

BILL THAT IS BAD

Exchange of Lands So As to Consolidate Grants.

FORTUNES FOR GRANT HOLDERS

Would Cost Government Heavily and Yield No Return—If Small Tracts of Arid Land Are Worthless.

What of the Settlers?

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 16.—The three members of the House committee on public lands who are opposed to the enactment of the so-called checkerboard land bill, recently reported to the House by Representative Moody, of Oregon, have prepared a vigorous argument against its enactment.

"The friends of this measure do not tell us how much land will be affected by it. The lands granted to railroads and wagon roads probably exceed 100,000,000 acres. What part of this is arid or semi-arid cannot be determined, but the acreage must be very large, probably 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 acres. This measure is, therefore, one of great importance, and invites the most careful scrutiny.

"We cannot give this bill our support. The more we consider it, the more vicious it appears in principle, and the more injurious in effect. Many small individual holdings are being consolidated into large and compact estates. This is to be done, too, solely at the cost and expense of the Government.

"The measure is almost entirely, if not entirely, in the interest of private holders of land. It might well be entitled 'a bill to increase the value of private holdings within the public domain at the expense of the Government.'

"The use of the Government property to enhance private holdings without compensation to the Government, or without some resulting general good to the public is absolutely and indefensibly wrong.

"Surrender Poorest, Select Best. "The bill provides for the surrender of private holdings to the Government, and, in lieu thereof, the selection of a like amount of public land to be surrendered. The poorest, of course, will be selected. The best, of course, will be retained. This policy will benefit the Government, but it will benefit the private holders of land. They must depend on the bill for the selection of the best lands. It is urged that the lands selected must be of like character, value, etc., to those surrendered. True, but such a provision is easier written than enforced. It is not only recall the complaints of the Interior Department at the fraudulent disposal of the public lands today to understand how easily this provision can be evaded.

"They say that these exchanges must be approved by the President and Secretary. True, but they are neither omniscient nor omnipotent. They must depend upon subordinate recommendations entirely. What the results will be every one knows.

"To carry out the provisions of the bill will require a personal examination by some officer or agent of the Government of every tract to be surrendered or selected. The expense must be borne by the Government. The selection of 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 acres will require an immense force, and will cost millions of dollars. All for what? That private holdings may be concentrated? That men who purchased lands fully aware of their conditions and surroundings may be placed in a better position, and may have their lands enhanced in value with no expense to themselves.

"It is said, however, that these holdings are so situated that they cannot be beneficially used. Grant this. Why should the Government interfere? Those holdings were secured with full knowledge of this condition. The owners cannot complain. Many a settler upon the public domain has worked and expended his all to make a home, and been compelled to abandon it by some unforeseen circumstance. No proposition is advanced to aid him. He is not even allowed to surrender and select other land. We have no shower blessings upon the blessed. We flee from justice to the unfortunate.

"It is urged that the public lands would be made more compact and settlement thereby induced. This is a fallacy. Good land from the public domain and replacing it with poorer lands, even though making it more compact, will induce settlement. It is a mystery. A homestead can take only 160 acres now. He can take no more after this bill passes. He would have no better use of the public domain than he has now. The larger owner may, it is true, have a better use of his large holdings and the same use of the public domain because it is open to all.

"If Small Holdings Are Worthless. What of the Settlers? "Referring to the land proposed to be affected by this bill, the Secretary says of his report: 'Small holdings of such lands are practically worthless.' If this is true, there is no encouragement for settlement. Before urging the bill, some method should be provided by which settlers can utilize the public domain. There might then be some basis for a bill of this character. In no logical way can this bill be shown to be of benefit to the Government or the people generally.

"By its terms it applies to arid and semi-arid land. This provision, instead of being a safeguard, is a danger. What may be classified as semi-arid, even arid, land this year may next year be splendid agricultural land. The agent of the Government may act in perfect good faith and yet make a great mistake in his classification. Lands in Washington which a few years ago were considered desert today produce 30 and 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. This is also true in other sections of the country.

"We consider this bill a great menace to the development of irrigation under the National Irrigation law. The owners of this lands are wide awake, energetic men, and far better acquainted with the conditions and possibilities of irrigation in their respective sections than Government agents and inspectors. It will be a very easy matter for them to select those lands which are likely to be brought under some irrigation project in the future. The result will be that Government lands which might in the future be brought under some irrigation project will be owned by the few and disposed of at a great profit.

