WIVES SISTERS

Mormon Confesses He Is a Polygamist.

FAMILIES LIVE TOGETHER

Several Other Church Leaders Married More Than Once.

FIRST EVIDENCE BY DEFENSE

Bishop Who Was Sent to Penitentiary for Adultery Called--President Smith Is Excused and Will Go Home.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Several officials of the Mormon Church today testified in the Senator Smoot case before the Senate committee on privileges and elections that they had plural wives, and had continued to practice polygamous cohabitation since the manifesto of 1890. Just before adjournment for the day, the committee held an executive session for the purpose of having read the unprintable testimony in the Teasdale divorce case. The prosecution stated it had no more witnesses ready to put on the stand on account of the failure of several summoned officials of the Mormon Church to appear. President Joseph F. Smith was asked to use his influence with the witnesses, and promised to get into communication with them, if it were possible to do so.

Loren Harmer, formerly a bishop of the Mormon Church, today gave the first testimony in favor of the defense that has been offered thus far in the eight days of the hearings. He said he was convicted of the crime of adultery, and he believed Reed Smoot was responsible for his arrest. The charge against Harmer was unlawful cohabitation with a woman who was not his wife, and not a prosecution on account of cohabitation with his plural wives.

President Joseph F. Smith and a number of officials of the church, who have been witnesses in the case, today were excused from further attendance, and they will return to Utah.

President Smith Is Recalled.

Attorney Tayler, for the prosecution, recalled President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon Church, to the stand when the investigation opened.

Mr. Smith was questioned as to an interview he gave to a representative of the Associated Press in 1902, giving statistics in regard to the church and the number of polygamists in Utah. Mr. Smith had said the entire interview consisted of statistics, and in that statement he had said nothing for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of Reed Smoot for the United States Senatorship. Upon hearing the interview read, Mr. Smith admitted he had been quoted correctly in regard to Mr. Smoot and had urged his election.

Mr. Smith said he was acquainted with Benjamin Clough, Jr., president of the Board of Faculty of the Brigham Young Academy, and that he is reputed to be a polygamist. He also was asked about Abraham Cannon, and if the general charge had been that he took a plural wife, Lillian Hamlin, since the manifesto of 1890. Mr. Smith said that had been a newspaper charge, and he had paid no attention to it.

"The officers of the Mormon Church are sensitive in regard to the charge that plural marriages have been performed since 1890, are they not?" Mr. Tayler asked.

Mr. Smith said he thought they were sensitive on the subject. He was asked then whether he had taken any steps to run down the stories that the laws had been violated by the officers of the church. He answered that the public charge did not concern him, and if he took the time to answer all the charges made against himself and other officials of the church he would not have time to do other work.

Reference was made especially to the charges against George Teasdale, an apostle, and Mr. Smith was asked if he did not feel called upon in that case to make some inquiry in justice to the reputation of the church.

"It was not my business to do so," he said.

"Do you mean to say that, notwithstanding the sensitiveness you profess, you do not take steps to have corrected what you term false charges?"

"It is not my business to do so," the witness replied with emphasis.

"The question is, do you?" said Chairman Burrows.

Bishops Pass on Morals.

Mr. Smith then explained that it is the duty of the bishops' court to pass upon the morals of those who live in their wards or districts.

"Does that include officials of the church?" was asked.

"It includes all members."

When asked if the rule applied to officials who are above the bishops in authority, Mr. Smith said it did not.

"Then in the interest of the church you would feel inclined to investigate such cases, would you not?"

"Not such vicious charges as have been made against us."

"Well, now, suppose it was charged that Francis M. Lyman, president of the apostles, had performed a plural marriage ceremony since 1890, would you not investigate that?"

"It is not a supposable case, and if it were I could not answer," he said.

Chairman Burrows insisted upon knowing from the witness whether he would have investigated such charges against any of the apostles, and the witness said again, "It is not my business to do it." Then he said: "All of the charges made are of cases which are said to have occurred before I became president, and I know nothing about them."

"But, now that you are president, what would you do if such charges were made?" asked the chairman.

Mr. Smith said he would not investigate the case because that was the duty of lesser officials.

Forms of Marriage.

Chairman Burrows asked in regard to the marriage ceremony performed in the church. He spoke of the marriages for time, the marriages for time and eternity, and the marriages for eternity only, and asked if the latter is not called "sealing."

"They are all called sealing," was the response.

