GEO. C.'S TROUBLES

Mr. Brownell's Statesmanship Loses Luster.

DESERTED HERMANN AT EUGENE

Now He Seeks Aid and Comfort From Senator Fulton in His Hot Foot Canvass for the District Attorneyship.

The Hon. George C. Brownell, the enigma statesman of Clackamas, is having his troubles. Mr. Brownell is hot foot after the United States District Attorneyship. He hoped, by pulling Hermann through the convention at Eugene, that that gentleman would reciprocate by pulling for him. However, Mr. Brownell proved himself a "quitter" in that convention, and Mr. Hermann was nominated entirely without any boosts from the supposedly omniscient statesman from Clackamas.

The bright light of Brownell's statesmanship is bedimmed by that episode. Yesterday he went to Astoria to get aid and comfort from Senator Fulton, but nary a rainbow did he see. Senator Fulton was in Portland, and so Mr. Brownell hied himself back to this city. Last night the two had an affectionate reunion, the first since the Senator was elected, nearly two months ago. The meeting was said to be a very gushy one on the part of the Clackamas statesman, and it is said also that he hugged the Senator and actually wept down the Senator's back.

Brownell Suffers a Relapse.

Mr. Brownell might have won the District-Attorneyship, had he stuck to Hermann through all the ins and outs and the thicks and thins of the convention. His prescience, which many men had come to regard as infallible, then showed up his failings. It showed, moreover, that he has little tenacity or grit, and that a light solar-plexus will put him out of business. Mr. Brownell's reputation has suffered a dreadful relapse. The bright orb of his foxiness seems to have entered the shadow of the approaching eclipse.

The statesman has the "indorsement" of Senator Fulton for the Attorneyship. Had he stuck to his post of duty as chairman of the convention, instead of going off to bed, he would have had the "indorsement" of Hermann, too. Judge J. C. Moreland has the support of Senator Mitchell and of Representative Williamson.

It is quite likely that the support of Fulton and Hermann could have outweighed the influence of Mitchell and Williamson. Mitchell has doled out several good things, such as the United States Marshal's office to W. F. Matthews, and the office of Collector of Customs to I. L. Patterson, and he is holding Colonel D. M. Dunne as Collector of Internal Revenue. Senator Fulton is entitled to a share of the pie, and a slice like the District Attorneyship is about the size of Brother Brownell, to whom Senator Fulton is indebted and to whom the Senator has promised "indorsement."

Mitchell's Promise to Moreland.

Although Mitchell has pledged himself to Moreland, he could perhaps have squirmed out of his promise by saying that circumstances had arisen in the election of Fulton which he could not resist. He might have pleaded that he could not stand in the way of Fulton, who clearly is entitled to recognition. He might have said that the debt to Moreland was inherited from Senator McBride, and that it came with the assignment of the Senatorship to Mitchell by McBride. Senator Mitchell might have declared that the situation had entirely outgrown the circumstances under which the promise had been given, even though the promise was in writing.

But it does not appear that the way is open for all this to come to pass. If Fulton and Mitchell insist upon carrying out their respective promises, they will get into an awkward relation. But it really does not seem likely that Fulton will insist on opposing the three other members of the Oregon delegation. This deduction is drawn from the assumption that Hermann will be elected.

Wherefore the whole business, in the eyes of Mr. Brownell, is in a wretched situation. And the miserable contretemps that brought it all about came from his fatal mistake of deserting Hermann in the hour of need and going to bed.

Brownell's Stand-In.

Here is an interesting exhibit: Mitchell likes Brownell, but will not support the oleaginous statesman; Fulton does not like him, but will support him. Mitchell admires Brownell so much as to call him the best politician in Oregon. Fulton is afraid of Brownell and knows that Brownell in the Legislature intrigued for his defeat.