"The lands selected need not be contiguous to the lands to be exchanged. They may be selected in any part of the county, while those surrendered may be anywhere else in the county.

"The lien selections are not expressly confined to surveyed lands, and it doubtless would be held that unsurveyed lands may be taken.

NOT BE CORRECTED BY THIS BILL AT ALL. Neither does the bill cover lands within the place limits, but which were not covered by the grant, have the right to exchange if those lands are in odd sections, and are many such cases.

"The immediate effect of this bill would be to enhance the value of the unsold portions of land grants and other private holdings worth millions of dollars without one dollar's benefit to the Government or the people.

"Necessity is the mother of invention" is a trite saying. Necessity will also make these lands productive, and, if kept separate, they will be made more productive and sustain more homes than if made into baronial cow or sheep pastures, as proposed.

CAN HE MAKE IT?

(Continued from First Page.)

In San Francisco, will probably be on hand in time to cast his ballot Tuesday. If all except Adams are present, the number will be 85, and 45 is a majority. If a caucus were to be held, the problem would be easier for Mr. Fulton. It generally is for the leading candidate. That is the reason candidates who are not in the lead and know it have uniformly opposed a caucus in Oregon. If anybody is talking for a caucus, he must be talking in whisper about it, for the scheme has not made a visible appearance about the Capitol. No caucus can be effective unless 45—perhaps 45 in the present emergency—sign agreeing to abide by its decision. This was the Fulton plan. There are some who would be willing to go in if all the Republican members go, and others say that they will be suited if it is agreed that it shall take 45 to nominate—which would be equivalent to holding no caucus at all. It looks very much as if the thing must be fought out in the open Legislature, and it may be a last-day struggle.

"If it continues for the remainder of the 40 days' session, it may be assumed that Mr. Fulton will in the end probably be beaten, or at least that he stands a better chance if the contest is short and sharp. The Fulton policy will doubtless be to press hard for a decision soon after the opening ballots, and so he will make his greatest effort quickly after the opening grants are filed. The most showy display of fireworks may, therefore, be scheduled for some time next week. By that time, maybe, something more than is now known will transpire in the fight for the successor of Brown or Adams. True, and that it will not least affect the Senatorial situation is probable. President Brownell would not be displeased if the honor were to be tendered to him, notwithstanding a certain coyness and diffidence he has heretofore displayed when approached on the subject. Mr. Hermann has friends, in and out of the Legislature, who think the nomination should not pass him by. Brownell is friendly to Fulton, and Hermann's friends are friendly to Fulton. Fulton has many supporters in the First Congressional District—enough, perhaps, to carry so disinterested a nomination either way. Now it may be that Mr. Brownell will solicit the Fulton support, and it may be that Mr. Hermann will have expectations of a similar nature. If Mr. Fulton tries to please the one, he will inevitably displease the other, and if he pleads that he does not live in the First District and cannot be expected to take part in the contest, he runs the risk of offending both. Then there are numerous other candidates who will be interested in knowing what Mr. Fulton is going to do about it, if he does anything; and they may be just as much interested if he does nothing.

The first Senatorial ballot will be taken in separate houses Tuesday, January 20, at noon. If there is no election—and there will be none—the Legislature will assemble in joint convention on each succeeding day until an election is secured, or until there is an adjournment sine die. It may be assumed that Senator Fulton will not vote for himself—at least not just now. E. B. P.

MUST CANVASS POPULAR VOTE.

Each House Will Do This Before Proceeding to Elect Senator.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Salem and all the rest of the state is looking forward with no small degree of interest to the work of the second week of the legislative session. The balloting for United States Senator will begin Tuesday at noon, when the two houses will hold separate sessions for that purpose. It is quite certain that there will not be an election on that day, and there will be a joint session in the House of Representatives at noon on each succeeding day until an election is had. The election will proceed this session in the usual manner, except that before beginning to ballot in their separate assemblies on the first day the two houses must canvass the popular vote for United States Senator. This will probably be done in each house by a committee appointed for that purpose, as was done in the case of canvassing the vote for Governor.

It is required over an hour to canvass the vote for the four candidates for Governor, and will probably take at least half that time to count the vote for the two candidates for Senator.