"Is this sealing for eternity ever performed for living persons?"

"I believe I have heard of one or two such cases," said the witness.

"Are any polygamists ever sealed for eternity?"

"No, sir."

"Does this service of sealing for eternity carry the right of earthly cohabitation?"

"No."

"Is the practice ever exercised as a right?"

"Not that I know of."

Chairman Burrows asked the witness to identify the Book of Mormon, and then turning to the revelation of the prophet, Joseph Smith, he asked specifically in regard to the manner it was revealed, and was informed it was revealed to him by God.

Chairman Burrows asked if polygamy is taught in that book, and Mr. Smith answered that it was emphatically forbidden.

Reading from the book which is called the Mormon Bible, Chairman Burrows called attention to the words of God in reference to David and Solomon and his displeasure because of the fact that he kept more than one wife and many concubines. The chairman asked if that did not prohibit polygamy, and, if that were the case, when the law of the Lord was changed in order to permit the practice.

Mr. Smith said neither the book nor the law had been modified, and the chairman had read only a part of the chapter.

"Read further," he said.

Chairman Burrows read a verse where the Lord commands the chastity of women, but still the witness said, "read on." Two more verses were read, and these provoked like requests until the chairman objected.

"I don't want to read the entire Bible," he said.

Justification of Polygamy.

Mr. Smith took the book and read a verse which declared that when the Lord wanted his seed propagated, he would command it. This, the witness declared, justified polygamy when a person is commanded by the Lord to enter that state. He said the command came to individuals as revelations from the Lord.

Senator Dubois asked a number of questions in regard to the revelations received by Mr. Smith, but Mr. Van Cott, counsel for the defense, objected to the character of the inquiry. He proceeded to discuss the point at some length, when Senator Hoar interposed, saying "he would object to arguments by the attorneys calculated to overthrow the rules established by the Senate years ago in the matter of conducting investigations." He said the counsel were present for the purpose of aiding the inquiry, and it could be presumed by them that the Senators would do justice to all parties. He said it was not his wish that any question be put to convey the impression to the minds of those present that because of his strong conviction of the inconsistency of the religious faith of the witness that he questioned the right of the State of Utah to elect a member of that faith to a seat in the United States Senate, provided the man elected had not violated any law of the land.

Senator Dubois explained that he was not a lawyer, and it was his purpose to ask questions which a layman would understand, and he wanted a broad view taken in the investigation. He then asked the witness whether any revelations he had received had been sustained in the general conference through the uplifting of the hands of those present.

The witness answered he had received no revelation sustained in that manner, and explained again that the individuals, by living a moral life in the sight of the Lord, could receive revelations if they were prayerful. He said the Lord would manifest his will for their guidance.

"Have you received any individual revelations?" asked Senator Dubois.

"I can't say I have,' the witness replied.

"Can you say you have not?"

"No, but if I lived as I should live, I am capable of receiving impressions from the Lord just as a good Methodist might, but I can't say they are revelations."

Oaths Are Abjured.

Speaking of the endowment, Mr. Smith said in reply to Mr. Tayler that the obligation is the same as it always has been, but it is not an oath. "We abjure oaths."

Mr. Smith said he was absent from Utah during the prosecutions under the Edmunds act, and therefore he was not prosecuted.

"Was there a warrant out for you?" asked Senator Dubois.

"I can present it to you now," responded the witness with some snap. "It was returned to me."

"Then you were not at home looking after your wives?"

"I was not neglecting them entirely."

Replying to Senator Hoar, Mr. Smith said he considered that conditions in the State of Utah justified him in the course he had pursued.

"On the other hand," he said, "we have agreed not to solemnize any more plural marriages and I don't believe," he added, bringing his clenched hand down on the table, "that that understanding has been violated."

Replying to Senator Depew, Mr. Smith said no new revelations are incorporated in the bookof Mormon, but in the doctrine and covenants.

Senator Hoar asked some questions, bringing out the status of children under the law of inheritance.

"The children of plural wives get only what is willed to them or to their mothers," said the witness. "In my own case I have made deeds to my different families."

He said in reply to Mr. Worthington that the book of Mormon is not the Mormon Bible.

"What is the Mormon Bible?"

"King James' translation of the Bible. We have no Bible except the bible of other Christian people."

