GENERAL EAGAN EATS HUMBLE PIE

He Revises His Statements and Disinfects Document Generally.

IT IS PLACED ON FILE.

Commission Holds a Secret Session to Consider the Paper and Decides to Make Letter Public.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Commissary General Eagan today sent to the war department commission a revised statement in place of that originally made in response to Gen. Miles's charges. The revised statement is about 25 per cent shorter than that which was ordered withdrawn because of its violent and abusive character. The commission went into secret session to read the document and decide whether in its present form it had been expunged sufficiently to permit it to be made a part of the commission's records.

Following is the text of the letter sent by Gen. Eagan to the commission with the amended statement:

Office of Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, Jan. 14, 1899.

To the Commission Appointed by the President to Investigate the Conduct of the War with Spain:—Gentlemen—I have the honor to hand you herewith my testimony, which is now resubmitted and revised in accordance with the views expressed by you in your letter of the 9th of January, 1899. The objectionable features and what is considered irrelevant matter by you, in which opinion I entirely agree, are eliminated.

In this connection I desire to state that there was never a thought or intention on my part of any disrespect whatsoever to your commission, but in explanation of the language used by me in my testimony, I beg to invite the attention of the commission to the fact that I have been accused publicly of feeding the soldiers with poisoned beef which made them sick—"embalmed beef," so called; that I have furnished meat to the army under the pretense of experiment, which charge, in effect, is corruption and worse, because it is regarded as the duty of soldiers sent to the front in tropical climates and who were dependent upon such food as was sent them; that these statements have gone to the entire country and have been indicted, that they have been published, and I have been pilloried in the press of the country as a man who has fed the army on poisoned meat, and corruptly so; that for about three weeks' time I have kept silent, for the reason that I was debarred, after talking with the honorable secretary of war, from preferring charges because of the immunity granted by the President to witnesses before your commission, notwithstanding the gravity of the accusations; that it is unreasonable to believe that such serious charges could have any other effect than to work upon an honorable man in such a way as to goad him to desperation, and that it was but natural when the proper opportunity was given him to meet and refute the charges, that he should characterize them in harsh language and in terms that are deemed improper, no matter what the provocation. I therefore withdraw the language and matter so objectionable and resubmit to you now my sworn statement, with the abiding faith that your commission, having all the facts before you, will decide the issue at issue justly. Very respectfully,

CHARLES P. EAGAN,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

The commission after a brief secret session decided for the present to make public only Gen. Eagan's letter, and not the statement accompanying it.

General Miles Indorsed.

Boston, Jan. 16.—Gen. Miles today received an indorsement of his course in the controversy with Commissary General Eagan from the Baptist ministers of Boston. At their morning meeting Dr. Patton offered the following resolution, which was passed:

"Resolved, That the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity recognize with devout pleasure the magnificent bearing of Gen. Nelson A. Miles in the recent attack upon him, and, in passing as the friend of the soldier, as the colored officer and as an illustration of American manhood."

NO ACTION TAKEN.

But the War Department Will Probably Consider These Lines of Procedure.

Washington, Jan. 16.—In answer to a direct question Secretary Alger, at the close of the official day, says that the war department had taken no action in the case of Commissary-General Eagan, but when the inquiry was pressed, he declined to say one word as to his intentions in the matter. It was apparent during the day that the matter was receiving attention, and, in fact, the commissary-general himself spent some time closeted with the secretary. Three distinct lines of action were talked of as within the line of probability.

The first was a strong letter of reprimand to be addressed by the President himself to General Eagan stating that but for the immunity he had granted all witnesses before the commission, he would have court martialed him. The second line was an actual court martial, while the third was a court of inquiry. The purpose of the latter would be, it is said, to place upon a military tribunal the responsibility for deciding whether or not General Eagan should be tried by court martial.

Of course, the court of inquiry might go a long way into the matters which led up to the attack contained in Gen. Eagan's statement, possibly involving a determination as to the correctness of the charges touching the character of the army beef preferred by Gen. Miles though this would appear to be appointing a second tribunal to investigate the methods and reports of the first organized already on that work.

