SPAIN WANTS WAR.

The World Rather Fight Than Pay for the Maine.

IT IS A MATTER OF NATIONAL HONOR

A Spanish Statesman Threatens to Incite the Southern States to Rebellion.

Paris, March 18.—The Nouv Frele prese publishes an interview with a Spanish statesman, evidently the marquis de Heres, the Spanish ambassador, who is represented as saying:

Spain would rather have war with the United States than pay compensation for the Maine, for by the latter course she would forfeit her honor through an admission of guilt, which would cover her name from the list of civilized nations.

"It could not be England's intention to see the Spaniards expelled from Cuba, as there might arise at Washington an inclination to declare Canada an independent. If by a war the United States should incite the Philippines to revolt, Spain would revenge herself by relating revolts in the American Southern States."

The other features of the interview virtually repeat the statements attributed to Senor Luppoti del Marmol, Spanish ambassador to Italy, in the most interview with him published in the Rome Tribuna.

TO DIVIDE CUBA.

Senator Proctor's Plans for Settling the Present Difficulty.

Chicago, March 18.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: The latest plan is to divide Cuba. Senator Proctor suggests that Cubans take all they have won, Spain all she holds. The Cubans have possession of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba. The insurgents control the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa de Rio. Spain will be that Spain can be induced by diplomatic means into giving up Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, which are the most fertile part of her dependency. When peace is restored, as the United States will insist, the Cubans will possess all they have won and Spain all she has successfully defended.

It appears a reasonable solution of the perplexing situation that now presents, and it is expected to be satisfactory to all. Senator Proctor is the author of the plan, and he has strenuously advocated the scheme of partitioning Cuba, and already it is finding some support.

Whether it will be pleasing to the Cubans is doubtful. They want the entire island, but under the circumstances a compromise might be effective, and it is the President's belief that it would be happy. He would have stopped the war in Cuba, giving the insurgents their independence, and have rendered it possible for Spain to capitulate without sacrificing all of her pretentious honor.

THE MAINE REPORT.

Officials Will Not Say How It is to Reach Washington.

Washington, March 18.—An air of suspense was noticeable in the navy department today, due to the approach of the time for the delivery of the report of the court of inquiry. It is not known just when the document will come to Washington, and in view of the reports of the determination of some parties to obtain possession of it before the department receives the report, the officials, if they know, will not say how the report is to be brought to Washington. All that is been definitely is that the President has suggested that the report be made as soon as possible, and in consequence it is expected to reach this city in the course of two or three days.

The cabinet today talked over the matter, and the time stated was the general opinion of the members when they had heard all that Secretary Long had to report on the subject. There is an impression that Lieut. Commander Marix will bring the document, though it is within Admiral Sicard's power to bring any other officer.

MISSIONS ON BOARD THE IOWA.

Key West, Fla., March 18.—The court of inquiry is diligently continuing its sessions on board the battleship Iowa, and judging from statements made by members it is quite problematical how many more days will pass before the public learns its conclusions.

By the courtesy of Rear Admiral Sicard, the correspondent of the Associated Press was today enabled to interview the members of the court on the Iowa.

Capt. Sampson said: "The court is still hard at work. I have just left my cabinet. It is utterly impossible to say when our report will be ready. If I remember right, you reported yesterday I am afraid something might occur that would defeat the expectation of only seeing the disappoint the anxious public. When the report is ready it will not be for us to make the announcement. Washington, I presume, will do that. If a preliminary report has already been sent to Washington, Capt. Sampson apparently knew nothing of it.

In the course of the afternoon, while the court was sitting in session without being out of the island, large quantities of ammunition were taken on board. Some thing took place on the New York. Flags which are now hoisted signaled with ammunition than may have been at any time before.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the court will hear for adjourning the session of the court, and Chadwick and Lieut. Potter stated that they were ready to try the New York. Judge-Advocate Hoff is expected to board the Iowa, the court will resume its session tomorrow.

Unusual precautions are observed on the New York and the Iowa. Both harbor watches being enforced. Every craft that passes on its way into the harbor is subjected to the closest scrutiny of searchlights. Both vessels are made to pull out at fifteen minutes notice, and special attention is being given to the instruction of the crews in small arms and firing practice.

Tomorrow the court will devote considerable time to the preparation of diagrams showing part of the Maine to hand after the explosion.