The law under which the vote was taken requires that the vote be certified to the Secretary of State by the canvassing boards of the several counties, and that duplicate certificates of the vote be transmitted by the Secretary of State to the two houses. "And it shall be the duty of each house to count the votes and announce the candidates for Senator having the highest number, and thereafter the House shall proceed to the election of a Senator as required by the act of Congress and the constitution of the state."

The popular vote will not be announced in the joint convention on Wednesday, except that it will be referred to by the member of the Legislature who will nominate Geor for the Senatorship. The procedure on the election of United States Senator is prescribed by the Federal statutes as follows:

Such election shall be conducted in the following manner: Each house shall open, by a viva-voce vote of each member present, and name one person for Senator in Congress from such state, and the name of the person so voted for who receives a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house shall be entered on the journal of that house by the clerk or secretary thereof; or if either house fails to give such majority to any person on that day, the fact shall be entered on the journal, and at 12 o'clock meridian of the day following that on which proceedings are required to take place as aforesaid, the members of the two houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each house shall then be read, and if the same person has received a majority of all the votes in each house, he shall be declared duly elected Senator. But if the same person has not received a majority of the votes in each house, or if either house fails to take such proceedings as required by this section, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose, by a viva-voce vote of each member present, a person for Senator, and the person who receives a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected. If no person receives such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock meridian of each succeeding day during the session of the Legislature, and shall take at least one vote, until a Senator is elected.

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NINE MEN ARE MISSING

FOUR CHARRED BODIES TAKEN FROM HOTEL RUINS.

Five Still Unaccounted For and May Have Burned—Fire in British Columbia Mining Town.

SPOKANE, Wash., Jan. 18.—(Special.)—A special from Morrissey, B. C., says four men were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the Pioneer Hotel here last night. It is believed that a few charred bodies to be found, as five men who were known to have been in the hotel last night have not been accounted for today. The names of the dead and missing men have not been given.

The hotel was a large wooden structure and had about 20 guests in it when fire started in the saloon on the ground floor, through the overturning of a lamp. The flames of which quickly communicated to the wooden partitions and stairway. The proprietor, A. Johnson, seeing that the building was doomed, ran upstairs and hastily aroused the sleeping men while the flames were rapidly eating up the lower floor woodwork and coming up the stairway. In their night clothes, dazed by smoke and flames, the guests rushed from the burning fire-trap. It was impossible to reach all the rooms and Johnson finally made his escape after heroic rescue work. He was assisted by his bartender.

There is practically no fire-fighting machinery in the little town and the horror-stricken citizens could only stand idly by and wait for the fire to subside. The wind was blowing away from the town and no other buildings were endangered.

As soon as the dying fire permitted, a search of the ruins of the hotel was made. Charred bodies were taken out but are so badly burned that identification is practically impossible. There is a large amount of debris to be searched and as five men are still missing grave fears are felt that more bodies will be uncovered. The proprietor's loss is \$4000, half insured. Morrissey is a small town with perhaps 800 inhabitants. The hotel was built since the opening of the coal mines operated by the Great Northern Railway Company. It is about 45 miles north of the international boundary line. About 800 miners work in the coal mines. The guests at the hotel were largely miners, timbermen and prospectors.

PREFERRED DEATH TO JAIL.

Desperate Act of Spokane Junkman Under Arrest.

SPOKANE, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Rather than be held a prisoner for burglary John Lee, a junkman 32 years old, hanged himself to his death last night down the cliffs of the Spokane River and into the meadow below the Monroe-street falls. Lee was charged with breaking into a Northern Pacific freight car at Marshall to steal some grain sacks.

Lee, besides being past middle age, was small of stature and slightly lame. He was out of breath from climbing the hill beside the freight car, and was moving slowly. Officer Macdonald, who was in the lead, while Lee followed some six feet behind and Officer Hindman brought up the rear. Without warning the man hurled himself against the freight car and just clutched his coat as he went headlong over the bank, which is steep and rocky.

About half way down the bank there is a projecting ledge of rock, and his footing and again cast himself over the embankment. He struck the shore a few yards from the water's edge, quickly rose to his feet, ran to the river and jumped in. The body was not recovered today. Lee has no relatives.

RURAL MAIL IN LANE COUNTY.

New Carrier Appointed—All Farmers May Soon Be Served.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A. W. Machen, General Superintendent of Free Delivery systems, has appointed Frank G. McCurry, letter carrier No. 4, Eugene, Or.; Glenn Farrow is named as substitute carrier.