The common talk is that Mitchell is the only man whom Brownell would not throw down. Mr. Brownell is so proud of his faithfulness to the senior Senator that he uses it to discredit the frequent stories about his "shiftiness." Mr. Brownell doesn't tickle Senator Mitchell as he does everybody else whom he meets. He may gaze into the Senator's face with those large soulful eyes; he may give the Senator's hands the velvet, moist squeeze of his own and may even declare to the Senator that he "loves" him, but the twain know each other too well to go any further with their fond exhibitions. The communion between the two is so close that the story goes Mr. Brownell does not tell any lies to the Senator. Under these circumstances the politicians ask, "Is it any wonder that the Senator trusts George?"

Senator Fulton's feelings toward Mr. Brownell are of a different kind. He is indebted to the statesman for the support Brownell gave him in the Legislature. But he knows that Brownell stayed by him not because Brownell loved him, but because the Clackamas gentleman could find nowhere else to go. Fulton was on pins and needles the "last night" lest Brownell should jump away from him. George was so weak-kneed that he had to be supported by certain of Fulton's managers, among them being Senator Kuykendall, who braced him up as he held the gavel.

Yet there are many people who believe that Mr. Brownell, if he ever told the truth in his life, is telling the truth when he innocently and humbly denies all desire to occupy the warm, fat, sleepy office of District Attorney. They reason this way: George likes to be "It." If he gets tucked away in an office like that the people will forget he is "It." George likes to have the plaudits of the multitude tickle his tympanum. In an office like that he will have to get out of politics. Besides, he is not an able lawyer, in spite of his dazzling acts of statesmanship. The practice of law in a village is very different from the practice of law in Uncle Sam's dominion.

One Source of Opposition.

Right here it may be noted that Government employes who are anxious to have land grabbers prosecuted are opposing any man for District Attorney who might be influenced to prosecute gently. Many frauds are to be uncovered, and the Prosecuting Attorney will have plenty to do. Whatever may be the reasons for their preference head officers of the land department and inspectors who are sent out here are understood to desire some other gentleman for District Attorney than the Hon. George C. Brownell.

In spite of Mr. Brownell's great faculty of money-making he is a poor man. It is his common boast to his purblind constituents that he gets money from the rich to give to the poor. Many citizens of Clackamas, men who have been in the last depth of despair or who have been so poor that they knew not how to lift the mortgage that bore them down have been happy recipients of Mr. Brownell's generous bounty.

The statesman is said to have made lots of money in his day, but it goes easily. He has little or nothing "salted down." He does not love money for its own sake. He loves the plaudits of the multitude better. Therefore George wanted to go to Congress—oh, so much! He even had his weather eye open for the nomination at the Eugene convention. Some people are so unkind as to say he went to bed because he had his weather eye open. Other people are so unkind as to say that the Hermann folks are sore at him because he flirted for the office.

Banks and His "Battened" House.

Whether W. W. Banks will shed tears in his "battened" house is a question of high moment. Banks stampeded to the Fulton band wagon on the "last night." For this act of charity on his part Fulton promised to reciprocate with an act of charity also—that is, to give Banks the deputy District Attorneyship.

But Banks probably will not get what he is after if Brownell wins. The reason is that both gentlemen are Fulton's candidates. Banks is more likely to be appointed if Moreland is named.

Senator Mitchell will be in Portland about a month hence. The whole delegation will then meet to shake the plum tree and cut the pie. Several choice plums are already overripe. Chief of them is the District Attorneyship, and the office of Collector of Internal Revenue, which Colonel Dunne holds down by dealing out mixtures to Senator Mitchell of palaver and hot air. The Colonel is the Senator's head lackey when the Senator is in Portland. He calls on the Senator every morning of the world, and dines and wines him, and when the Senator returns to Washington he finds a great big bunch of flowers on his desk from Colonel Dunne.

The delegation will have offices to distribute also at Roseburg, Lakeview and Burns. And plenty of hungry gentlemen are waiting for the delegation to act.

TO HOLD BIG BENEFIT.

Theatrical Managers Unite to Help Actors' Home Fund.

