INNER WORKINGS TOLD IN LETTERS

Hall and Fulton Moving Spirits for Dismissal of Burke Case.

BROUGHT OUT AT TRIAL

Correspondence Reveals Efforts on Behalf of Coterie Charged With Fraud Against Government in Land Filings.

Only the initiated have any conception of the extent to which political influences figured in the protection of Oregon land-grabbers in the palmy days antedating 1903 and 1904, when a handful of the fraudulent operators were caught in Francis J. Heney's dragnet and called to account. In those days, the fellow on the inside, through political associations managed either to evade arrest until the statute of limitations had run against his offenses or, being arrested at the instigation of complaining rival interests, successfully escaped prosecution through the same influences.

But before closing the Government's case in the Hall conspiracy trial yesterday, Heney completed his threatened exposure of the fradulent filings on 20 choice timber claims by W. E. Burke and W. G. Goslin and their associates, in the interest of A. B. Hammond, and showed, by the introduction of letters, that Hall and Senator Fulton were the moving spirits in bringing about the dismissal of the indictment returned against Burke et al, in which they were charged with a conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Filing Done by Rounders.

At Monday's session of the court, Burke, as a witness for the Government, testified that on September 21, 1899, he herded 20 rounders from the North End to Oregon City, where each of the men filed on a quarter section of choice timberland in Tillamook County and received $2 for his services. The understanding with these men, Burke testified, was that they were to retain the land until Burke could receive from Goslin, secretary to A. B. Hammond, in whose services both were working, lieu land script to plaster on the timberland. The entrymen were then to execute relinquishments.

Shortly after the filings were made, C. B. Moores, then Register of the Oregon City Land Office, notified Hall of the apparent fraudulent character of the entries, and on October 19, 1899, Burke and Goslin and the 20 entrymen were indicted on a conspiracy charge. Senator Fulton, as attorney for A. B. Hammond and his numerous interests, immediately became interested in the defense of the indicted men. Through correspondence, Fulton first sought to induce Binger Hermann, then Commissioner of the General Land Office, to instruct Hall, in response to a telegram and a letter from Hall on the subject, to agree to the terms of the compromise proposed by the men under indictment, and which involved the forfeiture of the filing fees and the execution of relinquishments by which the land would revert to the Government, in consideration that they be not prosecuted.

Pass on Responsibility.

But evasive Binger would not assume the responsibility of taking the initiative in such a proceeding, and referred Fulton and Hall to the Department of Justice. Letters were then forwarded to Attorney-General Griggs, who was equally as clever as Hermann, and referred the entire matter back to Hall as District Attorney. As a final resort, Fulton then wrote Senator George W. McBride, who was urged to use his influence with the authorities at Washington looking to a dismissal of the indictment, but the expected assistance was not forthcoming from that source.

Finally, on March 2, 1900, the records in the Federal court show that the indictment against Burke and his coconspirators was dismissed on motion of Hall. All of these facts were established yesterday by Heney through the introduction of considerable correspondence on the subject, together with the official records of the case on file in the Federal court. The story is told in the following series of letters that were admitted yesterday by Judge Hunt in the trial of the Hall case:

Fulton Urges Early Action.

Fulton Bros., Attorneys at Law, Astoria, Oregon, October 11, 1899.—Hon. John H. Hall, Portland, Oregon.—Friend Hall: I wrote Hermann immediately on my return home, and I suppose you did the same the following day. By this time he should have the letter. Would you mind wiring and asking for instructions based on your letter, by wire. The reason I write this is that Burke is very anxious to have the matter terminated, and called me up on the phone this morning again. I realize that he is naturally worried about it, and I am anxious to get it finished and disposed of on his account. If you will wire and ask them to wire instructions in regard to the matter, I will bear the expense, whatever it may be. Of course, if you cannot consistently do this I cannot expect it of you. Sincerely yours,
C. W. FULTON.

Fulton Hears From Hermann.

Fulton Bros., Attorneys at Law, Astoria, Oregon, October 20, 1899.—Friend Hall: I enclose you a letter I have received from Hermann. Kindly return it to me when read. It seems that he will do what he can. Will you kindly take such steps as will be necessary to get authority to dismiss on a compromise as heretofore proposed. Yours truly,
C. W. FULTON.

