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

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 63.

DANIEL VERY MUCH OPPOSED.

Peace Treaty Takes Up Five Hours' Time in the Senate.

MONEY OPPOSES TREATY.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado Gives Notice that He Will Today Speak on Expansion.

Washington, Feb. 3.—For more than five hours today the Senate listened to arguments in opposition to expansion in opposition to the ratification of the treaty of peace. The speakers were Mr. Money of Mississippi and Mr. Daniel of Virginia. The former's address was characterized by brief. Mr. Daniel made an exhaustive argument, in which he covered all the points in controversy. His speech was a brilliant oratorical effort.

Mr. Wolcott of Colorado gave notice at the opening of the session that he would address the Senate tomorrow on the subject of expansion.

Mr. Hale (Maine) presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

The President pro tempore presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce of New York, urging the ratification of the peace treaty.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee, favorably reported the following resolution, which he asked adopted:

"That the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to have erected in the Colon cemetery at Havana, Cuba, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the soldiers and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the United States steamer Maine in the harbor of Havana on the 15th day of February, 1898, and whose remains were buried in that cemetery, and to suitably inscribe and incline such monument, and the sum of $10,000 is appropriated for this purpose."

Mr. Harris (Kansas) offered the following resolution, which he asked might lie on the table:

"That the United States hereby disclaims any intention or purpose to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippines, and assert their determination when a stable and independent government shall have been created therein, entitled to recognition as such, to transfer to such government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people."

Mr. Money, in accordance with previous notice, began a discussion of the expansion problem. He denied, he said, to make certain assertions in the beginning. He conceded the right of this country to acquire by conquest or by purchase, or by any other method exercised by any sovereign nation, territory anywhere, but in cases like that now presented, the treaty-making power could act only within the limits of the Constitution.

Discussing the condition of the Filipinos, Mr. Money declared that if they were not fitted for self-government they were not fitted to be citizens of the United States, and we would be better off to have them to their own devices, that they might work out their own destiny. Mr. Money entered upon a discussion of the situation in the Philippines. He told how Aguinaldo had offered his services to the United States officials, and paid high tribute to the Filipino leader.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia addressed the Senate on the West problem. "Today," said he, "we are the United States of America. Tomorrow, if a certain treaty now pending before this body be ratified, we will be the United States of America and Asia." It is seriously proposed, he said, that we take into this country a large and miscellaneous assortment of Asiatic islands and to make citizens, with all the rights of inhabitants of territories of the United States, of a large and varied assortment of Asiatics, Mongolians, Malays and negroes who inhabit them. For his part, he denied it the president, navies and output that we should do this thing.

"We are asked," he said, "to go 7,000 miles from our shores to grasp and hold as subjects 8,000,000 people by force of arms and to hold the last outlet of the American people which decides what disposition is to be made of them.

"I do not believe that the body of the American people understand the importance of this treaty. I do not believe that some senators who are crying out for us to ratify the treaty understand it. The treaty fixed the policy of the government. What may be done afterwards by twenty electoral votes.

"The issue is a thoroughfare over which 8,000,000 American citizens will march into the Union. It is a new issue of nations. Henceforth and forever the Filipinos and Americans will be one. It may yet happen that marriage is consummated, that the spirit of American constitutional liberty will arise and forbid the banns.

"What is their relation to us that we should set forth knightlike to rescue them? We cannot turn our backs on them. The American people so far, those who were comrades on the first day, still are. They have not laid aside the dignity and power of a nation. We cannot recognize the Filipino republic and come away from the islands. We have to look skyward to see the birds of prey circling about ready to descend upon those who are weak.

"But Next? The face of the treaty tells us. Let us treat the Philippines as we treat Cuba. We are now in military occupation of the islands. Let us remain in military occupation until we have assisted them with kindly offices and force of arms, if necessary, until they have established such a government as destiny may have fitted them for.

"With respect to Cuba, the President will withdraw our forces wherever in Cuba we should do so. Give Cuba the same latitude with respect to the Philippines. Contemplating the 125 years of our nation's history, we find but one impediment to progress, and that was found in the effort to introduce the colored race, which was not assimilable with the Anglo-Saxon. This race has been the only fly in our national ointment, and the controversy had been most sad and tragic. It had the effect of turning brother against brother, and was the only element that had prevented the Americans from being a homogeneous people. Now, when we are happily beginning to readjust ourselves to the changed conditions after the Civil War, we are challenged to go forth and lay the heavy hand of sovereignty upon another and a different race.

