THE KENNEDY--MacINNES CO. STORE

Berkshire's Busiest Store

The July Clearance Sale

Is a Sale---And More Than a Sale

It is our annual Enunciatoin of "an unfailingly lived up to" principle—the principle of "perfect service and greatest trading facilities made possible," by perfect stock adjustment methods.

Those methods demand and insist upon the demand, that every department handling goods that can be termed "Seasonable" shall at the end of each season show stock room and display as nearly as possible—clear.

Price stands not in the way of this demand if reasonable reductions will not dispose of them—abnormal reductions must—just now we are engaged in this readjustment work, and it will pay your fare both ways, besides adding a good many pennies to the children's bank, if you visit "BERKSHIRE'S BUSIEST STORE."

The July Clearance Sale of Ready-to-Wear Garments

means a Drastic Disposal of the Thin Things of Summer and the Novelty apparel of the season.

Wonderful Values—because if we keep them till another summer they are worth Cents, today they are worth full price to you and we are satisfied to dispose of them for About Half.

Summer Suits

One Lot of SUITS in shadow voiles, Mohairs, Panamas and English Suitings and Silks, mostly eton styles former prices ranging from $37 50 to $75.00, Colors—Parsifal, blue, greens ..... Now $25 00

Twenty-five or more various styles of SUITS in grays, black, blues Nile green and pin stripes and all styles which sold for $35 00 and $27 50 Now $12.95

Twenty-five Silk Shirt Waist Suits, in green checks, black, blues, old rose in many different styles to close out for $8.98

Skirts and Coats

A few dozen BLACK SILK ETON COATS in taffetas and moire silks, sold for $12 50 and $15 00, now selling at $6 95 and $7 95

Several different styles of SKIRTS in Mohairs, Panamas and Serges in black, blues, grays, and greens, that sold for $5 50 and $6 00. Now $3.95

And one lot that sold for $7.50 and $8 50 Now $4 95

Shirt Waists and Shirtwaists Suits

WHITE LAWN DOTTED SWISS WAISTS with embroidered fronts with elbow and full length sleeves that sold for $2 00 and $2 50 now $1 50

Black and White INDIA SILK WAISTS in six different styles, former prices, $3.50 and $4 50 $1 98

White and Colored SHIRT WAIST SUITS in many different styles and materials, $2.50 and $3 50, Now $1 98

Silks and Dress Goods

Any of these Silks at 39c yd

Chiffon Taffeta Silks in all colors and white cream and black, 19 inches wide, regular 50c quality.

Black Silk Grenadines with white stripes, 44 inches wide, regular $1 00 quality.

Fancy Striped Taffetas and Louisines in a broken line of colors, 19 inches wide, regular 59c and 75c quality.

Black Dress Goods at 39c yd

Venetian Cloth, Flannel, Black Mohair Sicilian, 50c, 59c and 75c goods.

All-Wool Black Dress Goods at 49c yd

Mohair Sicilian, All Wool Storm Serge, All Wool Panama, Fancy Lizard Cloth, 59c and $1.25 quality

SLEEVE BOARDS, made of selected maple, padded and covered, Regular price 25c Special 14c

TUMBLERS. Regular, 25 cent kind, three patterns, one dozen to a customer Doz 15c

Bath Seats in white enamel and oak finish with nickel plated hangers 19c

Dust Pans, heavy Japanned 6c

Jappanned Camera Lunch Boxes 19c

Old Fashioned Sad Irons, 6lbs, 7 lbs and 8 lbs 4c. a lb

Wash Boilers, 8 size 50c

KENNEDY-MacINNES CO., Pittsfield, Mass.

THE PHANTOM OF THE POLES

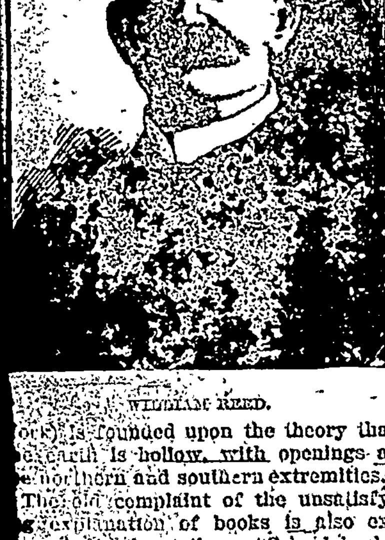
William Reed's Arguments to Prove That the Earth Is Hollow.

