FISHER HARRIS ON THE STAND.

Tells What He Said to Ivins—Denies Any Thought of Bribery.

QUILLAN AND STANTON.

Say that Law Threatened to Spring a Montana Sensation on McCune—Turner Cross-Examined.

The legislative committee appointed to investigate the alleged bribery case reconvened at 4 p. m. yesterday and continued the examination of witnesses.

The cross-examination of Mr. Turner was proceeded with by Mr. Evans. Witness was not in McCune's pay; did not know whether he would ever get a cent for his services—would leave that to McCune; witness was not wealthy; had spent his time for three weeks to aid in McCune's election; expected to get his expenses—had got nothing as yet.

JOHN QUILLAN TESTIFIES.

John Quilan was sworn; witness is 42 years of age, a bartender in Hogle's saloon for twelve years; know Albert A. Law, he was in Hogle's there a few weeks ago, when Andrew Burt and Carl Hard were present; witness was inside the bar, Carl Hard, Andrew Burt and Mr. Law on the outside; Mr. Law said "I'm sure Mr. McCune is elected, we will spring a Montana sensation here." Law did not say to witness that he would spring a Montana sensation; Law said if a certain man stuck to what he told, that man would have some of McCune's money in his pocket.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

He said in case he was elected there would be another Montana sensation; yes; we had been discussing this Montana sensation.

You did not regard that as very important, did you? I wanted to tell—I spoke about Mr. McCune.

How? He said that a certain man if he stuck to what he told him that he had money.

Mr. Dickson—What is that?

He said if a certain man he knew would stick to what he told he had McCune's money in his pocket.

Mr. Dickson—Did he tell you who the man was? No, sir.

Questions by Evans:

That is if a certain other man—Yes.

Would stick to what he said—Yes.

That he could say he had McCune's money in his pocket? Yes, sir.

But he didn't say he had any, did he? No, sir.

And if he was elected that it would be another Montana sensation? He said there would be another Montana sensation spring.

A MONTANA SENSATION.

W. A. Stanton was sworn; knows Mr. Law; one week ago last Saturday met him at the Onyx saloon, talking in favor of Cannon's election; said he thought Cannon's speech would help Cannon; said he hoped McCune would not be elected; Law said that McCune would never be elected; that he (Law) would put a stumbling block in his way, that he would spring a Montana sensation on him.

DETAILS OF THE THREAT.

Cross-examined by Mr. Evans. Others were present, but at the further end of the bar; no one else heard; witness met Law one week ago last Saturday; Law was not mysterious about it; conversation started over Cannon's speech; Cannon, witness and Law thought the speech would have a good effect for Cannon; witness is not supporting McCune, first favored Powers, then Cannon; Law said the only man that had influence with Hyatt was a Mr. Staten at Murray, and called a cab to catch the train to go to see him; witness said, "I hope McCune will be defeated;" Law said, "McCune will never be elected, I have a scheme that will put a stumbling block in his way, I will spring a Montana sensation on him;" Law had been drinking; he talked freely; had been talking together about thirty minutes; witness was entering saloon when Law reached out his hand and shook hands with him.

Now, what else was said after you got through discussing this speech? I asked him this, why it was that they couldn't get Hyatter over into supporting Mr. Cannon; he got his vote. He told me there was only one man who had any great influence over Mr. Hyatter, and it was a man by the name of A. C. Staten of Murray; I don't know who he is.

FISHER HARRIS TESTIFIES.

Mr. Fisher Harris was sworn.

Live in Salt Lake; have lived thirty-eight years of age; is the manager of Mr. McCune's campaign, but no one else associated with him except two editors, Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Wilson; others are sometimes called in advisory; several are employed; Mr. Wilson has to attend to the telephone and to the supply of cigars, etc.; and Mr. S. Morris, a boy is hired to various duties; witness is always present and active about headquarters; the entire of the expense is the hotel rent, the office furniture, stationery, telephone, and occasional stenographer's bill; witness has regular employes who are paid salaries of per diem; know Mr. Ivins; met Mr. Ivins; seen him time during the middle or latter part of January; witness was informed to be Ivins's opinion that Jackson would vote for McCune whenever Chambers should ask him to do it; one Sunday morning; I do not know Ivins asked whether witness wanted Jackson's vote for Mr. McCune; after conversing with Mr. McCune, McCune said yes, and asked him to come to headquarters; Ivins came over about 8 a.