The theatrical managers of the city decided at a meeting held yesterday that a grand benefit performance will be held at the Marquam Theater on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 21, to raise funds to help towards the establishment of a sanitarium for consumptive actors and actresses, to be located either in Colorado or Arizona, or whatever place a committee of specialists in the disease might decide upon. On the occasion named, every player in the city will doubtless contribute to the programme. Harry Corson Clarke, now playing at the Baker Theater, will contribute his playlet "One Touch of Nature," or some other suitable offering. Mrs. Brune, who is to open at the Marquam April 20, will produce one act from her new play "Unorna," and the company at Cordray's that week will also present their contribution.

Similar benefits will be held in every town of importance in the United States, and the money so collected will be sent to an executive committee in New York City, the members of which will be composed of the most prominent managers and professional people in the country. This extract is taken from a letter written by Robert E. Bell, of the central committee: "A glance at any one of the Denver papers will show that in the advertisements offering rooms for rent this line is usually found: 'Children, dogs and consumptives barred.' There are one or two homes for consumptives, but in places where the sufferer can receive proper treatment, the prices are so high that there are few who can afford to pay them. Given fresh air, nourishing food and freedom from worry, and there is a chance that the disease can be cured if it has not progressed too far. With constant worry over financial matters, insufficient food, and the many little annoyances which weigh doubly upon the person who is sick, it is no wonder that many a professional who in times past amused thousands of people, and whose name was once well known, suffers and dies in the West, in many instances too disheartened to make the battle that might give him life."

MAY BUILD LARGE HOTEL

S. S. Bailey, of Seattle, Is Considering the Project.

S. S. Bailey, a well-known hotel man of Seattle and Spokane, who was until recently the proprietor of the Hotel Northern, in the former city, is now in Portland.

Mr. Bailey is seriously considering the advisability of erecting a large hotel in this city, and for several days has been looking over suitable locations for such a structure. Mr. Bailey requires a piece of ground not less than 100x100 feet, and possibly as large as half a block, his present idea being the erection of a building which will cost $500,000, be some seven stories high and contain accommodations for at least 500 people.

"I am not considering this matter," said Mr. Bailey at the Hotel Perkins yesterday, "in any connection with the Fair of 1905. That will, of course, be a temporary affair only. I am looking the ground over because I am impressed with the general idea that the City of Portland, in common with the whole of the Pacific Northwest, is growing so fast that its facilities, especially its hotel facilities, are by no means keeping pace with the increasing demand. "For many years there is going to be a steady tide of immigration into this country. If there is not enough hotel accommodation now, there will be less and less as each month goes by. While the Fair and the visitors that it will bring here would help the hotel business, the steady growth of the country and the favorable prospects for its steady continuance are the things that are leading me to investigate the price of real estate here just at present.

"I have made no definite plans for the hotel I have in mind, and will first have to secure a location. I will build in the heart of the business district if I build at all, but so far as I have been able to see up to the present the price of good locations in Portland is disproportionately high. Much of the land is apparently held by old residents and estates which are not anxious to sell at any price."

ALL WOMEN HAVE A PLACE

Those of Wealth and Social Position Important to the Fair.

PORTLAND, April 13.—(To the Editor.)—Lest I may not be clearly understood, I wish to say a few more words in regard to woman's work for the Lewis and Clark Fair. In my words of approval of the appointment of Mrs. Weatherred I do not wish to have it read that I in any measure undervalue women of wealth and social position or that I consider their place in life to any degree a prescribed one. Far from it.

The charitable institutions, not alone in our own city, but the world over, attest to their activities in life's work and stand as an everlasting monument to their goodness and untiring efforts.

Though factors in the arbitrary social world they have freely given in the interest of humanity. Well may they be tendered a place to fill in this great undertaking, and one worthy of them.

MARY OSBORN DOUTHIT.

No route across the continent offers so many attractions as does the Denver & Rio Grande. Write the Portland Agency, 124 Third street, for illustrated booklets.

Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy for Cold on the Lungs. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

POLICE AVERT RIOT

Threatened Fight Checked at Weinhard Building.

