BENNINGTON COURT OF INQUIRY

Blame for the Explosion is Chiefly Laid Upon Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N.

BOILERS IN FAIR CONDITION.

Fireman D. N. Holland Shut Off Steam Valve, Preventing Gauge from Recording.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Secy. Bonaparte today received, and as soon as he had himself read, made public the findings of the court of inquiry which investigated the explosion on the gunboat Bennington at San Diego, Cal., on July 21. The findings were a complete surprise, for they at once set at rest the stories that had been circulated to the effect that the Bennington's boilers and perhaps those of other naval vessels of the same age were defective.

As a matter of fact, the court found the explosion resulted from the closing of a valve which connected the exploded boiler with its steam gauge so that the pressure on the boiler may have been several hundred pounds to the square inch when the accident occurred.

While praise was accorded to the officers and ship's company for their conduct during the harrowing scenes following the accident, the officers and men who were responsible, in the opinion of the court, are pointed out and court-martial proceedings suggested in the case of the only one of them surviving, Ensign Charles T. Wade.

The court consisted of Commodore Stevenson, retired, and Capt. E. J. Moore and Capt. Thomas S. Phelps. The findings recite the arrival of the Bennington at San Diego, and say:

"The ship was in an excellent state of discipline and in a good and efficient condition with the exception of her boilers, which were in fair condition and efficient, considering their age (about 14 years) and the use to which they had been subjected."

Continuing the court says:

About 2:20 on July 21, after both boilers had been filled and the furnaces started, it was observed that the steam gauge on boiler 'B' showed about five pounds of steam pressure, and at this time Oiler Frank De Courtani, acting as water tender, directed D. N. Holland, fireman, second class, to close the air cock on boiler 'B,' that said Holland climbed up and closed a valve, and almost immediately the steam gauge on boiler 'B' failed to register any pressure; that this was apparently not noticed by either the water tender of the fireman, and no attention appears to have been paid to the fact that the steam gauge failed to register, but they kept on working the fires and firing heavily; that when the steam gauge on boiler 'A' showed 135 pounds there was no pressure showing on the steam gauge of boiler 'B.'"

The finding goes on to state that about 16:30 o'clock a small leak was found in boiler "B." A request had been sent to the boilermaker to come and attend to the leak when the explosion occurred. All that happened after the explosion is described at considerable length. The court said:

"No one seems to have noticed any escape of steam from the safety valves of any of the boilers, and no one can state that any of the safety valves blew off at any time that morning; that we can find no record of the safety valve of boiler 'B' having been overhauled since July, 1904, nor any positive evidence of its having been done, though orders had been given for this to be done in March, 1905; that there is no record of the sentinel valves having been overhauled since July, 1904; that the safety valves were set at 145 pounds; that en route from Honolulu to this port orders were given to carry the steam pressure at from 130 to 135 pounds, not to exceed the latter, but the safety valves were not changed; that this order had been clearly understood; that the hand gear for lifting the safety valves was not in working order, and there is no record nor direct evidence that the safety valves had been tested in accordance with the navy regulations.

"The discipline seems to have been excellent, and everything that could be done by the surviving officers and crew was done in a cool and courageous manner, no one thinking of himself, but of what he could do for his injured shipmates and the safety of his ship; that volunteer aid of every kind came from shore, and the injured were promptly removed to the regular and improvised hospitals, where all was done that mortal could do to alleviate their sufferings and aid in their recovery, while the dead were taken to the various undertaking establishments where they were prepared for burial; that, after an examination of the collapsed furnace flue and from physical tests that we have had made, the material of this furnace flue was of good quality; that the ship was found to be filling and settling when a tug was obtained, and the warship was towed into shoal water until she grounded; but subsequently the sea valves were closed, the ship pumped out and returned to the anchorage; that the ship is practically uninjured except in and about the engine and boiler-rooms."

The opinion of the court follows:

"This court is of the opinion that the explosion was caused by excessive pressure in boiler 'B,' which came about, first, by shutting the valve connecting the boiler with the steam gauge instead of the valve on the air-cock alone, as was intended, so that the steam gauge failed to show; second, by the failure of the sentinel and safety valves to lift at the pressure for which they were set, and the pressure increased until it was beyond the strength of the boiler, which gave way in its weakest part, afterward found to be the corrugated flue of No. 2, the lowest or middle furnace, which collapsed.

