PART 2. # THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. 9 TO 16.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 69.

GEN. MILES HAS A CHAMPION.

Lentz of Ohio Severely Criticises the Administration.

HAD BEEN FED ROTTEN BEEF

Ohio Man Says that the Troops Had Eaten the Beef—Other Topics Discussed.

Washington, Feb. 10.—General debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill was concluded today. The sponsors during the day touched upon a variety of topics, but as a rule the debate lacked spirit and interest.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri, who is at the head of the minority on the appropriations committee, reinforced Mr. Cannon's figures of yesterday as to the deficiency in the revenue. Mr. De Armond of Missouri, Mr. Gillett of Massachusetts and others discussed the policy of expansion.

Mr. Lentz of Ohio severely criticised the administration for exercising clemency in the case of Gen. Eagan. The latter charged that there was an evident disposition to reward those who attacked Gen. Miles, because the latter had had the manhood to tell the truth about the alleged rotten food fed to the troops in Porto Rico and Cuba.

During the course of the debate Mr. Hepburn, chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce committee, gave notice that he would offer the Nicaragua canal bill as an amendment to the sundry civil bill.

Without preliminary business the house went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Mr. Broussie (Rep., Pa.) the next speaker today, characterized the $15,000,000 to be paid to Spain under the terms of the Paris treaty a mere bagatelle.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.) who followed, congratulated the country upon the statement made by Mr. Cannon yesterday, that it been made evident, he said, the country might have saved many millions of dollars. Mr. Dockery outlined further to show that there was already in sight a deficiency of $27,000,000 for the next fiscal year. But this was exclusive of the additional expenditure of $7,500,000 involved in the naval personnel bill, the new ships to be authorized by the naval appropriation bill, the Cuban claims, the $11,000,000 for public buildings and the enormous expenditure involved if the Hoar-Payne subsidy bill and the bill for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, should either of these bills ultimately be passed. After the civil war, he said, Congress had revelled and reveled in the substance of the people. Let the Forty-fourth Congress come. Mr. Dockery predicted that another Forty-fourth Congress would come, at least a Congress animated by the spirit that controlled the Forty-fourth, and it would cut down the tax burdens of the people.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) asked how the expenditures had been reduced by the foreign policy entered upon by the administration. Mr. Dockery replied that circumstances would probably necessitate large increase in the cost of our military and naval establishments, but he did not believe there would be a great reduction in governmental expenditures.

"You mean then," interposed Mr. Johnson, "that we must cut down our expenses for our internal affairs at home in order to be able to support a great army and navy abroad?"

"I am sorry to say that the gentleman is about right," replied Mr. Dockery. "Somewhere the pruning-knife must be laid or else the tax burdens of the people must be increased."

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.), speaking of the expansion of the war, declared that great injustice had been done to the author of the Bacon resolution, and somewhere that the Speaker had been opposed to the war. Yet, he declared, in subtle ways in the country, as often men in fact, had done as much to make the war inevitable as the Speaker. He supported debate in the House, had stifled the sentiments and conscience of the members. President McKinley, he had been here, would not have dared to do so much. The waters had been dammed up until the flood was inevitable. At last indignation throughout the country and the utterly unexpected blowing up of the Maine had flooded the country.

Turning to the question of the future, Mr. De Armond declared that all history proved that when republics turned imperialism it was only a question of time when the end came. There was no escape. We were travelling a road that all our grand heritage was to be abandoned. Should we not pause before we made the plunge?

In conclusion he appealed to the House to think of their duty to God, to their dignity and assert themselves in favor of American in America and in favor of free government for all. He opposed to oppression the world over. If Congress expired without acting and this bill were passed, the 4th of March would be cast. Our pride, our vanity would be appealed to. There would be perfect silence in the ranks of the Philistines. They were ours, it would be argued, because we had paid for them. They were ours because we had shed our blood for them.