It was stated that Gen. Miles would not prefer charges against Gen. Eagan for the utterances delivered by him before the war investigation commission on Friday, but intends to let the war department deal with the matter in its own way. Touching these charges, it is said that there is really no absolute necessity that any one shall follow them, although the judge advocate general of the war department may be called upon to put them in shape if it should be decided to order a court martial.

It is conceded that the war investigation commission had deprived itself of the power to make out a real legal indictment against Gen. Eagan if it was so disposed, by refusing the officer-bearer paper to him. So far as is known the statement delivered last Friday is not now in the hands of the commission, and the judge advocate who would prosecute Gen. Eagan in the event of court martial might be under the necessity of taking secondary evidence in the shape of newspaper publications of his statement, all of which are admittedly nothing more than abstracts. Perhaps this fact would not have much weight with a court martial, but in ordinary legal practice it would place the prosecution at a very great disadvantage.

NOW FOR THE EAST.

Transport General Grant is Ready to Sail for Philippines.

New York, Jan. 16.—The United States transport Gen. Grant, formerly the Mohawk, having on board the Fourth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, will sail from New York Wednesday for the Philippines via the Suez canal. The Gen. Grant will touch Manila some time between thirty and thirty-two days from the time of sailing. Gen. Lawton, who will be assigned to the Philippines, will take passage with his staff aboard the Gen. Grant. The secretary of war has given instructions to the commander of the force in the harbor of New York to fire a major general's salute in Gen. Lawton's honor as the vessel passes each fort.

The departure of Maj. Gen. Lawton will be made a salute occasion, for Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, several of the bureau chiefs of the war department, and members of the military committee of the Senate and the House will go to New York to see the expedition off. A special train will carry them over from Washington to this city tomorrow night, the main purpose being to give Gen. Lawton a proper farewell, and Secretary Alger being also desirous of making a thorough inspection of the Gen. Grant, which is believed to be the most perfect troop transport in any military service.

Gen. Lawton has selected the following members of his staff: Aides: Capt. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Lieut. Sewell, Lieut. E. L. King and Lieut. William Brooke, a son of Gen. Brooke; Col. Clarence R. Edwards, adjutant general; Maj. L. C. Sharp, inspector general, and Col. J. D. Miley, formerly of Gen. Shafter's staff.

THE CALL CALLED DOWN.

San Francisco Paper Has a $150,000 Libel Suit on Its Hands.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 16.—The sensational charges made against the speaker, Wright, who has been accused by a San Francisco newspaper of selling a file of bills to the Grant adjournment resolution, being unanimously adopted by the house today calling for the fullest investigation of the charges. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Wright denies any wrong doing and courts the most stringent investigation. Today he affixed his signature to papers bringing suits against the San Francisco Call for $25,000 for libel.

The Wright investigating committee met this evening for preliminary work. It was decided to call as witnesses U. S. Grant, Milton Greer, Howard F. Wright, W. S. Leake, L. L. Levinger, Richard Culver, Henry James and E. F. Moran, most of these being newspaper men. An adjournment was then taken until tomorrow afternoon when the taking of testimony will begin.

North Carolina Protests Regarding Roberts

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 16.—In the house of representatives of the present session today, Mr. Patterson of Caldwell county offered a resolution protesting against the seating of Congressman-elect B. H. Roberts of Utah.

The resolution calls up the senators and representatives in Congress from North Carolina, not only to oppose the seating of Mr. Roberts, but to pass a law covering all such cases in the future.

SAGACIOUS SPANIARDS.

Madrid Makes an Important Discovery Regarding Censorship in Manila.

Madrid, Jan. 16.—The absence of news from Manila is attributed by the Spaniards here to the alleged orders of President McKinley to the local authorities at the Philippine capital not to permit cipher messages to be transmitted. The newspapers assert that these orders are due to the fact that the authorities at Washington "fear the bad effects which a revelation of the true situation at Manila would create, the Americans being completely beset on the land side by the insurgents."

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Will Not be Subject to the Confirmation of United States Senate.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The commission which the President is about to dispatch to proceed to the Philippines will not be subject to the confirmation of the United States Senate, but will be named under reserved authority of the President and its expenses will be paid out of the appropriations. It is not expected to commit the United States government to recognition of the independence of the natives, nor is it to frame a scheme of government for the islands, as was the case with the Hawaiian commission.