Hall Reads Hermann's Letters.

Hon. C. W. Fulton, Astoria, Oregon—October 25, 1899.—Dear Friend Fulton: Replying to your favor of October 20, enclosing letter from Hon. Binger Hermann, which I herewith re-enclose, in re the case of United States vs. Burke et al, is just at hand and contents noted. I have received a wire from Mr. Hermann wherein he has stated that "the matter is in the hands of the Attorney-General," so therefore any instructions given to me by the Attorney-General will be cheerfully acquiesced in. Perhaps some of your friends who are acquainted personally with the Attorney-General might have some considerable influence with him in this matter. In the meantime the indictment can stand in statu quo. Very respectfully yours,
JOHN H. HALL, U. S. Attorney.

The Hermann Letter.

Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Washington, October 11, 1899.—Hon. W. C. Fulton, Astoria, Oregon—Dear Sir: Your kind favor of the 5th inst. is just at hand, in which you remind me that you have telegraphed me twice in regard to a prosecution which has been instituted against W. E. Burke and several other parties. From what follows in your communication, I fear you failed to receive my telegraphic answers to your dispatches. On October 2, 1899, I wired you as follows: "No knowledge of case. Cannot act without definite information. Consult U. S. Attorney." Answering your second dispatch, I wired you October 5, 1899, as follows: "Have wired District Attorney to take such action as situation warrants. Under departmental practice, can only reach him through Department Justice. Case not before this department yet. Am powerless to act."

On the 5th inst. I addressed you more fully on the line of my telegrams. As this is of the same date as that of your favor just received, of course you had not received my communication.

Then follows Hermann's letter to Fulton, dated October 5, 1899:

I can only repeat now what was stated in my letter to you of the 5th and previous telegrams. Up to the present moment no communication has been received from United States District Attorney Hall or from any other official source whatever as to the prosecution mentioned by you. There are no charges pending here from any one of the special agents of the Interior Department and no correspondence on file. The result is that the department is not only unable to act, but is without any authority to act. Even though the District Attorney should make report of the case, it is still beyond the power of this office to take any action in the matter unless advised through the Department of Justice. Under the rules of practice any recommendation from this office must go through the Attorney-General, and thus reach the District Attorney, who is alone subject to his direction. That officer would have no authority to dismiss or to act in any wise upon what might be received through this office direct. The proceedings were not instituted at any direction of the Interior Department, and hence we should have nothing to say in the matter until after the whole case has come properly before us.

I appreciate fully your feelings, knowing the honorable character of the persons involved, as you do. Why is a statement not made through the regular channels, which should be by way of the Department of Justice, asking for the action of the Interior Department, and such suggestions made in the way of a compromise, or such other relief as it might be in the power of the department to consider? You can very readily appreciate how powerless we are here when it is understood that there is nothing whatever before us in the way of information. As it would appear from what you have written that this prosecution was instituted at the instance of a United States District Attorney (upon what grounds, however, I am not advised), why is it not within his province and authority, if the facts have been misrepresented to him, to relieve the parties himself, and not subject them to unnecessary prosecution and injustice and personal trouble and inconvenience? I should be only too glad to do what I possibly could and within the limit of my authority, if the case could properly come before me, and the more so since you have so earnestly represented the matter, knowing the party as you do. Very truly yours,
BINGER HERMANN,
Commissioner.

Griggs Refers Case to Hall.

Office of the Attorney-General, Washington, D. C., December 16, 1899.—John H. Hall, Esq., United States Attorney, Portland, Oregon.—Sir: I enclose you herewith a letter left with me by Senator McBride with reference to the case of the United States vs. Goslin, Burke et al., now pending in the United States Court for your district. I informed Senator McBride that an application for the dismissal of a criminal prosecution ought to be made to the District Attorney, and not to the Attorney-General, and stated that I would merely forward the matter to you for such action as you might deem proper. Respectfully,
JOHN W. GRIGGS, Attorney-General.

Fulton Writes to McBride.