Mr. Gillett (Rep., Mass.) declared that he had rather pay three millions honorably end of the Philippines than three hundred millions to keep them. The stable question in his opinion, ever is Americanism. Corruption and degeneration would creep in and there would be no more enduring advantage.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Ia.), chairman of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, created something of a sensation at the end of Mr. Gillett's remarks by giving notice that at the proper time he would offer the Nicaragua canal bill as an amendment to the sundry civil bill. The announcement was greeted with applause by the friends of the measure. He had been going to take occasion, he declared, by the state ment of Mr. Cannon yesterday that the bill would not be considered at this session. Mr. Hepburn argued that the amendment would be in order and could properly be placed on the bill.

Mr. Grosvenor, under the latitude allowed for debate, spoke at some length in favor of the wool schedule of the Dingley bill upon the wool-growing industry.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.), reviewed the record of the present Congress to show that it had betrayed its pledges to the people.

Mr. Kirkpatrick (Rep., Pa.), defended expansion and Mr. Lentz (Dem., Ohio), concluded the debate for the day with a denunciation of the President for commuting the sentence of Commissary Gen. Eagan. He declared that Gen. Eagan's attack upon Gen. Miles had no parallel in military history. He had called Gen. Miles a liar for simply telling the truth in which 50,000 private soldiers could testify. The troops had been fed rotten beef, said Mr. Lentz, and yet Gen. Eagan was to be suspended with pay for six years and then restored upon three-fourths pay because he had denounced the truth as a lie. He was to be reward at attacking Gen. Miles. In the course of his suppression. Calculating the length of his life according to the mortality tables, Gen. Eagan would draw $18,000 from the treasury after he had been convicted by court martial of a most heinous offense against military discipline.

The committee then rose. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be devoted to pension bills.

At the night session of the House, thirty-one private pension bills were passed. Among them was the general bill to pension Letitia Tyler Semple, the daughter of President Tyler, which provided for $100 a week ago, and the Senate bill to pension ex-Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois at the rate of $50 per month. The amount carried by the bill to pension Mrs. Semple was reduced from $50 to $30 per month.

In the course of the discussion upon the bill to pension Gen. Palmer, it developed that he was absolutely without means and entirely dependent upon his daughter. Dean, Mich.), recalled the fact that Gen. Palmer had been the candidate of the gold democracy for President in 1896 and suggested that that might account for the fact that the bill was passed, though within a month after its introduction.

Mr. Talbot (Dem., S. C.), moved that the pension be paid in silver. "But, Palmer is in favor of sound money," said he, "let us pay him in good old silver of the Constitution."

The motion was not entertained by Mr. Connelly (Rep., Ill.), who was in the chair.

POSSIBLY HERR ANDREE.

Bodies of Three Men are Found in Siberia by a Tribe of Turgoues.

Cabin Constructed of Cloth and Cordage, Apparently Belonging to a Balloon—Instruments Found.

Krasnoyarsk, Siberia, Feb. 10.—A gold mine-owner named Monastyrschin has received a letter saying that a tribe of Turgoues, inhabiting the Timse peninsula, North Siberia, recently informed the Russian police chief of the district that on January 7th last, between Kome and Pit, in the province of Yenisseisk, they found a cabin constructed of cloth and cordage, apparently belonging to balloon. Close by were the bodies of three men, the head of one badly crushed. Around them were a number of instruments, the use of which were not understood by the Turgoues.

The police chief has started for the spot to investigate and it is believed that the bodies are those of the aeronaut, Herr Andree, and his companions.

The balloon Eagle, with Prof. Andree and two companions, Strindberg and Frenkel, in the car, left Danes Island, of the Spitsbergen group, on July 11, 1897, and was supposed to cross the North Polar zone. No definite news of the aeronauts has been received beyond the message, attached to a carrier pigeon, found by the whaling ship Falken, which arrived at Upernavik on September 2nd. The message read: "July 13, 12:30 p. m., latitude 84 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 15 deg. 35 min. east. Good voyage eastward. All well."

SLOW PROGRESS IN SENATE.

Legislature Consider the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 10.—During the entire open session today the Senate had under consideration the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. Little progress was made, the time largely being occupied in amendments to minor items.

Mr. Platt of New York presented the credentials of Senator-elect Depew.