The Poles, So Long Sought, Are but Phantoms--There Are Openings at the Two Extremities, North and South--Oceans, Vast Continents, Embracing Mountains, Rivers and Vegetation, Abound There, Says the Author.

IN this remarkable book William Reed, the author, has advanced a theory which is sensible, reasonable and inviting.

That he has thought well and long upon the subject is without doubt. That he has also opened a field of questioning over which one may travel and meditate upon is clearly to be seen. Sincereness of purpose speaks from the pages. Convincing conclusions cannot help but impress the reader.

"The Phantom of the Poles" (Walter S. Rockey Company, publishers, New



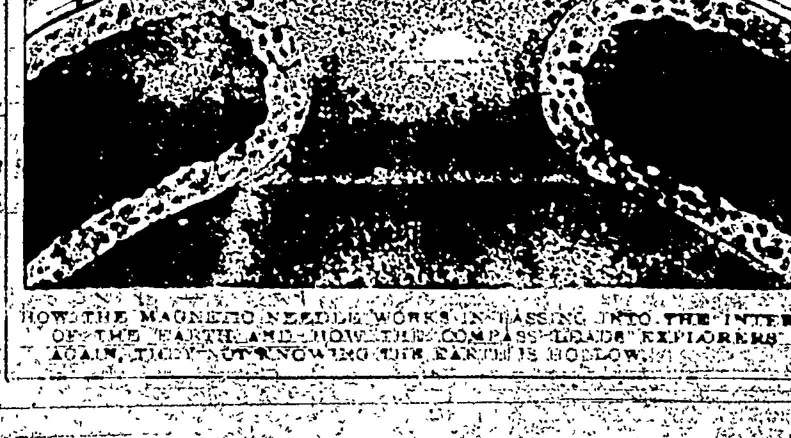
WILLIAM REED.

[illegible]) is founded upon the theory that the earth is hollow, with openings at the northern and southern extremities. The old complaint of the unsatisfying explanation of books is also expressed by the author. "School books tell that the earth is round and flattened at the poles," but do not tell us why. He opens our eyes with this belief—that the earth is hollow and that the opening causes the appearance of flatness.

What of the compass? some investigating mind will ask. The author replies. "As soon as the curve begins the compass will try to follow north and will rise to the glass at the top or as far as adjustment permits. On the explanation that the earth is hollow the needle worked just as it should have. Had it worked differently it would have been wrong."

What Is a Water Sky?

Every arctic explorer is much interested in this phenomenon. As the author writes, "It is not a whim, but a fact, and northern explorers depend upon it as absolutely reliable." Also: "Nansen and his companion Johanson invariably depended upon the appearance of the sky to determine the condition of the water or ice on the earth ahead. They always found land, ice and water, just as the sky indicated they should." The author declares that "the same sort of sky is seen in the antarctic regions as in the arctic," and "the condition of the surface in that country is reflected in the sky so accurately that any one can understand it," and adds, "Would it not reflect a fire in the interior of the earth as correctly,



HOW THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE WORKS IN PASSING INTO THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH AND HOW THE COMPASS LEADS EXPLORERS OUT AGAIN, THEY NOT KNOWING THE EARTH IS HOLLOW.

and thus account for an aurora?"

Bernacchi compared the aurora to a great searchlight directed toward the earth from the depths of infinity

Meteors.

The meteors also form a theme for discussion which Mr Reed takes up. The belief that they are detached from stars, planets or comets and sent sailing through space is an exploded, foolish theory with him They are nothing more or less, he declares, "than rocks thrown up from the earth by an exploding volcano. All meteors that have struck the earth come out of the earth internally or externally When analyzed they show no ingredients that are not found on earth"

Rock in and on Ice.