Undoubtedly, however, the commission will unofficially confer with the natives and advise with the military authorities, it being felt here that men of their experience and qualifications will be valuable counselors in the conditions now existing. It is believed that the natives can be kept from hostilities until the arrival of the commission at Manila, and then, it is hoped that the best results will follow the visit, including the reassurance of the natives upon many points as to which they are now doubtful.

It also will be perceived that by the appointment of the commission the President is granting the appeal of some of the best Filipinos, who are confident that both sides will be enlightened by its creation and declare that the United States government will be shown that the aptitude of the Filipinos for government has been underestimated, while the Filipinos themselves will be induced to have patience before insisting upon self-government.

So far as can be gathered, the President has not completed the list of the commissioners. Supposing that he includes Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey, he would add the names of President Schurman of Cornell university and Prof. Worcester of Ann Arbor. He has under consideration the names of Charles Denby as the last member, but as Mr. Denby is engaged with the war investigation commission at present, with an indefinite program before him, he has not positively decided to appoint him.

FISHERY DISPUTE.

Status of the Newfoundland Banks and the Discriminating Regulations.

New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from St. Johns, N. F., says:

From interviews with members of the Newfoundland government, prominent members of the opposition and leading business men of the colony, the general opinion of the colony's side of the dispute with France may be summarized as follows:

The treaty rights are concurrent, not exclusive. Despite British official interpretation of the treaties, they have been enforced by the British authorities according to the French interpretation. Newfoundland fishermen are frequently interrupted when not interfering with the French fishermen and their schooners driven away. They are thus deprived of a means of livelihood.

Newfoundland fishery regulations cannot be enforced in the French shore, which means ultimately the depletion of the fishing grounds. The disinclination of cod traps on the treaty shore is a harsh restriction, insisted upon by the imperial authorities in the interests of the French. The French shore fishery is fabulous to the French extent for the (bait) batting of the French banks fleet.

The treaties refer to cod only and not to salmon or to lobsters. Lobsters are not fish, nor is tinning "drying," here the French presumptive "right" to conduct this industry is unfounded. Apart from this, the lobster industry is being ruined for British and French alike by the non-enforcement of necessary regulations.

The modus vivendi forced on Newfoundland sacrifices local to imperial interests. The colony does not wish to crush the French carrying out of treaties, but asks that the British interpretation be held as correct and that the British navy be not employed to bolster unreasonable French claims.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are the centers of the wholesale smuggling business, which is doing serious damage to the revenues of Newfoundland. The unwarranted French claims to British soil—the half mile limit—retard the development of the most valuable mineral, agricultural and lumbering resources of the island.

In short, the French claims as interpreted by France, and in many cases conceded by verbally, though officially objected to by Great Britain, are held to be injurious to the commercial, financial and moral interests of Newfoundland and the other maritime provinces.

D. J. Greene, Q. C., who was formerly premier of the colony, has given much attention to the matters in dispute. He said:

"In my opinion the imperial government inflicted great injury on Newfoundland in recognizing for one moment the 'right' of the French to prosecute the lobster fishery, as it necessarily requires the erection of factories. There is no warrant under the treaty for such erections.

"No matter what doubts there may be as to the French right of fishing, however, there can be none to warrant them preventing British subjects from carrying on mining, lumbering or agricultural operations upon the treaty shore, or the prosecution of the erection of wharves and piers for shipping purposes.

"This state of affairs cannot last much longer without some overt act which will precipitate matters. In certain localities the friction has been so great that it required the forces of the combined British and French warships on the coast to suppress it. The settlers on some parts of the coast live in a state of jeopardy. They are denied the ordinary rights of colonists. All leases of land are issued subject to conditions of 'claims' and the holders are liable at any moment to dispossession at the suggestion of the French."

HOME FROM MANILA.

Three Hundred Men, Most of Them Stray Soldiers, Land in Frisco.

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—The Ohio arrived today with 300 men from Manila, most of them stray soldiers who are either going home on furlough or convalescents.

The First Nebraska regiment is the most largely represented among the sick men, although there is a number from the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment also. The convalescents were taken to the division field hospital. Those who are too ill to go home immediately will be received here, the others will go on to their respective homes as soon as they can be provided with suitable clothing.