Replying to questions relating to his former testimony concerning Apostle Teasdale's plural marriage since 1890, Mr. Smith said it was his understanding from Teasdale himself that at the time of that marriage, Mr. Teasdale was sealed for eternity to an elderly woman who had been his housekeeper. Mr. Teasdale understood, said the witness, that the woman was in no sense his legal wife when he married Mary Scoles.

"His relation with her was just as chaste as with his sister?"

"Precisely so," the witness replied. He added he had personally known of two other cases of "sealing for eternity" and that the church sealed both for time and eternity.

At the executive session of the committee before recess was taken, it was decided to allow a photograph to be taken of the committee-room tomorrow, but with no witnesses present.

His Wives Are Sisters.

Andrew Jonsen, assistant historian of the church, at the afternoon session, said he had two wives, who were sisters, and they both lived in the same house, though he lived with the first.

Lorin Harmer testified he was a bishop for five or six years, but had been sent to the penitentiary in 1899 upon conviction of unchastity and lost his good standing. He said he had two wives, Ellen and Ida, and had lived also with Ellen Anderson, but never as her husband. He said she had two children by him, one since he had returned from the penitentiary. He now lives in Springville. He said Ellen Anderson supports herself, and that he had contributed nothing for herself or her children. He said she had property of her own.

Mr. Harmer was asked if Senator Smoot had anything to do with his arrest.

"I think he caused it," he said. "He was counsellor at that time to the president of the stake, who was then away. He called me to Provo, and told me the church proposed to take away my bishopric and other offices. I asked him to give me time to prepare my family, and then I started home."

"Why was he going to take away your offices?"

"Because I had committed a crime."

"What crime?"

"Adultery, to be frank."

"Why do you think Mr. Smoot caused your arrest?"

"Because before I reached home, the Sheriff overtook me and put me under arrest. I blamed Smoot for sending the Sheriff after me. I thought he might have given me more time, although the crime was a bad one. I do not know that Smoot was responsible for my arrest, but it looked much like it."

Never Discussed Before Smoot.

Hiram A. Smith, 32 years old, a son of President Smith, and one of the 12 apostles, read a speech he had made in 1894 in Brigham City, at one of the quarterly conferences, in which he said each one in the matter of obeying laws does as he pleases, but that each must bear the consequences of his acts. He said that was his view. He explained at length the manner of sending out missionaries, and said polygamy was not talked, and polygamous combination had never been talked at a conference at which Mr. Smoot was present. At other meetings he had heard discussed the continuance of plural marriages, and the apostles had taken steps to prevent it. Polygamous cohabitation, he said, had not been considered.

When he (Smith) went on a foreign mission to Great Britain, he had been instructed not to discuss polygamy. He never had discussed it as an apostle, but when he was a missionary he had told certain persons who assailed the doctrine that it was a teaching of the Bible, and had ended the controversies by referring the persons to the Bible so "they could judge for themselves."

Senator Hoar—Did you commend upon prospects converts the rule of your church against polygamy?

Bishop Has Two Families.

Thomas H. Merrill, a bishop and a son of Apostle Merrill, said he had two wives, and that he had six children by the first and four by the second. The youngest child by the second wife is 3 years old. His second marriage took place in the Logan Temple, in 1885, where, he said, he promised to love, honor and respect the woman and treat her in every way as a wife. He said he did not know whether marriages performed in the Temple are recorded. He had performed two ceremonies himself, and had kept only an individual record. He did not use the same service twice, he believed, and in answer to Senator Hopkins said:

"I have looked for a prescribed formula for marriages, but never found one."

Alma Merrill, first counsellor to the Benson Stake, said he had two wives, one of whom he married in 1885, and the other in 1886. His wives were sisters, Esmeralda and Rebecca Hendricks. By the first, he said, he had seven children, and by the last eight children, and three others had died. The prosecution had no more witnesses today to put on the stand.

The names of Apostles Merrill, Teasdale, Taylor and Cowley; Samuel S. Newton, J. M. Tanner and Moses Thatcher were read, and they failed to respond to their names. President Smith was asked to do all he can to induce these witnesses to respond to summons.

At the request of Attorney Tayler, for the prosecution, the committee went into executive session, and the testimony in the Teasdale divorce was read. It was agreed that counsel for and against Senator Smoot should endeavor to come to an agreement on a statement of facts in the case. Consideration was given to the proceedings in executive session because of the unprintable character of the testimony, and a dislike on the part of the committee to spread the facts before the country.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow.