NONUNION MEN ORDERED OFF

Contractor E. H. Moorehouse Is Not Allowed to Put His Painters to Work—Architect Lewis and Chief Hunt Interfere.

Architect Lewis' emphatic "No" and the presence of 20 policemen headed by Chief Hunt was all that prevented a serious riot yesterday afternoon at the Weinhard building.

Armed with mob sticks, the bluecoats held back the crowd which tried to mingle in the threatened fight, and also held in check the angry carpenters who swarmed about two nonunion painters.

At the critical moment Ion Lewis, one of the architects of the building, told E. H. Moorehouse, the painting contractor who has been resolute in his endeavor to place nonunion men upon the job, that the work in question was not ready for the paint brush. As the contractors are under the architect's orders in such cases, Mr. Moorehouse took off the objectionable workmen. Chief Hunt informed Mr. Moorehouse that if he persisted in working the men and thus creating a disturbance he (Moorehouse) would be the first to be arrested. As both parties were determined and prepared for a fight, the decisions of the architect and of the Chief of Police averted what would doubtless have been a serious riot.

Learning that Mr. Moorehouse would again attempt to place nonunion painters upon the job, Chief Hunt called out 28 policemen under Captain Moore. Officers were stationed at the entrances of the building, while a guard remained inside to hold in check the dozens of carpenters who were prepared for trouble.

Promptly at 1:30 Contractor Moorehouse, Nelson Walling and another painter, who would not give his name, appeared ready to paint. Immediately the carpenter contractor, Thomas Walker, asked them to vacate. This Mr. Moorehouse refused to do. Instantly he was the center of an excited group of carpenters. Many angry words were passed.

Then the union men turned their attention to the nonunion painters who had come with the contractor.

"Why do you want to scab on this job?" they were asked.

"Because I must work at my trade in order to support my family," said Walling. Then the carpenters tried to buy him off.

"Here, we'll each give you $1 if you'll quit," cried they. For a moment the scene was ridiculous. The workmen clustered about the nonunion man, begging him to take the coins which each held in his excited hand. Walling turned his back upon them all.

Meanwhile Mr. Moorehouse was through parleying with Walker, and ordered the two men to begin painting a number of heavy window frames stacked at the Fifth-street side of the building. Walling took his paint bucket and brush and laid his hand upon a frame.

D. K. Iliff, the carpenter foreman, jumped between the painter and the frame, and, though no blows were struck, affairs looked bad for a minute. The other painter also tried to work, but was prevented by one of the carpenters moving the frame.

All this time the carpenters were gathering on the lower floor, and the crowd outside was becoming more and more excited. A serious fight was so narrowly averted Saturday that the rumor up town that there was trouble at the Weinhard building again brought to the scene a crowd of 500 people. Many of them were union sympathizers.

Ion Lewis, one of the architects, arrived, and after a moment's discussion with Mr. Moorehouse appealed to Chief Hunt.

"Chief, I am telling Mr. Moorehouse that these frames are not yet ready to be painted, and as I am the architect of the building, he is not supposed to paint them until I say they are ready."

Then Chief Hunt took a hand.

"Mr. Moorehouse, I am here as an officer of the law, and this union matter has nothing to do with the performance of my duty. Mr. Lewis is the architect of the building, and he should know when the frames are ready for you. If you persist in painting them against his orders and so create a disturbance, I will arrest the persons causing the trouble."

"I will notify you when the frames are ready for painting," said Mr. Lewis.

"All right," said Mr. Moorehouse, and, telling his painters to quit work, he left the building.

A number of union painters followed the nonunion painters and say they induced one of them to join the union.

As soon as the nonunion painters passed out of the door the workmen resumed their work and the crowd quickly melted away.

For the first time in ten years mob sticks were seen in the hands of policemen on the streets of Portland. The clubs used by the officers yesterday were made at the time of the Coxey army, during one of Chief Hunt's previous terms.

