NO SENATOR IS CHOSEN.

(Continued from page two.)

versed with my fellow citizens, and I have pleaded with them that this Democratic Legislature could not afford to destroy that principle upon which the great government of the American people is founded and has been operated for more than a hundred years. We of the majority have said, 'You come with us and we will select some other man.' It made my heart almost bleed to think that men would permit this—men whom I have held in the highest esteem, and do yet.

"I have no quarrel with the men of the Democratic minority of this Legislature, but I differ with them, and I want my words to go forth among the people and let them judge who is right. We have been in a position for weeks where three men could have elected a senator, and for two days, if I am not mistaken, where one man could have settled this thing. And then we are to be charged, in the face of all this, as being obstructionists. I had never met Mr. McCune, I believe, before I came to this Legislature, but he is my choice, and I have stood by him night and day.

"The charges that have been made upon the floor of this house—I desire to refer to them. I desire to say to this vast crowd, and especially to the President and ladies and gentlemen, that when the gentleman stood upon the floor of this house and made those charges on the eve of an election, I believed it was merely a vile scheme to defeat him. The State of Utah and the Democratic Legislature would have closed up this affair in ten minutes whose superior cannot be found. I vote for the Hon. George Q. Cannon.

BETTS' PROTEST.

Representative Betts said:

"I wish to again raise my feeble voice in answer to the gentleman who stated he had voted 135 days. This is my answer. They say not in words, perhaps, but in actions, 'If you will not elect A. W. McCune, you shall not have a Democrat,' and this is the reason we took our coats and left that caucus. I stand still in defense of my principle. I quote from great men—William J. Bryan—'You shall not put upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns; we will not be crucified upon a cross of gold.' That flag shall be nailed to our masthead, and I will thunder out the name of W. H. King."

SHEPARD'S STAND.

Representative Shepard said:

"I have been voting ever since this Legislature convened for the majority candidate, and I am today with that candidate. The Democratic party has tried several times to get a caucus, but the minority members have taken their rags and gone home and said they would not play. I, for one, at this time, do not propose to change. I stand solidly for A. W. McCune. I believe in the rights of majorities. I do not believe that the minority of my party has a right to dictate to the majority what it shall do. From the first my choice has been the choice of the people, the choice of the Democratic party, the choice of the majority. I am not going into a caucus with Mr. Mansfield and Mr. McQuarrie. At the caucus the other night the proposition was made that we elect some other man. It may not be right, it may not be just, it may not be in the interest of the Democratic party, but I, for one, will vote for my choice

HON. WILLIAM HENRY KING.
The Candidate Who Led at the Outset.

Mr. King declined to enter the race for Congress last fall and announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Frank J. Cannon, whose term of three years expires in March next. His official career has been interesting and upward from his earliest youth as shown by the following from the Congressional Record of the Fifty-fifth Congress: "William Henry King, of Salt Lake City, was born in Fillmore City, Millard county, Utah, in June, 1863; attended the district schools, the Brigham Young Academy, and State University, and then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., from which institution he was graduated; is a practicing lawyer; in 1882 was elected to various offices in Fillmore City and Millard county, and between that time and the year 1888, held for four years the office of county attorney; was also county clerk for two years, city attorney for six years, city assessor and collector for two years, city recorder for two years, member of the city council for two years and was also school trustee, and filled various minor offices; was elected a member of the Legislature when twenty-two years of age, and re-elected two years later; in 1888 removed to Provo City, Utah, and entered upon the practice of law; in 1891 was elected to the Territorial Legislature; and was selected President of the Council or Upper House; was also elected county attorney of Utah county, and served in that capacity for four years; was city attorney of Provo for a number of years; in July, 1894, was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah by President Cleveland, and immediately after was confirmed by the Senate and entered upon the duties of the office, which continued until the advent of statehood, January 4, 1896; upon retiring from the bench formed a partnership with Senator Arthur Brown and Judge H. P. Henderson of Salt Lake City; was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 42,353 votes against 27,413 votes for Lafayette Holbrook, Republican, and 2,279 votes for Warren Foster, Populist.

more. My soul spoke out to me that these charges were false, and God being my witness, I believe the same tonight. I desire to say I believe Mr. McCune is a man who possesses every attribute of honor. I have been associated with him intimately lately and I believe of all the campaigns since the contest began, his has been the cleanest of any in this city.

