# STATE'S WITNESS ASSERTS HE WAS TRICKED BY WILDE

## Alleged Irregular Acts in Sale of Telephone Company's Bonds Bared by Frank Stow in Case Against Banker.

Frank H. Stow began his long story as one of the star witnesses for the state at a session last night, when he narrated his early deals with Wilde in the organization of the Union Telephone & Construction company. As he proceeded he told of having been deceived by Wilde as to the price paid for the telephone bonds by the Oregon Trust & Savings bank.

He said that Wilde represented he had sold the bonds to the bank for $410,000, concealing the extra $90,000 derived from the sale, which the state now alleges was embezzled by Morris with the aid of Wilde and split between them. After he had learned the facts from Morris and S. G. Reed in 1910, he testified, he went to San Diego and reproached Wilde, but Wilde gave him a plausible explanation which still failed to accord with the facts.

**Alleged Deal Bared.**

Stow said he first met Wilde in 1905 and in 1906 they started the promotion of telephone plants. After a futile effort to do business in Denver they turned attention to Omaha and the Union Telephone & Construction company was formed by Wilde, E. F. Graves and himself, with a capital of $250,000. He was general manager, Graves the president, and Wilde the selling agent. Each was to receive a salary of $300 per month, he said, and to share equally in all profits. There was a written contract to this effect, he testified, but he sent the writing to Wilde in 1908, and a formal demand by Special Prosecutor Clark for production of the contract brought from Wilde's counsel the statement that no such contract is in possession of the defense.

Stow stated that Wilde informed his associates that if he could have authority to dispose of the first $500,000 block of bonds for the construction of the Omaha plant at a low price he might be able to place them with a San Francisco bank or with the Oregon Trust & Savings bank at Portland. So he was authorized to sell the first $500,000 at 80 cents.

**Demands Shares From Wilde.**

After the sale of bonds to the bank, Stow testified, Wilde notified him the sale had been concluded for $410,000, with a $10,000 cash payment. The construction company put $5000 of this in its treasury promotion fund and the other $5000 was divided equally between Stow, Graves and Wilde as profits, the checks being sent out by S. A. Reed, treasurer.

In 1910, Stow said, he became suspicious and he was led to believe the bonds had been sold at 90, instead of 82. He made inquiry of S. G. Reed, president of the German-American bank, and W. C. Morris, and after learning that Wilde had received $500,000 instead of $410,000, went to San Diego to see him.

Stow described the torrid interview that followed in the cafe of the U. S. Grant hotel.

"Wilde was excited, waved his hands, and seemed to think I was a very bad man to come down and demand my share of the profits," said Stowe. "I told him I had reason to believe he got $50,000 himself, and that Morris got $40,000. Then he smiled and said 'I thought you knew, but you are only guessing.'"

**Figures Are Shown.**

"I told Wilde I had seen Morris and S. G. Reed," continued Stow, "and he said, 'Go back and have Morris talk and tell you the rest of it.' He said he could put Morris in jail for the rest of his life if Morris told the truth.

"Then Wilde showed me figures in a syndicate book, showing a sale of Omaha bonds at $500,000 to the bank, with the signature of Morris. He also showed me two checks for $5000 and $40,000, payable to the Oregon Trust & Savings bank. He told me the 'syndicate' had taken the bonds at 90, as a matter of fact, and that he had turned back to the bank the $50,000 represented by the two checks.

"We had an exchange of amenities, that probably you would not like me to repeat here. I stayed at Wilde's house over night—"

"What, after these amenities you speak of?" broke in Malarkey.

"Yes," replied Stow, "but I did not stay for breakfast, because I thought I had been deceived."

Stow's story was unfinished when Judge Kavanaugh called a halt and adjourned court until this morning. During the recital by the witness Wilde leaned back in his chair, sitting apart from his attorneys, and seemed vastly amused by the narration of his alleged perfidy to his associates. The Wilde version is expected to be widely different.