Mr. Daniel also attacked the plan of acquisition as unwise, statedmatically. A separate navy would be necessary and it would have to fortify each of the 1,200 islands. The navy would cost upon millions of expense and an era of militarism for the United States.

He had never expected to be called upon to defend the Declaration of Independence in this, or any hall, but he felt bound to do so now. In the course of that defense he said the Declaration of Independence was more to us than American institutions and to swing back our affairs when they could wrong than any other American utterance. Mr. Daniel defended the taking and holding of Porto Rico, which, he held, was one of the natural outposts of this country.

Mr. Daniel urged the Senate not to deceive itself nor to deceive the American people about the treaty. Its ratification, he declared, meant the utter obliteration of all tariff laws between us and the Philippines; the destruction of all immigration laws relating to the Chinese, Japs and the Filipinos, and recorded to Asiatic negritos, Malays and other inhabitants of the islands the right to pour into the labor markets of the United States on exactly the same footing and under the same protection as the labor of our American workingmen.

Mr. Daniel, after receiving the kind of people he found in the Philippines, said: "There are not alone the Filipinos and the Negritos, Malays and all the conglomerate of races and colors. There are people black and white, blue, brown and gray, and there are some men and people, and a third that I never heard of—striped." At the close of a rhetorical and sarcastic appeal to the Senate not to do this thing, he said: "Take them in and orderly them with the oil of American citizenship." Not in a deserted land, but in a land of people, "could we raise the Filipinos to the level of this country's citizenship. At the moment that this act was ratified the historian would chronicle the beginning of the decline of the greatness of America.

"This country stands today the foremost nation of the world. Let her tread with more and steady steps along her own highways respecting master and man. Let her be the temper of expansion lest she be as he who stood upon the mount and, when the glories of the earth were stretched before him, cried out, 'Get thee hence, Satan.'"

At the conclusion of Mr. Daniel's speech, which had occupied three hours and a half, the Senate, at 5:40 p.m., on motion of Mr. Davis, went into executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

RELIEF BILLS.

Time in the House was Consumed in Filibustering Against the Bills.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Most of the time of the House during the three hours' session today was consumed in filibustering against relief bills on the private calendar. The filibuster was finally successful and the House adjourned without taking up the bill. The conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill was adopted.

At the opening of the session Mr. Burton (Rep., O.), chairman of the river and harbor committee, rising to a question of personal privilege, in connection with some remarks of Mr. Hatchey (Rep., Tenn.), printed in the Record this morning, but which Mr. Burton claimed had been delivered on the floor. The remarks, Mr. Burton said, contained insinuations of too much interest on the part of the committee and himself, in a provisional appropriation of $5,000 in the river and harbor bill for a channel between the Galveston jetties and Texas City. He repudiated every such insinuation. The committee had thought this appropriation would be more useful than the $2,000,000 expended at Galveston harbor for the benefit of a single corporation. He doubted now the capacity of the action of the House in striking out the appropriation. The error and harbor bill was, he said, the Cassandra's wise-name reproach. He moved that the remarks be stricken from the records.

Mr. Hatchey said his printed remarks had been in effect delivered upon the floor, but offered to remove the objectionable portion if the motion was withdrawn. Mr. Burton formed his motion to strike out, and it was adopted, 126 to 95 present and not voting.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.), in order to prevent consideration of certain relief bills which would follow in the regular course, inaugurated a filibuster which continued much time.

Mr. Hill presented to the House the conference report upon the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. One of the Senate amendments to which the report agreed provided for an additional secretary of legation at London, Berlin and Paris and aroused the antagonism of Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex), who could not see the cause for granting additional secretaries. He knew, he said, little about the work of legations abroad, but he did know something of the work of our consuls, and the time of the secretaries here was devoted to social functions.

Mr. Hill replied ironically that Mr. Bailey of course had a much wider knowledge of the social world and its duties than he had, as he had seen the work of foreign embassies, he had knowledge, having been secretary of the legation at Paris several years. Owing to the pressure of work he had frequently worked until 11 o'clock at night and until all hours.