"I desire to say, Mr. President, that all my life has been spent in Utah. I was born in Utah. Ever since I attained my majority, I have cast my vote and have yet for the first time to ever place a dot upon these ballots from the time I began voting, that did not belong there. The course that I am about to take will be criticised. My colleagues my question my methods. My soul cries out 'will you elect a United States senator.' It has been said we are going to vote for a Republican. I desire to recall to the recollection of some of my Democratic friends that the man whom I shall cast my vote for tonight is one of the strongest silver men in the State of Utah. Utah needs to be represented by a man who understands thoroughly this great cause of bimetallism. I am for Utah, I am for the Democratic party, and then principle rises above men and we sink into oblivion. I vote for a man tonight and the choice of the Democratic party. I, for one, do not propose to go into caucus at the request of the minority who have tried to defeat the election of A. W. McCune, and if I can help it they are not going to succeed. I don't care if they all go over to George Q. Cannon, I propose to stay with McCune to the end. I vote for the Hon. A. W. McCune."

ROBERTSON'S REASONS.

Changing his vote from McCune to Cannon Representative Robertson said:

"I cast forty-seven ballots for the Hon. W. H. King. Some time ago I became convinced that it was impossible to elect him. I then changed to the Hon. A. W. McCune, and have voted every day since for that honorable gentleman. I have known him all my life, since boyhood. I have always known him to be the embodiment of honesty. I am proud that I associated with and supported that honorable gentleman, but I now believe it is impossible to elect him, and therefore turn around and cast my vote for the Hon. George Q. Cannon. I do this for the express purpose of electing a United States senator, for if it goes on and we do not elect some one pretty soon, this State will be without representation. I vote for George Q. Cannon."

AMPHITRITE ESCAPES DESTRUCTION

Monitor Narrowly Misses a Boiler Explosion at Sea Owing to Bad Workmanship.

Norfolk, Va., March 10.—It was learned today that the monitor Amphitrite narrowly escaped an explosion at sea through the imperfect putting together of parts of its machinery which had been overhauled at the Boston navy yard.

"We count it providential that we are not at the bottom of the sea," said one of the sailors. "We left Boston February 23 but had not proceeded far before it was discovered that parts of certain machinery which were overhauled at the Boston navy yard had been improperly put together. The necessary readjustment of the same was made and the monitor proceeded down the coast until off Sandy Hook, where it put in to escape a storm.

"It was while anchored here that what might have proved a disastrous explosion was narrowly averted by a machinist accidentally discovering that the pipes leading from the evaporators where salt water is condensed through the bilge to the boilers were leaking. Had the discovery been made thirty minutes later there might have been great destruction and loss of human life. The bilge was found flooded and to all appearance the water intended for the boilers had been wasting for possibly 48 hours through the damage to the pipes, which Boston workmen, it is said, failed to properly rivet."

The Amphitrite arrived in Hampton Roads March 1 from Boston. Next day it came to this harbor.

RHODES AND THE KAISER.

South African Empire Maker Will Have an Audience with Emperor William.

New York, March 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says:

Cecil Rhodes will arrive Friday of this week.

The object of his visit is to have an audience, if possible, with the kaiser, and to obtain his majesty's adherence to his project of a railroad from the Cape to Cairo, passing through German East African territory.

The greatest mystery is observed and his name is carefully concealed. He will probably be granted the desired audience.

UNITED STATES QUIETLY HELD UP.

Armor Plate Figures Furnish Interesting Reading for Navy.

CHEAPER TO BUILD A PLANT

Profits on Armor Recently Authorized Would Leave Margin for Government to Erect Own Works.

Washington, March 9.—The navy department has been making some figures regarding the supply of armor and the prices to be paid. At present there has been authorized 23,000 tons of armor, and there is available for the purchase of this armor $8,000,000. At the time the Bethlehem armor plant was erected there was only 6,000 tons of armor authorized by the government, and there has been purchased by the government in all only 22,874 tons of armor, [illegible] tons more than the government is now authorized to buy. The average price for armor per ton has been $567.57, the [illegible] $572.58 and the maximum $672.13, the higher price being when nickel was introduced. It is estimated by officials of the department [illegible] the estimates of $400 per ton as a sufficient price for armor are correct, that the difference from the price asked, $545 per ton, would, in the manufacture of 23,000 tons of armor, be sufficient to build a plant. If the government could purchase the entire amount of armor authorized with the $8,000,000 available, the average price would be $342. It is said that these figures are being considered by large iron and steel concerns. Officials at the department say that if armor can be manufactured for $320 per ton, and the government has money to pay an average price of $342 per ton, that the manufacturers are likely to look into the matter pretty closely, as the profit of $18 per ton will be well worth considering.