**Attorneys in Clash.**

Yesterday afternoon's session was distinguished by another indecisive battle over by-laws between attorneys for state and defense, by an effort of the state to show another alleged embezzlement of funds by Wilde and Morris previous to the time charged in the indictment, as tending to show the intent of Wilde in the case on trial, and by the disclosure that one page of the W. Cooper Morris account is not in the handwriting of the bookkeeper, who said he kept the record, from which the defense evidently hoped to make capital as showing untrustworthiness of the books.

The question of by-laws, which had resulted the day previous in production of rival sets, each claimed to be genuine, came to issue on fruther examination of L. O. Ralston, former president of the Oregon Trust. Ralston had produced one set of by-laws, which he identified as genuine, and the state had produced another, identified in the same way by J. M. Long, who had drawn them, as attorney for the bank.

**Pencil Memoranda.**

Ralston, recalled by the state, explained that the copy he produced was mixed up with his private papers when he retired from the bank in 1905. He said the by-laws had since remained with the other papers in a safe at his home until last December, when he ran across them.

His attention was called to lead pencil memoranda, by which some important paragraphs had been crossed out, and he said these marks were on the paper when he turned it over to Jay Bowerman, one of the attorneys for the defense, about 10 days ago.

"These marks were not made within the last two weeks?" asked Clark.

"No," said Ralston, "they were made in 1904."

Clark passed the paper to the jury box for inspection, and it became apparent the state will contend that the pencil marks are of recent date. When Ralston was asked to explain how it was that the by-laws became mixed with his private papers when they were supposed to be in the missing minute book of the bank, Ralston said he did not know how this happened.

**Ralph Morris Called.**

When shown the other copy of by-laws, contended by the state to be a true copy, he said he had no idea where it came from. This was the copy used in the trials of W. H. Moore and W. C. Morris. Ralston admitted he had been shown this copy at the previous trials, but denied he had identified it. He admitted he had not suggested that other copies were in existence.

Ralph Morris, the next witness, caused some amusement by the emphasis he gave his negative answer when asked if he is a relative of W. Cooper Morris. He was one of the bookkeepers of the Oregon Trust and was placed on the stand to identify the account of W. Cooper Morris with the bank. His attention was particularly directed to an entry on May 7, 1907, when the account of Morris, at the time overdrawn, was put to the good by the deposit of $5000.

This was the $5000 coming from the Wilde agency account, part of the proceeds received from the bank on the sale of the Omaha telephone bonds by Wilde. It was shown that this entry lifted the Morris account from an overdraft of $2273.69 to a balance of $1726.31.

**Stirs "Hornet's Nest."**

When A. E. Clark, the special prosecutor, attempted to show by the witness another bond transaction between Wilde and Morris on January 7, 1907, four months prior to the time charged in the indictment, he stirred a new nest of hornets. Dan J. Malarkey, chief of Wilde's staff, was on his feet objecting, urging that the matter would be prejudicial to the defendant and was not one of the things covered in the bill of particulars furnished the defense as to what the state intended to prove.

"This is a charge of conspiracy," said Deputy District Attorney Fitzgerald, "and we want to show that in January, 1907, Wilde and Morris had a similar transaction. It tends to show the intimate relations of Wilde and Morris and to show the intent of Wilde in this case."

Malarkey objected to these remarks in the presence of the jury, and Judge Kavanaugh directed the jury to retire while the attorneys fought it out.

**Answers Challenge.**

Argument followed at length. Fitzgerald and Clark each argued for the state, holding that while the January deal is a separate ransaction, it is admissible to show how Wilde and Morris were working together and then worked a scheme on a small scale similar to the larger "cleanup" in May.

This transaction of January 7, on which the indictment of the December grand jury charging the embezzlement of $12,500 is based, was explained at length by Clark in response to a challenge from Malarkey. He said it was another case in which Wilde and Morris "split even" and Wilde brought in a certificate of deposit from the Dollar Savings bank of Los Angeles to cover up the deal.