A bill was reported, by request, providing for the reimbursement of governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in raising and equipping the volunteer army in the war with Spain, was reported by Mr. Warren of Wyoming from the committee on military affairs. The bill went over to be printed.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska offered a joint resolution providing for the submission to the legislatures of an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Allen also offered a resolution declaring that the Senate reaffirms the doctrines and principles of the Declaration of Independence. The resolution further declares that all new principles are to be adhered to not only in the United States, but are to be deemed universal, and the people apply to all who have a distinct society and territory of their own. Mr. Allen asked for immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Chandler objected and it went over.

A House bill to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, seige and defence of Vicksburg, was agreed to. The 40th of Mississippi and passed. The bill appropriates $25,000 for the purposes stated.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas presented a resolution calling upon the secretary of the navy for a concise statement of the expense of the personnel of the navy under the present organization, and the amount of expenses of the 25,500 sailors, and the expense of the marine corps under the present arrangement. The resolution was passed.

Mr. McEnery of Louisiana asked that consideration be given for a vote to be taken on his resolution declaring its country's policy in the Philippines that would immediately after the disposition of the morning business. Mr. Mallory of Florida objected.

The Senate adjourned at the sunset of the House for a conference upon the Indian appropriation bill, and Senators Harris and Pettus were made conferees on the conference.

Consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was then resumed, but little progress was made, and at 5:45 p. m. the bill was laid aside for the day. The message from the President recommending a Pacific cable was read and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The following bills were passed: Authorizing the Dakota Southern railway company to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Yankton, S. D., and for the relief of the Fourth Arkansas mounted infantry. The Senate then, at 5:39 p. m., on motion of Mr. Hoar, went into executive session, and at 5:40 adjourned.

MINES CLOSING DOWN AT ASPEN.

Train of Coal Forces Its Way to Leadville at Last.

ARMY OF SNOW SHOVELERS.

Six Big Slides in the Canyon of the Grande—Several Trains Bog Out.

Denver, Feb. 10.—The apparently interminable snowstorm on the mountains in the vicinity of Leadville resumed away early today, after a brief respite during the night. However, the wind and cold had abated, and the conditions were more favorable for the work of breaking down the snow barriers which have closed the railroads and cut many mountain towns off from communicating with the outside world.

The Leadville mine and smelter managers made good their offer of a thousand snow shovelers to open the Denver & Rio Grandes railroad between Leadville and Malta, in order to get coal into the camps. One gang began work at midnight, and at 7 o'clock it was relieved by another. The Little Johnny mine closed down for the day and many others were operated by half the usual force. Colonel Arthur W. Cook and other mine managers were in charge of the shovel and pick brigade. Much hard work was required to remove the ice from the rails, but the track was finally cleared so that it was possible to run into Leadville twenty cars of coal that had been stalled at Malta.

On the Colorado Midland a large force of men, working under the direction of Agent Rowe, succeeded in breaking the blockade at Snowden and brought in thirty cars of coal.

The Midland people believe they will not need the assistance of the snow shovelers at work on the Rio Grande, but by tonight they will have their road entirely open. They started a train from Leadville this afternoon, bound for Denver with their passenger train which left Denver last Tuesday was brought into Leadville, and the road is now clear for coal cars, which will be brought in before passenger trains.

Present estimates are that the destitution mines have coal enough to last from three to five days, and a supply will be rushed to the Little Johnny and other mining mines.

The situation at Aspen is quite as desperate as at Leadville. No trains are running to the great silver camp on the crest of the range, and it is reported that the mines there are closing down for want of fuel. There have been some snowslides in the camp, but no fatalities have resulted, so far as known.

West of Leadville the roads are still tied up tightly. In the Canyon of the Grand there have been six snowslides. One of them was 400 feet in length and thirty-five feet deep. In it are huge boulders and trees. The Scottish Chief Sample and Assistant General Manager Schlacks are on the ground, assisted by 300 men, carrying supplies for the whelling ship Falken, which arrived at Upernavik on September 2nd. The message read: "July 13, 12:30 p. m., latitude 84 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 15 deg. 35 min. east. Good voyage eastward. All well."

Telegraphic communication with Kokomo and all towns on the high line to Leadville are completely isolated. No news was received from there since last night, but it is known that at some of them fuel and provisions are becoming scarce.