In making these estimates, the price of $400 per ton is allowed for the ships already authorized under the naval appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1900.

The figures given above have been discussed by officers of the department and representatives of the armor plate manufacturers. It has also been pointed out that the government will not need any of the armor until next February and meanwhile the armor plants of this country will be making Krupp armor for Russia. All this armor will be tested at the government grounds at Indian Head, and the navy department will have knowledge of all the experiments, and be ready to take advantage of all improvements which may be effected.

DR. TALMAGE RESIGNS.

Famous Sensational Preacher Sends in a Letter of Resignation.

Washington, March 9.—Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, who for nearly four years has been pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city, today sent a letter, tendering his resignation. The explanation made in the letter is as follows:

"The increasing demands made upon me by religious journalism, and the continuous calls for more general work in the cities, have of late years caused frequent interruptions of my pastoral work. It is not right that this condition of affairs should further continue. Besides this, it is more desirable that I have more opportunity to meet face to face in religious assemblages those in this country and in other countries to whom I have, through the kindness of the printing press, been permitted to preach, week by week, and without the exception of a week, for about thirty years. Therefore, though very reluctantly, I have concluded, after serving you nearly four years in the pastoral relation, to send this letter of resignation."

It is the intention of Dr. Talmage to continue his residence in this city. He will devote most of his time to literary pursuits.

Vigilance Committee for Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash., March 9.—Citizens, indignant at the many recent robberies and hold-ups, held a public meeting at the chamber of commerce rooms this morning and decided to form a vigilance committee. The incompetence of the police was denounced and a citizens' patrol organized. A sub-committee of ten called on Sheriff Mills after the meeting and asked him to act as head of the vigilantes. It was decided that all suspicious characters must leave the city.

GREEN WHITEWASHED.

Contempt Proceedings Against U. S. Grant's Campaign Manager Dismissed.

Sacramento, Cal., March 9.—The assembly has dismissed the contempt proceedings against Milton J. Green, U. S. Grant's political manager, who refused to testify as to whom of the legislative candidates he had assisted with Grant's money.

Dibble introduced the resolution dismissing Green, although yesterday Dibble said upon the floor of the assembly, when the same question came up, that to dismiss the charges would be to disgrace the assembly. Burnett opposed the resolution, charging that money had been used. This led to an exciting scene between Dibble and Burnett, which resulted in nothing. After a heated debate, extending over an hour, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 27 to 13.

The contempt proceedings against Green are thus ended, the investigating committee discharged and the incident closed.

The vote for United States Senator showed no change in the deadlock. The ballot taken was the seventy-fifth of the session. The vote was as follows: Barnes 27, Estee 1, Burns 25, Grant 26, Scott 4, De Vries (Dem.) 2, Rosenfeld (Dem.) 2, White (Dem.) 22, Phelan (Dem.) 2.

BISHOP IRELAND TALKS.

Explains His Attitude Toward "Heckerism" and His Course During Late War.

London, March 10.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs the substance of an interview he has had with Archbishop Ireland, in which the latter explains his attitude toward "Heckerism" and his course during the Spanish-American war. He describes Archbishop Ireland as having the "stern, benevolent face of an apostle," and "as terribly in earnest," remarking that "the following colloquy may be taken as message to his friends and a reply to the misinterpretations which, though unintentional, he considers damaging to a great cause."

The correspondent continues: "Archbishop Ireland expressed great reluctance to enter upon a discussion of delicate questions, which, as he observed, only time can clear up, but he said he accepted this opportunity to dispel wrong views and to give in a nutshell the maxims considered essential to the human working of the church."

The archbishop then proceeded in this wise: "Let me begin by dissecting the new word 'Heckerism.' I knew Father Hecker well, and, like other great minds, he had views peculiar to himself. One of these was the direct inspiration of the Holy Ghost. This doctrine meant little more than that Godly help is not wanting to those displaying initiative. I frequently told him he was ambiguous and would be misunderstood, and this has happened."