He stated that he was quite sure that we could get Mr. Jackson's vote; that he, if we could get Mr. Jackson and Mr. Chambers together. I urged him to do that if possible and he started out for that purpose.

THE TALK WITH IVINS.

Mr. Whitney—Mr. Ivins?

The Witness—Mr. Ivins, yes, sir, started out for that purpose. He expressed a doubt as to whether he would find Mr. Jackson readily; I urged him very strongly to find him if possible and get him to see Mr. Chambers and to let me know the result of the interview; he came back to me about 11:30 the same night and informed me that it was all right, that Mr. Jackson and Mr. Chambers had had a conversation in his presence, in the presence of Mr. Jackson had agreed to vote for Mr. McCune. There was some question however, as to when Mr. Jackson would do that. Mr. Ivins stated to me that Mr. Jackson had said to Senator Chambers that Mr. Hyatt had secured him some obligation for him; Mr. Jackson, by which he was required to cast several votes for Judge King. I said to him "it is important that we should have Mr. Jackson's vote tomorrow, in order that we may show an increase over the vote Saturday, and I would like to know distinctly whether Mr. Jackson will vote with us tomorrow or not; in fact I must know. He said "Well, I think I can find him and get you the information." I left him at the Collen hotel. I said, "Well, perhaps you had better go and get that information," but he says, "Mr. Jackson may have left there." I remember we looked at our watches. In that case I don't know exactly what to do; he may be in some of the resorts, some of the other headquarters or he may have some home, and my business is of such a character that I cannot neglect it too long." I then suggested to him that he take a carriage and make the round of these places, if he failed to find Mr. Jackson at the Collen hotel and he said something about it being too expensive, and I remember saying to him, "Oh, damn the expense, take three carriages; I want to know whether or not one is going to vote for us or not," and with that he went away.

A CARRIAGE SUGGESTED.

On that occasion, to undertaking to state the fact that you have been stating, that is, relating to the entire transaction, state if you have ever met in that premises that when he left you at the head of the stairs just before that, he suggested or you suggested a carriage? No, sir, did.

And never mind the expense? He did.

Mr. Stewart—Do you understand from the answer whether he suggested it or you suggested it.

The Witness—Prior to a previous conversation, not the particular conversation referred to in the question, he did mention something about expense or time, keeping him from his business to wait about so long; subsequent to that and when Mr. Jackson, if he did not find him at the Collen hotel.

And you suggested that he take a carriage, just as he left? Three carriages; it seemed to get this information.

Question—Mr. Stewart:

He suggested a carriage just as he left? Either he or myself; I don't know that he suggested it.

You don't know whether you suggested or whether he suggested it? I know that I suggested it, because he said something about expense—or time, keeping him from his business to wait about so long; subsequently he left me, Mr. Jackson, if he did not find him at the Collen hotel.

And you suggested that he take a carriage, just as he left? Three carriages; it seemed to get this information.

Mr. Dickson—Now the question is what Mr. Ivins said last Monday evening in the presence of the gentlemen named in Mr. Thurman's question.

Mr. Thurman—Yes.

Question by Mr. Thurman:

I will ask you if at that same meeting Mr. Ivins, in stating his version of the transaction, did not first commence to say something about the carriage in the last conversation? He did.

And if you did not then say to him, "Mr. Ivins, did you not mention you didn't have to be to his house, suggesting a carriage, and did he not say, "Yes, you did?" He did.

NO THOUGHT OF BRIBING.

One more question. I believe, Mr. Hogle, I will ask you if you have any personal knowledge whatever of any money being used or any promise of any money or any other thing of value for the corruption of any member of the Legislature or to influence their vote for Mr. McCune?

Mr. Evans—One moment, don't answer that yet; I object to that as being general and immaterial.