As the Denver & Leadville is about three feet of snow on the level. Travel is impossible on account of the large drifts. Walden has received no mail for a week, and expects none for ten days to come. It is doubtful if any freight can reach that town for a month.

A snowstorm with a cold wind from the south began here today, and should another very cold wave follows, it will undoubtedly add a disastrous effect to the blizzard's ravages.

"OPEN DOOR."

Lord Charles Beresford Talks Regarding the Situation in the Orient.

San Francisco, Feb. 10.—The new Japanese liner America Maru arrived here today from China and Japan via Honolulu, one day ahead of time. On board the vessel was Lord Charles Beresford, admiral of the British navy. Lord Beresford's program of an "open door" policy in the Orient has been received with great attention throughout the world and it will likely play a most prominent part in the settlement of the far East question. In an interview today Lord Beresford said:

"It means simply that instead of 'spheres of influence,' which means the locking up of the Chinese empire, that England, America, Germany and Japan shall by agreement maintain free and equal commercial relations for all in the Orient. It includes the recognization of the Chinese armies, followed both as to numbers and discipline by well-disciplined officers by European officers. The Chinese empire may be properly policed and life and property made safe. As it is now, mobs and rebellions are liable at any time to destroy both lives and property, as nothing to suppress but long ago, when about six million taels worth of property belonging to the French mission by western China was destroyed.

"China must have a revenue, and the 'open-door' policy, by guaranteeing order and uniformity in customs regulations and tariffs, will provide it in greater abundance than it has ever been provided before, besides reaping that it shall not be taxed 5% if in fact. It will require the opening up of the country in all its provinces, and the advancement of its wonderful resources of mines and commerce. The returns from concessions of these natural resources now lying idle will be a source of great revenue to the empire.

"If the sphere of influence policy is allowed to be adopted, Russia will, of course, become all powerful in the north, France in the south, England of course can't get everything. Germany will get what she can. While America will probably get nothing, for though I think she is destined to be a great trading nation in the Orient, greater than Great Britain or any other country, her interests there are now comparatively slight, and in the seraisible it is not likely that the American people would feel their interests demanded a struggle for it at this time, but with the open-door policy and equal opportunity for all nations, her commerce is bound to grow. With the spheres of influence, of course, Russia would get on preferential tariffs in the regions she dominated, and France would do the same in her territory. I don't know whether Germany and England would or not. Thus America would be at an disadvantage, practically so, from the China trade, and England from all but that she dominated. But America really has more interesting in the open door than England has.

"I left here now to Chicago and New York and Washington to get the settlements of the boards of trade and chambers of commerce there on the proposal."

Lord Beresford will remain here for some time and many receptions have been planned for his entertainment.

MILES' BOOMERANG.

Eagan is Preparing Evidence to Retaliate the Commander-in-Chief's Charges.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Next to news from the Philippines, interest in the war department centers on the 6th of February, when the court of inquiry to investigate General Miles' "unbalmed beef" charges will convene.

All information, even as to the court routine, is jealously guarded, officers refrain from expressing any opinion or making any forecasts in the case. It is understood, however, that both General Miles' and the commissary general's department are preparing a mass of evidence which will be submitted to the court, the one tending to sustain General Miles' statements as to the character of the meat furnished the army and the other discounting any criticism of the material bought, passed upon and issued by the commissary department. Both the testimony of General Miles and of the commissary department will consist in the make of official reports and both will be voluminous. General Eagan is still at the war department, denying himself to all visitors except personal friends. He is now relieved of the routine work of his office, which is being transacted by his assistants, and is free to devote himself to the preparation of the information in his possession for presentation to the court.

Colonel Weston, who was appointed acting commissary general when General Eagan was called to answer to the charges preferred against him before the courtmartial, is still in New York. The last news of him received at the department was that he had recovered from a severe spell of illness that required him his services during the Cuban campaign, but was now on crutches with a return of a severe attack of sciatica expected to be active service long ago in the west.

Woman Commits Frauds Perjury.

La Crosse, Kan., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Harriet D. Mosier was today arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Trigg on a charge of perjury in connection with an alleged pension fraud. It is charged that Mrs. Mosier drew a pension, as widow, after she had re-married, but as clandestinely that her second relatives were ignorant of the fact. Neither the name of Mrs. Mosier's present husband nor his whereabouts is known here. Mrs. Mosier was bound over to the United States district court, she is reputed wealthy.