From the reports of special agencies of free delivery and the Department of Eugene and vicinity, the map of Free Delivery expresses a favorable opinion for the ruralization of the entire upper portion of the Willamette Valley. There are already 100 miles of rural routes in Lane County. And, if the people of that county take an interest in forming new rural routes to fit into the routes already in operation, it may be possible before the end of the other year to give almost every farmer of Lane County daily delivery of his mail.

Rural free delivery is supplemented by Star route daily delivery in Lane County by nine daily star routes. The people living along these star routes are entitled to daily delivery of mail in pouches or boxes erected at convenient places along the stage line. These star routes are capable of serving daily a large number of the farming class. But reports from the postoffice at Lane County indicate that but comparatively few of the residents are taking advantage of their right of daily free delivery of mail.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Stinging Denunciation by Chairman of Woman's Club.

PORTLAND, Jan. 12.—(To the Editor.)—When we hear the rattle of the snake it is positive proof of lurking evil and disturbed contentment, and so we are afloat in the complex affairs in many of our state institutions for the insane, conducting them, and the public can have no surer warning of existing evil than to hear vociferous protests from them before the attack comes. Notably in the case in the present system of transporting the insane to the asylum. After reading a communication from a Salem correspondent a few days ago, one of two conclusions must be drawn. He is either utterly ignorant of existing conditions or he is personally interested in retaining the present state of affairs.

The matter of it being an added expense to the state to send attendants from the asylum for patients is, first, a contemptible argument, if it is a better, a safer and a more economical way, but that it is more economical has been clearly proved. While the reverse has been so convincingly contradicted, it has not a leg to stand on, and the most accomplished lobbyist should be ashamed to advance it any longer to support his employer. If it is a graft for the state officials, what pray, is it for the county officials? for the Sheriff, for instance, with all his retinue of parasites, his lack-drivers and other "necessaries"?

Again, in a late communication from Salem, it is said: "By the proposed system patients from the far-off counties would have to be kept in poorly arranged jails, etc. May we ask, would not any self-respecting woman, who was bereft of reason, and so unfortunate as to be without friends in the county, rather than be confined in the most loathsome prison than to be for days and nights in the care of and at the mercy of some brutal ruffian, who had been deputized to minister to her necessities, and at the end of several days' journey arrive at the asylum with clothes stripped to a degree of indecency before she was drugged or made manageable by intoxicants? We are told that since this agitation began women attendants have been sent with female patients." This is an admission of the

most reprehensible practices of the past; and, as there is no law to enforce it, may only be the new broom that is often set in motion by our street-cleaning departments before election.

The friends of an improved system admit that it is most difficult; indeed, they will go further and say impossible to frame any law that will not have its drawback or induce some "graft," for the greed and cupidity of some human beings will always exist, and, unfortunately, there will always be some found willing to sell their inheritance of pure and honorable manhood for a morsel of potage.

There is but one sadder thing on God's beautiful earth than a man or woman from whom the light of reason has vanished, and that is a helpless child in whom it never shone.

The state that would refuse the proper support or withhold the means by their helplessness care for them with decency and humanity, is not only worthy of contempt, but the flag that the world around stands for progress and civilization, enlightenment and humanity, and the Sheriff, the superintendent of the official who would "graft" the money appropriated for the care of these unfortunate or for one moment weigh his personal gain against their welfare, is a disgrace to the state. He is unworthy to be a part of the body of lawmakers; therefore, it is up to the present Legislature to either reform a system which is a reproach to our state or give a scathing rebuke to the hosts which are already gathering to defeat the bill.

That 1500 women of the state, after thoroughly investigating the matter, stand solidly back of the measure and insist for better transportation for the insane is proof positive that the reform is needed. We could not "graft" if we wanted to, neither could we resist it.

SARAH A. EVANS, Chairman Legislative Committee, Federation of Woman's Clubs.

HONEST TAX RATE ASKED

False Valuations Are Doing Much Harm to the State.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 17.—(To the Editor.)—I have lately been traveling through parts of California and the coast counties of Oregon, and have been struck by the experience in methods of assessment in Washington and have been observing the comparative effects of full valuations and low valuations in assessing property, and have come to the conclusion that the law of Oregon should be enforced, and property valued by the Assessor as the law directs.

"At the amount it would sell for at a voluntary sale, made in the ordinary course of business."