"One of the largest contractors in town sent his resignation to the special meeting of the Master Painters' Association this afternoon," said one of the officers of the Painters' Union last evening. "No, I can't tell you his name, but his men will go to work in the morning. Of course, if he has resigned from the association, that means that he has agreed to sign our scale. You'll know who he is when his men are working in the morning. His shop is one of the largest in town, and is not so far from here, either." The conversation took place at the corner of Second and Morrison streets. Several large paintshops are on First street.

The officers of the Master Painters' Association, when asked as to the result of the special meeting, said there was nothing to report.

LABORERS IN A STRIKE.

Men Who Work With Wheelbarrows and Hods Want Higher Pay.

Another strike in the building trades began yesterday morning. The laborers have laid down their wheelbarrows and hods and are out for higher wages. Nearly 900 were idle yesterday.

The laborers working for the brick contractors are most affected. The Master Bricklayers' Association declined to pay the higher scale demanded by the Laborers' Protective Association, and as a consequence almost half of the members of the union are on strike. The men working in cement and plaster have for the greater part been granted the higher scale and were not drawn into the difficulty.

Upon three or four brick buildings under construction about the city all work was suspended yesterday through the strike of the laborers. The bricklayers could not work if no one brought them bricks and mortar, and as a consequence were forced to lay down their trowels. Many of the bricklayers are in sympathy with the laborers, while some of those who quit yesterday had complaints which they were free to voice.

The higher scale of the laborers has been indorsed by the Building Trades Council, and the members of the unions affiliated with the Council can therefore be called from any job upon which a nonunion laborer is placed. Buildings whose contracts were let before the scale of the Laborers' Protective Association was submitted in February will not be disturbed. As with the carpenters, laborers may work upon these buildings at the old scale.

Both the contractors and the union men say they expect an early settlement of the strike. Probably a compromise will be effected.

AS TOLD BY E. H. MOOREHOUSE.

Painting Contractor Gives His Version of Recent Disturbances.

PORTLAND, Or., April 13.—(To the Editor.)—To correct some errors that have gone through the press, I wish to say I have lived in Portland some 14 years, and it would cause you but little trouble to find out whether or not I am a sensationalist or an undesirable citizen, in which case you and the other papers will be justified in making it appear that I am creating disturbances, going out of my way to maul men, etc.

While I deplore the publicity in this case, yet the trouble seems to have been waiting for me, and I accepted it. In the first place, I can furnish at least three prominent business men who will say I was not the aggressor in the first or Friday trouble. I only struck the man after being struck, and when it was my last card to play, being then almost surrounded by men closing in on me, and as one paper put it, "after knocking down the painter, threw him bodily from the building." The facts are, he was grabbed by one carpenter while from six to eight masons and carpenters beat him until some of their own number cried shame. As we have work to do on this building, upon proper advice, we again went there Saturday. There being one policeman present, we asked his protection, and went in to work, but he left us, and as the carpenters showed an ugly disposition, knocking our brushes and kicking over three buckets of paint, finally striking one of us with a bucket, we left (not put out, as said), when I made provision for protection, Chief Hunt sending three or four men, who allowed a great number of the carpenters to leave their work and surround us, which probably frightened them into ordering our man out for the day.

Today's transaction, while we failed to work, still has its part. Chief Hunt was present and had ample protection, and with his good judgment most of the men were sent back to their work, instead of accumulating for trouble. Architect Lewis, of Whidden & Lewis, protested against our doing this work at this time. He—good citizen as he is—scented trouble and wanted to avoid it. While respecting Mr. Lewis and his position as architect, this was not reason enough to stop us. As we have work ready to do, I consequently informed Mr. Lewis we would have to go ahead with it. Here Chief Hunt instructed me, in view of Mr. Lewis' statement, he would not stop me from my purpose, but should there come trouble from it, I would be held accountable, and be the first man arrested. As I try to be law-abiding, I would not break Mr. Hunt's law, though I think he was wrong, and it is yet to be decided whether a nonunion man who was here before unionism has equal right with the latter. Throughout this matter I have had witnesses and can assure you that no policeman shook me by the shoulder to make me behave. I do not care to argue the merits of the case at all, but I do think this news could be made up without such long articles; in this you would not be so apt to place a person in a wrong light before the public.