Mr. Dickson—We offer to show by this witness, who has been in charge of the campaign as well as by Mr. McCune himself—we will make the same offer then, and Mr. Evans in his own judgment may object to it or not, we offer to show to the members of this committee by witnesses under oath, that the campaign of Mr. McCune has been absolutely pure so far as the use of any means to attain votes of any member of the Legislature is concerned, and that so far as the witness now sitting on the stand is concerned, the campaign manager having the campaign of Mr. McCune in charge, is concerned, that he has not done it himself, but that to his personal knowledge there never has been a dollar used intended to influence the vote of any member of the Legislature; there has never been a promise to extend a dollar, to buy a dollar in the future, or any consideration whatever for the vote of any member of the Legislature; that there have been no means used within the knowledge of the witness, except what were strictly honorable and proper to be used. We will offer when Mr. McCune comes on the stand, to make the same proof by him, and the committee can exercise its judgment as to whether they desire to hear proof of that kind caused by counsel.

Mr. Howell—Inasmuch as the complaint alleges that and the man who frames testifies to it, I think that Mr. Harris be allowed to answer that question.

Mr. Carmichael—I second the motion.

The motion was then put and the chair declared it carried.

Question—Go ahead.

No, sir, I have not. If I had I wouldn't be with Mr. McCune.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examination by Mr. Evans: Witness knows nothing about money used in the McCune campaign, does not keep an account of it, see account to Mr. McCune.

Doesn't he pay you any money? I beg your pardon; do you ask me whether he pays me for my personal service or for me in the campaign?

For me. What money I need I get from Mr. McCune.

Don't you keep an account of that? I do not.

Why not? Simply because I do not. I never have.

How does he know that you use the money which he gives you? I expect Mr. Evans, that he could probably answer that better than I. I remember, if you will give me a little to eat, that I asked Mr. McCune if he wanted me to keep an account of expenses and he laughed at the idea.

The question was then put and the chair declared it carried.

Question—Go ahead.

No, sir, I have not. If I had I wouldn't be with Mr. McCune.

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Do you know whether you made it or not, but I am very busy and I have to be very busy, and I have no bookkeeper and no stenographer.

How much money have you received from him? I cannot answer that question at this time. I can look it up for you.

Have you an account? I would have to get the information from some place else.

What source? Mr. McCune, he would know.

EXPECTED AN ELECTION.

Did you expect there would be an election on Saturday last? I was sure of it.

Would you mind giving us the information, as to whom you expected to vote for McCune? No, sir; I will give it with pleasure.

It is not a matter of confidence? No, sir; not that I know of. I did not understand that it is.

Who were they? I was informed that Senator Bidwell, Mr. S. W. Stewart, Mr. Larson and Mr. Henry Peery would vote for McCune on Saturday, giving him 32 votes.

Who else expected you? Mr. McCune and Mr. Moses Thatcher informed me of Senator Bidwell and Mr. Stewart; Senator Bidwell informed me; as I remember now, of Mr. Larson, and Mr. Dunbar informed me of Henry Peery; at half past 9 o'clock Saturday morning I telephoned my wife that I would be home to stay, the campaign would be over with that.

You were disappointed again? I was.

That report had gone out every day for two or three weeks past? No, sir.

That you thought McCune would be elected? Yes, sir; I have heard it. I did hear it once before, but knew it would not happen. It was a direct report.

Did you have any talk with Mr. McCune about Mr. Law on Saturday morning? I was with Mr. McCune at the McCune headquarters when Mr. McCune came in and said that he had been talking to Mr. Ivins, and Mr. Law, and that he was going to meet him at the Wasatch drug store. That is all.

He did tell you that he had been telephoned? He told the crowd.

At that time you had the assurances of an election by thirty-two members? As I have told you, yes.

Did you think, Mr. Harris, it was strange that he would go out of his headquarters, being assured that he would be elected by thirty-two votes, to meet a complaint? I believe I did; think it rather odd. The impression that caused my mind at that time was that it was unnecessary, but perhaps it was courtesy to a member of the Legislature that he might vote well afterwards for pay.

THEY WERE HAPPY.

In what was he engaged at the time he received that message? I do not know; I think in talking with the gentlemen there who were about him, perhaps.

Congratulating each other upon the prospective victory of the day? You propose to tell me now, as we were, you embarrass me.

Didn't you have a little discussion there between yourselves—you and John Evans and Moses Thatcher—as to whether or not Jackson was? There was a discussion. I think Mr. McCune asked the question, and the gentlemen around the table discussed the question, and I remember, if I remember right, the reason why he should not go. Mr. Thatcher said the same thing. I believe Mr. Evans said it would be better not go. I am not sure of that distinctly.