"This court is also of the opinion that D. N. Holland, fireman second class, U. S. N., who was the fireman on duty firing boiler 'B' at and before the time of the exposition, and, by mistake, shut off the steam valve connecting boiler 'B' with its steam gauge, instead of the aircock, as directed, thus preventing the gauge from recording the steam pressure on its boiler; that Frank De Courtani, oiler, acting water tender, U. S. N., on watch in charge of this boiler from about 9:15 a. m. until the time of the explosion, did fail to observe that this steam gauge was not recording and did continue pushing the fires on this boiler, and further, when leaks developed from excessive pressure, did fail to relieve this pressure, which should have been done at once; that E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate, U. S. N., on watch, in charge of the engine and fire rooms, did fail to inspect boiler 'B' under his charge while steam was being raised, and did fail to cause this steam gauge to be connected with the boiler. The said D. N. Holland, fireman, second class, U. S. N.; Frank de Courtani, oiler, U. S. N., and E. B. Ferguson, chief machinist's mate, U. S. N., are all now dead, and therefore no further proceedings can be taken against them.

"The court is of the further opinion that further proceedings should be had in the case of Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., who was in charge of the engineering department of the U. S. S. Bennington at the time of the explosion and since Oct. 22, 1904, in this, that the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., did fail in his own person to see that the safety valve on boiler 'B' was overhauled at the proper time and kept in good working order, but did accept the verbal statement of his subordinate, or subordinates, that it had been overhauled in March, 1905; and further, that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., did fail to keep the sentinel valves on the boilers in good working order; and further, that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., did fail to cause the safety and sentinel valves on all the boilers to be tested in accordance with article 1603, paragraph 12, U. S. N., regulations, 1905, in all of which he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., in charge of the engineering department of the U. S. S. Bennington, was negligent in the performance of his duty, and the court recommends that he, the said Ensign Charles T. Wade, U. S. N., be brought to trial before a general court-martial."

TRIBUTE TO BENNINGTON DEAD.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 21.—Tribute to the memory of the victims of the Bennington disaster was given today by the officers and the men of the Italian cruiser Umbria. Eight officers, including the captain, all the petty officers and half a hundred sailors went to Fort Rosecrans, where they were joined by Col. McClellan and Capt. Scott, and proceeded to the little military cemetery on Point Loma. There they placed upon the mound, under which lay nearly 150 bodies of the Bennington sailors, the largest and handsomest floral wreath ever seen in southern California.

Six sailors bore it to the common grave. It was 5 feet long by 3½ feet wide, and consisted of white roses, maidenhair fern and white carnations, tied with ribbon of heaviest brocaded silk five yards long and eight inches wide, on which, in letters of gold were the words, "Royal Italian Navy S. S. Umbria, to the Victims of the U. S. S. Bennington."

The sailors grouped about the grave while the captain of the Umbria briefly expressed the sympathy of the Italian navy and spoke of the heroism of the dead and wounded.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Increasing Among Women, But Sufferers Need Not Despair

THE BEST ADVICE IS FREE

Of all the diseases known, with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal, and statistics show that this disease is on the increase among women.

Unless early and correct treatment is applied the patient seldom survives when once the disease is fastened upon her. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most efficient treatment for kidney troubles of women, and is the only medicine especially prepared for this purpose.

When a woman is troubled with pain or weight in loins, backache, frequent, painful or scalding urination, swelling of limbs or feet, swelling under the eyes, an uneasy, tired feeling in the region of the kidneys or notices a brick-dust sediment in the urine, she should lose no time in commencing treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it may be the means of saving her life.

For proof, read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Sawyer.

"I cannot express the terrible suffering I had to endure. A derangement of the female organs developed nervous prostration and a serious kidney trouble. The doctor attended me for a year, but I kept getting worse, until I was unable to do anything, and I made up my mind I could not live. I finally decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and I am to-day a well woman. I cannot praise it too highly, and I tell every suffering woman about my case." Mrs. Emma Sawyer, Conyers, Ga.

Mrs. Pinkham gives free advice to women; address in confidence, Lynn, Mass.

