HAYWARD WILL WEAR THE TOGA.

Stubborn Senatorial War in Nebraska Abruptly Terminates.

TO SUCCEED W. V. ALLEN.

John L. Webster of Omaha Withdraws From the Race—Republicans Name Successor in Caucus.

Lincoln, Neb., March 7.—The most stubborn senatorial contest in the history of Nebraska ended abruptly tonight when Judge Monroe L. Hayward of Nebraska City was nominated in the Republican caucus as the successor of William V. Allen, Populist. The action of tonight will be formally ratified at noon tomorrow at the joint session of the legislature.

Judge Hayward's election in the caucus came on the second ballot. It followed a brief note of withdrawal sent to the caucus by John L. Webster of Omaha, which released his supporters, who immediately began changing their votes to Hayward. In the midst of the uproar, Speaker Chris of Lancaster county, moved that Judge Hayward be made the unanimous choice of the caucus, and it carried with a cheer.

Judge Hayward has been urged as the logical Republican candidate since the election in November decided the political complexion of the legislature. As the Republican nominee for governor he made an exceptionally strong fight, reducing the fusion majority in the State materially. He has led in strength since the legislative balloting began, but was handicapped until recently by the hostility to a caucus, and by the fact that he had a united field against him. The contest dragged on with less bitterness manifested than was to be expected, his leading opponents joining in congratulations.

Monroe Leland Hayward, nominated by the Republican caucus for United States senator to succeed William V. Allen, was born in Wilsburg, Essex county, N. Y., December 22, 1848. His ancestors came to this country before the revolution. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Twenty-second New York infantry and was afterward transferred to the Fifth cavalry. He was discharged in December, 1862, owing to disability arising from sickness, on returning home he entered Fort Edwards college in Hillsdale, where he completed his education.

His father had removed to Wisconsin, and young Hayward followed. He studied law at Whitewater and came to Nebraska in 1867, settling at Nebraska City, where he has resided ever since and practiced his profession. He has never held any office except that of member of the State constitutional convention in 1875, and a short term on the bench in 1886, when he filled out the remainder of a term by appointment from the governor.

He was the Republican candidate for governor last fall, cutting the fusion majority down from 19,000 to 2,000. He has a wife, one daughter and two sons, one of whom, Edwin F., is a sergeant in the United States army, and William H., a lawyer, who was a captain in the Second Nebraska during the late war. He has accumulated a comfortable fortune.

DELAWARE'S DEADLOCK.

With Only Five Days Remaining, Strong Efforts Made to Arrive at Decision.

Dover, Del., March 7.—Only five days remain before the final adjournment of the legislature and strong effort is made to harmonize the Republican factions, thus securing the election of a successor to United States Senator George Gray. With this end in view a letter was handed to each member of the general assembly today signed by Congressman C. H. Grosvenor and Secretary Charles Dick of the Republican national committee urging an early and final settlement of the Senatorial question. The letter says:

"We do not assume to advise in regard to your duty as members of the legislature but do want to impress on you that in close and bitter contests the will of the majority is a safe guide. The Republican party at large is interested not only in gaining a Senator but also in the future success of the party in Delaware."

The communication is regarded as favoring Addicks as he has the support of a majority of the Republicans.

Eighty-nine ballots have been taken since the voting for Senator began and the deadlock has continued unchanged, the slight shifting of the votes each day not affecting the result. The belief here among the leaders is that the legislature will adjourn finally on Monday next without filling the vacancy and that Delaware will get along with only one representative in the upper branch of Congress until 1901.

HARMONY IN KANSAS.

Both Sides of Legislature Meet Each Other Half Way—Deadlock Broken.

Topeka, Kan., March 7.—The Kansas legislature finished its business tonight and will adjourn sine die tomorrow. A deadlock that has prevented all legislation for three days past was broken tonight by the yielding of the Republican House to the demands of the Populist Senate. The strife grew out of a judicial contest in the district composed of Nemaha, Brown and Doniphan counties.

The returns were in favor of Judge Brown, a Republican, but his Populist opponent, Fulton, filed a contest before the State senate, in accordance with the Kansas law. The senate postponed action on the contest until near the close of its session, when the matter was brought in a bill appropriating $12,000 to defray the expenses of the senate sitting in special session to consider the contest.