I had talks with the officials of Del Norte County, California. I discussed it with Assessor Marsh, of Curry County, Oregon, and with Frank Miser, who lives in California. Assessor Lawrence, at Coquille, in Coos County; Assessor Thrift, just elected, agreed with me on the subject of assessment, but said it was impossible to do so under present conditions. I also talked this question over with Assessor Follen, of Josephine County, at Grant's Pass. Judge Booth there says valuations in that county are to be done in the county assessor's office. From my personal knowledge of many assessors, I should say the valuations should be quadrupled. But will the Assessor make these increased valuations? Will not the Assessor rather submit the matter into court rather than submit to an increase in their valuations?

The Assessor should be made by law personally responsible to the people to give an correct assessment, and until he is compelled, or the property-owner is so compelled, present conditions will continue, or else will be unbearable. The present Oregon Legislature is the property-owner, and relative to the low assessments in Oregon. Money is pouring into the state by the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and being invested in mines, in timber and in manufactures. Does any one think that this money, fitted by the influx of all this money, why? Because the people of Oregon have deliberately advertised to the world that their lands and town lots as valued by the county assessors are very, very cheap, and as the wealth of an individual is based on the value of what he owns it follows that if you cheapen the value of the property, the individual and consequently in a community or state where values are depreciated the people there are called a "cheap people."

The law of Oregon on the matter of assessment reads as follows: "Said lands or town lots shall be valued at their true cash value. . . . The term cash value shall be held and taken to mean the amount such property would sell for at a voluntary sale, made in the ordinary course of business."

Could any law be made plainer than the Oregon law on assessments, and yet the present assessors of Oregon, after taking an oath to observe the law, value property at from one-half its real value down to, in some cases one-tenth part of its true cash value? It is quite certain that it is not the Oregon law that is at fault, but the Assessor. Behind the Assessor is the property-owner, and he forces the Assessor to return these low valuations.

What is the result? Every county in Oregon has a tax levy so high as to act as a complete barrier to the retention of money among residents here. A tax levy of 30 cents for \$100 of property in any community. In 1892 the assessed value of property in Oregon was over \$400,000,000 more than in 1890, 1900, 1901. Does any one think that a community with an increase of population of 100,000 people in 10 years that the value of the property has decreased \$400,000,000? Of course not. It is undervaluation.

What is the result? It may be remedied here in compelling either the Assessor or the property-owner to return the true value on property. How can this be done? The fact that the "true cash value" in the value of his property more than 10 per cent less than its real value, any person may pay the state this assessed value and the property becomes his. The Assessor is not to be held by the state by the former owner. Another remedy would be to impose a money penalty against the Assessor for placing a value on property less than its "true cash value" and the courts would soon settle the question of responsibility for undervaluation.

The short terms of schools in country districts and the poor roads in Oregon are not due to lethargy or indifference on the part of the residents of Oregon, but from the lack of public funds to the treasury of the several counties. The tax levies are already too high, and in order to keep them down as much as possible, the children in the country districts are deprived of school, and the non-residents and non-residents alike complain of the poor roads. If property were assessed at its true value a small levy would produce the same amount of money as the present and many times as much money could be raised for absolute needs of the several counties, and yet the tax levy be within reasonable limits.

I have been observing the effect of full valuations in other states, and I believe such valuations are very greatly to the advantage of such states in very many ways, aside from the fact that the law distinctly says property shall be so assessed. Take as an example that I arrive in the State of Oregon with \$50,000 cash, and deposit the money in a bank. I am asked "commercially" as being worth \$50,000 and yet that money is bringing me a return of only a small per cent per annum. I invest that \$50,000 in land in our state and the assessors make an assessment of \$50,000 and my commercial credit remains the same or is even increased, as my investment returns me more per cent per annum than the bank. In this case I am a resident I make of \$50,000 in lands, etc., is rated by the Assessor at say \$10,000 and as a consequence my "commercial credit" at once shrinks to \$10,000. Through the low assessments the commer-

cial credit of every resident of Oregon is much less than it should be. If you place a full valuation on all property in Oregon you reduce the levy proportionately, provided the same amount of money is to be raised. Take as an example, Josephine County, Oregon. If on the present valuations the county after taking a 50 mill tax to raise an aggregate of \$75,000 for county, state, school, district and city of Grant's Pass expenses, if the valuations were to be increased two times the levy would be one-half and the amount raised would be no more. If the values were increased three times, the levy would be only one-third of 50 mills, or 16 2/3 mills on the dollar. If a person in residence in Oregon were to loan to a resident of Josephine County \$50,000 and paid taxes of 50 mills, as the law directs, the legal rate that can be charged being only 10 per cent, while the assessed to the lender would be only 5 per cent; and as no borrower would pay 10 per cent interest on \$50,000 after paying taxes the net returns would be even less. Money lenders and building and loan associations cannot do business in Oregon.