Mr. Hill's playful reference to Mr. Bailey's social duties drew from the latter the statement that Mr. Hill attended social functions twenty times where he attended them out at all. I had not one member of this House brought into sufficient.

Mr. Hill explained that the secretaries of legations were not the secretaries of the embassadors but had multitudinous duties to perform. After hearing his explanation, Mr. Bailey acknowledged that Mr. Hill was right and he was wrong. The report was agreed to, and at 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

PRISONERS IN A HOTEL.

Police Compel All the Guests in the Yeomen's Omaha Hotel to Remain Indoors.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3.—The spectacle of an entire hotel full of guests being quarantined and armed policemen standing at every door and window to prevent the people from escaping is presented in Omaha tonight.

The morning papers well defined cases of smallpox were discovered at the Yeomen hotel, located in the center of the city. The health department was notified and plans were quickly decided upon for quarantining the place. A squad of armed policemen raced to the scene, and when the guests started up their accustomed duties this morning they were driven back into the house by force. Traveling men began to be permitted to get newspapers, but to leave the city by the first train or on foot if necessary.

Several daring fellows, who preferred any sort of an adventure to being shut up for ten days cooped out of the sky-light, scaled the adjacent roofs, and making their way through the once and low over the housetops, managed to reach the ground in safety after many narrow escapes. A number of Chicago and St. Louis traveling men are in the hotel. Nobody cares to examine the register at present to find out just who they are.

Birthplace of Lord Macaulay Burned.

London, Feb. 3.—There were exciting scenes today at a fire which occurred at the birthplace of Lord Macaulay, the historian, at Rothley temple, Leicestershire. The villagers for miles crowded to the scene and did all in their power to save the contents of the building. Fortunately the flames were confined to the new wing and the historical portion escaped.

DISBANDING THE ARMY.

Views of Prominent Cuban Leaders Regarding the Action of Gomez.

Havana, Feb. 3.—Among the Cuban leaders who have given expression to their views on the subject, it is asserted that Gen. Gomez was not authorized to agree to the disbandment of the army without consulting the Cuban Assembly and obtaining its permission. Indeed, when the report arrived that Gen. Gomez had accepted Gen. Wood's proposition on behalf of the President, many doubted it, refusing to believe that he would act in this manner.

Gen. Mario Rodriguez, commander of the Cuban forces in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and second in command in the Cuban army, said: "I cabel think that Gen. Gomez would take this resolution regarding the matter of such transcendal importance as the proposal of disbandment of the Cuban army without consulting the Cuban generals. Although I will believe this that the United States will fulfill its promise to give Cuba her liberty, I think the Cuban army should continue to be in a position to act as one man until this promise has been fulfilled have been clearly decided, such as for instance, who is to say the last word of the numerous and nonoccasary American army of occupation—Cuba or the United States. Mr. President Wood told the power to disband the army without the authorization of the Cuban assembly, and said after consultation with the generals."

Gen. Lagte, Vidal and Perazas concur in the views of Gen. Rodriguez.

Gen. Mario Menocal, formerly Cuban commander in Havana province, and now chief of police of Havana city, said: "I doubt the truth of the statement attributed to Gen. Gomez. If it is true, I am sorry for it. I think Gen. Gomez is not authorized to solve this problem unaided. The Cuban army does not ask and cannot accept charity from the American government. The country has asked a loan to facilitate the payment of money rightfully due the army."

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

San Francisco Barber Tills His Partner Full of Lead, then Suicides.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—Luigi Picelli, a barber, fired five bullets into the body of his former partner, Manuel Silva, tonight, and afterward walked back into his own shop and cut his throat. Silva was taken to the Receiving Hospital, where it was found that his wounds, though serious, were not necessarily fatal. Picelli died almost instantly. The men had formerly been business partners, and trouble over business matters is supposed to have led to the crime.

TOLENIAS ON THE CANAL.

President of Costa Rica Talks for Publication in London.

London, Feb. 4.—The Daily News publishes an interview with Senor Valenias, president of Costa Rica, in the course of which he is reported as saying: "The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of vital importance to Costa Rica, but the Canal question and Anglo-American government and myself as executive are content to wait for the ripening of the plans before assuming any definite attitude toward the subject.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

A bill providing for $1,000,000 bonds for San Francisco harbor improvements has passed the California senate.