As arctic explorers have often wondered why rock, gravel and sand are found imbedded in bergs and floes, the author proceeds to enlighten them with his opinion, one resulting from careful investigation and common sense. Many think "that the rocks are shoved by glaciers adhering to them, until the iceberg drifts against another berg and they freeze together."

The author asks: "How can two icebergs drifting in the ocean freeze together? How long, also, would a rock weighing tons adhere to the bottom or side of an iceberg? They were thrown into the air by some explosion and fell on the berg while it was forming." The author now declares that they could only "have come from the interior of the earth. Hall tells of an old floe more than twenty feet thick that when grounded near the Polaris broke into many pieces and when turning over exposed massive rocks imbedded in the ice."

Dust Near the Poles

The dust in the polar regions has often been a source of great irritation to each explorer. It falls on the ships in great quantities they say, and colors the snow in many places black. Nansen wanted to go home on account of it. The majority of explorers believe that it is without doubt dust from a stray comet. When analyzed it contains carbon and iron, supposed to come from some exploding volcano. "Comets only appear," says the author, "once in several years. The dust falls densely and continuously. Could the comets distribute enough dust to last, say, ten or twenty years? The explanation is nonsensical, the theory ridiculous. The dust comes from the earth, not far from where it is found. When it is understood that the earth is hollow and the dust comes from the eruption of a volcano in the interior the puzzle is clearly explained."

Open Water.

Explorers have frequently been turned back by open water near the poles and instances cited where they came near being carried out to sea and lost The author wishes to present to the reader that the Arctic ocean is an open body of water, abounding with game, and the farther one advances the warmer it will be found. Reference to the fogs so frequently referred to by the explorer is also made by Hall "The open water appeared as a dark spot on a white field. Fifteen minutes afterward it was covered by an impenetrable fog—a phenomenon never observed before in winter." Anything that could cause that fog" says Mr Reed, "must be out of the ordinary If the earth were solid and the ocean extended to the pole or connected with land surrounding the pole there would be nothing to produce that fog It was caused by the warm air coming from the interior of the earth."

Gre[illegible] e about open water and border[illegible] walls, with the ship traveling [illegible] Kane could not imagine w[illegible] came of the ice It apparently [illegible] ent, he thought, to an open space in the north, and for seven hours the tide was from the north being no slack water, thus showing that it did not come from the pole. If the tide came from the pole," says Mr Reed, "they should have had low tide at the expiration of six hours. The tide and wind bringing no ice during all that time shows plainly there was none to bring"

Dead Water

The mystery of "dead water" was also a great one to explorers According to Nansen, they could get "drinking water from the surface, yet the water from the bottom cock of the engine room was too salt to be used for the boiler. The dead water manifests itself in the form of larger or smaller ripples or waves stretching across the wake, one behind the other sometimes as far forward as amidship"

Mr. Reed asks: "What is dead water? Water that has no current? The only theory that I can present is the dead water was at a point where the center of gravity was extremely strong the salt water, being heavier than the fresh, was drawn to the earth with such force that the fresh water could not penetrate it and laid as separate and distinct upon it as cream upon a pan of milk. This dead water must have been about always round the curve, entering the interior of the earth, and, if so, was in perfect accordance with the laws of the universe—that the center of gravity is strongest at this point.

Mr. Reed's theories are particularly reasonable and clear One is haunted with his conclusions and impressed with his beliefs to such an extent that conviction seems at once to result Everything appears carefully weighed in his search after truth, and if it be found in the course of investigation that his theory is correct what an enlightenment it will prove to mankind and science'

"One of the principal proofs that the earth is hollow," declares Mr. Reed, "is that it is warmer near the poles To what do we attribute the heat? It is reasonable to suppose that it comes from the interior of the earth, as that seems to be the only place from which it could come All about this region," he further asserts "seals, ducks and animal life abound in great numbers, as seen by Captain Hall and others."