RUSSIAN POLICE RAID REFORM ORGANIZATION

St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—The police at last have applied a check to the activity of the central bureau of the League and Confederation of Professional Reform organizations by descending today on a meeting of the central committee and arresting 10 of the leaders present. In this committee are included university lecturers, doctors, engineers, lawyers and other professional men. The organizations of which the league is made are composed of the most advanced reformers and since its organization the central bureau has passed through radicalism to the verge of revolution. Many of its later proclamations and appeals have been couched in terms almost as seditious as the Socialists. It is probable that the government feared the league was about to inaugurate a campaign against the douma.

Paul M. Milukoff, at whose home near St. Petersburg the arrests were made and who was among those arrested, formerly was a professor in the University of St. Petersburg. He had just returned from a lecture trip down the Volga with the literateur, Tahn, one of the Socialists, an article from whose pen violently assailing the douma project had appeared in the latest number of the weekly Pravou.

Milukoff was one of those arrested on Jan. 23 last along with Gorky, Annesky and Ressen.

WHO PROF. MILYOUKOV IS.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—The Record-Herald today says:

Prof. Paul Milyoukov, who was arrested at his old home near St. Petersburg yesterday in a raid by the czar's police, was connected with the University of Chicago until last March, when he returned to his native land to aid the propaganda of Russian liberty.

Prof. Milyoukov dared the wrath of the Russian emperor when he returned to St. Petersburg, for 11 years ago he was dismissed from a professorship in the University of Moscow where he had received his degree of A. M., and at the same time he was banished from the czar's domains. His expulsion followed active work towards reform. But undaunted by the fate he knew awaited him, he faced the old peril again, and during his present sojourn in Russia he had been active in carrying out the work he started years ago.

The agitation of the league and confederation of professional reform organizations was the work with which Prof. Milyoukov has been most closely identified in the last few months, and dispatches from St. Petersburg last night said it was while the central committee of the organizations of which he was a member was in session that the police descended.

The immediate cause leading up to the raid was an article from his pen violently assailing the new douma project.

At the University of Chicago Prof. Milyoukov was looked upon as one of the most brilliant members of the faculty. He is an eminent scholar in several lines, though he confined himself here most particularly to lecturing on Russian social conditions.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

One in Cigar Box Sent Captain O'Reilly of N. Y. Police.

New York, Aug. 21.—Guncotton enough to kill a man, arranged in an infernal machine and disguised as a gift cigar box, was received today by Precinct Police Capt. Miles O'Reilly. This is the third deadly explosive instrument of similar construction sent through New York mails in the last four days, the last two having been received last Friday by Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, and M. Guggenheim's Sons.

Capt. O'Reilly received a cigar box which in weight and every other detail misled him into taking it for a genuine present. Unusually heavy and tenacious nails fastening down the cover, however, caused a suspicion. When the box had been carefully opened at the ends, matches were found glued to the inner surface in such a manner that they would be ignited on emery paper by the friction necessary to raise the lid.

The police found that flares of one of the half dozen matches would have caused the death of Capt. O'Reilly.

STATISTICIAN JOHN HYDE

Sick in London, and Prohibited From Doing Business.

London, Aug. 21.—John Hyde, formerly statistician of the United States department of agriculture, who is at present in London, is under the care of a physician and is prohibited by his physician from attending to business. To the Associated Press tonight he said:

"I have just seen for the first time the revised cotton acreage report, issued by the United States department of agriculture on July 28. The crop estimating board reduces the official estimate of June 2 by more than 1,100,000 acres and even goes so far as to say that I made the estimate lower than the reports received from official reporters employed by the bureau warranted. To this statement I give unqualified denial and assert that the most trustworthy of the various sets of figures on which the report of June 2 was based, afforded the most ample warrant for my estimate.

"It is only by an entire disregard of the reports of county and township correspondents that the department's acreage reports can be prevented from once more becoming the laughing stock of the world. When concerned only with their condition of the growing crop, except under special circumstances, the reports of county and township correspondents are without value. When, however, these correspondents report either upon the acreage or upon the size of the crop in bales, their reports are absolutely worthless."

"UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS."

It Will be Quite as Prominent at Irrigation Congress as Reclamation and Kindred Subjects.

OGDEN CHOIR MAKES A HIT.

"Irrigation Ode," Sung by Miss Gates, Accompanied by Choir, Received Great Applause.