The secretary of agriculture and Miss Helen Gould entertained Mr. Hoyt and Mrs. McKinley at a cabinet dinner last night.

Savannah, Ga., reports the sailing of the transport Manitoba for Havana, Cuba, with six troops of the second cavalry.

The Right Rev. William O'Hara, bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese at Scranton, Pa., died last night after a lingering illness, aged 61 years.

In Lincoln, Neb., yesterday the leading Republican senatorial candidates held a conference on the question of a caucus, but no agreement was reached.

The Nebraska house has adopted a resolution requesting Senators Allen and Thurston to aid in the ratification of the peace treaty. A number of Democrats reported it.

In South Bend, Ind., last night, Hall Adall won his match with Delmas, the Frenchman, getting four falls in 30 minutes, 35 seconds. The limit was ninety minutes.

In Cincinnati, O., there was one sale of 2,500 barrels of Kentucky bourbon at an advance of 2½ cents per gallon. The largest purchases ever known in an Ohio city prevailed yesterday.

W. C. Griffin, a state superintendent of agencies and manager of the Dallas office of Bradstreet's, was found dead in the Windsor hotel in the Texas city. He took morphine. Cause of suicide unknown.

The American Sugar Refining company and the National and Mollenhauer refineries have advanced the price of Nos. 5 and 6 refined sugars one-sixteenth of a cent a pound. This is the first advance in several weeks.

The revision committee of the French chamber of deputies held a three hours' informal sitting yesterday, which was attended by M. Dupuy, the premier, and M. Lebret, minister of justice. The action taken is not known.

The London Daily Mail says that King Leopold has offered the hand of Princess Louise of Coburg, debts, and that if current reports in Belgium are to be believed, the offer was made in the United States and not in an Austrian roulhouse at all.

Owing to the general dissatisfaction with the conduct of the department of the interior of Porto Rico by Dr. Carbonell, the secretary of the department, Maj.-Gen. Henry has called for his resignation, which has been tendered and accepted.

Articles of incorporation of the Chicago milk trust, of which Joseph Leiter is the prime mover, are now on their way to New Jersey, and in a day or two the consolidation will be an accomplished fact. The capital stock will be $10,000,000.

Porter Warner, receiver of the United States land office of Rapid City, S. D., died suddenly yesterday from heart disease. Mr. Warner was one of the pioneers of the Black Hills. He established the Daily Times at Deadwood.

Milton J. Green, manager for U. S. Grant, was to have appeared before the bar of the California assembly yesterday to answer to a charge of contempt for not answering subpoenas sent to him by the investigating committee, but he was too ill to appear.

CUBA ON A PEACE FOOTING.

Robert P. Porter Gives His Views Regarding the Situation.

MAINTAIN LAW AND ORDER.

Real Policing of Cuba is Now in the Hands of the Sattrebern Police.

Havana, Feb. 3.—Mr. Robert P. Porter, before sailing for Miami, made the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"While the situation here has been improved and simplified by the declaration of Gen. Gomez that he will immediately take part in the pacification of Cuba, the advantage thus gained should be followed by the American authorities. The entire policing of the island should be done by the Cubans themselves. The real work is, in fact, now in the hands of Cuban soldiers, and law and order are well maintained. These should not be a moment's delay in the organization and equipment of these civil guards.

"The bulk of the American soldiers must be taken out of Cuba by April. There is really no necessity for more between the Cubans and the Americans has been temporarily checked by their free contacts in each province, to serve as a background of support for the Cuban police. In giving the best of these people employment, all the more will be left of the relief fund for those who must be helped back to the land. The feeling of distrust the messages of Gen. Gomez to President McKinley and the President's reply through Secretary Hay.

"Of the young military elements of both armies will now get together and complete the several arrangements for disbanding the province, which at this moment are another crystallization, the problem will be solved.

"Gen. Gomez is right. If such men as Gen. Gomez, Gen. Menocal, Gen. Garcia Carlo province, Gen. Mayta Rodriguez of the province of Pinar del Rio, the Padre Schmeiser of Matanzas province, and others whom I know personally, will assure President McKinley and Gen. Lee that law and order will be maintained, their pledge will be carried out at any cost.