Greely writes of much vegetation upon some of the islands they visited. "Eight varieties of flowers were seen, and musk oxen were quietly grazing about three-quarters of a mile away,

[illegible] SHOWING ENTRANCE TO THE INTERIOR OF THE EARTH AT THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY.

sloping hillsides covered with vegetation, the familiar buttercups and countless arctic poppies of luxuriant growth, and eider ducks were in great numbers."

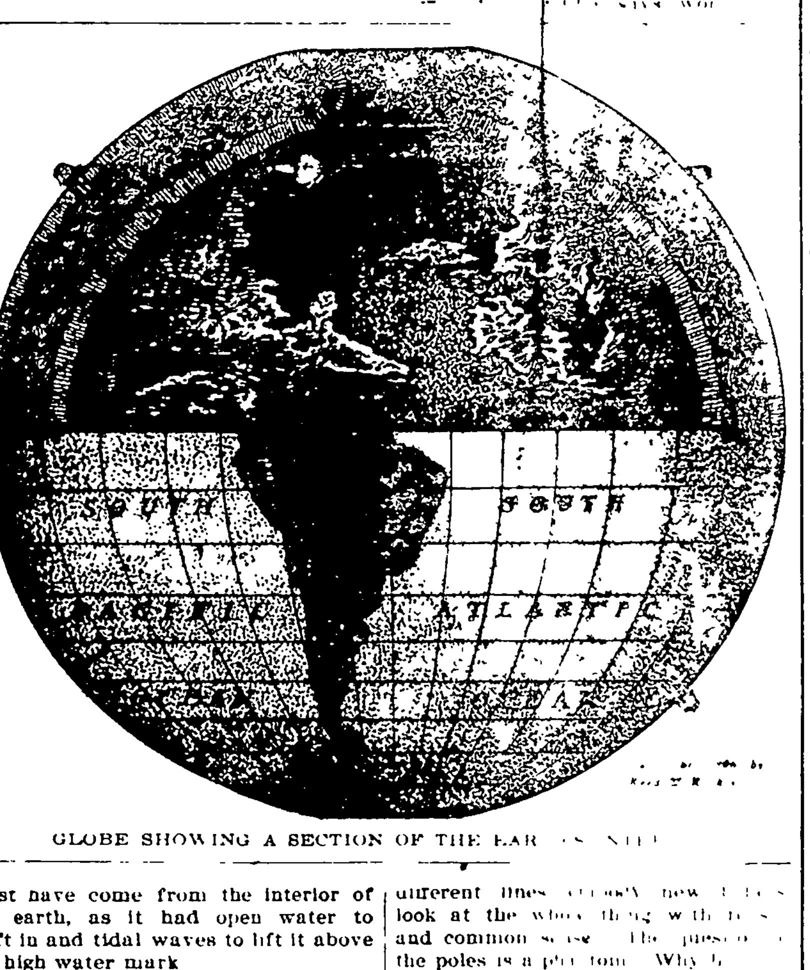
Mr. Reed asks: "From what place had those birds come? South of them for many miles the earth is covered with perpetual snow thousands of feet deep. They are found in that location in summer, and as it is warmer farther north they would not be likely to migrate to a colder climate in winter" He believes "they pass into the interior of the earth as far as suits their nature. Swarms of auks were also seen, so plentiful that they darkened the arctic regions. Their little voices were often heard from a distance of four or five miles

Driftwood

Driftwood and other [illegible] found on the northern sides of the shores bordering the Arctic ocean," writes Mr Reed "furnish further proof that the earth is hollow"

Greely writes that a large coniferous tree, thirty inches in circumference and thirty feet long, was found on a beach It was cut up for firewood, and a bright, cheery campfire gave comfort to the party Much other driftwood was found near the high water mark

This driftwood Mr Reed thinks,



GLOBE SHOWING A SECTION OF THE EAR[illegible]

must have come from the interior of the earth, as it had open water to drift in and tidal waves to lift it above the high water mark

Can any one help but be impressed with this conclusion?