MAY HAVE BROUGHT THE REPORT.

Washington, March 18.—The report that the Vesuvius had been sighted off this city coming through the Virginia capes, headed for Washington, has gone far to the rumor that she was bearing the report of the naval board of inquiry to Washington. This rumor, could not be confirmed from any official source.

SPANISH LOSSES.

Seventy Thousand Soldiers Incapacitated During the Cuban War.

Washington, March 18.—Seventy thousand men in the number of Spanish soldiers who have been killed, wounded and otherwise incapacitated during the present war in Cuba. These figures have been received in this city recently from reliable sources, and are said to be as nearly authentic as it is possible to obtain them without resorting to the records kept by the Spanish government.

From the same source considerable other information bearing on the military strength of Spain and her dependencies is obtained. The present force of Spanish in Cuba is as follows: Regulars, 125,000 men. Of this number it is estimated that 25,000 of them are effective for military purposes. They are distributed throughout the island as follows:

About 25,000 are in the two eastern provinces of Santiago and Cuba and Puerto Principe, and the remainder are in the provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Rio. There are about 20,000 members in what is known as the volunteer army. These are mostly in the province of Havana, and are barely in the status of home guards, corresponding to our state militia. There are 35,000 men who are not effective for military duty from various causes.

The strength of the Spanish army at home and including for service in Cuba, is 220,000 men, which, in time of war, demand an additional soldiers, may be increased to 300,000. First reserve, 50,000 men; second reserve, 100,000 men, all of whom are instructed in military tactics, and a second reserve, all of which are not instructed, of 50,000 men, making in all a grand total of 450,000 men.

Since these figures were received here, recent drafts of 120,000 men to strengthen the army in Cuba, leaving only 35,000 men of Spain's regular army now in the peninsula, the Balearic islands, the Canary islands, alone in North Africa and the Canary islands.

In the Philippine islands Spain has an army of 32,000 men, which includes about 15,000 native troops. Several regiments of native troops were disbanded during the time of the insurrection in the islands, and in time of war it is said they are of very little use to the Spanish government.

In Porto Rico there are 5,000 Spanish troops, which, in the event of hostilities, could be supplemented by 4,000 volunteers.

OPENING NEGOTIATIONS.

Commercial Treaties Between the United States, Spain and Cuba.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—A distinguished assemblage of officials representing in their several capacities the United Spanish government, the insular government of Cuba, met here today. They include the Spanish minister who is this statesman, as well as special plenipotentiary officer for negotiations of commercial treaties; Senor Manuel de la Pezuela, Spanish delegate of the Cuban government; Senor Rafael Montoro, secretary of the chamber of commerce of Havana, joint commissioner, and Senor Cadrana, secretary of Cuban finance division, joint commissioner.

Pretty these three gentlemen have met to open the negotiations for commercial treaties between the United States, Spain and Cuba, but in view of the present condition of affairs it is not improbable their connections with all the official branches of the Spanish and Cuban governments will make their deliberations to take wider range. Senor Varela comes direct from Havana, accompanied by Senor Angulo, his private secretary. Senor Angulo came from Havana, some weeks ago, stopping first at Key West, where he spent the night. He is accompanied by Mme. Angulo. Senor Cadrana will arrive today, being detained by the Maine disaster. In anticipation of the meeting of Senor Cadrana's arrival, the Spanish minister has conferred with Commissioner Kasson, with a view of making general arrangements for the opening of negotiations.

The reciprocity treaties which it is proposed to negotiate have been under consideration by both governments for some time. Considerable preliminary work was accomplished by Minister Woodford and the Spanish authorities at Madrid. This is now to be carried forward, and in expectation of the autonomy plan that gives the Cubans control of their tariff affairs, Senors Angulo, Varela and Cardana have been designated by the Cuban cabinet to represent that body. Owing at this time of emergency, however, the suggestion has been made that the Cuban commissioners would not confine their efforts strictly to commercial affairs if the opportunity presented of aiding a reconciliation of the insurgents.

That this is in view cannot be confirmed in any official quarter, but it is thought that such a move would be made if there were any promises of its success.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN WAR.

Gen. Porter Thinks the Difficulties With Spain Can be Settled.