Astoria, Oregon, November 20, 1899.—Hon. George W. McBride, Portland, Oregon.—Dear Senator: Permit me to again call your attention to the case of the United States vs. W. G. Goslin, W. E. Burke and others, now pending in the United States Court for this district. Lest the facts as I explained them to you should escape your memory, and in view of your very kind promise to use your good offices in the matter, so far as you properly may, I thought it well to reduce the statement of the case to writing for your use. The charge against Goslin, Burke and others is that they entered into a conspiracy to defraud the United States. The circumstances in brief are as follows: Mr. Goslin is the agent of a number of gentlemen who are buying timber lands in Western Oregon, and Mr. Burke, learning that there was quite a tract of timber land in Tillamook County, went to Mr. Goslin and proposed to give him information in relation thereto, expecting, of course, to be paid something for his services. Goslin was then negotiating for some forestry reserve scrip which he expected to locate on timber land, but told Burke he was not prepared at that time to locate the lands, but probably would be in a short time. In order to hold the land, Burke got a number of men who had never taken up timber claims to go to Oregon City and file on the land. He got 25 persons to file. I have known Mr. Burke for a long time, as you have, and I am satisfied he tells me the truth when he says that he supposed anyone could go and file on timber land who had not otherwise used their right in that behalf. The law, however, requires a person to testify that he has been on the claim. Burke did not know this, but supposed that they could go on at any time before making final proof and payment. He knew that the land was properly timber land and did not think that he was doing anything wrong.

It seems, however, that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company was also after the land, proposing to locate its forestry scrip thereon, and their agent took the matter up and secured the indictment of Goslin, Burke and a number of others. Only Mr. Goslin, Mr. Burke and two others have been arrested. They have secured and filed relinquishments, so that the land has gone back to the United States, and in truth has been now located by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The fact that they have surrendered their filings or filed relinquishments shows that they do not propose to try to hold the land and I think is evidence tending to show that they were acting in good faith.

As far as Mr. Goslin is concerned, he had absolutely nothing to do with the matter further than I have detailed. He is a gentleman of excellent character and standing; has a fine family and a wide circle of friends, and I am quite anxious that he should not be compelled to suffer the humiliation of the trial. I am sure that the prosecuting attorney for this district feels that there is little merit in the case, although, of course, unless he be instructed to dismiss it, his duty will require him to prosecute it.

If you can see the authorities at Washington and place this matter before them, it seems to me, they will direct a dismissal of the case. By giving us the benefit of your good office in the matter I assure you, you will have their most earnest gratitude and will confer a very great personal obligation on myself. Sincerely yours,
C. W. FULTON.

McBride Wants More Information.

United States Senate, Washington, D. C., February 3, 1900.—Personal and private.—Hon John H. Hall, Portland, Oregon.—Dear Friend: I am informed that the Attorney-General wrote you December 16, 1899, making inquiries respecting the indictment against Goslin, Burke and others, and that no reply has been received. The Attorney-General's inquiry was based upon a letter from Senator Fulton to me, requesting that you be authorized to dismiss the case. Kindly let me know status of the case, as I fear Fulton will think I have neglected his letter. This letter is not official. Yours sincerely,
GEORGE W. M'BRIDE.

Fulton Promised Railroad Pass.

The following extract from a letter written by Fulton to Hall on December 21, 1899, follows:

I have arranged the matter of transportation for yourself and Mrs. Hall over our road and you will receive an annual at the hands of Mr. Goslin. At least, he promised to do so, and I am quite sure he will not overlook it. And if he should overlook it I will attend to it personally the next time I am in Portland.

PHOTO CALENDARS HALF PRICE. 10c up. Kiser, 248 Alder st.

Inspect Rosenthal's shoe store windows and get busy.

MOTION TO ACQUIT IS OVERRULED

(Continued from First Page.)

ster made a forcible argument, speaking for more than two hours, in which he reviewed in a general way the testimony that had been presented by the Government in support of the conspiracy charge. He insisted that the violation of the law on which the conspiracy charge was founded was of a character that had been very generally and insidiously carried out with the indulgence of the department. He denied that Hall had been negligent in the discharge of his duty as a public official and referred to the fact that in the interviews between Hall and either Hendricks or Steiwer, it had been represented to the District Attorney that the complaints were the result of spitework on the part of settlers and that the Butte Creek Company was not maintaining unlawful fences.