The following passengers were in the Ohio's cabin: Lieut. J. G. Barber, William W. W. Bill, Col. J. H. Fredericks, Capt. Vickers, Mr. V. Lady, L. A. Crothers, Red Cross society; B. Kibbie of Red Cross; Lieut. H. Hallonsh, U. S. N.; Lieut. Bagworth, U. S. N.; P. H. Jones, U. S. N., surgeon; C. L. Mullins, Lieut. J. M. Wiley, U. S. Third of Red Cross and J. H. Boles.

MADE FROM WHOLE CLOTH.

Absurd Story Regarding the Exchange of the Philippines.

London, Jan. 16.—Diplomats refuse to take seriously the revival of the report cabled from Washington that the United States is willing to exchange the Philippine islands for the British West Indian islands.

A high official of the foreign office characterizes the statement as absurd. He said that while the continent was willing to permit the United States to hold the Philippines out spade of war, they would not be likely to remain passive spectators of a change in the balance of power in the far East which would result from Great Britain's acquisition of the island particularly as at this critical time in the struggle for domination in China.

The official quoted further remarked that he did not believe Great Britain or the United States contrived the inevitable protests and complications which would result from the proposed exchange.

If such negotiations are on foot the officials of the United States embassy here have no knowledge of them.

LAST OPPORTUNITY

To witness and profit by the meritorious exhibit of the

Seven Sutherland Sisters

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner

The ladies in attendance have other engagements and will have to leave us in a very few days. If your scalp is not healthy, your hair falling out, or you wish to improve the lustre, length and healthfulness of your hair, do not fail to consult these ladies. All information free and everybody invited.

South Drug Company, Main and Second South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

What!

Can't pay the price of *Schilling's Best* tea?

How, then, can you pay full tea-price for adulterated tea?

CUBANS GETTING ACITATED

Are Preparing a Protest Against Spanish Bank Collecting Taxes.

Cuban Assembly of the Insurgent Army Will Reconvene Next Week at Mariana.

New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

The Cubans are preparing a protest against the Spanish bank of Cuba collecting taxes. The impression still prevails among them that the bank is to collect the taxes to January 1, which were levied under Spanish sovereignty.

In the absence of an official statement to the contrary, both Spaniards and Cubans believe that the bank will attempt to make these collections and secure its percentage. The agitation is pronounced.

The Cuban assembly of the insurgent army is to reconvene Tuesday at Mariana. Its sessions were adjourned in December to await the result of the work of the commission which went to Washington, headed by Calixto Garcia. The purpose of that commission was to urge that the United States make an advance to pay the insurgents and compensate itself out of the prospective customs receipts. Word has come from Washington that some such arrangement will be made, but on what authorities is not known. The Cuban assembly professes ability to disband the insurgent army and secure the return of the insurgents to their homes in the country if a portion of their pay is advanced. Public sentiment favors the proposition as a means of early tranquility. The Spanish merchants want it in order to end once-talists. The assembly also intends to ask the presence of General Maximo Gomez to advise with regard to these and other matters.

A boycott war is raging among the Havana newspapers. The Cuban journals are trying to oust the former organ of Spanish opinion. For this purpose they get meetings called to denounce their rivals. The affair is not of much consequence except to the newspapers concerned in it.

Not much has yet been done toward the establishment of the Havana postal station and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen will have a chance to look into the details. The proposition of establishing a sub-station at Nipe on the north coast in the eastern part of the island, is also under consideration.

ARE DENSELY IGNORANT.

Representative of American Bible Society Talks Regarding Filipinos.

New York, Jan. 16.—The American Bible society has received a second report from the Rev. John R. Hykes, D. D., who in September last was commissioned by the society to Manila for the sake of preliminary inquiry about the possible openings there for the distribution of the Bible. Dr. Hykes in his report expresses the opinion that the Filipinos are not capable of self-government, and says:

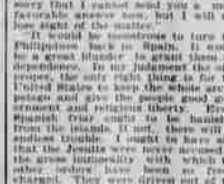
"While there are doubtless many who mean among the Filipinos, I am convinced that they do not have the qualifications which are essential in the members of a republic. I believe that if Western influence were to be entirely withdrawn, civilization would spontaneously die out in the Philippines. The mass of the people are ignorant in the extreme, and they are not prepared and will not be prepared for many years for self-government. It will be generations before these aspirations to become an independent commonwealth ought to be realized.