London, March 18.—The Morning Leader today publishes a dispatch from Paris giving interview which its correspondent is said to have had with the United States ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, the secretary of the embassy, Mr. Henry Vignaud and United States Consul General Mr. J. K. Gowdy. The ambassador referred to the Maine disaster, eulogized President McKinley's attitude and is quoted as saying that in spite of the sensational atmosphere, the United States will not rush into war, although the Maine report may prove to be the last straw.

The secretary of the United States embassy said: "There will be no war, because the feeling of both countries are that all the difficulties can be settled. There is not an American in Paris who does not applaud the attitude of President McKinley, using every expedient before resorting to war."

Mr. Gowdy said: "We have the cool heart and cool head, but not yet been heard. The surface talk which causes the colder of stocks does not engage serious attention. Unless I am greatly mistaken our troubles with Spain will shortly be ended."

IT DEPENDS ON SPAIN.

Toledo, O., March 18.—Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Foster today said:

"The decision for peace or war really lies with Spain. The most accede to intervention in Cuba or she must declare war. Recently President McKinley described the condition of the island and the horrors suffered by the helpless Cubans in such an impressive manner that it will be the United States intervention promptly. Now, what shape will our intervention take? I am strongly in favor of doing it by the recognition of the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent nation. The United States should not declare war against a weaker nation. But the horrors of the doldrum should be the simple course of recognizing Cuba as independent."

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.

Statement Relative to the Crisis Between the Two Countries.

Washington, March 18.—Senor Calvo, minister of Costa Rica, furnishes the following statement relative to the reported crisis between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Because of the calumnious items from Managua, Nicaragua, in the press of the United States, to which unfounded charges are made against the government of Costa Rica, the Costa Rican legation in Washington has given to the public the report of the ex-consul, Senor Pando, who was thrown into prison by order of the executive one year ago without having previously consulted his exequatur or subsequently having proved any charge against him. The report is preceded by some notes explanatory of the course pursued by the government of Costa Rica, showing that it has acted fully within the line marked out by dignity and prudence, having all the right on its side, in the effort to bring the government of Gen. Zelaya, through the diet, which is its organ, to the friendly recognition of the justice of its complaints and the validity of its claims. These notes demonstrate that its efforts in this direction have been unfortunately fruitless. In the condition of things the government of Costa Rica on the 7th inst. was requested to give satisfaction within ten days for the alleged invasion of the Nicaraguan troops into the province of Costa Rica Frontier. The demand was immediately answered and naturally rejected.

It was learned that an envoy from Guatemala would arrive at San Jose from Nicaragua with the basis for settlement. This, however, was unknown to Costa Rica, maintains her traditional relations with all the other Central American states, but considers as her own everything that bodes good or ill for them, and is personally interested also in the risks that the independence and autonomy any of them may run. She has given abundant proof of this situation in her war of defense of Nicaragua, the characteristic peaceful spirit of the industrious Costa Rican people have changed into a warlike and patriotic spirit. The whole people are ready for war, animated by the great enthusiasm inspired in the justice of their cause. The internal order in the country is complete, the public is quiet, and at all times the constitutional regime remains in force unimpaired.

To Succeed the Late B. K. Bruce.

Washington, March 18.—It is said to be probable that the President will appoint Judson C. Lyons, colored national committeeman from Georgia, register of the treasury, to succeed the late B. K. Bruce. Mr. Lyons was a candidate for postmaster at Augusta, Ga., but the white people there successfully opposed his appointment.

Rights of Indians.

Washington, March 18.—The House committee on Indian affairs has agreed on the bill to submit to the court of claims the questions as to the status and rights of the Indians in the Cherokee nation, the Mississippi Choctaws in the Choctaw nation, the Chickasaw Freedmen in the Chickasaw nation and the inter-married persons in all three of these nations.

Mrs. Gage is Dead.

Chicago, March 18.—Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, who was an International reputation as one of the most prominent of women's rights in America, died here today, aged 72 years. Mrs. Gage was president of the National Woman's Suffrage association in 1876, and for many years she was president of the New York state association. She founded the National Liberal league in 1878, and was its president at the time of her death.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

Washington, March 18.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections today authorized a favorable report on the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, introduced by Senator Hoar, changing the time of year for the expiration of the terms of the President, Vice President, senators and representatives in Congress from March 4 to mid the last Wednesday in April.