CAN-OPENER IN THE CABINET.

Tin of Commissary Beef is Opened at the Meeting.

PRESIDENT TAKES A SNIFF.

Universal Verdict that It Was Wholesome and Sweet—Preparations for Embalmed Beef Inquiry.

Washington, Feb. 10.—At the cabinet meeting today the President read a brief extract from the report of the war investigating commission and the matter was discussed informally. During the conversation a can or roast beef which had been taken from the commissary stores was opened. The members examined it as well as could be done with the means at hand and all declared that, so far as they could determine, it was in perfect condition, wholesome and sweet.

The question of an extra session of Congress was also discussed, and it is the opinion of members of the cabinet that in case of the failure of the army reorganization bill an extra session will be necessary. The President during the meeting called attention to the urgent necessity for an American soldier upon the Pacific and read the message he had sent to Congress on the subject.

AMERICAN HORSES DIE.

General Otis Says 600 Philippine Ponies Are Active Service.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Secretary Alger went to the cabinet meeting today without any official advice from General Otis as to the situation at Manila. As General Otis's lines are extended it becomes more difficult to keep up steady communication between the American outposts and the base at Manila, and he purchased 600 horses for this purpose.

These horses, so-called, are really the little native Philippine ponies, which, it is said at the war department, have been found to be the best animals for pack and draft purposes that can be secured. Some big American horses have been taken to the islands by the troops, but they have sickened and died and altogether have proved to be wholly unfit for the climate. On the other hand, General Otis reports that he has mounted several troops of cavalry on the little native ponies with good results.

Walker's Store.

SHOES FOR THE FAMILY!

The Shoe Sale is the one economical occasion that DEMANDS attention today—the rest merely deserve it. As you know ours is a particularly good Shoe Store that sells only particularly good kinds and cheaper than most at all times—that it's constant and steady growth has been based upon downright merit of its shoes—news of still further price lowering should be given direct consideration. We have of late, had occasion for much bargain talk, but this week's we think a

Fitting Finale to All Gone on Before.

A last chance to stand the family in a row for shoeing at almost half ordinarily.

For Women.

Fine French Calf Skin Shoes, hand sewed extension soles, turned shoe, with narrow coin toes. Wright & Peters, makers—enough said, worth $4.00, to close out

$1.75

Women's fine vici kid button Shoes, patent leather tipped square toes, worth $3.00, go at

$1.45

A small se... le line of Women's Shoes with sq... r open toes, hand-turned and welt soles, that would sell for $4.00 and $5.00, to close out.

$1.95

For Women.

Women's opera slippers, hand turned soles, worth $1.50

58c

Women's patent leather Slippers, strap, hand turned soles, $2.50 and $3.00 kinds at

$1.45

Women's hand sewed Felt Slippers, worth $1.25, this week

55c

Boys and Girls.

Misses dongola kid button Shoes, patent leather tipped square toes, worth $2.00 at

$1.10

Boys and Girls.

Misses fine grain school shoes, that have the best of wear character and sell for $1.35, this week

85c

Boy's excellent calfskin lace shoes, worth $2.50 and $2.75, this week at

$1.65

Child's best dongola kid button shoes, patent leather tipped, square toes, sizes 8 to 10½, worth $1.50, new week

92c

Child's laced or button shoes, of Kangaroo calf, soft, smooth, durable leather, sizes 8 to 10½, worth $1.50 at

93c

Men's Shoes.

Men's lace shoes of best quality calfskin, calf skin toes, worth $2.50, this week

$1.25

Men's "vest calf" shoes, good honest leather all through, worth $1.75 now

$1.12

Infants' Shoes.

Infants fine kid shoes, soft soles, worth 30c,

20c

Dress Goods Remnants

HALF PRICE.

Just as surely as fire makes ashes, so surely great selling makes remnants, and of one thing you may always feel assured, they are most likely to be of the choicest kinds. Yielding authority confers nearly all kinds—serges, poplins, crepons, novelties, mixtures, plains, in lengths varying from 2 yard pieces up to whole suit patterns. Any, all, for the week's clearance just—

HALF PRICE.