He said Moore and Morris, acting for the Oregon Trust, made a contract with themselves and with Wilde, by which it was agreed that any of the parties to the deal could elect to keep the bonds placed in their hands, and that if they so elected could retain 50 per cent of the stock bonus as profit.

**Objection Sustained.**

Clark declared that Moore and Morris elected for the bank to retain all the bonds and then Wilde and Morris divided between themselves 50 per cent of the stock that belonged to the bank as "profits." He cited the Jack La Rose case as authority for the admission of testimony of other crime to show intent.

Malarkey vigorously resisted the introduction of the testimony. He said it would be impossible to "unring the bell," and the harm would be done if the jury heard the evidence of such a transaction. He said the defense had no notice of an effort to prove another crime, and would want opportunity to go to Los Angeles and have time to gather evidence to refute such a charge. It is unfair to permit such evidence to come in, he said, when it deals with an unrelated act, but may tend to prejudice the jury.

Judge Kavanaugh finally sustained the objection in the form in which the question was raised, but left the matter still open for ultimate disposal by saying he would hear from the state again when it comes to proving the question of intent.

**State's Hand Exposed.**

During the concluding testimony of Ralph Morris the witness stated that part of the W. C. Morris account, from June 24, 1907, onward, was not in his handwriting. He said it was his duty to keep that account, and he was on duty at the bank during the month of July, going on his vacation in August. He said he could explain the July account being in a strange handwriting. He would have known, he said, if another sheet was being kept of that account.

Questions asked by Clarke indicated that the state will later attempt to explain the apparent discrepancy by showing that the bookkeeping in question was done by another bank employe, and will seek to puncture the mysterious atmosphere in which it was left by the testimony of Ralph Morris. If unexplained, the testimony would throw serious question upon the accuracy of the accounts of the bank now being produced before the judy.

John W. Kelly, a newspaper man, was called to testify to Wilde's residence in San Diego, Cal., this being necessary in order to show that Wilde was out of the state during time that otherwise would make the indictment invalid.

**Identifies Bank's Blotter.**

Lloyd Smith, real estate and insurance broker, formerly paying teller of the defunct bank, was called and identified the blotter he kept of daily transactions. In this blotter were shown the checks going through his hands from May 7 to May 11, 1907, at the time Wilde was drawing out the money he is alleged to have embezzled. Clark and Smith had an amusing discussion as to the meaning of "debit" and "credit," in which Smith admitted he had forgotten bookkeeping to some extent since he left the bank five years ago.

Smith was on the stand when court stood in recess until 7:30 o'clock, and at that time Malarkey in cross-examination sought to show discrepancies in the daily balancing of the bank's books. Smith said these discrepancies were not large. He was unable to explain some of the entries, saying he had forgotten after five years, and it was hard to remember.

"We appreciate that," said Malarkey. "It is hard to explain all these things after five years."

Smith was greatly confused and unable to answer many questions asked by Malarkey as to what figures on his books represented or where they came from. The cross-examination was designed to show the loose bookkeeping methods of the Oregon Trust, as well as the treacherousness of memories in deciphering the meaning of old bank books.

F. Declus, once exchange teller of the Oregon Trust, was next, and he, like Smith, explained that many of the entries in his blotter were not his own. He believed these figures were put in by J. H. Truby, assistant cashier, who has since committed suicide. Declus said he did not know the meaning of the entries by Truby, and assented to a suggestion by Malarkey that he did not care what figures were put in by Truby so long as his books balanced.

Adolf Schulz, chief bookkeeper of the Oregon Trust, was called for a few preliminary questions regarding the receiving teller's blotter, developing little of interest.

# WILDE MAY WIN ON A FLUKE; BAD FOR PROSECUTION

(Continued from Page One.)

plead guilty in the pending case, threatening him with new indictments and new prosecutions if he does not enter his plea. But Morris feels that in going on the stand to testify against Wilde, without exacting any promise for pardon or commutation of his present sentence of six years, he is offering to do all that can be expected.