Archbishop Ireland proceeded to explain the importance attached to the natural virtues, and said: "We maintain, especially regarding the clergy, that temperance and truthfulness, for instance, are as necessary that they cannot be replaced by any purely devotional fidelity. An intemperate priest stultifies his mission. A priest who stretches personal casuistry to prevarication and mental reserve only justifies the enemies of the church in affirmations which, though false, are heard far and wide."

Referring to attempts the Jesuits had made in the United States to prevent the establishment of the Catholic university at Washington, he said: "They wanted it themselves, but the pope pointedly warned me not to allow the American bishops to be caught in their toils. My views on this subject are identical with the late Cardinal Manning's. To insinuate that Americanism means the transformation of the religious orders to the melting pot is a calumny. They have produced countless saints and have their own exalted mission, but American Catholicism requires a priesthood deeply imbued with natural and civic virtues."

With reference to the war, Archbishop Ireland said: "Before it broke out I was pro-Spanish, but when hostilities commenced I forgot everything except that I was an American citizen, pledged to love and serve my country."

It would be impossible to reproduce the flowing, sparkling French of the illustrious churchman, whose elevation to the cardinalate has only been adjourned by the pope's illness.

Dry Dock for Portsmouth.

Washington, March 9.—The bureau of yards and docks has decided to issue advertisements in the course of a month for the construction of a stone dry dock of the largest proportions at Portsmouth, N. H. A great deal of time is usually required for the preparation of plans for such a dock to serve as the basis for the invitation of proposals, but the navy department will be able to act with expedition in the case of the Portsmouth dock by availing itself of the plans prepared last winter for the Boston stone dock, that to be built at Portsmouth being almost the same in plan. The dry docks to be built at League Island and at Mare Island, Cal., will be timber docks and the bureau has been working so hard on the plans that the Mare Island dock will serve with a few changes for the League Island dock so that an advertisement for building that dock will soon be issued.

American Woolen Company.

New York, March 9.—F. S. Smithers and company announce that they have received subscriptions for more than the amount offered of the American Woolen company stock. The American Woolen company is a corporation formed with a capital stock of $20,000,000 7 per cent preferred and $30,000,000 common, of which at present only $18,000,000 preferred and $25,000,000 common are to be issued. The mills to be owned by the company are as follows:

Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass.; Riverside Mills, Providence; National Providence Mills, Providence; Saranac Mills, Providence; Blackstone Mills, Blackstone, R. I.; Fulton Mills, Oswego Falls, N. Y.; Beoli Mills, Fitchburg, Mass.; Fitchburg Worsted Mills, Fitchburg, Mass., and Valley Worsted Mills, Providence.

These mills are valued at $12,000,000, and of the proceeds of the sale of $18,000,000 preferred stock and $9,000,000 common, $10,000,000 is retained by the new company as a working capital. The company therefore has $22,000,000 assets—plants, $12,000,000; cash, $10,000,000—against which there will be issued only $18,000,000 of preferred stock.

ANTHRACITE COAL DEAL.

Wall Street Indulges in Much Figuring and Calculating on Prospective Benefits.

New York, March 9.—The Times says: Growing faith in the anthracite coal deal brought about much commission house buying of the group. The return of J. P. Morgan reports that Mr. Morgan has exercised his option on the Packer estate of Lehigh Valley stock and positive assertions of well informed that the anthracite coal deal is no longer a mere project, but is an assured fact were the bull points on the shares. The exercise of Mr. Morgan's option on Lehigh Valley gives him complete control of the property. It is the intimation in high quarters that this is a long step in the plan for the establishment of very close relationship between the Reading, the Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley—a plan which Mr. Morgan has been credited with nursing for a long time past. It is believed that this means that the Jersey Central will become a Morgan property and will hereafter be controlled by Mr. Morgan, just as Reading and Lehigh Valley are now controlled.

Wall street has recently done much figuring and calculating on the benefits which the several coal carrying companies are to secure through the new anthracite deal. It is estimated by coal trade authorities that through the general agreement, about forty cents a ton will be saved in the production and marketing of coal. Upon the basis of a 50,000,000 ton output annually, this means a $20,000,000 annual saving for the companies. This will, of course, benefit them in the ratio of their percentage of the output.

Reading produces about 21 per cent, which means a saving for that company of more than $4,000,000 annually; Lehigh Valley's percentage is, roughly speaking, 15½, and Jersey Central 11½.