E. H. MOOREHOUSE.

ANGLING FOR MILLIONS.

Litigants Who Hope to Win Something From the Huntington Estate.

NEW YORK, April 6.—In my letter a few days ago I referred to the suit of Mr. G. Emily Reynolds, of Washington, against the Huntington estate, and the motion made last Friday, for the immediate filing of the appraiser's inventory of the estate. A suit similar to this was brought last year by an Englishman named Morshead and was dismissed by Surrogate Thomas on the ground that since there was no evidence to prove that Morshead was a creditor of the estate—which the executors formally and emphatically denied—the surrogate had no jurisdiction in the matter. The main point of difference between the two suits is that Morshead claimed to own 100 shares, while Mrs. Reynolds is the owner of only ten of the Central Pacific Railroad stock, concerning which both charged fraud and collusion in the making and carrying out of construction contracts.

Surrogate Fitzgerald was inclined last Friday to deny the present application on the ground set forth in Surrogate Thomas' elaborate decision, but yielded to the pleadings of the petitioners to be allowed to submit briefs and these briefs are to be submitted today. The matter, therefore, now awaits the decision of the surrogate, which it is to be hoped will be promptly rendered and do a great deal of good in stopping the bringing of useless and expensive law suits.

The Central Pacific Railroad was built by Huntington and his associates, Hopkins, Crocker and Stanford and a few other strong business men of California, who had amassed fortunes in their various occupations and were bold enough to risk them in a scheme to connect the East and the West by a pioneer railroad over the Sierra Nevada Mountains. From their connection with the construction company which actually built the line arose many years afterwards the claims of certain disappointed stockholders or alleged stockholders that there had been collusion and fraud in making these construction contracts. These men and their associates were laughed at because of their foolhardiness in trying to put a railroad line over the high mountain ranges and the almost pathless plains and deserts that then lay like an ocean between the Mississippi and the Golden Gate, and Huntington was dubbed "Pacific Railroad Crazy" because of his enthusiastic faith in the venture. He and his associates triumphed, however, overcoming all obstacles, and the Union and Central Pacific Railroads became facts.

In the case of the present plaintiff it is interesting to note that she did not acquire her stock until three years after President Cleveland's Commission appointed by Congress in 1887 to investigate the affairs of the Central Pacific had made their widely published report. It was shown that the contracts termed collusive and fraudulent and all acts and proceedings under them had been ratified, approved and confirmed by the stockholders without a dissenting voice and that the profits made in construction "were only reasonable in view of the risks assumed."

Mr. Huntington used to be amused at these law suits, and when Morshead in 1897 or 1898 made an outbreak in the English newspapers attacking Huntington savagely, the latter laughed and commented on it with a remark better understood in London than here: "If Morshead can get any satisfaction out of such things it is all right. I don't mind. They don't injure me and maybe they will keep Morshead from thinking of certain things that are more harmful to him than law suits." The policy of the executors of his estate seems to be like his own—that is, to have everything brought out into the open and threshed over as they have already been threshed over many times.

JOHN MARTHOE.

Mucker Attempts Suicide.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 13.—(Special.)—Andrew Gugstrom, a nonunion Swede mucker, became half crazed with fear tonight that union men were trying to kill him and tried to forestall them by hacking at his throat with a picket knife. He succeeded in making a number of bad cuts, but failed to get deep enough. He has been drinking heavily lately, and was taunted by union men.

It is Havana.
Opia 5c cigars. Coolest but best.

Meier & Frank Company

Our showing of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts is complete—See ours before purchasing elsewhere—Third Floor.

Anything desired in the Sporting Goods line may be found here—We are agents in Portland for Victor Sporting Goods.