Portland, Or., Aug. 21.—Reclamation and its kindred subjects are apparently to share honors with "undesirable immigration" in the deliberations of the National Irrigation congress, which assembled in the Lewis and Clark auditorium today for a four days' session.

The subject of "immigration" did not appear to be unexpected, nor was its importance minimized by Gov. Geo. C. Pardee of California, president of the congress. Gov. Pardee thrice read the motion of William E. Smythe of California to appoint a committee to ascertain if action by the congress is feasible in solving the problem of foreign immigration, and then added that if there were any delegate in the hall who had failed to hear the motion, to please come to the front and hear it read, so as to vote intelligently on its disposition.

A feature of the day was the reading by Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States, of a message to the congress from President Roosevelt.

The convention opened auspiciously; no less than 1,000 persons were present when the president's gavel fell calling the delegates to order and this number was swelled to twice that magnitude before the congress had been in session an hour. At the night session hundreds of people were turned away from the auditorium who had been attracted by the fact that a selection by the great "Mormon" choir, 200 voices strong, of Ogden, Utah, was on the program.

Congressman J. H. Stevens of Texas in his response, agreed with Gov. Chamberlain's assertion that the reclamation law is faulty, and advocated such reconstructions of the arid land law as would both extend it and make it effectual. He thought especially that the provision which allowed New Mexico, in whose confines the three big rivers which traverse Texas had their source, to obtain a portion of the reclamation to the exclusion of Texas because of that fact, was unjust.

Col. H. D. Loveland of San Francisco, president of the Pacific Coast Jobbers and Manufacturers' association, and Hon. John Henry Smith of Salt Lake City, followed in short felicitory speeches.

When Mr. Smith had concluded Gov. Pardee summarized the work before the congress in his annual address.

A message from President Roosevelt to the congress was read by Gifford Pinchot, chief forester of the United States. The president reviewed the importance of reclamation work in the development of the country. The president counseled patience until the operation of the reclamation act became more extensive. The importance and wide scope of the act was dwelt upon, the president pointing out that the act unites east and west, and that it "enforces the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, because it gives each man land enough to support his family in comfort," and "the reclamation act is the most powerful of all foes to the monopoly of the land."

The president also warned the people against "letting public lands pass into private hands for fictitious reasons."

The necessity for forest protection was indicated, the president asking for the hearty support of the congress to the forestry service as an aid to future irrigation work.

President Roosevelt's message was received with rounds of applause. Brief addresses from the chairmen of the sections concluded the session.

The troublesome subject of undesirable immigration was injected into the proceedings by C. W. Eberlin of San Francisco, chairman of the section on rural settlements, who, during his address, said that the government could store the floods and reclaim the desert and prepare for the greatest of all, "make homes on the land," but not one cent could be devoted by the government to securing desirable tenants for the land after it had been reclaimed. The people who would occupy these lands at some future time would, he said, govern whole states, and nothing is more imperative than an appreciation of the fatal tendency of that character of alien immigration which moves in colonies and continues to remain alien.

Mr. Eberlin's speech started the foreign immigration bee buzzing, and a resolution was introduced by William E. Smythe of San Francisco that bids fair to breed trouble before the congress ends. It moved the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of solving the problem of foreign immigration and report whether or not some action by the congress is feasible.

Mr. Smythe asked for immediate action by the congress, but this was opposed by Judge John E. Raker of California, who objected on the ground that it established a bad precedent. On Judge Raker's motion the resolution was referred to committee.

Before the session adjourned a message was sent to President Roosevelt thanking him for his interest in the cause of irrigation and another to United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana, felicitating him on his convalescence from a recent surgical operation. Senator Clark is an enthusiast on the subject of irrigation, and was the presiding officer at the last two meetings of the congress.

Gov. Albert E. Mead of Washington was the first of the visitors to respond. He made a short but ringing address in favor of irrigation.

Gov. George C. Pardee of California, president of the congress, called the convention to order and introduced the Rev. Father C. E. McDavitt, who invoked divine aid for the delegates in their deliberations.

Gov. George E. Chamberlain welcomed the congress to Oregon. Gov. Chamberlain prefaced his welcome by emphasizing the importance of irrigation. He criticized severely the existing laws, which he believed to be lacking, especially in conferring sufficient power to condemn private property.