As an instance of what this economy means to the coal companies, the latter road is a good illustration. Jersey Central will on this basis save in the production and marketing of its coal some $2,300,000 per annum. Last year the company earned for its stock $1,022,000. These two items added—earnings at the rate of last year and economies at the rate of forty cents per ton—show net earnings applicable to dividends on Jersey Central stock of $3,322,000, which is 11 per cent on Jersey Central $30,000,000 capital.

And this calculation does not take into consideration any advance in the price of coal whatever.

Cooper Union Fund.

New York, March 9.—Deeds have been signed by the heirs of Peter Cooper by the terms of which $300,000 will be added eventually to the endowment fund of the Cooper Union. This sum is the principal of the trust fund left by Peter Cooper for the support of his family. Under the agreement between the heirs his entire estate will thus have been devoted to the institution which he founded.

Mr. Cooper's descendants and the amounts which they contribute to the Union at their death are as follows:

Edward Cooper, $100,000; Mrs. Sarah Amelia Hewitt, $100,000; Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, daughter of Edward Cooper, $20,000; Mrs. James O. Green, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Amelia Hewitt, $20,000; Miss Sarah Cooper Hewitt, $20,000; Peter Cooper Hewitt, $20,000; Edward R. Hewitt, $20,000; Miss Eleanor G. Hewitt, $20,000; Erskine Hewitt, $20,000.

This additional gift to the endowment will bring the total given to the institution by the Cooper family up to $1,600,000, not including $100,000 given by Edward Cooper, Mrs. Sarah Amelia Hewitt and Abraham A. Hewitt for remodeling the building. The building and apparatus are valued at $1,075,000.

Transport City of Puebla to Sail.

San Francisco, March 10.—The government has revoked the order cancelling the charter of the transport City of Puebla and the vessel will be fitted out for another trip to the Philippines. The steamer Cleomagh is now loading mules for Manila, and will probably sail on Saturday.

LESSONS IN THE BUTCHERS' ART.

Embalmed Beef Investigators Visit the Packing Houses.

ALL WAS SIMPLY BEAUTIFUL

Didn't See Any Embalming Process, Neither Did They Encounter Any Odoriferous Canned "Horse."

Chicago, March 9.—The court of inquiry to examine the beef question today began its work in this city, where are located the plants of the packers which hold the contracts for supplying the army with animal food. Two of the members, Brigadier General George W. Davis and Lieutenant Colonel George B. Davis, the judge advocate and recorder, reached here Wednesday night and the other two members, Major General James W. Wade and Brigadier General George L. Gillespie, arrived this morning.

A short executive session was held at the army headquarters in the Pullman building, and it resulted in a decision to defer the taking of testimony until after an inspection had been made of the packing houses at the stockyards, where the refrigerated beef and canned beef are prepared. The court began in the killing room. The next place visited was the cooling room. Here were found several halves of beef which had been condemned, either because the beef was badly bruised or gave evidence that the animal had had tuberculosis. This condemned beef had been placed by itself and while the court was present, men came in to remove it to the rendering tanks, preparatory to turning it into fertilizer. The court examined these tanks carefully, possibly in view of the statement that the carcasses passed through them. There certainly was no evidence of such passage. From this room the court was taken to one in which the meat is prepared for canning, and saw the men at work cutting up the meat. The next room visited was the canning department. Here the cooked meat was brought in in huge caldrons, deposited on platforms and put into cans by machinery, the cans removed and sealed, only a pinhole being left open in the top. Next the cans were put under an iron tank, where they were subjected to a heat of 250 degrees—the sterilizing process. While the court was in this room a number of cans of roast beef which had an old appearance and which it was said had been in Porto Rico, were opened. The meat inside was good and the members of the court tasted it. Subsequently the court was shown through the printing, packing and other branches. During the killing room everything about the establishment was very clean.

After leaving the yards the court went to the bureau of animal industry—a branch of the agricultural department—and obtained some information from Mr. W. R. Devoe, who is in charge. They read the law governing the inspection of animals and inquired as to the details of the work of inspection. Inspectors are stationed in the yards proper and they condemn any diseased cattle they see. The inspectors at the packing houses supplement their work by examining the carcasses after slaughter and throw out any bearing evidence of pulmonary trouble.