"There is no serious disposition to discuss minor details. There is no much hesitancy in bringing matters to a head. The plan of Gen. Garcia Carlo, Montenegro's adaptable policing plan has been put in operation, and it one, as I think, Lieutenant Wood said on yesterday, which is along the right lines. The entire police work in that province, as Mr. Lee, provost marshal, informed me, has been done by Cubans since the evacuation.

"Why not take up at once an inquiry of this matter? Things must be kept moving in Cuba, or summer will overtake us with no much progress. Our soldiers themselves fully realize the situation. They frankly say that their chief occupation is to guard each other while their chiefs in Washington, Havana and Remedios are exchanging confidence. The sooner Cubans on both sides should come together and evolve preliminary policing plans, and put them into working order without delay. Once this is well done, matters will take care of themselves in Cuba. At least that is my opinion."

President Makes Nominations.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: George F. Morlom, assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, to be brigadier general, J. H. Patterson, Twentieth infantry, to be second lieutenant of cavalry, James Potter McKinley, late private of Company I, Eighth Ohio volunteers.

ST. LOUIS WANTS AID.

Appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Exhibition is Asked for.

Washington, Feb. 3.—A committee of prominent citizens of St. Louis called at the White House today, and to an interview with the President explained what had been done thus far by the interest of an exposition at St. Louis in 1903, in celebration of the Louisiana purchase. The President expressed his warm approval of the project and said he would be willing to assist the committee having it in charge in any proper way.

The committee stated that they expected to secure from private subscriptions at least $5,000,000, and an appropriation of as much more by the city of St. Louis, and at least $5,000,000 as a loan or otherwise from the national Congress, making an absolute guarantee of $15,000,000 fund, which they would give up the enterprise. They had no doubt, however, that the amount would be forthcoming. The committee consisted of D. R. Robinson, ex-Governor D. R. Francis, Brookings, Judge Lewis, Charles W. Knapp and Richard C. Kerens.

Another Prison Murder.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—W. S. Purdy, assistant secretary of the Pacific State Building and Loan Association, was shot and fatally wounded in the company's office by Christian Reise Jr., son of the president of the company, Christian Reise. The shooting was the result of a trivial quarrel. Reise having taken numerous offense at a remark passed by Purdy.

According to the dying statement of the wounded man, Reise waited for Purdy to condemn Purdy for taking of him in a stirring manner. Purdy denied that he had said anything beyond the fact that Reise was a —— fool, and offered to chastise any person who had stated that his (Purdy's) remarks were of a more serious nature. Reise rejoined that he was going to settle with Purdy and called him a vile name. Purdy resented the epithet and struck Reise on the mouth. The latter pulled his gun and shot Purdy, the bullet entering the heart. Purdy will die.

Reise made probably the extra state as Purdy, but added that he had not intended to murder his former friend, saying he had purchased the pistol today to kill anyone with. Reise's father is of good family. Reise's friends say that the shooting was the result of an accident.

TO REGULATE COINAGE.

Gold Standard Bill Will be Voted Upon in the House on February 15.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Representative Stone of Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee on coinage, today introduced a resolution providing that the Hill bill, fixing the standard of value and regulating coinage, etc., shall be set special order for Tuesday, February 15th, and that a vote shall be taken upon it at 4 o'clock the following day. The resolution was referred to the committee on rules.

"IF I WERE KING."

And the Deed Filed on Executions of a Bad Character.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Through an unfortunate blunder of the lieutenant at the presidential hospital in the bureau of both chambers, the President, the President Faure entered the hospital ball, the seat of the Garde Republicaine, and found the band playing "If I Were King." Immediately he arrived in Marseilles, he arrange "If I Were King." (If I Were King).

Germany Objects to Costa Rica's Methods.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed here at the reports from the United States of the practice, under the instruction recently issued from the Costa Rican government, of closely interrogating passengers arriving from abroad at New York and other seaboard ports. Several members of the Reichstag will interpolate the government regarding the matter during the coming week.

Walker's Store.

BLACK BROCADE SILKS —and DRESS GOODS.