Lining Remnants,

HALF PRICE.

Quite as good choosing in lining. Nearly all kinds may be found in waist and skirt lengths at—

HALF PRICE.

Trimming Remnants,

HALF PRICE.

All along the line of march are found the remnants. Almost all kinds from Dress Goods saving gross trimmings and they are no less cut up by a three weeks' price slaughter. Velvets, passementant of trederecords, garnitures, narrow galoon edgings and braids of all kinds—

HALF PRICE.

Bric-a-Brac

HALF PRICE.

All fancy Bohemian glass and Worcester Vases. All our real bronzes, a very handsome gathering of the genuine in—Clocks, Vases, Thermometers, Card Receivers, Ash Trays, Candle Sticks and a host of other pretty affairs. This week

50 Per Cent Off.

COIN PURSES.

Small size coin purses, all leather, 5c kinds

3c

Medium size all leather coin Purses, brown, black and tan shades, 15c ones, this week

8c

Large size Coin Purses in all shades and shapes, some with extra inside pocket, 25c and 35c regular—

15c

Underwear and Hosiery Lots

Marked Half Price.

The Zimmerli Knit Underwear for women is just about the choicest made. We have rather more than we care to carry through summer, so all Vests, Drawers and Union Suits, that are wholly woolen woolens —one week—

50 Per Cent Off.

Women's Vests and Pants, half-wool, our 75c grade, per garment,

50c

A few small sizes of Children's fleeced cotton Union Suits

50 Per Cent Off.

Hosiery.

All children's fleeced cotton black hose

50 Per Cent Off.

Some broken lines in best grades of children's hosiery—

50 Per Cent Off.

Women's black fleeced cotton stocking with or without ribbed top—

50 Per Cent Off.

Women's fleeced cotton hose, with white feet,

50 Per Cent Off.

Hall Prices in Cloak Store.

Here indeed is a rich harvest of bargain picking. If you are seeking the combination of elegance and economy, come to the store at hand. These offerings include many of our choicest garments—not paltry left overs, but late winter's concetto that will likely extend into next year, so, if you've storage room, which we haven't—and wouldn't do for us, being merchants, if we had—your interest on principal expended for any is

50 Per Cent.

For Children.

Short Jackets for ages 4 to 6; contains some of the quaintest, prettiest styles shown this season and the most desirable fabrics. Price range $2.50 to $3.75. Any this week—

Half Price.

Children's long Coats for ages six months up to six years, pretty late styles and fabrics. Price range $1.50 up to $7.50. Any this week—

Half Price.

Children's Dresses, pretty styles, excellent fabrics, made to please particular mothers, ages 2 to 14 years. Prices range $1.25 up to $9.75. Any this week

Half Price.

Golf capes for Misses, excellent and serviceable for school wear. Regular price $6.00, now

$3.98

For Women.

An elegant gathering of Jackets for Women, includes many of the most effective styles and fabrics in both winter and spring weights, all new shades. Price range $3.98 up to $45.00 each—This week any—

Half Price.

Women' Capes.

Women's Capes, Cloth, Plush and a few very handsome black silk ones, exquisite trimmings of jet and laces, and interlined with different bright colored silks, which will be worn this fall, all others of which the price range is $5.75 to $45.00 at just

Half Price.

Carpet Offerings.

Carpet store has for this week been the real live bargaining in the way of 20 rolls Ingrain Carpets from this season's designs of Brussels, Tapestry and Velvets, in sizes that range from 5 feet 2 inches by 7 yards long to 10 feet 6 inches by 11 feet. Sell this week at all below prices from $29.50 each, down to

$8.50

New and interesting home decorations, draperies, curtains, carpets, are chronicled in the carpet store almost every day now. 'Tis a place worth visiting.

Her Majesty's Corset

Hears investigation. By buying it and wearing it it will soon learn whether it is all that is claimed for it or not. We are very sure that no corset in the world will stand the test that Her Majesty will undergo successfully. It is beautifully made of the best materials and in a measure, this subject is a queen's standard. Corsets such a corset is worn morning and wearing Particularly the coral Woman's corset.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.