The Republicans denounced this as a salary grab and killed the measure, whereupon the Populist senators added the appropriation measure to the executive and judicial appropriation bill as a rider. Then came the deadlock, the Populists absolutely refusing to pass the appropriation bill without the rider.

After a turbulent session today both sides withdrew. The Republican house passed a special bill appropriating $10,000 for the special session of the senate, and this the Populist senators accepted, after which they passed the appropriation bill.

Gov. Stanley will veto the bill, but the senators declare that they will hold the special session and rely upon the next legislature to pay their expenses.

BRIBERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Legislative Investigators Unearth Testimony Regarding McCarrell Jury Bill.

Harrisburg, Pa., March 7.—A meeting of the committee to inquire into the charges of bribery in connection with the passage of the McCarrell jury bill in the house, was held this evening and developed some sensational testimony.

The first witness called was Col. George Nox McCain, staff correspondent at Harrisburg of the Philadelphia Press. McCain said that Peter J. Criste, representative from Northumberland county, told him that he was approached by an individual and told that it would be worth $1,000 to him to vote for the reconsideration of the bill. Subsequently he admitted to the witness that it was ex-Representative Thomas Moyles of Wilkesbarre, who said he wanted the bill to become a law, as it would help him out in a case of Luzerne county, in which he was a defendant.

John P. Dwyer, also of the Press, testified that Representative John Engler of Lycoming county told him that he met Michael J. Costello, a former resident of Williamsport, and escorted him to the Buffalo house, Harrisburg, where they met ex-Senator John J. Coyle of Schuylkill county. Mr. Coyle told Engler that he understood he was a Roman Catholic, and asked him to vote for the bill because Archbishop Ryan wanted it to become a law. Witness said Coyle told Engler he would pay him $500 to vote for the bill, and put his hand in his pocket and said he would give him $200 at once. Coyle said he used to do this when he was a member of the legislature, and that if Engler would go along on this bill he would "put him in" on several other bills, and that he could make more on the outside than his salary as a member of the house. Mr. Engler refused to accept the money and left Coyle.

Mr. Engler testified that Costello met him at the Buffalo house and took him to a room at the Lochiel hotel and introduced him to ex-Senator Coyle. Coyle said he used to be in the legislature and took everything that came his way. Engler corroborated Dwyer's testimony as to Coyle's alleged offer of $200 to vote for the bill, and that, in the balance when the witness voted, and that if Engler would go along on this bill, he would take him in on five or six bills.

Mr. Criste said he knew Moyles, and was a member of the house with him in 1895. Moyles told witness that there were "three" in it if he would vote for the bill. Moyles saw the witness subsequently, and asked him to vote for the reconsideration of the bill. Moyles was under indictment in Luzerne county for conspiracy, and said he was anxious to have the bill passed. After this time ex-Senator Coyle came in and said to witness: "You vote for the McCarrell bill and leave the rest to me."

An hour later Moyles called Criste out into the hallway and urged him to move for the reconsideration of the McCarrell bill. Moyles told Criste that he was sorry he had voted against the bill, and promised that if he would make the motion there would be $1,000 in it for the witness. Criste told Moyles to write out what he wished him to say when he made the motion, and while he was doing so the bill came up and Criste came back to the house and voted to adjourn to prevent a reconsideration of the bill. Mr. Criste said that after the adjournment Coyle came to him and told him he made a mistake in not voting for the bill, that "the fellows over there" (pointing to the "insurgents") "are going to pay, and I'll take care of." This remark created general laughter.

Mr. Voorhees of the committee asked that the testimony of Messrs. Coyle, Costello and Moyles be called that they be given a chance to testify in their behalf. Chairman Penny said these men could not legally follow the witnesses, and that they would be given a chance if they would be willing to come into the courts. The committee adjourned until tomorrow at 8 p.m.

MESSAGE TO KIPLING.

Condolences of Emperor of Germany to Author Commented Upon.

Berlin, March 7.—Emperor William's message of sympathy to Mrs. Rudyard Kipling occasioned by her husband's serious illness is commented upon by the press here today.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "This new manifestation of the emperor's and the recent one by the German minister form a pleasant contrast to the erroneous statements that Germany is about to declare a tariff war on the United States. The German nation, on the contrary, is strongly desirous of living in peace with America, commercially as well, but hopes for full reciprocity and that the legitimate interests of Germany will be considered."