The beginning of the end in Silk and Dress Fabric bargain giving. Next Saturday evening and they will have been hushed forever. There is much of worth yet for choosing and below are some specified simply for guidance—everything on the Dress Goods order has had its price greatly scissored.

Dress Goods.

AT 25 CENTS— All Dress Fabrics that were 35c.

AT 35 CENTS— All Dress Goods that sold for 50c and 75c.

AT 45 CENTS— All Fabrics that sold for 60c, 65c and 75c. Includes pretty Black Crepons.

AT 75 CENTS— Dress Goods that were $1.00 and $1.25 the yard.

AT $1.50— Handsome Velours in browns, greens and blues.

Black Brocade Silks.

At $1.10— Rich Black Brocade— that sell regularly for $1.40 and $1.50 the yard; novelty incentives in this to procure separate Dress Skirts now.

At $1.60— Exquisite Black Brocade Silks that are never less than $2.00 and $2.25 the yard. The one opportunity of the year at this price.

A Print Sale!

And such an one as Salt Lake has not seen, either in point of quality for price or volume of kinds. A mammoth invoice has just been opened—new spring styles, beautiful effects, usually exclusive with higher grade fabrics—from our buyers now in the east, under instruction "to make a stir." See windows for all kinds for here is only briefest outline:

There are Standard Prints the yard at— 4c

The best of Prints at— 5c

There are yard wide Percales, full standard cloth, at— 5c

There are yard wide Percales, the very choicest of colorings and fabric quality at— 8 1-3c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c

AND THERE ARE OTHERS.

Shoe Worths.

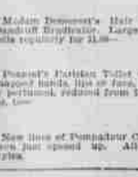
That claim your attention. See these are Bargains in every line. We want room—we'll make it, thus:

Women's Kid Slippers or house slippers, hand turned soles, French heels, tabs, style tops, worth $2.50 and $2.00, go at, $1.52

Women's bright Dongola Kid Shoes, lace or button style, extension soles, neat round toes, worth $3.75, one price, $2.00

Boys' best quality satin calf shoes, worth $2.00 for $1.35

Knit Underwear.



Eviction prices we sort of called them—you know will not fall their rank as best and perfectly made knit garments considered.

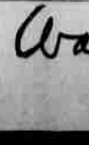
Children's silver gray Union Suits, Ondia style, for ages, 2 to 14 years, 38c

Children's wool Union Suits, drop seat, open front, the regular $1.00 garments, 75c

Women's wool Union Suits, Ondia style, shirt, finished, cuff on sleeves, $1.50 regular, this week, $1.00

Women's out size Union Suits, finest cotton, arty color, open front, regular $1.25 garments, 60c

Hosiery Items.



Children's black ribbed, wool stockings, sizes 5 to 8½, the regular 50c kind, one week, two pairs, 25c

Women's ribbed wool Hose, double soles and heels, very elastic, 35c value, one week, 25c

Corset Waists.

Children's Corset Waists, white or drab, with hose supporters attached for boys and girls, ages 1 year 12, that sell regularly for 65c, while they last, this week, 19c

HER MAJESTY

AND SOME ITEMS SPECIAL.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the devotees of fashion accord to Her Majesty's corset a position at the front. They regard it as the type of corset which comes nearest to perfection in that it is graceful and economical. No other American made corset has ever approached the sale attained in Europe. Price

$2.50 to $3.75

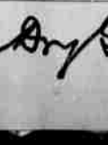
Beautiful new lines of corsets are being shown in French short models, black, with pink or blue brocade, white with white brocade, at $1.50

Corset Laces.

Silk Corset Laces, white only, as regular 20c and 25c goes, are, while they last, 10c

Sofa Cushion Tops,

50 PER CENT OFF.



Cushion tops of many different and fabrics, in card, college, fine and many other designs will be grouped and closed out this week at just HALF PRICE

In Notion's Nook.

Madam Demorest's Face Enamel, the ever truthful Parti's new formula, warranted free from injurious ingredients, regular price 75c, one week— 45c

Madam Demorest's Hair Tonic and Dandruff Eradicator. Large size bottle sells regularly for $1.00— 50c

Pozzoni's Pebbles Toilet Cream, for chapped hands, lips or face, delightfully perfumed, reduced from 25c the bottle, 8c

New lines of Pompadour Combs have been just opened up. All sizes, all styles.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.