The change is made to take effect in 1901, and if the amendment should be accepted by Congress and be ratified by a sufficient number of states, it would have the effect of extending the terms of President McKinley and Vice President Hobart for almost two months.

The object of the amendment is to avoid the harsh weather which sometimes interferes with inauguration ceremonies when held on the 4th of March.

Spanish-Austrian Alliance.

Chicago, March 18.—A special to the Post from Washington says: Great significance attaches to the practically agreed upon alliance between Austria and Spain for the protection of the Spanish throne against international attack. This alliance has armed Spain with the conscious power that be can with safety to the throne enter upon and carry into effect negotiations for the relinquishment of Cuba. And in this fact is to be found the keystone upon which rests substantial hope of a peaceful ending of the present troubles. This alliance is in reality the most important development which has taken place since the Cuban question assumed an acute form.

The Oregon Sails for Callao.

San Francisco, March 18.—The United States battleship Oregon will sail tomorrow morning for Callao, where she will coal and await orders. It is expected that by the time she reaches Callao the report of the Maine disaster in this country will have reached a crisis and if war shall be declared the Oregon will commence her journey to the Atlantic. She will pass through the Straits of Magellan and will be the largest vessel that Dewey passes the trip. She will arrive at Callao in about two weeks.

The Plague at Bombay.

Bombay, March 18.—Two hundred and fifteen new cases and two hundred and sixteen deaths from the plague are reported today. The Bombay plague has been at asked. The Mohammedans at Hubli on the South Mahratta railway, bearing of the plague in this city, have decided to resist the plague precautions and operations over the line. The volunteers have been mobilized and the infantry has been summoned, but as yet there has been no conflict.

Crispi and the Bank Scandals.

Rome, March 18.—Tonight the Chamber of Deputies received the report of the judiciary committee, which reported in December last to inquire into the charges against Signor Francesco Crispi, former premier, in connection with the Bank of Naples scandals, and the alleged illegal traffic in decorations. The committee decided unanimously that there was no ground to impeach Signor Crispi before the senate or the court of justice. The committee, however, that his conduct as minister of state merited the censure of the Chamber of Deputies.

In Memory of the Dead Sailors.

Havana, March 18.—Circulars have been sent to the Alcaldes of about 200 towns in Cuba notifying them of the new methods of relief and also setting forth that the most amounting to one pound per day per capita will be the first supply sent. Continuing, the circular says that all Alcaldes personally or in connection with the proper officers or councils see that the relief is properly distributed. Further supplies for remote places are made contingent for the present on prompt replies of the authorities as to the distribution, the number of people fed, etc.

Visitors to the Cuban cemetery find the graves of the dead of the Maine decorated with many flowers, while from the central place of sepulchre wave long streamers of red and yellow with an inscription showing that the decoration and flowers were placed there by the sailors of the United warship Doman, "in memory of our unfortunate fellow sailors of the United States steamer Maine."

An Acquisition to the Navy.

New Orleans, La., March 18.—The crew of the gunboat Dolphin, seventeen in all, finding their movements gone by the source of the boat, joined the United States navy today.

The President Plants a Tree.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—President McKinley today planted an oak tree in the White House grounds, re-establishing a custom begun a good many years ago, but broken by President Cleveland. The tree planted is a small, scarlet leaf or red oak. The President shoveled the dirt in the hole after placing the sapling. There was no ceremony, although the incident was witnessed by a number of people.

Due to American Horses.

Paris, March 18.—The horse-breeders of Brittany, Normandy and the southwestern departments generally, are raising an outcry that the fall in prices is due to the increase of the importation of American horses, and are clamoring for a duty of 200 (about $40) on each horse imported, together with a quarantine and a branding of the animals. The various chambers of agriculture support the agitation.

Maori's Becoming Extinct.

[New York Evening Post.]

The Maoris of New Zealand seem to be doomed to extinction in spite of the fact that all the conditions surrounding them appear to be favorable to their survival. The quarrel between the races is ended, and large tracts of land are reserved for them. The young men are educated, 8 per cent of them being able to read and write. Their chiefs in many cases derive large income from rents of land and are represented in the legislature. A great Maori college stands at Te Anti Hawk's bay, and a few of the clever Maori youths have passed through the classes of the New Zealand university. And yet the Maoris, a fine race of athletic law which makes a colored race vanish before the breath of the all conquering whites, are passing away.