Personal requirements and needs for the home can nowhere be so satisfactorily filled as at our store, by reason of our unequaled assortments in all lines combined with unequaled values.

Millinery Specials For Today

They are excellent values and should not be overlooked.

250 Chiffon Hats, two kinds in black, white and colors, they require but a simple trimming of flowers and foliage to make them complete, a spledid bargain,

$1.98 and $2.98

Misses' fancy Tuscan and fancy Braid Hats at **39c, 89c**

Silk Poppy Wreaths, 79c ea. Daisy Wreaths, 69c ea. Cherry Sprays, 39c ea.—2d floor.

Great showing of ready-to-wear Hats in our millinery store. Individually designed hats and those made exclusively for us. The variety is extensive and the prices are right.

In untrimmed hats we have hundreds of styles, kinds and shapes, and prices the lowest.

Remarkable Values in Sterling Silver Novelties

(First-Floor Jewelry Department.)

Entire stock of Desk Knives and Cuticle Knives that are marked 15c, to close out at the special price of, each **5c**

Entire assortment of Pomade Jars, Darners, Curling Irons, Tweezers, Pocket Combs, Button Hooks, Shoehorns, Crochet Hooks and many other sterling novelties now marked 25c and 35c each, at **9c**

All the Cuticle Knives, Button Hooks, Shoehorns, Valise Tags now marked 40 cents and 50 cents each, at **14c**

All the Inkwells, Letter Seals, Roller Blotters, Curling Irons, Shell Combs with silver back, Pocket Combs with silver case, Pomade Jars and Crochet Hooks now marked 40c and 50c, reduced to **18c**

An assortment of Paper Cutters, Valise Tags, Scissors, Inkwells, Nail Files, Letter Seals, Bonnet Brushes, Shell Combs with silver back, and Infant Rattles, all the ones that are marked 65c, 75c and 85c now selling at **28c**

Glove Stretchers marked $1.25 and $1.50, good substantial kind, very pretty for the bureau, now selling at the low price of **39c**

Sterling silver handle Pocket Knives, excellent bargains at **39c, 59c**

Sterling Silver Court Plaster Cases, great values at **39c, 59c**

Embroidery lessons free—Expert to instruct you—2d floor. Our display of fine French Lingerie, hand-made, best to be seen in the city. Should you want a Shopping Basket you'll find our assortment complete.

A GREAT SALE OF

Traveling Bags, Suit Cases

Don't miss the opportunity of securing this important traveling necessity—The assortment is excellent—3d floor.

Sheep leather Suit Case, linen-lined, brass lock and bolts, regular $3.50, 24-inch, special **$2.85**

Full cowhide Suit Case, 24-inch, linen-lined, brass lock and bolts, regular $5.50 values **$4.45**

Full cowhide tan Suit Case, Holland linen lined, leather bound, shirt fold, sewed leather corners, brass lock and bolts, regular $7.50 ..... **$5.75**

Full cowhide-fitted throughout, linen lined, separate shirt pocket, the best lock and bolts, regular $17.50 value, special **$14.85**

Ladies' high-cut Bag with toilet compartments, regular $5.25 and $5.75 values at $3.98 and..... **$4.48**

Our stock of Trunks at the present time is by far the best and most complete we have ever shown.

Cowhide Suit Case, 24-inch, linen lined, with shirt fold, fine heavy brass lock and bolts, regular 5.25, special at **$4.37**

Gents' tan Oxfords, full leather lined, hand-sewed frame, regular $7.00 and $7.50 value, at $5.65, and **$6.15**

Men's wide, full leather lined Bag, regular $7.50 value at **$6.00**

Men's 17-inch Oxford, sewed frame, full leather finish, regular $10.00 val., at **$7.95**

A very stylish English Manchester Bag, regular price $18.50, now at **$15.45**

Fine Alligator, hand-sewed, wide, soft top Oxford with ebony fittings, reg. $30 at.. **$24.50**

Men's Spring Clothing

SECOND FLOOR

Our Clothing Store Has the Best at the Right Prices All the Time.