W. C. T. U. Is Again Stirred.

CHICAGO, March 9.—The investigation in Washington of the case of Senator Smoot, of Utah, has stirred the Women's Christian Temperance Union to action, and the organization will make united effort to have polygamy placed on the list of crimes against the Constitution of the United States.

A circular letter is being sent out broadcast from the National headquarters at Evanston urging submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting plural marriages.

Private Secretary of SENATOR MALLORY SAYS: "PE-RU-NA DOES WHAT IT CLAIMS."

AMOS E. LEWIS

Pe-ru-na Is Known From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Dr. Hartman Is Receiving Hundreds of Letters of Congratulation and Commendation Daily.

All Classes Write These Letters, From the Highest to the Lowest.

ANY man who wishes perfect health must be entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it.

Catarrh affections may be acute or chronic, mild or severe, ephemeral or stubborn, lasting or fleeting, painful or trivial, but they all have one origin, one nature—catarrh. They all have one cure—Peruna.

Amos E. Lewis, Private Secretary to Senator Mallory, of Florida, in a leter from Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna having been recommended to me as a remedy for catarrhal diseases, and having been greatly benefited by its use, I cheerfully testify to its efficacy, and give it a most emphatic indorsement for accomplishing all that is claimed for the preparation."—Amos E. Lewis.

A Commodore in Our Navy Indorses Pe-ru-na.

Commodore Nicholson, 1837 R street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities, and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—Commodore Nicholson.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true today of most proprietary medicines.

But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low standing, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

Over fifty members of Congress have written their indorsement of the world-famous catarrh remedy, Peruna.

A Host of Witnesses—Pe-ru-na a Catarrh Cure That Rests on the Unsolicited Testimony of Thousands.

This is an age when theories have little or no weight on the average mind but actual demonstration is demanded. The busy people of today have neither time nor inclination to speculate, and turn with distrust from everything that does not plainly bear the stamp of fact.

The reason Peruna has gained such universal hold of the confidence of the people as a catarrh cure is because all statements concerning it are accompanied by facts.

A book containing specimens selected at random from a cloud of witnesses who have been cured of chronic catarrh by Peruna sent free by the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

STRANGE ITEMS OF NEWS.

"Human Interest" Stories From Across the Seas.

To the Editor of the New York Sun: A great many people have the idea that most of the peculiar things that happen to human kind happen in the United States or its vicinity, the older countries or Europe having become so settled and sedate that they go on from year to year in an eventless fashion. To controvert this idea to some extent I present the following happenings among our English cousins as recorded in London papers, which are also believed to contain no news of human interest other than world-important matters:

For stabbing a constable with a hat pin Mary Ann Howe was sentenced at Westminster Police Court yesterday to three months hard labor.

Nicholas Whitaker, a licensed victualler of Oxenhope, near Keighley, was seriously wounded by the accidental discharge of a friend's gun while pigeon shooting yesterday.

Startled by a passing motor car, a horse belonging to the Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich suddenly reared and fell on its back, fracturing its skull.

A poorly dressed man who last night threw a brick through the plate glass window of Messrs. Cuthbertson, hatters, in the Strand, explained when arrested that he did it because he was hungry.

"I am tired of this miserable country," said John Edwards, a retired engineer, who came from Australia and shot himself at Rochester on Boxing day.

A rat weighing one and one-half pounds and 18 inches long has been caught at South Walsham, Norfolk.

In his Christmas "carouse" John Bashford, a Limerick man, drank a cup of whisky "neat," and died.

While "rabbiting," Mr. Toulden J. Tenner, an Essex cattledealer, was accidentally shot in the foot by his son, and despite every attention died at Chelmsford yesterday.

In the parish church of Boharm, Banffshire, has just been erected a memorial to the late Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, who was the son of a minister of the parish.

The Dover magistrates yesterday discharged a man charged with stealing a horse and cart on the ground that it was the outcome of a drunken holiday.

Mr. Albert Brassey, M. P., for North Oxon, has announced his intention of not seeking re-election. He says that his duties as a master of hounds leave him too little time to attend to his parliamentary duties.

Overeating and drinking, according to the verdict of a Bedlington (Northumberland) coroner's jury, were responsible for the death of a young miner who, at a club supper on Saturday, ate so much that he had to be led away from the table.