When he came back from that conversation, what did you say? I think in all likelihood he did.

You remember that he came back? Oh, yes; I remember that he came back. He came back, but whether he said one or not, just at the moment of his coming back I am unable to say.

Don't you remember his coming back there and telling you he thought Mr. Tanner would vote for him—Mr. Law? I mean—though he was not needed? Some remark of that kind was made; I do not know whether it was made or not.

Wasn't that the understanding in the headquarters that morning after he came back, that he would get another vote? In addition to those names you have mentioned, and who you expected to get him? I remember, in going from room to room, talking with different gentlemen, that from some quarters there came a rumor that there would be another vote; but where it came from or what it was, I am unable to recall.

You heard it was Law, didn't you? I heard it was Law, and heard that it was Taylor, too.

I suppose, then, there was a little increased felicity existing between the parties there? It would have been impossible to have increased our felicity at that time.

HOW JACKSON WOULD VOTE.

You saw Mr. Ivins up there on Sunday morning, what date, do you remember? No, sir; I do not. Mr. Chambers can tell the date.

We have the date. Mr. Harris, how many conversations do you have with him that evening? Three. One over the telephone, the other two in the room.

Were you in conversation with him alone? We were standing in the front parlor of the headquarters. Mr. Ivins was sitting across the edge of the table and I had one foot on a chair. People were passing back and forth. We were not talking boisterously. It was an ordinary conversation.

When he informed he told you he had seen Jackson? Yes, sir.

And he talked with Chambers, and that Jackson was a little in doubt about whether he would leave King. Didn't he tell you that Jackson said he had been voting for King and didn't want to leave him at that time, but when he did leave, he would go into McCune, and would stay with him? That is not the way I understand the conversation.

How do you understand it?

That he was ready to leave King as soon as he had discharged certain obligations to King, and the question then arose whether that comprehended more than one ballot on Monday morning.

You understood that Jackson was not ready to vote for McCune; he could not vote for King and vote for McCune. You wanted his vote Monday? Yes.

And that was what you were so earnest about? Yes.

THE OIL ROOM.

Where was this conversation? It was held somewhere in the quarters, just exactly where, I cannot remember now. It may have been in one of the offices; it may have been in one of the others.

What do you call that room, where there is a partition? That is the oil room.

Is that the place where you regularly go to meet the committee on Monday mornings? Is that the purpose of it? Of the bath?

No, that is not room. That is the room where we wash our hands.

Do you say take Ivins there? I think I did. Perhaps I did. It is impossible for me to recall which room he went in.

At all events you were alone with him at that time? Perhaps I was.

Why did you think, Mr. Harris, that it was necessary for you to go to talk with Ivins if Jackson was coming over whenever he was needed? You have stated in your examination there that—if you will pardon me—are not exactly correct. The first is that I have said that I took Mr. Ivins into a separate place; I have not said that, and the second assumption is that I knew Mr. Jackson would come over to McCune whenever he was needed. I have not said that.

ABOUT FINDING JACKSON.

After this conversation in that room didn't you get up and say you didn't leave through those rooms? We never set down in whatever room we were.

Didn't you leave him in a rude, a courteous manner until you got to the hallway and stairway? I did it in a courteous way, I am sorry you ask me whether I followed or preceded, I couldn't say.

Do you think it would be an act of courtesy to walk ahead of him? I can imagine circumstances in which that would be proper.

When you got to the head of the stairway you say he called about finding Jackson at the Collen? Yes. He thought possibly he might be there; but suggested the possibility of not finding him, and the further difficulty of finding him if he was not there.

Didn't you say this particularly: "You go out and find Jackson and get his vote at any expense?" Do you wish me to state as to the particulars with the question?

Yes, sir.

And looking him in the eye? I think perhaps I did say that I would find him and find out whether he is to vote with us. That is the motion I generally make ordinarily.

When speaking of votes? Yes.

He said, did he? I think so.

You said get three carriages? Yes, any number; I was anxious to get that information.

You didn't think he could among three carriages? I think that was a figure of speech.