"I was introduced to Aguinaldo, but I did not mention the subject of missions. A friend of mine, who is in the confidence of Aguinaldo, promised to bring the matter before him and let me know his views. I received a letter from him a few days ago, in which he says:

"According to promise, I interviewed Gen. Aguinaldo on the subject of the Bible depot here (in Manila), and his answer was to the effect that personally he was in favor of it, but the question had been discussed by the cabinet and they object to the scheme. Aguinaldo himself has become a Protestant, and he assured me that little later on when things become more settled, that there will be no trouble about the Bible society work. Aguinaldo has been very kind to me. I am sorry that I cannot send you a more favorable answer now, but I will not lose sight of the matter."

"It would be calamitous to turn the Philippines back to Spain. It would be a great blunder to grant them independence. In my judgment the only proper, the only right thing is for the United States to keep the whole archipelago and give the people good government and religious liberty. Every Spanish friar must be banished from the islands. If not, there will be endless trouble. I ought to have said that the Jesuits have never deserved of the gross immorality with which the other orders have been so freely charged. They were driven out of the archipelago by the other religious corporations, and their work was almost entirely confined to Manila. There is a priest here in Shanghai, who was in Manila for many years, and he does not hesitate to say that the lives of the Spanish friars were scandalously corrupt."

"Obstinate"



Becky Jones,

of Dalton, Pa., N. Y., received the above letter. Because she would not testify in the celebrated Hummerly will case seven years ago, and consequently was confined in the Lackawanna county jail, she pays judge She says in a letter recently received:

"When I was released from prison my health was broken down. My nervous system could not recover from the strain. For ten years life was a burden. Good physicians did me no good. I used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Tonic and today I am entirely well."

DR. MILES' Restorative Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

THE CAUSE REVEALED.

The Real Source of Rheumatism is Finally Found by Scientific Discovery.

For years the medical profession and people generally have been musing "what is the cause of rheumatism?" Millions have suffered from its strange attacks, have endured its stings and still wondered what could have caused it. Like all great things in this world, the cause is very simple when clearly understood.

Uric acid in the blood is the one great cause of all this trouble, all this pain, all this misery, which so often wrecks the life.

But how does this uric acid get into the blood? That is the great question.

The acid gets into the blood poisons the blood, and often ruins the life, because it is not expelled from the system.

But how can it be thrown out of the system?

In one way and one way only—through the kidneys. Is this not simple, is it not reasonable—it is true?

It is because the kidneys are not doing their duty that the uric acid remains in the body, gets into the blood, causes these terrible pains in the joints and muscles and frequently brings on more serious troubles.

There has never been but one way by which the kidneys could be kept in perfect condition and good working order, and that is by the use of that great modern discovery—Warner's Safe Cure. This has been proven conclusively by the millions of people who have been cured by the millions who have been helped and by those who are in perfect health today.

You know this, reader, if you will only stop and think. Recall how many times you have read the grateful words of men and women who have been in the depths of hopelessness and who have been restored by using Warner's Safe Cure. There are an untold number of people today who would be in an unmentionable condition from rheumatism if it were not for a constant use of this great discovery.

A Big Ripon's Tabules Business.

New York, Jan. 16.—A statement issued by the Ripans Chemical Company shows that the sales of Ripon's Tabules during the year 1898 exceeded seventy millions and that the sales for January are at a rate exceeding five hundred thousand a day.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

Peter Maher has challenged heavyweights who would care to a fresh fight, Sharkey preferred, but no comer barred.

Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows an available cash balance, $202,065,188; gold reserve, $234,957,994.

In New York yesterday Ella Proctor Ohl, the actress, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, placing her total liabilities at $16,551.

A. P. Copeland of New York, the prominent Manhattan Athletic club athlete, has been engaged as trainer of the Yale track team.

William A. E. Moore, the husband of Fayne Moore, was taken from the New York tombs to Sing Sing to serve a sentence of one year in prison.