"Nothing to say," was the statement of Special Prosecutor Clark when asked the status of negotiations regarding Morris. It is learned that Morris so far persists in his demand for a clean slate, knowing that the state must have him as a witness and must comply with his requirement if he refuses to recede.

Reading of the letters of Wilde to Morris before the jury this morning created much amusement because of the humor they contained. In the most of them Wilde signs his initials in monogram and also as "Father," this being a nickname adopted between himself and Morris. Many of the letters are addressed to "Dear Henry," Henry being another nickname adopted to apply to Morris.

**Letters Show Friendliness.**

Clark stated the purpose of introducing the letters to be to show the intimate relationship between Wilde and Morris, who are accused of acting together in looting the Oregon Trust bank, and it is also claimed that in some of them incriminating statements are made in referring to the big deal that the letters show Wilde had in mind.

Most of the letters are in themselves harmless, and are only claimed to show the "chumminess" of the two alleged conspirators. Some of the characteristic passages in the Wilde letters are as follows:

"Just drop you a line to let you know I haven't fallen from any high buildings."

"Enclosed find an alarm clock, so you can get up sooner."

"Just finished supper and wound up with a small bottle of squirrel whiskey. Now we are going out and climb a tree."

"I want you to save me some money to buy a meal ticket, as those California fellows take all my money, and every time I land I get soaked."

**Sealskin Union Suit.**

"I can go out and get a sealskin union suit."

"I took Stow and Morris to Burns-O'Brien prizefight and tomorrow will take them to a bullfight. Morris certainly will know he has been some place when he gets back."

In a letter claimed to be incriminating by the state, Wilde says:

"I am making a dandy contract underwriting. Never was one so favorable and I think the greatest chance I ever had. Of course, Henry, you can have any part. I will get the deal first and when sure of it will let you know the whole business. We can buy an ostrich farm if we need it."

This letter was in reference to the contract Wilde was negotiating with the Union Telephone Construction company for the selling of a $500,000 block of bonds at 80, under which contract he proceeded to make the deal with the Oregon Trust bank and draw down the money which it is alleged he embezzled.

At little later Wilde wrote another letter to Morris in which he exulted over closing the deal and said he had gotten it through the day before a new board of directors went into office, otherwise he might not have obtained it.

The claim of the defense is that these letters are nothing more than the expressions of an extravagant writer who was pleased over having made a contract that opened up opportunities for making a large commission.

Stow's testimony this morning, aside from the identification of Wilde's letters, which were read by Clark, was almost without incident. He was turned over to the defense for cross-examination at 11:35, and probably will be on the stand for a large part of the afternoon.

Malarkey had proceeded only with preliminary history when the noon recess came, but during that time had succeeded in introducing in evidence an advertisement setting forth a long list of stockholders of the Union Telephone Construction company. The list included many of the most prominent capitalists of southern California, and many from other states. Malarkey said he wished to show that this company was genuine and not a wildcat scheme, as had been intimated by the state.

Deputy District Attorney Fitzgerald protested against the introduction of this document, contending it did not tend to prove or disprove any issue in the case.

"We will be here all summer if we stop to read all such documents as this," he said.

"We will be here all summer, indeed, if it takes as long to read as Mr. Clark took to read those letters this morning," retorted Malarkey.

Judge Kavanaugh admitted the document, but suggested that the evidence be confined as closely as possible to the direct issues.

Stow, during his testimony, told of a visit to Denver made by Morris and Wilde in 1906, where they remained three days, leaving then for Los Angeles and spending some time there in companionship. Testimony by Morris may not be reached before tomorrow.

The jury this morning gave Judge Kavannaugh a surprise by presenting him with a fine potted plant, which was placed on the bench to cheer the court room atmosphere. The plant is an azalia, in full bloom.

All's fair in love, in war and in trying to dispose of a last year's automobile.