Mr. Whitney—Hyperbole? Yes, hyperbole. That was to impress upon him the importance of letting me know whether Jackson's agreement with Chambers comprehended the vote on Monday or not; that was important information at least I imagined it was.

Mr. Stewart—I will ask you, if, at the time or before Mr. Ivins left you to the hallway, did you make any such statement to him as: "Go get Jackson's vote, and never mind what the cost or the expense? Have you made that statement as that to Mr. Ivins at any time.

Is that in substance? I may explain as to that. I have testified, and you will find by the record the statement I did make to Mr. Ivins, and I did that a certain construction has been placed upon the statement. I repeate now the statement I made to Mr. Ivins, and I deny the construction that was placed upon it by Jackson.

Are you prepared to state whether you did deny the construction that Mr. Ivins placed upon it? I do not understand but Mr. Ivins placed the construction. I understand it was Jackson who placed the wrong construction upon it.

I understand Ivins to say that you said to him: "Go and get the Jackson vote, and never mind what the cost or cost may be?" I say in answer to that I did not. I said he should go at the expense, get there by the cheapest ways—I want to know whether or not he is going to vote with us tomorrow or not. That's all.

Adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Executing of General Wheeler.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Representative Parker of New Jersey and DeArmond of Missouri have submitted minority reports from the House judiciary committee on the resolution unseating General Wheeler and other members soliciting arms and equipments. Mr. Parker declares that the Constitution seems to be enforced in a sensible, liberal and practical way and is no technical quibble, and concludes that it is not his duty to act as a committee to decide whether a patriotic military service is not the equivalent of citizenship. Mr. DeArmond maintains that there should be no distinction between members holding civil and military positions.

EFFORT TO SUBORN ARMY.

Paul de Rouède Makes an Attempt to Enlist the French Soldiers.

He Is Arrested by the Police and Now is Rising His Nails in a Cell.

New York, Feb. 24.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

Paul de Rouède today made an effort to suborn the army and signally failed. He is lying his nails in a dirt barracks with a cell at the depot, awaiting an exit and trial before the haute court is prospect.

Mm. Habert and Millevoye were also arrested. The Figaro gives the following version:

"At 5 o'clock M. de Rouède was at the head of the League of Patriots and the Jeunesse committee in the place of the Nations when General Boulet, formerly M. Cavaignac's chief of cabinet, returned from the funeral at the head of a brigade of infantry.

The league cheered M. de Rouède and he and M. Marcel-Habert placed themselves beside the general, who shook hands with M. de Rouède, who in an old French.

"M. de Rouède exclaimed: 'I hope you will march to the Elysee. France is with you. You must save the country. The league is with you.

"The general did not reply, but continued to march along the boulevard de Delesse, followed by M. de Rouède and the patriots, who evinced a desire of going to the Elysee via the Quais.

At the Rue Rivoli they were disinterested. The troops were sent to barracks. The leagues cleared, shouting, Mm. de Rouède and Habert followed into the barracks and harangued the soldiers, repeating: 'Save us from anarchy and the Dreyfusards. The general who saved us from anarchy will deserve well of France.'

"He replied: 'Go out or I will close the gates on you as prisoners.'

"'All right, we are your prisoners and remain with you.'

"The gates were then closed."

In another version, M. de Rouède merely delivered General Roget into the barracks and on his return he is said to have shouted with M. Habert.

According to the first reports from the prefecture of police, the leaders of the Patriots had a rendezvous in the place de la Nation, but they were soon prevented from assembling, went to the place de la Bastille and again met the police, who forced them to march to the place des Nations, headed by Mm. de Rouède, Habert, Cassis and Millevoye and the Comte d'Aunay.

They finding it impossible to reach the university in force, they dispersed at the run. At 8 o'clock the regiments passed with much cheering. Mm. de Rouède and Habert followed the troops into the barracks and refused to go out when told to by the general and colonel, who urged them to withdraw.

"We come here in the sanctuary, to the French army, to shout 'vive France,' 'vive l'armee,' and will only go when forced by the police."

The colonel tried again. It was useless, and he took them into a room and telephoned to the military governor, who informed the prefect of police. The prefect replied: "They want to sleep; leave them till they are tired and arrest them."

The Figaro says this is the most probable version.