"He is a born fool, and his birthday is the 1st of April," said the employer of Herbert Birch, a gardener, who, at the Kingston-on-Thames Police Court yesterday was bound over under the First Offenders' act for the theft of a pair of field glasses.

During an inquest at Westminster yesterday on an infant—whose death the jury found to be due to wasting caused by neglect, partly through ignorance—the mother said she had lost seven other children from 2 years of age downward.

In a ditch near Ockwell's Manor, Maidenhead, on Boxing day some men found the body of Mrs. Etherington, the wife of a Windsor cabman, who has sold the household furniture and spent the proceeds in drink. The body had lain in the ditch about a fortnight.

"I do not recollect what happened," pleaded a man who was fined for drunkenness at Clerkenwell Police Court yesterday. It was stated that when discovered the prisoner was tenderly kissing a pillar letterbox and entreating it to go home.

It was suggested at Bromley Police Court yesterday that a young man charged with drunkenness for the fourth time since last June should be sent to an inebriates' home. "Don't do that," he blurted out. "I have just been married this morning, and I intend to lead a new life." In the circumstances the Bench allowed him to depart on payment of a fine.

Mr. George Moore, the well-known novelist, prosecuted two Italian organ grinders at Dublin yesterday for annoying him while he was at work in Ely place. Mr. Moore said that he found it impossible to write owing to the grinding of the organ. The defendants pleaded they "only wanted to finish the tune." They were bound over "to be of good behavior."

How are those for human interest?

AMERICAN.

THAT BOOM FOR COCKRELL.

A Theory in Explanation of Movement Which Has Puzzled Some.

New York Tribune.

With the arrival in Washington of members of the Democratic National Committee and a considerable number of Democratic politicians not members of the committee an interesting story regarding the situation in Missouri leaked out, which is, in a way, typical of the complex situation in the Democratic camp and of the shrewd brand of politics which is being played by some of the leaders of that party.

Rumors of a Presidential boom for Senator Cockrell have been drifting into Washington for some time, and to many members of the party have been entirely inexplicable. There are few men in the Senate more respected on both sides of the chamber than the senior Senator from Missouri, and there is no man in Missouri whose name commands the support of the old-line Democrats as does that of Senator Cockrell. The old "Cockrell guard" is a power in the state, made up as it is, of many of the men the Senator led in battle and who are loyal to him today as they were in the early '60s. But the Senator is a man of high ideals, and not what politicians term a "mixer," and is not, therefore, the type of man who could command National support as a Democratic Presidential possibility.

In view of these facts the constant recurrence of the Cockrell boom rumors, together with the fact that the movement appeared to be receiving a certain amount of support from the ablest politicians in the party, has nonplussed some of the Senator's closest friends. Now, however, the cat is out of the bag.

Missouri is, in the opinion of the leaders, a Populist state, a Bryan state, or might be even a Hearst state, if the "peerless leader" were to throw his support to the New Yorker. For that reason, the shrewder politicians have deemed it wise to encourage the Cockrell boom. Whatever the personnel of the Missouri delegation in the National Convention, it could not do otherwise than throw its vote for Senator Cockrell, if his name were put in nomination. Taking advantage of this situation, the leaders have deemed it wise to encourage the Cockrell idea in Missouri with a view to securing a delegation from that state which would prove amenable to their bidding, after the casting of a vote, which would inevitably prove merely complimentary, for the Missouri Senator.

By this means, it is believed, the Populists and Democrats of Missouri can be thrown off their guard, even if it becomes necessary to send a delegation instructed to vote for Cockrell. Meanwhile the astute men who have planned this little ruse will secure the selection of delegates they can control, and thus head off the choice of a delegation which otherwise would certainly be composed of men whose personal desires and whose constituents' wishes would lead them to look to Mr. Bryan for guidance, an end regarded as most desirable by the Eastern wing of the Democracy.

The friends of Senator Cockrell who have learned of this attempt to make him a catspaw to drag the anti-Bryan chestnuts out of the fire are indignant at what they regard as a grave indignity to one of the foremost Democratic statesmen, and are carefully investigating the scheme with the apparent belief that they will be able to trace it to that perfectly organized machine which has charge of the interests of Senator Gorman. The whole affair is being kept as dark as possible, but there are certain influential Democrats who are whetting their knives preparatory to dealing with the men who have conceived and are attempting to execute this ruse, and it would cause little surprise if the scheme would prove a boomerang and resulted in bringing to the National Convention a Missouri delegation charged with obeying the mandates of the Nebraska statesman to the letter, even though it first cast a complimentary vote for Mr. Cockrell.