Naturally, contended counsel, Hall desired further information before proceeding, as there certainly was insufficient evidence on which to base a criminal prosecution. The obvious difference of opinion as to the conditions in Wheeler County suggested caution on the part of the prosecutor, who referred the case to the department to which it properly belonged—the Interior Department—and requested that Special Agent Loomis make an investigation and report. Judge Webster further held that there was nothing in the conversations between Hall and either Hendricks or Steiwer that would show that Hall became a party to the alleged conspiracy for maintaining the unlawful fence. The contention of the Government that the alleged unlawful agreement was for the purpose of giving Hall the advantage of Steiwer's support of the candidate Hall wanted elected United States Senator, he said, had not been supported, since it had not been shown that Hall exercised any influence over Steiwer in that respect either at the 1901 or the 1903 sessions of the Legislature.

Referring to the fact that Wheeler County had not been mentioned in the list of counties that were named in Hall's letter asking that unlawful fences in Eastern Oregon be examined, Judge Webster said that Hall's request was of a general character and merely called for assistance to inquire into conditions in the eastern part of the state.

In further support of his motion, counsel for the defendant argued that if Hall had joined the conspiracy in 1900 or 1901, the statute of limitations had run against the offense, and, having run, it could not be revived without another overt act in pursuance of the original agreement and in which Hall had participated. There was no evidence, he said, from which the jury would be justified in concluding that Hall ever went into any such understanding with the defendants or that he had agreed to assist them in maintaining the unlawful fences through his inactivity as a prosecutor.

Tracey E. Becker Answers.

Tracey E. Becker, special assistant to the Attorney-General, followed Judge Webster and made his maiden speech in the Oregon Federal Court. In it he concisely outlined the position of the prosecution and logically presented the contentions of the Government on which it relies in establishing the charge of conspiracy against Hall. So thoroughly did Mr. Becker cover the subject that Mr. Heney did not deem it necessary to speak on the motion, which was decided adversely by the court.

Mr. Becker declared that it was the duty of Mr. Hall, as a public prosecutor, to punish persons for maintaining unlawful fences. The complaints in themselves, together with the maps that had been submitted by the complaining settlers early in 1903, he asserted, were sufficient in themselves to warrant either a criminal or a civil prosecution without any delay. The District Attorney, it was charged, had delayed taking action until as late as 1903, even after Special Agent Dixon had made his second investigation. At that time Hall again notified Steiwer that unless the fences were removed he would have to prosecute, although in the same letter he admitted having given Steiwer the same notice over two years before. During this delay the statute of limitations was rapidly running against a criminal proceeding.

Failure to Prosecute Urged.

It was further contended by Mr. Becker that the failure of a prosecuting officer to proceed against violators of the law amounted to a participation in a conspiracy and the execution of the unlawful agreement for which the conspiracy might have been formed. In support of this argument, the Assistant Prosecutor cited numerous cases that had been decided uniformly favorable to the Government's case in the Federal Courts elsewhere.

"The defendant Hall," said Mr. Becker, "became connected with the conspiracy from the time of his conversations with Hendricks and Steiwer in 1900, and by the admissions in his own letters. From the day Hall found that Steiwer and Hendricks were important and influential men, that minute, by his inaction, he fathered, adopted, ratified, confirmed and entered into the conspiracy, and of this there is abundant evidence to warrant the submission of the case to the jury."

Judge Webster followed, reasserting that there had been no inaction on the part of Hall as a prosecuting officer; that Hall had made no attempt to conceal the Wheeler County complaints and was in a regular way proceeding with an investigation of the complaints that had been received in his office.

Judge Hunt's Decision.

In denying the motion, Judge Hunt said:

"I will say I will refrain from any comment upon the testimony at this time, further than to say that my mind, being refreshed by hearing these arguments and by reference to these letters, and by recalling the dates, is led to the conclusion that out of these matters and the circumstances the court could not say at this time, as a matter of law, that there is not sufficient evidence to go to the jury; nor can the court say that only one inference could be drawn from the whole evidence by reasonable men deliberating upon it. And I proceed upon the premise that so far as the law is concerned, almost paraphrasing one of the principles laid down in the opinions of the court, as read by Mr. Becker, I take it that it must be the law that in cases of conspiracy a continuity of omission to act, and the intent to accomplish an unlawful purpose, may become the affirmance of the unlawful act when done, and co-operation with those who do them. Such, succinctly stated, I take it to be a principle that must pervade the law. I think the case must go to the jury, and that it would not be proper for the court now at this time to undertake to say only one legal view could be attained from this evidence."