The above remarks and Emperor William's action are apparently based on the theory of his majesty that Mr. Rudyard Kipling's residence in the United States, which would have only increased the sympathy for his countrymen, if anything, in the opinion of the emperor, is an American and his sympathy for this could make him an American in spirit if not by birth, as the distinguished author was born in Bombay December 30, 1865.

The Post says: "The great cordiality with which our popular fellow Mr. Kipling ought to be calculated to remind Americans, after a period of artificial estrangement which we trust is past, that they will see here that fresher and more joyful recognition of the brilliant features of their character than from their cousins here first from our imperial leader."

THE DAWN OF WOMANHOOD.

Earnest Words From Mrs. Pinkham to Mothers Who Have Daughters and a Letter From Mrs. Dunmore, of Somerville, Mass.

The advent of womanhood is fraught with dangers which even careful mothers too often neglect.

One of the dangers to a young woman is belated menstruation. "The lily droops on its stem and dies before its beauty is unfolded," or she may have entered into the perfection of womanhood with little apparent inconvenience or disorder of health. But suddenly the menses entirely cease.

Mother, puberic malady is taking hold of your daughter, and quick consumption may follow! Take in stant steps to produce regular menstruation.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certain to assist nature to perform her regular duties, procure it at once: there are volumes of testimony from grateful mothers who have had their daughters' health restored by its use. If personal advice is desired, write quickly to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. It will be given you without charge, and it will be the advice of abundant experience and success.

Read the following from Mrs. CLARRES DEARMONT, 102 Fremont St., Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass.:

"I was in pain day and night; my doctor did not seem to help me. I could not seem to find any relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I had inflammation of the womb, a bearing-down pain, and the whites very badly. The pain was so intense that I could not sleep at night. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for a few months, and am now all right. Before that I took morphine pills for my pains; that was a great mistake, for the relief was only momentary and the effect vile. I am so thankful to be relieved of my sufferings, for the pains I had were something terrible."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; a Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills

MOST EVERYBODY Likes Clean Coal. We're always careful to give them what they want.

161 Main. BAMBERGER COAL CO.

ENEMY AGAIN DRIVEN BACK.

Hale and Wheaton's Brigades Engage the Filipinos.

REBELS UTTERLY ROUTED.

Insurgent Loss Heavy, while American Casualties During Day Were One Killed, Seven Wounded.

Manila, March 1.—A detachment of Gen. Hale's and Gen. Wheaton's brigades was engaged for two hours this morning clearing the country in front of their lines on both sides of the river, the enemy concentrating with the apparent purpose of cutting off the garrison at the waterworks. The rebels bolted at the first signs of the advance, but they separated into small bodies whenever the covert afforded opportunity, and sent in a running fire. By a series of rapid advances, followed by flank movements, the enemy was completely routed as far out as Guadalupe on the right and almost to Marikina on the left. The casualties reported are:

WOUNDED.

Capt. O'Brien of company F, First Wyoming volunteers and two men slightly wounded.

The rebel loss was heavy. No rebels were visible at noon.

This afternoon Gen. Hale's brigade continued the work of driving out the rebels from the country between the reservoir and the waterworks, a distance of about three miles. The country is now clear on the left of the river, but the enemy is still in front of Gen. Wheaton's line.

Near San Pedro Macati they have been attempting to make the positions of the Wyo artillery on the Hills untenable, their sharpshooters keeping up a constant fire all day. The casualties today are:

KILLED.

Private Lovejoy, company C, Washington volunteers, killed by a stray bullet.

WOUNDED.

Maj. Bell, Seventh United States cavalry.

Private Young, company M, Twentieth Infantry.

Private Curran, company H, Twentieth Infantry.

Private Parks, company I, First Wyoming volunteers.

This morning the enemy in front of Gen. Overshine's division, displayed a flag of truce, but retired when Lieut. Hooker with two men advanced to meet it. This afternoon they again showed a white flag and again two officers had an interpreter advanced.

When the Americans were within about 200 yards of the rebels the latter dragged cribs from behind their backs and opened fire upon them, but fortunately without effect. Hawthorne's battery fired two shells, killing several of the enemy.