Extensive Smuggling in New York.

New York, Feb. 24.—Local custom officials are authority for the statement that there have been seized of some 1,200 Swiss watch movements and one half that number of gold cases in the office of A. W. Levy of this city, points directly to the existence of an organized gang of smugglers which they are in hopes of soon apprehending.

The movements and cases taken from Levy's office were appraised today and valued at from $1,600 to $2,000, but this represents only a small portion of the total value of the merchandise smuggled into this country during the past year. The attention of the custom officials was first called to the matter by jewelry dealers who complained that Swiss movements were being sold at prices that defied honest competition. Investigation by the custom officials proved that the watches found in Levy's office were not intended for duty at this port, Philadelphia or Boston. They believe that the movements were smuggled across the border from Canada after being imported to Canada from Europe. Some movements pay only ten per cent duty in Canada, whereas to pay out all valuers is the duty in this country.

All watches seized bear the inscription on the dial "Burnsfield Watch company." Along the inner edge and directly below the dial the word "Swiss" is the case is the mark "Made in Switzerland." This is contrary to the marking law, and it is believed that the name of the country of origin shall appear in continuity with the manufacturer's name. The movement is of an exceptionally high quality.

Alger Says Advancements are Unnecessary.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The secretary of war has sent to the Senate a tabulated statement of the McCandless appeal of the recent advancement in grade of army officers. The secretary recommends that the promotions in grade as provided for by the act of July 7th last, be discontinued on the ground that the interests of the service are the advancements are unnecessary and that they are unjust discrimination in favor of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments.

"Serfs" Dance at Matanzas.

Matanzas, Feb. 23, 11 p.m.—Via Havana, Feb. 24.—The evening dance was a most brilliant affair. Gen. Wilson, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Mathews and other prominent members of the best society of Matanzas. They all passed and shook hands with Gen. Gomez and Gen. Wilson. The theater was beautifully decorated and two military bands furnished the music.

Gen. Brooke-Rides, Ernst, Chaffee and Humphreys, and many other American officers were among those present.

Gen. Gomez and Mrs. Wilson and Gen. Wilson and Mrs. Chaffee danced in a set together.

Gen. and Mrs. Chaffee arrived here on the Hartford and will return to Havana on Thursday. Gen. Chaffee as chief of Governor General Brooke's staff, will invite Gen. Gomez to accompany him to Havana, on the Hartford. It is very improbable that the Cuban commander will accept.

Gen. Gomez leaves tomorrow and probably will go to Mariano and then to Havana.

JUDGMENT FOR CORTES.

Gen. Otis is Instructed to Turn Over All the Manila Property.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The attorney general has sustained the opinion of the judge advocate general of the war department in the celebrated case of the Cortes brothers of Manila and has notified Gen. Otis to turn over to the plaintiffs in the case the proceeds of their property now held by military authorities in the archipelago.

Two New Steamship Lines.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23.—Two more of steamships subsidized by the Japanese government are to be making regular trips between Yaquohama and San Francisco. The private accounts of the Pacific Mail company, it is said, "The Chinese South America Steam Navigation company, and the Chinese Pacific Steam Navigation company, are both negotiating to extend their traffic through to San Francisco, and there are to be established by the Chilean government. Both lines, under subsidy, run until recently from Valparaiso to Hong Kong, but their venues come as far north as Guatemala. We are now endeavoring to secure the Pacific Mail for the being imposed by the Pacific Mail people and the negotiations are still pending."

Other enterprises having in view the development of Chilean industries are being planned, and Consul Pagin looks for a great increase in Chile's commerce.

Seven Convicts Break Jail.

Tyler, Tex., Feb. 23.—Seven prisoners escaped from the jail here last night. Among the fugitives is Jim Nile, the surviving member of the Dalton gang, which robbed the Longview bank in 1894, when two officers and one citizen were killed. Nile was brought here from the penitentiary, where he was serving a life sentence for murder. He had received a change of venue to Rusk county.

For Union Men Only.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Representative Grosvenor of Ohio has introduced a bill directing that government publications shall bear the imprint of the international typographical union.

Walker's Store.

THE ROOM-MAKING SALE!

Room! Room! Room!

Once more the Bargain Bugle sounds a reminder of this Last Clearance Sale of the Season.