No one, the governor continued, believed that the government should have the right to confiscate land, but he did believe that until the government had the power to force every person who resisted out of its way after remunerating them to the extent of the value of their property, that the reclamation of arid lands would be retarded.

Following Gov. Chamberlain, H. M. Cake, president of the Commercial club, welcomed the congress in behalf of his organization. Better reclamation laws was the keynote of his brief speech.

Mayor Harry Lane of Portland extended a cordial welcome in behalf of the city, as did Col. H. E. Dosch in behalf of the Lewis and Clark exposition.

When the congress reconvened tonight the auditorium was packed to the doors. The opening number on the program was the singing of the "Irrigation Ode" (McClellan) by Miss Emma Lucy Gates, accompanied by the "Mormon" tabernacle choir of Ogden, Utah. The applause which followed the singing of the ode lasted for a period of ten minutes.

Gifford Pinchot, chairman of the forestry section, who was the first speaker, said that the new policy of the forestry service is to combine knowledge of forestry with local conditions. The right to impose taxes for the right of grazing on the reserves and the power to punish trespassers would hereafter be exerted by the service.

Frederick H. Newell, chairman of the United States reclamation service, spoke in support of the present national reclamation law. Mr. Newell was met at every step with questions and was required to battle his way to the end of his speech through a continuous battery of criticism from dissenting delegates.

An address by Edward A. Beals, local district forecast official of the United States weather bureau of Portland, on climatology was followed by the presenting of the annual report of Chairman C. W. Rooths of the executive committee, after which the congress adjourned.

PHILO BENNETT ESTATE.

All Litigation Over it Believed to Be Ended.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 21.—All litigation over the estate of Philo S. Bennett, a former merchant of New Jersey, for whom W. J. Bryan was executor, is believed to be ended by the filing of a notice in the probate court today to the effect that an appeal of Mrs. Grace Imogene Bennett, the widow and other heirs to the allowance of Mr. Bryan's accounts will be withdrawn. A notice of appeal had been entered for a hearing and today's action by the heirs was unexpected.

THREE YEARS IN PRISON.

Ex-Pennsylvania Legislator Sent Up for Forgery.

Boston, Aug. 21.—J. S. Standish, said to have formerly been a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, was sentenced today to serve not more than six nor less than three years in the state prison for uttering forged checks here in 1901.

Standish is 72 years of age. According to police information he was born in Pennsylvania, has been a school master and was once a friend of the late Sir Henry M. Stanley.

PURGING VOTERS' LIST.

Philadelphia Republican Organization is Doing It.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—The regular Republican organization today took steps looking to the purging of assessors' lists of alleged fictitious names. Mayor Weaver, in his crusade for good municipal government, recently ordered a thorough canvass of the city to determine accurately the number of voters in each precinct. The canvass was conducted by the police and other city employes under the direction of the department of public safety, and at its conclusion Director Potter of the department announced that 60,000 fictitious names had been discovered on the assessors' lists.

In order to refute, if possible, the charges, the Republican city committee, at a meeting today, decided to make a house to house examination. Chairman Donnelly late today issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held next Friday, when a similar canvass will be ordered.

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge Dead.

New York, Aug. 21.—Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, poetess, editor of St. Nicholas magazine and author of several stories for children, died at her summer cottage in Anteora park, Tannersville, N. Y., today.

Attacked by a Mob

and beaten, in a labor riot, until covered with sores, a Chicago street car conductor applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and was soon sound and well. "I use it in my family," writes G. J. Welch, of Takonsha, Mich., "and find it perfect." Simply great for cuts and burns. Only 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Male births, $1.00 each. 48 W. 2nd So.

BELLE PHOTO SUPPLY CO.

Developing, Finishing. 21 E. Third So.

AT OLIVER R. MEREDITH,
155 Main Street.

Clayton Music Co.
Utah's Leading Music House,
109-11-13 Main Street.

Until Sept. 1st.

We Can Deliver Anthracite For $9.50 PER TON, Cash.

This is the lowest summer rate we have been able to make in years.

BAMBERGER,
161 Meighn, U. S. A.

DON'T BELIEVE

The man who tells you that we cannot issue a RELIABLE RATING BOOK. It will contain more names and be more accurate than any heretofore published in Utah.