In accordance with instructions to the land and naval forces, a general order was issued today, instructing the troops to give particular attention to the duty of furnishing full protection to the lives and property of all Germans, Austrian, Dutch, Italian and Portuguese residents, and with the cooperation of the resident German consul, to give aid and assistance wherever necessary.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the temperature was 81 degrees Fahrenheit, and the heat is intense, especially on the lines, where twenty-five men were temporarily prostrated during the day.

TRANSPORTATION FOR TROOPS.

Question of Reinforcements for Gen. Otis Presents a Serious Problem.

Washington, March 7.—The purpose of the administration to send large reinforcements to General Otis at Manila, presents a serious problem of transportation to the officers of the quartermaster's department.

About 7,000 troops are under orders to prepare for transportation to Manila by way of San Francisco and the Pacific ocean. The only transships available for the service are the Arizona, Scandia, Newport, Morgan City, and Zealandia. The last named is the only one at San Francisco. All the others being in the Orient. The Zealandia is now undergoing repairs and will not be ready for sea for three weeks. She is a small steamer with a carrying capacity of only 600 men.

The steamer City of Pueblo, which has been used in the government transport service has been released by her owners on the expiration of the contract time as they have refused to renew the contract.

The main dependence of the government therefore in the transportation of reinforcements to Gen. Otis rests upon the transports now in eastern waters.

It will take these vessels about a month to make the long trip across the Pacific. In addition to these vessels three other transports will be available for the service between the Philippines and the United States. The Grant, Sherman and Sheridan are now in various stages of the route between New York and Manila.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Collier Bruton Reaches San Francisco with Officers on Board.

San Francisco, March 7.—The United States collier Bunting arrived today from Manila with a crew of fifty-four men and the following officers: Lieut. Hinckley Morgan, executive and navigating officer of the Olympia, who on May 1st had charge of the Olympia's switch battery; Ensign William Dunn, watch officer; Gunner C. B. Belknap of the Monterey, Chief Engine Harry Seapold and Assistant Surgeon H. V. Stone.

The Bruton left Manila December 20th, arrived at Guam January 1st, and after a delay of one month started for Honolulu, arriving at Honolulu February 10th. She sailed for San Francisco February 12th. Her commander reports all well on board.

"TERRIBLE TURK" DEFEATED.

Ernest Hooker Comes Out on Top in Graeco-Roman Wrestling Match.

Boston, Mass., March 7.—Ernest Hooker defeated the "Terrible Turk" in a Graeco-Roman wrestling match here in Music hall, winning the best, which, under the conditions intervening, was also the match. The Turk was a giant in stature as compared with Hooker and in skill was his opponent's equal until recently. The conditions were to be two falls out of three, straight hold, shoulders to be pinned, firing or rolling falls not to count.

The match ended somewhat abruptly. Hooker had repeatedly tried to throw the Turk by means of a head or neck hold, while the latter was on all fours, and finally succeeded in throwing the Turk and as a rule relinquished the hold and returned to the center of the mat.

After twenty-nine and one-half minutes Hooker had the Turk once again on all fours, the latter with his body arched and with his face close to the mat. By a quick movement Hooker wrenched the extended left arm of the Turk and, bringing it quickly to the rear, started a back-hammer lock. Slowly the Turk was forced in the dangerous position and the Turk's manager acknowledged the defeat in the fall for his man. Hooker, however, refused to let the fall end regardless of the lock, as was his privilege. To save his ankle from being broken the Turk's manager threw up the match.

The Turk's manager explained to the audience that Graeco-Roman was not the Turk's advantage and forthwith challenged Hooker to a match for $1,000 at catch as catch can. Hooker declined to accept at this time owing to contract engagements.

GERMAN CONSUL TO SAMOA

Herr Solf to Pass Through the United States En Route to Apia.

Will Hold a Conference with Secretary Hay—Cruiser Philadelphia to Remain at Upolu.

Chicago, March 8.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Herr Solf, the newly appointed consul of Germany to Samoa, who will, by virtue of his office, be president of the municipality, has not yet started for his post and in consequence officials of the department of state are wondering when he will start. He will go to Samoa by way of the United States, and it is expected will have a conference with Secretary Hay while en route. He was appointed some weeks ago by Germany several times, and once got as far as London, but was recalled by his government.