Mr Reed is inclined to believe that other races besides Eskimos dwell in the arctic regions and interior of the earth and thinks their civilization was "of a low order, as little has been found to show that they were skilled in building"

"What produces colored snow in the arctic?" asks Mr Reed "The snow has been analyzed and the red, green and yellow have been found to contain vegetable matter, presumably a flower or the pollen of a plant Black snow contains carbon and iron supposed to come from a volcanic eruption But whence did it come?"

Icebergs.

"How and where are icebergs formed?" ask many Mr Reed contends that they are formed in the interior of the earth and gives his reasons why On the other hand he writes that it is simply out of the question for an iceberg to form in any location yet discovered" The "interior of the earth—back from the mouth of the rivers or canyons is just suited for the formation of icebergs, as it is warmer there" The mouth freezes first and the river, continuing to flow into the ocean over flows the mouth and freezes for months, until spring Then, as the warm weather of summer advances, the bergs are thawed loose the water from the rains in the interior rushes down, the bergs "are shoved into the ocean."

His explanation of the origin of the great ice barrier is interesting The berg is a monster in the Antarctic ocean, frozen from fresh water and not attached to land. It is 400 miles long, 50 miles wide and grounded in 2,100 feet of wa[illegible] there?

The author's theory whe[illegible] be accepted in lieu of any[illegible] to advanced.

Tidal waves take up a chapter of Mr. Reed's book

Clouds and Vapors.

Clouds, fogs and vapors are next discussed "What produces th[illegible]" asks every one Mr Reed gives a very definite answer

Arctic and antarctic winds the center of gravity and why we cannot [illegible] the [illegible] interior of the earth conclude Mr Reed's book

[illegible]

different lines [illegible] look at the whole thing with [illegible] and common sense The question [illegible] the poles is a phantom Why h[illegible] pursued it without success W[illegible] money expended time lost lives sacrificed, to chase this [illegible] keep us as far away as when we started?

Read Mr Reed's principles of reasoning Guidance and success will ensue. (Walter S Rockey Company publishers, New York Cloth, fully illustrated $1 50)

THE GRANGE STORE

Has It Any Claim That Will Justify Its Establishment?

Sometimes those who are not members of the grange ask the question if it is right for the grange to start a store and thus enter into competition with stores already established and, it may be in smaller towns to crowd out the country store The question is very well answered in the New York Farmer, which proceeds to discuss it somewhat at length

"If the farmers can by purchasing for themselves what they have purchased for years through the store and by selling for themselves what the store has for years sold for them get their purchased supplies at lower price and sell their own products for better prices there is no reason why they should not go into co-operative buying and selling In cases where granges have bought and sold the results have been satisfactory, and nobody has been deprived of any essential moral or legal right

"The grange store is a great thing for the farming community, and farmers should make free use of it It can be used to cut down costs in buying supplies and to increase profits in selling farm products Besides this, the management of the store by farmers will in a measure give the farmers just the business ideas and experience needed to enable them to play the part in larger co-operative operations so necessary to give them a more equitable part of the money paid by consumers for the produce of the farms. Middlemanism is what stands today between the farmers and prosperity The consumers pay perhaps $12,000,000,000 a year for produce that gives the farmers less than $4,000,000,000 a year The great difference between these great sums measures the great middleman draft and graft on the agricultural interest of the United States. Wherever and whenever the farmers can do so they should reduce the draft and graft. They can do it by starting grange stores, co-operative cheese, butter and case n factories, co-operative milk condenseries, collecting and distributing agencies for eggs, fruit, butter, cheese, wool, meats and other produce, co-operative elevators and flour mills and other establishments now controlled exclusively by middlemen who pay to producers and take from consumers just what they will."

Fruits, such as apples, bananas and oranges, are tiptop flesh reducers which have this to be said in their favor—that they will not ruin one's complexion digestion or disposition.

It is a wise man who can profit by the mistakes of his neighbors and doesn't have to go through a similar experience to learn the lessons which they teach.

TERMS OF COURT.