Non-residents are buying all kinds of property in Oregon, but as they are non-residents they do not want the land or other property assessed any higher than possible, but on account of the extreme low valuations immense areas of our best lands are being sold to non-residents who own the property, whether owned by a resident or non-resident, at the same value and keep the tax levy as low as possible (not more than 15 mills on the dollar for all purposes) and the residents of this state will soon be known as owners of lands which give them a commercial standing in proportion to their real value.

Our laws are bad enough, but neglect to enforce good laws is also a great detriment to a state and a people. The present Oregon Legislature should find some adequate remedy against the wholesale undervaluation of property in Oregon. I have given my views on the subject of assessment at this time, as there are numerous bills being introduced in the Oregon Legislature amending the present laws, but to my mind the present law is all-sufficient and its strict enforcement is what is urgently needed. With property in Oregon assessed at its true value believe residents of Oregon would find themselves more prosperous than ever in the history of this state, and those who own property in the state for which they pay large taxes but not one-half assessed at very low figures would not be able to defeat justice by evading the payment of a just share of the taxes. E. C. F.

War in San Francisco Chinatown. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Five Chinese were shot, two fatally, tonight in a Tong war in Chinatown. There were three successive shooting affrays, the latter two being in retaliation of the first, which took place in a gambling den. In the first affray the intended victim was shot through the body and two bystanders were struck by the bullet, but not seriously injured. Four men are in jail and the police say they have strong evidence against two of the prisoners.

Death of Congressman Tongue. Salem Statesman. Mr. Tongue was an ardent Oregonian. He was not a native of Oregon, but he spent the whole period of his young manhood and his active life in this state. He believed in Oregon and his country. He

was far-seeing and vigorous in the advocacy of the cause of right as he saw it. He was a loyalty and a friendship worth having. He never deserted a true friend or a just cause. He was one of the best and greatest men of his time.

Olds, Wortman & King
Our 25th Great Annual Clearance Sale
Begins its fourth week today. Here are the extra-special bargain offerings which will continue while they last.

- KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, many conveniences at small prices.
DINNER SETS, French china, 100-piece sets, \$19.80; 112-piece sets, \$22.85.
SILVER TABLEWARE, double plate on white metal, all at sharp reductions.
SILVER TABLEWARE, best quality A-1 silver, also at special clearance reduction.
HANDKERCHIEFS, initialed, hemstitched linen, 25c grade 17c; fine hemstitched and embroidered, 35c, 38c and 40c each, now 25c; plain hemstitched, very fine, 35c and 40c values, special 25c.
RIBBONS, plain and fancy silk, taffeta, satin and grosgrain, values to 25c for 10c yard.
SATIN TAFFETA, 40c to 65c a yard, special per yard 29c.
LADIES' BELTS, assorted patterns, 39c each.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 15c values for 5c.
JEWELRY, handsome belt buckles, men's watch fobs, chain-laine chain purses, beauty pins and brooch pins, all greatly reduced.
SILKS, great clearance specials, lot 1, plain colors, special per yard, 29c; lot 2, plain and fancy colors, special per yard, 42c; lot 3, plain and fancy colors, special per yard, 58c; lot 4, plain and fancy colors, special per yard, 77c.
BLACK FIGURED GRENA-DINES, \$1.00 and \$1.25 kinds for 69c; other grades proportionately reduced.
COLORED DRESS GOODS, plain and latest fancy mixtures, \$2.50 grade for \$1.49, \$1.75 grade for \$1.09, \$1.50 grade for 94c.
CHALLIES, all wool, 30c a yard.
BLACK DRESS GOODS, granites and hopsacking, \$1.25 and \$1.35 values for 98c.
LADIES' CAPES, \$7.50 and \$8.50 values reduced to \$5.62; \$12.50, \$15 and \$18 values reduced to \$8.95.
LADIES' JACKETS, Norfolk, F