Herr Solf will succeed Dr. Raffel, the German consul at Apia, who is charged with having caused the trouble there in January. It was the intention of the German government to recall Dr. Raffel several weeks ago, but as he was in contempt of court, he was not permitted to leave the islands.

The German government, through diplomatic representatives, explained the dilemma it was in and requested that the United States ignore the contempt proceedings against Dr. Raffel, if he would be immediately ordered to leave the island.

The United States and Great Britain, through their diplomatic representatives, held a conference and it was unanimously agreed that if the German government would recall Dr. Raffel immediately the contempt of court proceedings would not be pressed. This pledge was given by Germany and Dr. Raffel was expected to leave Apia on February 22.

This action on the part of Germany is accepted as a virtual admission that Dr. Raffel exceeded his authority and that Germany disavows his acts. It is also considered as meaning that Germany is doing everything possible to restore a harmonious agreement with the United States.

The United States and Great Britain have reached an understanding that the actions of Dr. Raffel were responsible for the entire disturbances created there by Mataafa's regime, but as Germany has practically disavowed the acts of her consul in creating him, it is not believed there will be any further action taken by either of the governments interested in the protectorate over the islands. Chief Justice Chambers, the American who was appointed by the three powers, has been upheld in his decisions and Malietoa Tanus will be the king established by the protectorate.

The Philadelphia, which left Honolulu February 27, will probably remain at Apia for a considerable period or at least until matters quiet down and the decisions of Chief Justice Chambers receives the endorsement of the powers.

According to the Berlin treaty of 1889, Mataafa cannot be king and will not be recognized by either of the powers.

Accommodations for Transports.

San Francisco, March 8.—The board of state harbor commissioners took action yesterday which insures ample accommodation for all transports and similar vessels on the service of the government on the Pacific. A resolution was adopted instructing the chief engineer to prepare plans and specifications for transforming Fremont street wharf into a covered dock with all needed appurtenances, work to be commenced with the least possible delay. This wharf is one hundred feet wide, is in excellent condition, being constructed of built-up piles, and is desirably located, being adjacent to the mail dock and in proximity to the Southern Pacific railway and the proposed terminus of the Santa Fe. This action is expected to offset the efforts of the business men of Seattle to make that city the headquarters of the government supply department for the troops in Alaska and the Philippines.

BIG BULL DOGS FOR UNCLE SAM.

Government Prepares Plans for Three Huge Battleships.

LARGEST FIGHTERS IN NAVY

Will Have Displacement of 15,000 Tons and be in Every Respect Ideal Fourmasters.

Washington March 7.—The plans for the three big battleships authorized by the naval appropriation bill just passed are being worked out. The general features of the ships have been fixed, subject to the approval of the secretary. The battleships will be a thousand tons larger than the Maine and Missouri class, of a total displacement of 13,500 tons, making them by far the largest ships in the American navy, and about equal in dimensions to the last type of battleships now being constructed abroad under the new procession. Though larger than the Maine the ships will be laid on almost the same lines, being only a little greater in every dimension. They will carry each four 12-inch guns in turrets. This caliber is an inch less than the guns carried by the Oregon, but by improved design they will be almost equal in penetrative power. The 8-inch guns of the Oregon type, although they did very effective work at Santiago and Manila, have been abandoned. Instead of 8-inch guns, the new ships will have no less than sixteen guns of 6-inch calibre, all rapid-fiers, and twenty six-pounders. This battery represents the ideal proportion between guns as sought by the experience of our gunnery during the Spanish war, and of the Chinese and Japanese navies during their late war.

The speed of the ships will be eighteen knots, an advance of two knots over the Oregon class, but not equal to that of the new Maine. For protection against the enemy's shot the battleships will have but one belt of armor, seven feet six inches broad, running clear around the water line, three feet six inches above and four feet below. It was originally planned to have this armor sixteen inches thick, but the designers have now reduced the thickness to twelve inches. This change was made in order to strengthen the casemates, which will be eight seven and a half inches thick, instead of five inches.

Altogether there is a notable absence of new features in the designs of the battleships, which fact, taken in connection with the small amount of progress reported in the designs for the Maine class, may be an indication that our naval designers have very nearly approached the ideal battleship in their work.