Designation of Times and Places for Holding Terms of the County Court.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the undersigned, County Judge of the County of Columbia, hereby appoints the times and places for holding the terms of the County Court of said County in and for the year 1906 and until otherwise appointed, namely

Second Monday of January, 10 a m, at Court House

Second Monday of February, 10 a m, at Court House

Second Monday of March 2 p. m. at Court House

Second Monday of April 10 a m, at Court House

Second Monday of May 10 a m, at Court House

Second Monday of June, 2 p m, at Court House

Second Monday of September 10 a m, at Court House

First Monday of October 10 a. m, at Court House

Second Monday of November 10 a. m, at Court House

Second Monday of December 2 p. m, at Court House

A Trial Jury will be drawn and summoned to attend the terms appointed to be held on [illegible]

[illegible]

In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court and County this 8th day of January, A D, 1906

L S. ROBERT STORM, Clerk.

Terms Of Court for Naturalization.

At a term of the Columbia County Court held at the Chambers of the County Judge in the city of Hudson New York, on the 6th day January 1906

Present Mark Duntz, County Judge.

COUNTY COURT COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the matter of fixing stated days for Final Action in the County Court of Columbia County upon Final Applications of Aliens to be admitted to become Citizens of the United States

In pursuance of the provisions of Section 8 of Chapter [illegible] of the Laws of 1895 entitled "An act concerning naturalization and regulating the procedure in cases of naturalization in courts of this State"

ORDERED that the following rule be and the same is hereby adopted

The following stated days are hereby fixed for taking final action in the Columbia County Court upon final applications of aliens to be admitted to become citizens of the United States, until otherwise ordered namely

The Second Monday of each month except the months of July August and October the last Saturday of July and the first Monday of October All sessions of the court for hearing such applications will be held at the Court House and will begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon except that on the second Mondays of March June and December the sessions will begin at two o'clock in the afternoon

MARK DUNTZ

County Judge of Columbia County

STATE OF NEW YORK
Columbia County Clerk's Office } ss.

I ROBERT STORM, Clerk of the County of Columbia and also Clerk of the Supreme and County Courts, being Courts of Record held therein, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy order with the original thereof filed and entered in this office, and that the same is a true and correct transcript of such original order and of the whole thereof

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Courts and County, this 8th day of January, A D, 1906

L S ROBERT STORM, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—Pursuant to the order of Hon Mark Duntz, County Judge of Columbia County and Acting Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against Uriah Harmon late of the town of Ghent in the county of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Charles M Harmon, administrator of the said deceased, at his office in the village of Chatham Columbia County N Y on or before the 4th day of [illegible]

Dated Jan [illegible]

McClellan & D[illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—Pursuant to the order of Hon Mark Duntz, Columbia County Judge and Acting Surrogate of Columbia County notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against Alexander Weaver late of the Town of Chatham in the County of Columbia, deceased that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber Executor of the last will and testament of said decease, at his residence at East Chatham N Y on or before the 31st day of July next

Dated, January 19th 1906

Charles H Johnson
Executor

McClellan & Dardess
Attorneys for Executor,
Chatham N Y

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—Pursuant to the order of Hon. Mark Duntz, County Judge of Columbia County and Acting Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John S. Philip late of the town of Ghent in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Executors of the said deceased, at the residence of said Lafayette Winn, in said town of Ghent on or before the 4th day of August next.

Dated January 22, 1906.

Lafayette Winn.
Joanna Philip, Executors.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to the order of Hon. Mark Duntz, County Judge of Columbia County and Acting Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against James I. Dunham, late of the town of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, administrators of the said deceased, at the residence of Abraham Van Alstyne, in the town of Chatham, Col. Co., N. Y., on or before the 14th day of September next.

Dora A. Dunham.
Abraham H. Van Alstyne, Administ'rs.
Dated March 2nd, 1906.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Pursuant to the order of Hon. Mark Duntz, County Judge of Columbia County and Acting Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Hezekiah H. Lovejoy, late of the town of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence at East Chatham, N. Y., on or before the [illegible] day of September next. [illegible] Smith

Dated March 3rd, 1906. Executor.

McClellan & Dardess, Attorneys for Executor, Chatham N. Y.