STILL WORKS WITH MILK CANS

Mayor of a Massachusetts Town Will Will Not Give Up Business.

Boston Globe.

Senator Leonard B. Chandler, Mayor-elect of Somerville, Mass., who will be inaugurated Monday, January 4, works side by side with his employes in his business, capping milk jars, loading a wagon or cleaning cans with dexterity and dispatch equal to that of his men.

All but 18 years of the 52 of his life he has been engaged in the milk business. A son of Leonard Chandler, a well-known farmer at Princeton, after remaining beneath the parental roof until he was 18, he left home with $35, a hard-earned sum.

He located in Charlestown and secured employment as a milk "striker," driving a team through the North End of Boston. At the end of three months he had secured the confidence of a number of men, and with money borrowed from them he bought out his employer and started in on his own account. For 18 years he drove his own outfit. The business has been maintained ever since by Mr. Chandler, and he has among his patrons many who were served by him when he first started in the business.

His success in politics has been in keeping with that he has experienced in business. Beginning with the common council, in which he served during the years 1893-94, he continued in the Board of Aldermen in 1895-96, in the Legislature in 1897-98-99, and in the Senate in the years of 1902 and 1903. He will now begin his term as chief executive of the city of Somerville.

Mr. Chandler is noted for two things, particularly his engaging smile and the carnation which he invariably wears in the lapel of his coat. He is of Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Calvin Blanchard, having been one of the minute men of Concord.

In a Pickwickian Sense.

Chicago Chronicle.

As usual Senator Hoar wishes his words in opposition to the Panama job to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. He always supplies the people with plenty of reasons for antagonizing his party's policies and then he falls in line like the rest of them and votes the straight ticket.

Always?

Pendleton Tribune.

Speaking of a local clergyman, the Boston Herald says: "He made the finest prayer ever addressed to a Boston audience." Elsewhere prayers are elsewhere addressed.

Lipman, Wolfe & Co.

First agents Butterick Patterns—April Delineator, a splendid fashion magazine.
The Greatest Northwestern Mail Order House—Agents of Parker & Finn Waists.
"Sanitary" Muslin Underwear has a place of its own—at the head.
Artistic Picture Framing done for mighty little money—Custom shade work done.

Spring Millinery

The Spring Millinery is irresistibly attractive and extremely picturesque, the general effect being much more dressy and elaborate than has been the case in former years.

Another lot of the Famous

Robinson & Wells

English Tailored Ready-to-Wear Hats will receive its showing today.

There are many new shapes, including new expressions of the "Colonial" idea, also Boat Turbans and the large Watermelon Crown, made of the new braids in two-toned and mixed effects—prices begin at

Five Dollars and Upwards

Free Crocheting Lessons Today in the Art Department—2d Floor

$2 Bags at 98c

Fifty Chain Bags and Leather-Handle Auto Bags, odd lots, marked for today 98¢ instead of $2.00.

35c Kerchiefs 23c

The sale of these began yesterday—enough left for today. Pure Linen, with hand-embroidered initial—the regular 35c quality these are—but as long as they last during the day you can buy at ..... 23¢

Women's Neckwear—Very Many Special Values at 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00

$1.50 Black Dress Goods 99c

Black Dress Goods for Spring—what a marvelous showing is here! The manufacturers have turned artists—so richly varied are the effects of light and shade, of somberness and brilliance that they have produced with wool and silk.

Those on sale today are those fabrics which are of sufficient weight and body to be made up into unlined tailored suits—included are Thibet Cloths, Blind Cheviots, English Serges and Unfinished Worsteds—52 and 56 in. wide—strictly all wool, of course—today only 99c

7 and 8c Linen Laces 5c

Thousands of yards of Linen Torchon Laces, 1 to 2½ inches wide, the sort you're asked 7c and 8c for elsewhere—here today 5¢. These laces are perfectly washable and will not get stringy.

March Curtain Sale

The March Curtain Sale is in full blast—sharp reductions the order of the day—enthusiastic buying whether it rains or shines. Reasons—the bargains are here.

HARNESS

"Catalogue on Application."

Besides our line of Vehicles, we carry the largest line of Harness on the coast. We have every style for every use, in all grades. This is the season of the year to buy new Harness. Let us show you our line and figure with you. We can save you money.

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