Fine quality black unfinished worsted Topcoats **$12.50**

Fine quality basket-weave tan covert Topcoats **$17.50**

Fine quality unfinished black worsted, men's Topcoats, silk faced and all silk lined, remarkably low priced at **$20.00**

Our assortment of Spring Suits is very extensive. The prices range from $10.00 upwards. We feel confident that if you will examine the merchandise in our second floor clothing department, you will become thoroughly convinced of their superiority over others.

BOYS' WEAR—Boys' negligee blouse waists in Madras, Oxford and Percales, sizes 6 to 16. Prices, 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Becoming to every boy. Boys' washable Kilt Suits, neatly trimmed, $3 to $3.50.

Boys' dark blue or mixed cheviots, Sailor Blouse Suits, ages 3 to 8, $3 suit. Boys' washable Sailor Suits, sizes 2 to 10 years, in duck, etc., $1 to $4 suit.

Cloak Departm't Bargains

(SECOND FLOOR.)

Ladies' tailor-made Suits in the latest styles, blouse and jacket effects in cheviot, granite and broadcloth in black, blue, brown and furred mixtures, the regular val. $25 and $26, special .. **$21.85**

An excellent assortment of ladies' tailor-made Walking Skirts, 7-gore, self-strapped, in black and gray, a great bargain at the special price ... **$3.55**

A line of Jackets that's very seasonable and stylish, ladies' black taffeta Coffee Jackets, regular $10, $11, special .. **$8.15**

A special lot of new Silk Waists, styles the very best, clusters of narrow and wide tucking, all leading shades, light and dark colors, splendid value at special price of **$4.95**

The above specials for Tuesday and Wednesday.

A Few of the Good Bargains

We are offering for today and Wednesday:

100 dozen lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, there are 25 patterns to select from, regular values 35c and 50c, special, each **23c**

50 dozen white Batiste Corsets, straight-front, habit-hip—An excellent value just received from the manufacturer. Special, pair **43c**

An exceptional offering for this week in ladies' fast-black maco-foot high-spliced heel and double sole, regular value 35c, per pair **25c**

3000 yards fancy-edge embroidered Beading, newest trimming for Summer wear, will carry ¼-in. to ½-in. ribbon, regular values 25c and 35c, yard **17c**

Special purchase of Wristbags, assorted sizes and colors, including a variety of styles and all leathers, regular 50c, 75c and $1.00, each **39c**

7500 yards of embroidered Applique and Medallions, also an excellent assortment of fancy-edge Beadings, the regular price values 35c to 50c, yard **22c**

The latest arrivals in Checked Silks in all the leading colors, especially adapted for shirtwaist suits, an excellent value, special at, yard **87c**

All-wool Etamines 38 inches wide in an excellent variety of colors, 50c values reduced to, yard **39c**

Flashed Minstral 44 inches wide, a coarse weave Etamine, regular value $1, now, per yard **83c**

A plain Etamine 44 in. wide in all the popular shades, regular value $1.00, yard **87c**

5000 yards Fiber Matting in all colors, neat and tasty designs at the very low price of, yard **49c**

Sewed, laid and lined.

1000 Moquette Rugs, beautiful in color combinations and designs and an excellent value at the special low pr... **$1.89**

Fine quality satin finished Bedspreads, fringed or hemmed, pale blue or pink, in especially large sizes, each **$2.62**

An all-linen, Silver-Bleached Table Damask. If you are in need of a good table covering, you will find this a big value—yard **48c**

We just received another lot of Initial Bath Towels—an excellent bargain, at, each... **15c**

In the American semivitreous ware, in green floral effect, with gold on knobs and handles, neat design—Basement.
60-piece Dinner Set for $5.94
100-piece Dinner Set for $9.13

Japanese Tea Pots, decorated in blue—a good bargain, each **12c**

Hardwood Toothpicks, the good, strong kind—special price, per box **4c**

Fiber Scrubbing Brushes—the kind that wear well—special, each **8c**