A conference of educated Maoris was held a short time ago, and papers were read on the conditions and prospects of the race. These are now published in pamphlet form, and make a very melancholy bit of literature. It is declared that 3 per cent of educated Maoris go back from their schools to mere savagery. The reason these representative Maoris declare, is lower both in morals and in vitality than it has ever been, and Ovenstone is probably physically and intellectually the Maori is—or was—the finest colored race in the southern hemisphere.

Gymnastics for Girls.

Philadelphia Times: Physical culture in Cincinnati, with reference to the development of health and consequently beauty, is discussed by a writer, who gives simple directions for private gymnastics. She says:

"Systematic exercise can accomplish as much that it is a marvel that it is not more generally practiced. It is entirely unnecessary to be a martyr to a system of physical culture. There are a few exercises which, taken regularly and thoroughly, will accomplish all that a system would. The tendency is, however, to be impatient with taking these exercises, and that is the most good effect. It is best to take them at night. In bedroom slippers and loose gown, or, if one prefers, bloomers and tub, a girl is ready for the exercise that will make her rest as tranquil and rest as a baby's. Every muscle of the body is free to stretch, to stiffen with effort, or to rest itself in complete relaxation.

"Clubs, dumb-bells and other gymnastic paraphernalia are unnecessary, and really are objectionable. Less beneficial. Grasping the bell enlarges the muscles, the friction of the clubs hardens the hands, and as it is quite easy to do without them, they are better unused. After all the preparations for bed are made, and as it is quite easy to do before, stand before your glass and begin your exercise.

"There is a real delight in watching the strong, easy movements of a healthy woman. And this ease and strength are within the reach of nearly all women. The flat chests, shapeless waists and badly-formed hips may at least be partially remedied, and it requires only a little effort and persistence to accomplish it. Too many women lack persistence. Instead of conscientiously taking their exercise every day, they work a day when they are feeling tired or lazy. Then two or three days at a time, and eventually they learn to forget it or decide that the game is not worth the candle.

"To develop breadth of the chest, place the hands on the waist line a little back of the hips, the fingers pointing outward. From this position move the elbows well back toward each other, making them come as nearly together as possible. Do this several times, counting four as the elbows approach each other, and two to recover position. By counting these movements a harmony is attained which will develop the muscles evenly."

Spring Millinery Opening at Z. C. M. I.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 21, 22 and 23.

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PURE FOOD AND DRUGS

Don't Hurt

your stomach by using low-price baking powder. Pay a fair price.

Suffered 20 Years.

MRS. MARY LEWIS, wife of a prominent farmer, and well known by all old residents near Belmont, N. Y., writes: "For twenty-seven years I had been a constant sufferer from nervous prostration, and paid large sums of money for doctors and advertised remedies without benefit. Three years ago my condition was alarming; the least noise would startle and unnerve me. I was unable to sleep, had a number of sinking spells and slowly grew worse. I began using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. At first the medicine seemed to have no effect, but after taking a few bottles I began to notice a change; I rested better at night, my appetite began to improve and I rapidly grew better, until now I am as nearly restored to health as one of my age may expect. God bless Dr. Miles' Nervine."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address, DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

WALKER'S STORE.

Millinery Opening.

Monday, March 21st. | Tuesday, March 22nd. | Wednesday, March 23rd.

This announcement of the first view of our new Spring Millinery contains an invitation to you to visit our Store and examine the collection. Many are but a few weeks from Paris, and are the very zenith of artistic conceptions in headwear—yet the productions of our own clever designers, who go to the far East each season for study, are not at all overshadowed by Parisian finery. Have a look at them whether to purchase or not.

SHOE PRICES.

Some attractions the coming week by way of a special introduction to the Shoes. We want you to know that you may rely upon what we tell you of them—upon that depends our success.

Misses' vici kid lace Shoes, made by Dunn & Hudson, Rochester, N. Y. No better Shoes manufactured. They sell regularly for $2.25; this week

$1.68

WOMEN'S dongola button Shoes, patent leather tipped, coin toes, one week

98c

CHILD'S vici kid buttoned Shoes, patent leather tipped, tipped coin toes, sizes 5 to 8; this week

75c

MEN'S bicycle Shoes, black or tan, hand sewed, made by Norman & Bedford, the best pair of makers and sold the world over for $4.00; special one week

$2.45

The "Queen" Skirt Supporter.