"I will be glad to have the requests for instructions at the earliest possible time now, to the end that I may study them, now that the case for the Government is ended. They will assist me. The practice in the district where I regularly preside is that they need not be presented until after the evidence is all in on both sides and I will consider requests up to that time, but it is a great aid to have them as early as possible where they will cover the range that these will cover.

"The motion for the directed verdict will be denied and the exception of the defendant noted."

Three minor witnesses for the Government were examined during the forenoon. They were: Henry E. McGinn, who at the request of C. W. Fulton procured bondsmen for two of the men who were indicted with Burke and Goslin; C. H. Carey, former law partner of F. P. Mays, who testified that Mays had an understanding that he was to be permitted to appear personally in his own behalf before the grand jury by which he was indicted in 1904; and W. E. Burke, who was recalled for the purpose of testifying that he was personally acquainted with Fulton and that he formed the acquaintance during the session of the Legislature in 1894 when Burke served as Representative from Multnomah County.

TWENTY GIVEN LICENSES

State Board of Medical Examiners Makes Its Report.

The State Board of Medical Examiners yesterday concluded its work of reviewing papers submitted at the examinations held on January 7, 8 and 9, and announced the following successful applicants for admission to practice in Oregon: John Garretson Blackwell, John F. Beaumont, Roy A. Miles Collins, Benjamin Samuel Cerswell, George Edwin Dix, Jesse Ettelson, Charles Biglow Frisbie, Thomas J. Higgins, Lester Martin Lehrbach, Lucetta Amelia Smith, Alvin Walter Baird, Adalbert G. Bettman, Robert J. Conroy, Benjamin Franklin De Vore, Robert E. Dunlap, Elbert Ernest Fisher, Carl G. Griffith, Charles K. Holsman, Hew Bernard McMurdo, Max Rosendorff.

It was the consensus of opinion of the board that liberality was shown in marking the papers. The following members of the board were present: Dr. W. S. Mott, Dr. Byron E. Miller, Dr. R. C. Coffey, Dr. A. C. Panton, Dr. E. B. McDaniel, Dr. F. E. Moore.

LAPLANDERS ARE STARVING

Slaughter Dogs for Food—Rains Do Damage to Crops.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28.—Serious famine is prevalent in the iron district of Northern Lapland. According to a dispatch to Dagens Nyheter from Kiruna, the inhabitants in the parish of Vathmina have gone to the extent of slaughtering dogs and cats for food to prevent starvation.

Reports from the districts of Vesternorriland and Vesterbotton in Lapland last Fall showed that a famine was spreading in these districts, where deluging rains had done great damage to the wheat crops.

Oregon People in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—(Special.)—Oregon people registered at Chicago hotels today as follows:

Auditorium Annex—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Meier, Portland.

Grand Pacific—Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Overbeck and child, Portland.

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ABSOLUTE SAFETY OFFERED DEPOSITORS

No interest paid on commercial accounts or daily balances.

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By the old gold—tried and tested

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Corner Sixth and Alder Sts., Opposite Oregonian.

The FINAL WEEK OF THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE—IN ALL DEPARTMENTS—EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED

Remaining clearance-sale days will prove as strongly suggestive and opportune for economical buying of homefurnishings as at any time during the progress of this great event—values are as liberal in every department—assortment as complete for satisfactory selection.

MISSION BOOKCASES IN FUMED AND WEATHER'D OAK

Plain and combination styles in the characteristic quaint designs—trimmings in old brass and copper.

$15.50 Bookcase in the fumed oak; special $10.25
$20.00 Bookcase in the weathered oak; special $13.75
$25.00 Bookcase in the weathered oak; special $16.00
$30.00 Bookcase in the weathered oak; special $17.50
$30.00 Bookcase in the fumed oak; special $19.75
$38.00 Combination Bookcase in the weathered oak; special $23.00
$45.00 Bookcase in the fumed oak; special $31.00
$48.00 Bookcase, in the fumed oak; special $32.00
$58.50 Bookcase in the fumed oak; special $38.50
$65.00 Combination Bookcase in the weathered oak; special $39.00
$68.00 Bookcase in the fumed oak; special $46.25
$84.00 Bookcase, fumed oak; inlaid art nouveau design; sp'l, $50.00

SALE OF DRAPERY AND UPHOLSTERY FABRICS

Special three-day clearance selling ends today in the Drapery Department—Sixth Floor.

