shaped mirrors of light, changing from blue to the other so rapidly that the eye cannot keep pace with them.

While you watch and wonder, up comes the sun, suddenly. The dazzling variety gives place to a steady flow of brilliantly white-blue light. Sky and snow take on a bluish hue. The Arctic explorers aver that Arctic snow is never pure white. Besides, it was winter when Dr. Cook fixed the color as purple, and that may account for the difference between his snow and that of the perfect spring day.

Under the Bluest Skies.
On such a day—to continue the picture—

the sky is even bluer over the land of ice than the most famed blue sky of the tropics. And below is evident quite as much of the joy of life. Hundreds of thousands of birds, with incessant chattering, greet the sun from their rocky perches. Clinging to the cliffs, bared by the partial melting of winter's ice, are lichens of vivid red, white, gray and black. Down in the sheltered places, even are the gray blossoms of the far north—Arctic buttercups, Arctic poppies, and many others, covering the ground with a carpet of purples, greens, and browns.

There are barren regions to be sure; but none of a barrenness to be compared with a tropical desert. Until the winter comes around again the Arctic explorer for the most part is in the midst of natural wonders unsurpassed anywhere.

Then comes the desolate autumn, fore-runner of the long night, and when this night has settled down upon him the real troubles of the explorer begin. No more sunrises, no more birds, no sight of flowers. The cold is a minor ill. He becomes accustomed to that, learns how to fight it. What he cannot grow to like is the monotony, the dreariness, the long time of waiting before morning, while the ice pressure shrieks and whistles and squeals and the winds howl a dismal accompaniment to the winter lights' flashes.

Though he may be in a secure camp or living with friendly Eskimos, there is nothing but monotony. At the hour that should be midday it is as dark as midnight. For his daily exercise he gropes. After December 23, the longest day of the year, he counts the hours until his lot will be to bask in the sunlight at midnight, in the next Arctic summer; to eat his breakfast at 10 p. m. and to go to bed at 11 a. m. For most explorers the winter is merely a season of looking forward to spring and summer. Dr. Cook ordered his travels differently, after advancing the theory that it would be easier to reach the pole over the unbroken ice stretches of the night season.

Comforts on the Ice Face.
This is what life is like for the man who ventures from warmer climes into the far north: Inside the camp hut, with a fire always burning, possible comforts approximate those of home. The same is true when you are ice blocked on your ship, well supplied with provisions or are a guest of the Eskimos. If you are merely waiting for daylight the only trouble to be met is the occasional, or perhaps frequent, venture to the outer air. The temperature inside is 30 degrees (Fahr.). Outside it is minus 50 degrees, may be lower, rarely much higher until spring. When you emerge you must pile up your furs to keep off evil effects from the change. Having learned how to do this, you find life healthy. One British explorer gained twenty-five pounds in a winter with the Eskimos—and wanted to go back for another season.

It is on the sledge journey, which has come to be the chief test in the modern

dash northward beyond the line of human habitation, that the explorer suffers. However experienced or hardy he may be, he must endure much. In the first place, there is a big load to be carried. Though he may rely on killing game enough for food, he must carry fuel—not for the purpose of cooking his food, which he could eat raw; but fire is absolutely necessary for getting water. The ice must be melted in some other way than by sucking it; that would blister the lips and probably injure the digestive machinery. As a matter of fact, most of the food is cooked, so long as the fuel is not too low.

Since the main object is to lessen the weight of the equipment, the fuel used is alcohol or petroleum. It is treasured carefully, every drop of it. The stove in which it is burned is a specially constructed, closed affair, which is covered with clothing or blankets to keep in the heat and bar out the cold while meals are being prepared.

Is a Tent of Silk.
The sledgers camp under silk tents. All the men of the party, covered with furs, lie close together through the night to keep each other warm. In recent years European and American seekers for the pole have adopted the policy of lightening their burdens to the lowest limit, learning much from the Eskimos about maintenance without an extraordinary number of furs or heavy tents, and about methods of finding game instead of lugging a vast amount of food over the ice fields. The result has been a cutting in the expenses of preparing for polar expeditions.

Keeping food in a condition regarded as fit by civilized nations is next to impossible in the arctic region. Minceed meat freezes until it has to be disintegrated with hatchets. Syrup grows so hard that it cannot be broken at all. Bread becomes filled with ice particles. Bacon curls like leather. The butter falls away in hard chips. The whisky is milky. The tobacco breaks up until it is a fine powder, like snuff, and a pipe smoker must draw continually if he wants to keep the tube from freezing.

When Fritjof Nansen was making his fifteen-months' sledge trip with Captain Johannsen, he recorded in a diary the observations that had been met by him, as well as by previous explorers. The pressure ridges, over which the two men had to clamber, dragging their loaded sledges after them, were continuous from the time they bade farewell to the little steamship Fram. Occasionally they had broad expanses of flat ice, but more often series of uneven hillocks.

Nansen had hardly a day without some mishap. Among the trivial annoyances was the piercing of a bag of flour by a jagged bit of ice; the men had to stop a whole hour while they gathered up the precious food. Another time their odometer—the machine for recording distances—walked—was broken in an ice jam. Then they missed one of their dogs and spent a day going back to look for it, only to find the animal so sick that they turned it loose. Their clothes froze at night. If we had only been able to get them

wrote Nansen, "they could have stood by themselves, and they cracked audibly every time we moved." A frozen sleeve cut a gash in his wrist that left him scarred for life.

Arctic Game.
It was not long before they reached the stage where they had to kill some of their dogs, and the flesh was offered to the other animals. At first the faithful creatures were suspicious rather than eat their team mates; later they overcame the repulsion, devouring hair and all.

Meeting a Polar Bear.
When Nansen and his companions were nearing Franz Josef Land, where they spent a winter living on walrus and seal meat in hut, they found themselves in the midst of a big bear. The bear was a ridge encountered anywhere. "It was as if some giant had hurled down enormous blocks pell-mell, with water underneath," said Nansen. There were deep pools between the blocks. Jumping from one to another, they pulled their sledges laboriously. On each sledge was a boat (kayak) for crossing the open water ahead, besides their camp equipment, and what was left of their provisions and fuel. As they were nearing the bear, the bear, which Nansen shot, after it had slapped Johannsen and two dogs.

A large number of native birds have been seen, but never accurately classified, as to species. Occasionally they saw a hooded gull and Sabine's gull. There is every reason to believe that numerous other species have not even yielded on specimen to the collector in the ice-covered region. The variety of Arctic animals, too, is extensive, and many others are still to be found. It was comparatively recently that the muskox—half sheep and half ox—was located. Once upon a time he flourished in temperate areas of Europe, America and Asia, but now his only habitat is the frozen north. Other four-footed creatures peculiar to the region are the Arctic fox, reindeer, gnu, lemming, and varieties of the wolf and ermine. The alliance between these northern animals and their environment is, perhaps, more marked than in any other part of the earth. The conspicuous example of this is the polar bear, whose coat is white in winter and turns to motley, ragged yellow when the summer season has dulled the color of the snow, so that at all seasons he is aided by the surroundings in creeping upon his prey.

There are 8,500,000 square miles in the geographical area known as the Polar region. Much of it has been explored, mapped, and inhabited, but little has been explored geologically with any thoroughness. For months in winter the sun is below the horizon, leaving the region in continuous night. For months in summer, the sun never sets, though the heat it yields is not strong enough to melt all the ice of the preceding winter. The longest day in latitude 76 degrees is two months; in latitude 80 degrees, three months. At the pole, there should be two days in the year, each about six months long. The temperature recorded by Dr. Cook was the lowest ever taken.—New York Post.