As far as these particular ships are concerned, the fact that the navy department is limited to $200 per ton in the purchase of armor makes it impossible to build them in the absence of further legislation, and the department will be obliged to confine itself with the mere preparation of detailed plans during the coming summer. The six cruisers of the unarmored type provided for can, however, be built, and Chief Constructor Hichborn has already been working out the designs upon lines approved by the board of bureau chiefs. It is the purpose of the navy department to place contracts for these ships at the earliest possible moment. They represent a type of cruiser which would be of the greatest value just now for our foreign service. The plans call for vessels of about 3,000 tons, and the ships will be improved Marbleheads, so to speak, being 600 tons larger than ships of that class, and with better battleship and more coal capacity. A most important consideration is they will be sheathed with wood over the steel hull and fully coppered, enabling them to keep the seas even in tropical waters, for many months without being compelled to seek a drydock. The battery will be made up of six 5-inch guns for each ship. The cost will be considerably more than that of the Marblehead, which was $674,000, for the amount allowed by Congress was $1,141,500 each. This difference is accounted for by the many improvements made in the Marblehead's design, a notable one being the use of water tube boilers, giving much greater speed and economy.

GODDARD'S WATERLOO.

After Five Rounds with Gus Rublin, Joe Promptly Quits.

New York, March 7.—Gus Rublin of Akron, O., met and defeated Joe Goddard of Australia, in the fifth round of what was to have been a twenty-round bout before the Lenox Athletic club tonight. Both men stripped in excellent condition, but Rublin had the call in the betting. This was certainly justified, from his appearance and from the output he held the opening round. Unfortunately saw that Joe could not offset his curbs and from the very beginning forced the fighting. The Australian went down frequently without cause, but towards the close of the round he dropped without cause and was deservedly disqualified. Rublin was a 2 to 1 favorite in the betting.

Round one—Goddard opened with a left to the body, landing lightly. Gus landed with left and right on the head and body, and was cautious for his hitting in the breakaway. A light left from Gus sent Goddard to the floor, but the old-timer was up immediately, only to go down again with a right on the jaw. This time Goddard lay down eight seconds. When he got up he feinted with his left and was met with a hard right on the face and went down a third time, remaining on the floor almost to the limit, and when he got up there were only a few seconds left before the round ended.

BAD BREATH

"I have been using CASCARETS and am a new man. Nobody knows but my wife and doctor. My daughter and I were troubled with the sick headache and our breath was very bad. After using a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great boon to mankind."

WILLIAM A. HAYES,
118 Hillsboro St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

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PLATE GLASS INSURED BY THE

HOME FIRE OF UTAH

HEBER J. GRANT & CO., General Agents.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

New Black Dress Goods,

In All-Wool and Wool Mohair Novelties, superior make and finish, vary in width from 38 to 46 inches. Special prices, 39c, 49c, 75c, 90c, $1.10 and $1.25 a yard.

New Spring Jackets, Costumes, Silk Waists, etc.

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

The New Costumes: The very latest styles, beautiful cording, tack trimming, collars of same, new cuffs and sleeves, for

$6.50

Being the new shape Jackets in tight fitting, half fitting and fly front. Also new shape Circular Skirts, trimmed with stitching, strapped seams, braid, tailor buttons, fine linings, all popular materials and colorings. We are showing a large variety from $10, $12.50, $18 to $30.

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

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

Beautiful Neckwear.

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

Spring Overcoats

Are ready for your inspection. May not need one for some days yet, so we'll just call this looking time—we'll take the chances on your owning one when purchasing time comes. Some really nobby garments in the lot; coverts are as popular as ever, also worsteds, but the swellest things come in cheviots and herringbones; these last silk lined all through and silk facing.

PRICES RANGE $7.50 to $30.

The new Hats are all on show in the Hat Section

ONE PRICE.

J. P. Gardner,

136-138 MAIN STREET.

PISO'S CURE For Consumption

Piso's Cure for Consumption is a priceless medicine for Coughs. I have within the past few weeks discovered another point in its favor, and that is: it is a SURE CURE for LA GRIPPE, if taken when the first symptoms are noticed.—W. A. HILLENMAN, No. 43 Railroad Building, Springfield, O., Jan. 11, 1899.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

The Piso Company, Warren, Pa.