18 pieces and part pieces of Curtain Nets and Muslins; 36 inches to 50 inches wide, in lengths of from 12 yards to 40 yards. These laces and muslins sold regularly throughout the past season at from 45c to 75c per yard. Your choice from the lot at the special, per yard ..... 19¢
Upholstery and Drapery Materials in lengths of from 3 yards to 7½ yards each, consisting of double and single-faced velours; figured and plain silk damasks and tapestries; French tapestries in silk, wool and cotton; regular values to $3.50, $4.50, $5.00, $6.25 and $7.50 per yard. Each piece to be sold entire at the special, per yard ..... 98¢
Furniture Fringe in silk and wool, all colors; regular $1.25 values, at the special, yard ..... 25¢
$1.75 and $1.85 Scotch Madras, in quantities of from 9 to 14 yards; all imported goods and 50 inches wide. Your choice at the special, per yard ..... 50¢

ARM CHAIRS—ROCKERS

All new designs and most comfortable and attractive styles in the golden oak and mahogany finishes

$ 5.25 Arm Rocker in mahogany finish; special $2.95
$ 7.50 Arm Chair in golden oak; special $3.90
$ 7.75 Arm Rocker in mahogany finish; special $3.90
$ 6.25 Arm Chair in golden oak; special $4.10
$ 6.25 Arm Rocker in golden oak; special $4.25
$ 7.25 Arm Rocker in golden oak; special $4.90
$ 8.75 Arm Chair in mahogany finish; special $5.50
$ 9.00 Arm Rocker in golden oak; special $6.25
$ 9.00 Arm Chair in golden oak; special $5.00
$10.00 Arm Rocker in golden oak; special $6.90
$10.00 Arm Rocker in mahogany finish; special $6.90
$12.00 Arm Rocker in mahogany finish; special $7.90

CLEARANCE SALE IN CARPET AND BEDDING DEPTS. SIXTH FLOOR

TULL & GIBBS COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

CLEARANCE SALE HALL SEATS, RACKS and MIRRORS, DEN FURNITURE, ETC.

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Those who remember our former sales will instantly realize that now is offered to the public a buying advantage of no ordinary importance
Every article at Clearance Sale prices and your money back in groceries

GROCERIES FREE

To the amount of your purchase in our main store. One-fourth (¼) of the groceries you buy of us will be given you free—until the amount of your purchases in our big store is delivered to you in groceries, absolutely free. I want you to know that I have opened the Famous Grocery Department, and also the largest Men's Merchant Tailoring Department in Portland, and Groceries Go Free with the Men's Tailor-Made Suits, just the same.
J. M. ACHESON.

COATS
A regular $10 Coat, in fancy mixtures, broadcloth and kersey; loose and semi-fitted $5.00
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

COATS
Regular $25 and $27.50 Coats, including some Evening Coats, in broadcloth, full satin lined $12.75
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

SUITS
In black only, values up to $40 ..... $19.75
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

SKIRTS
New, up-to-date Skirts, in panama voile silk, values up to $30; your choice for $12.75
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

WOOL SHIRTWAISTS
Jumper Suits and Princess Dresses, values up to $35 ..... $17.75
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

BACK COMBS
15c values ..... 8¢, 2 for 15¢
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

SHOPPING BAGS
$1.50 values ..... 75¢
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

CARACUL COATS
Values up to $27.50,
$9.75
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

INITIAL 'KERCHIEFS
Regular 35c values ..... 20¢
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

50c LEATHER BELTS ..... 25¢
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

WOOL WAISTS
Values up to $5.00 ..... $2.65
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

EMBROIDERED BLACK LISLE HOSE
Values up to 75c ..... 39¢
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

LONG FLANNELETTE KIMONOS
$4.50 values $2.15
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

CHILDREN'S COATS
Values up to $7.50 ..... $3.95
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

FURS
Regular $10 Fox Boas $4.50
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

SILK PETTICOATS
$5.00 value, $3.25; $10 value ... $5.65
And Your Money Back in Groceries.

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