Come FRIDAY AND SATURDAY. After these days there will be no more such rich picking to tell of.

Dress Goods & Silks.

Entire stock of silks—evening silks, striped silks, taffeta silks. A silk collection without an equal in the whole country. Any three more days.

20 Per Cent Off.

Entire stock of Dress Fabrics and Dress goods, excepting marked as low as ¼ and ⅓ off, three more days.

15 Per Cent Off.

Dress Trimmings.

All broken lots of Braids—mohair and silks, simple, elaborate and all. Pretty much all styles and colors may be found in the gathering. Three more days.

50 Per Cent Off.

Ginghams and French Flannels

All wool Gold Flannels, imported. Desirable for children's dresses and shirt waists. Three more days.

25 Per Cent Off.

Bonnette French Flannels, some good patterns for waists, house jackets and girls' dresses.

25 Per Cent Off.

French Ginghams, pretty underlings, plaid and striped patterns.

50 Per Cent Off.

Small line of imported Madras Ginghams.

50 Per Cent Off.

Kid Gloves.

Culled from regular stock simply that their places may be given new comers on the way. Almost every color, for every day or dress, every style and quality from doeskin to Suede kidskin may be found in this collection of gloves marked down

15 Per Cent, 20 Per Cent & 33⅓ Per Ct. Off.

Curtains.

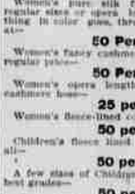
Odds and ends of curtain assortments possibly only a pair from entire line left, but comprises the whole gamut of prices from 50c a pair kinds up to $15.00. Three more days—

33 1-3 Per Ct. Off.

Women's and Children's Shoes

Best made shoes for women and children. Left over from the great sale of last week, no broken lots. Some marked half price, some even less.

Hosiery.



Women's pure silk fancy Hosiery, regular sizes or open lengths, every thing in color goes, three more days at—

50 Per Cent Off.

Women's fancy cashmere Hose, $1.00 regular prices—

50 Per Cent Off.

Women's opera length and outsize cashmere hose—

25 per cent off.

Women's fleece-lined cotton Hose—

50 per cent off.

Children's fleece lined Cotton Hose, all—

50 per cent off.

A few sizes of Children's Hosiery in best grades—

50 per cent off.

Children's Cashmere Hose, regular 25c grades—

50 per cent off.

Rugs.

Every rug in stock, not an exception made of either domestic or foreign. Three days more.

25 per cent off

Ready-to-Wear.

JACKETS, CAPES—velvet, cloth or fur—Children's short Jackets, Golf Capes. A beautiful array, quite as pretty, we think, as some of the new ones to come for which they are being replaced.

50 per cent off.

Women's Black Serge, separate skirt, lined with light colored silks and for $12.75 and $15.00; three more days.

$5.00

Knit Underwear.

Offerings here that should be incentive to purchasing supplies even though not needed until a year hence.

Women's heavy weight White Silk Vests, beautiful garments—

50 Per Cent Off.

Women's Swiss ribbed Vests, Silk Suits, white only, 2-4 weight, $3.50 values—

50 Per Cent Off.

Women's black or gray Swiss ribbed wool Vests—

50 Per Cent Off.

Women's outsize Swiss ribbed Vests, 2-3 wool, $1.25 values—

50 Per Cent Off.

Women's Camel Hair, all wool, Vests and Drawers, regular $1.25 per garment, values—

25 Per Cent Off.

Women's natural wool flat weave Vests and Drawers—

25 Per Cent Off.

Women's Oneita Union Suits, natural color, $1.50, regular—

33⅓ Per Cent Off.

Entire stock Dr. Jaeger Knit Underwear—

25 Per Cent Off.

Children's wool Union Suits, the $1.00 values—

50 Per Cent Off.

All children's wool Shirts, pants and drawers—

33⅓ Per Cent Off.

In Notion Nook.

All perfumeries and toilet waters.

25 per cent off.

Fancy, plain and jeweled metal girdles.

50 per cent off.

Fancy, jeweled leather belts, black and colors.

50 per cent off.

Leather, belt bags, all styles and qualities.

33⅓ per cent off.

Many lines of small notions.

50 per cent off.

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SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Dizziness from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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