In the hall of the Tennessee house of representatives yesterday, in the presence of an immense throng, Benton McMillin was inaugurated as governor.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, governor of Porto Rico, promises certain concessions to the consuls of San Juan, and the latter, therefore, have withdrawn their resignations.

The West Virginia house yesterday seated J. M. Logan of Monroe county, the Democratic contestant, by a strict party vote. The house now stands: Democrats, 39; Republicans, 15.

It is generally believed in Wall street that the purchase of the Chicago & Alton railroad property by the so-called Harriman syndicate, will soon be closed.

Kid McCurtland of New York secured the decision over Jack Carey of Chicago in the twenty-round bout of each weights before the Olympic Athletic club Buffalo last night.

Jacob Greene, John Allen and Harry Howard, footpads under arrest in St. Louis for the robbery, have been identified as three of the robbers who held up a Great Northern express train near Fergus Falls in November last.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has sold $1,500,000 of its ten year general mortgage bonds, which were issued in place of a similar amount of 4 per cent bonds, held in the treasury of the company.

At Scranton, Pa., last night "Doc" Paine, Kid McCoy's sparring partner, and Tim Hurley of Susquehanna, fought a twenty-round draw at catch weights before Jack Skelly's American Sporting club.

The battle at the Hyperion theater last night between Spike Sullivan of Boston and Eddie Connolly of St. Johns, N. B., twenty rounds for a purse of $50, ended in a draw. The fight was a spirited one.

There was limited to the President yesterday the report of the military board on horses, embodying the result of the work of the board conducted with the Santiago campaign. Five hundred and four persons are included.

This week will witness a battle royal between the coal operators and the United Mine Workers over the interstate agreement. The joint convention is scheduled for this afternoon in Pittsburg.

The West Virginia senatorial situation last night presented a few changed aspects. John B. Lloyd, who has been actively in the fight for the senatorship tonight announced his withdrawal but declines to say to whom he throws his strength.

Frank Erne, the light-weight pugilist of Buffalo, accompanied by his manager, James C. Kennedy, and Tim Hurst, who refereed the Sharkey-McCoy fight, left New York yesterday for New Orleans en route to San Francisco.

In Chicago last night Johnnie Ritchie of Chicago was given the decision over Fabulo Italia of Buffalo, as Joe Haley in the fourth round accidentally butted Ritchie so violently in the stomach that the latter was unable to stand.

In New Orleans, La., last night Sandiago Murphy was arrested charged with having obtained $18,000 from the Mechanic National bank on forged securities and drafts in April last. He had been chief clerk in the bank for a number of years.

John O. Cavanaugh of Pittsburg, Pa., and John Finnegan of Wheeling, heavy-weights, fought twenty rounds last night at the new Lenox club, Pittsburg. Referee Joe Leonard gave Cavanaugh the decision because of his beats and counters.

In Cincinnati last night in a ten-round glove fight before the Peoples Athletic club between Australian Billy Murphy and Charles Leon of New York, for a purse of $500, the decision was given to Leon for outpointing Murphy. There was no knockdown.

In Kansas City, Mo., the trial of young Jesse James, son of the noted border outlaw, under indictment for complicity in the robbery of a Missouri Pacific train at Lexie, Mo., in September last, has been postponed at the request of the prosecution till February 20th next. The defendant was ready and anxious for trial.

Just arrived for Christmas Holidays....

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11 & 13 MAIN STREET.

Your Boy's Size

is surely here in these Knee Pants Suits we're selling at about one half their worth, and fully a quarter to a third less than Gardner regular value.

Some of the best things we've had this season; some regular double breasted style, some reefer style and some vestee style. But this is hurry-out season, hence these hurry-out prices:

$2.00 Suits for	$1.50	$2.50 Suits for	$1.85
$3.00 Suits for	2.25	$3.50 Suits for	2.50
$4.00 Suits for	3.00	$4.50 Suits for	3.50
$5.00 Suits for	3.75	$6.00 Suits for	4.50

ONE PRICE. **J. P. GARDNER,**

136-138 Main St.

33⅓ % Off

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For One Week Only Commencing January 16th, 1899.

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Combination Fence Keeps out chickens, dogs, rabbits, sheep and hogs.

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