Tomorrow morning the court will go to the stockyards and spend the entire day there in going over three other packing houses. It is not likely that any testimony will be taken before Saturday morning. It is quite likely that the evidence taken will be confined to that of the foremen or workmen, who have personal knowledge of the preparation of refrigerated beef and canned roast beef for consumption.

TO ANALYZE THE BEEF.

New Haven, Conn., March 9.—Professor Russell H. Chittenden of Yale has received notice of his appointment by the war department as one of two chemists who have been asked to analyze specimens of the beef furnished to the American troops in the Cuban campaign. Professor Chittenden has accepted the appointment.

Grain Carriers' Agreement.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 9.—Members of the Lake Carriers' association, representatives of boards of trade in lake cities, grain elevator men and railroad agents are in conference in this city to draw up a new form of bill of lading in the grain carrying trade and also to consider the delay of vessels in unloading and the matter of shortages in grain cargoes.

Committees representing the different interests were appointed to get together and draft an agreement that could be discussed and adopted if satisfactory. The committees had not all reported when an adjournment was taken last night.

PERIODS OF PAIN.

Menstruation, the balance wheel of woman's life, is also the bane of existence to many because it means a time of great suffering.

While no woman is entirely free from periodical pain, it does not seem to have been nature's plan that women otherwise healthy should suffer so severely. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most thorough female regulator known to medical science. It relieves the condition that produces so much discomfort and robs menstruation of its terrors. Here is proof:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—How can I thank you enough for what you have done for me? When I wrote to you I was suffering untold pain at time of menstruation; was nervous, had headache all the time, no appetite, that tired feeling, and did not care for anything. I have taken three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, one of Blood Purifier, two boxes of Liver Pills, and to-day I am a well person. I would like to have those who suffer know that I am one of the many who have been cured of female complaints by your wonderful medicine and advice.—Miss JENNIE R. MILES, Leon, Wis.

If you are suffering in this way, write as Miss Miles did to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for the advice which she offers free of charge to all women.

WALKER'S STORE.

200 Chances for a New Spring Suti.

Friday and Saturday, $12 to $18 Ones—$7.95.

They're men's, and if this doesn't appeal strongly then there is no value in low prices, for 200 of the best selling suits we had, in serges, worsteds and cassimeres, 200 suits that are everything careful men wish them to be, are turned from 200 rattling good values into 200 glittering and soon to be gone bargains. Patterns a season old, but not an unfashionable one in the whole 200, every suit right up to the mark of Walker store excellency, and medium weights for all the year round wearing. Regular price is $12 to $18; we think the price for two days a hurry up one, so come quickly, choice,

$7.95

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

New Black Dress Goods,

In All-Wool and Wool Mohair Novelties, superior make and finish, vary in width from 38 to 46 inches. Special prices, 50c, 60c, 75c, 90c, $1.10 and $1.25 a yard.

New Spring Jackets, Costumes, Silk Waists, etc.

Many of the new styles are here, representing the very newest fashions materials and ideas for the coming season. The PRICES are quite as pleasing as the styles:

Black Satin Waists: The very latest styles, beautiful cording, tuck trimming, collars of same, new cuffs and sleeves, for

$6.50

The New Costumes: Being the new shape Jackets in tight fitting, half fitting and fly front. Also new shape Circular Skirts, trimmed with stitching, strapped seams, braid, tailor buttons, fine linings, all popular materials and colorings. We are showing a large variety from $10, $12.50, $15 to $50.

New Spring All-over Laces! New Spring Fancy Vesting! New Spring Drapery Nets!

The most exquisite lace ever shown in this city just received, offering the newest and prettiest styles in embroidered, Sated and lace effects for dress fronts and coverings. Our low prices on these high grade novelties are a revelation to the trade.

Beautiful Neckwear.

The most artistic shapes and styles of fashion's latest fads in Fancy Scarfs, Fronts, Stock Collars, Bows, etc., for Ladies' Neckwear just received and offered this week at prices never before marked on new and stylish goods thus early in the season.

The Spring Crop

Of Hats is ripe and all ready for the picking. The best hat makers in the world send their best workmanship to Gardner's. This hat store is the goal which urges them to reach with their finest products. Not only do they send hats of the greatest beauty, but the good durable sorts and at prices that are only possible because of the vast orders we send them. We start them at $1 and run up the entire scale of hat goodness to $5 for the Knox.

Come and see the new Blouse Waists for Boys.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. Gardner,

136-138 MAIN STREET.