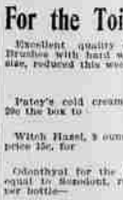
A GREAT INVENTION.

No more parting of waists and skirts, INVISIBLE, worn under any kind of belt, all strain is removed from outer belt, consequently no more cracking or stretching of leather. Made from fine metal, very soft and pliable. Hook catches fitted into notches for the purpose. Belt and six catches, enough for 3 dresses,

25c

Spring Suits for Your Boy.

A Watch Free With Each.



Because there are a few parents who do not know the kinds of boys' clothing we keep, we make this special inducement to the boys, and it is a duty you owe yourself to see that he gets one. Splendid time keepers guaranteed for a year, nickel plated; one given with every suit from

$3.50

Suits are all new spring styles, well made, carefully lined, attractive fabrics. "Correct" in every detail. For ages 2½ to 15 years. Offer lasts for one week.

For the Toilet Table.

Excellent quality of bristle Hair Brushes with hard wood backs, large size, reduced this week from

60c to 35c

Patey's cold cream reduced from 20c the box to

10c

Witch Hazel, 8 ounce bottle, regular price 15c, for

10c

Odonthyal for the teeth and gums, equal to Sozodont, regular price 75c, per bottle—

35c

Spring Dress Goods.

Our spring collection of Dress Goods is certainly the largest and best gotten together in the west, and one which offers the most extensive range of choice. Scores of splendid novelties appear—here is a little group for the week commencing Monday.

Displayed on first table in center aisle, handsome covert mixtures for spring, per yard

33c

On second table in center aisle, 50 pieces spring dress fabrics, styles equal those of some of our $1.00 goods, at

37c

Also 500 bolts of beautiful new spring Dress Fabrics, all the rare shadings and designs of the present season, the yard,

50c

Monday we will open 12 pieces of handsome new silks and wool mixture effects, 40 inch Ombres, far similes of the new noil silks. These are to be the spring modes for Misses' Suits and Women's Waists. Very handsome. Price

$1.00

An elegant assortment of French Challies, in all the new effects that are to be very popular this season at, the yard,

55c, 60c, 65c

Useful Articles.

Columbia knitting silk, all colors, regular 15c ball—

10c

Liberty knitting silk, all colors, former price 10c, now

5c

Velveteen Dress facings, in colors, 4 yard lengths, sold 20c, at

5c

Good quality leather shawl straps—

25c

New Spring Dresses and Wraps.

With such beautility made Dresses as our spring stock presents for her selection, in every color and style, perfectly finished, it is time all women should ponder the question,

DOES IT ANY LONGER PAY TO HAVE DRESSES MADE TO ORDER?

SPRING JACKETS, MAN TAILORED. A glorious regiment of them here, and no woman can know the prevailing styles until this stock is consulted; all popular cloths and prepoderating effects of new blues, red, rich browns, tans, etc., are here, mostly all beautifully silk lined and their prices plainly advertise that elegance and cheapness here go hand in hand.

Women's tailor made Suits, of all wool Cheviot, jackets silk lined, skirt lined with good quality percaline, nicely bound, in fact well made throughout, for

$7.50

Women's Reefer Suits, made of assorted suiting cloths, tan colors, jackets satin lined, stylish, well made dresses, good linings and binding, for

$10.00

Reefer Suits for Women, made of all wool, blue or black cheviot serge, satin rhadame lined jackets; buy the material alone for the linings and better, and you could not equal them for

$12.75

Women's Jackets, in tan assorted coatings, front silk lined. An excellent value for

$5.00

Tan covert cloth Jackets for women, silk lined throughout, for

$8.75

Jackets of black clay diagonal cloth, all wool, rhadame silk lined—

$7.50

WE HAVE JUST OPENED AN IMMENSE LINE OF CHILDREN'S COATS, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1.00 UPWARD, THAT ARE MASTER PIECES OF CLEVER WORKMANSHIP. CLOTHS ARE HANDSOME, STYLES ARE NEW.

SEND FOR NEW SPRING CATALOGUE. MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.