AMERICAN MERCANTILE & REPORTING AGENCY.

Top floor Atlas Blk.
W. BENJ. PUTNAM, Mgr.

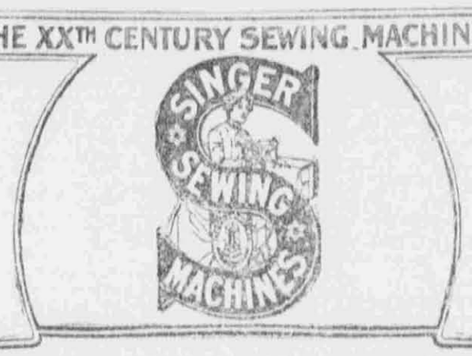
TEA

There are as many different sorts of tea as there are of tea cooks.

In every package of Schilling's Best Tea is a booklet: How To Make Good Tea.

The Best Hot Weather Medicine
SALE TEN MILLION BOXES A YEAR
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP All Druggists
PREVENT ALL SUMMER BOWEL TROUBLES

THE XXTH CENTURY SEWING MACHINE



¶ The highest type of FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—the embodiment of SIMPLICITY and UTILITY—the ACME of CONVENIENCE.

SINGER MACHINES

Are sold only by SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO., dealing directly from Maker to User. They are now being sold

at Lower Prices

Also the Best Oil, Needles, Belts, etc., of which we carry a larger stock

Than Any Other

dealer and we are "on the spot" to give careful attention to all customers.

Sewing Machines Rented or Exchanged

At the Singer Store,
43 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

ESTABLISHED 1864

F. Auerbach & Bro.

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

Flannel Values!

Rare Pricing For the First of the Season. Something All Will Want.

100 pieces printed Flannelettes—fleeced on one side, printed on the other in the nobbiest styles for Children's School Dresses, waists and wrappers—white, medium and dark grounds—value 12½c; this week a yard 10c

We have about 50 pieces of extra heavy weight Canton Flannels in bleached and unbleached, that were bought last Spring when cotton was very cheap. We will give our customers the benefit of the purchase this week—

25 pieces Unbleached Canton Flannels, 31 in. wide, twilled back and good heavy fleece; would be cheap today at 15c. Special for this week 9½c

25 pieces pure white Canton Flannel, twilled back and heavy fleece—this is worth at least 16⅔c—special for this week per yard 11½c

NOTICE!

Great Opportunity For Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Mine Owners, And STEAM USERS

To buy, AT 20 PER CENT BELOW COST, $20,000 Stock of Steam and Hot Water Heating Apparatus and Plumbing Material, Consisting of Heating Boilers, Radiators and Radiator Valves, Jenkins Bros.' High Pressure Steam Valves, Radiator Valves and Automatic Air Valves, Steam Specialties of all kinds and an EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CAST IRON AND MALLEABLE PIPE FITTINGS. Asbestos Pipe Covering, latest improved Machinery and Tools, consisting of 1 "Duplex" No. 8 Pipe Cutting and Threading Machine (2½" to 8"), 1 No. 2 "P. D. Q." Improved Pipe Cutting and Threading Machine (¼" to 2"), Electric Motor and Shafting, complete stock of Fitters' and Plumbers' Tools, etc., etc. ALL TO BE SOLD AT 20 PER CENT BELOW COST.
P. J. MORAN, Board of Trade Building, City.

Marching Orders

This week a regiment of Men's Suits and Neckwear Specialties have been scheduled to take a walk. The prices ought to make action quick.

Men's and Young Mens' Superior Clothes, $18.00 to $20.00 Suits for—

$14.50

Specialties in Neckwear are just now one important feature of our Haberdashery department. Fashionable Cravats in leading styles and fabrics that were 50c and 75c values—

35c EACH OR 3 FOR $1.00

Its pretty hard to beat our prices in Shirts. $2.00 and $1.75 values for $1.25. $1.50 and $1.25 values for $1.00.

Poulton, Madsen, Owen & Co.
111-113 MAIN ST. "WHERE THE CLOTHES FIT."

Golden Gate Ceylon Tea

adds a new joy to life. It's the rich, full flavor from the mountain-side tea gardens of Ceylon, the world's best tea growing district. Use half the usual quantity.

Established 1850 J. A. FOLGER & CO. San Francisco