# PART OF COUNTRY HELD "NEUTRAL"

## Packers Permitted Unlimited Sales on Pacific Slope and in Middle South.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The trial of J. Ogden Armour and nine other millionaire beef packers for criminal conspiracy under the provisions of the Sherman law today developed the fact that a large section of the county was "neutral territory" where none of the alleged trust agreements to limit sales were enforced. This district, it was declared, included New Orleans, St. Louis, San Francisco, Spokane, Seattle, Los Angeles and Salt Lake.

In these sections, it was maintained, competition was keen and prices were slashed. There were no limitations of trust shipments to this territory and the members of the packers' combine fought each other and the independents for business.

# MISS KELTON, LEADING WOMAN, DIES IN HOSPITAL

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 26.—Miss Jane Kelton, known all along the coast as leading lady in many stock companies, died this morning in the West End hospital following an operation. Illness three weeks ago caused her to drop out of the cast of the Del Lawrence Stock company at the Avenue theatre. Del Lawrence and Miss Kelton were married about two months ago after the former obtained a divorce. Miss Kelton came from Oakland.

Miss Kelton was a member of the Max Swain Stock company in the old Empire theatre a number of years ago. She also put on a couple of sketches at Shield's park, the open air theatre of that day at the corner of Washington and Park streets. About that time she was divorced from M. J. Hooley. She later spent two seasons in stock at Sacramento, two seasons at Oakland, one at Spokane and two at Seattle. She developed into an excellent leading lady. A daughter 18 years old survives her.

# KANSAS FOR ROOSEVELT SAYS GOVERNOR STUBBS

Chicago, Jan. 26.—Bringing news that Colonel Roosevelt can carry Kansas by a plurality of 75,000 if he will accept the Republican presidential nomination, Governor Stubbs of Kansas today called at the headquarters here of the National Roosevelt committee. He announced his willingness to accept a place on the Roosevelt committee along with Governors Hadley of Missouri, Osborn of Michigan, Fort of New Jersey and Glasscock of West Virginia. In discussing the political situation in Kansas, Stubbs said:

"The business men of Kansas are in favor of Colonel Roosevelt because he is a known quantity and has a well defined program which he advertises. In addition he is not visionary like many well meaning progressives. I believe that the people would get in a better frame of mind under Roosevelt in a year than they would under any other president in four years."

**Alleged Forger Wanted.**

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—Police here are today searching for C. A. Howard, a salesman, who, by 25 flourishes of the pen, made himself in one day $1000 richer, according to the authorities. He is wanted particularly to answer to charges of having forged a check for $450 on the Garden City bank of San Jose.

**Only One "BROMO QUININE"**
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. See signature of E. W. GROVE. Used World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c

**The terms, conditions and guarantee** of a Certificate of Title are liberal, definite and easily understood by anyone. Investigate. Call for booklet. Title & Trust Co., Fourth and Oak.


# Only One Week More of the Great Winter Removal Sale

## Every Article in the Store Trenchantly Reduced

All Goods Purchased During January Will Be Billed to You March First

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED

**Lipman, Wolfe & Co.**
Merchandise of Merit Only.

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED

### Children's Dresses
*From 8 to 14 years*
### At Final Prices

—Dresses of percale, chambray, gingham and linen in plain colors, stripes and white.
—Made in waisted, middy and Buster styles.
—Some have sailor collars, trimmings of pipings, embroidery or fancy bandings.

$1.50 Dresses .....98¢
$2.25 to $5 Dresses..$1.98
Dresses to $8.50 at $2.98

### Children's Hats HALF PRICE

—Our entire stock of children's colored bonnet hats. Aviation hats in all this season's novel styles, white fur bonnets—hats trimmed with pretty contrasting colors, satin roses, shirred chiffon or tailored finish. Close-fitting styles, some with puffed crowns, others rever finish.

$1.00 Bonnets.....50¢
$1.25 Bonnets.....65¢
$1.50 Bonnets.....75¢
$3.00 Bonnets...$1.50
$4.50 Bonnets...$2.25
$10.00 Bonnets..$5.25

### Rain Capes $1.89
*Regular Prices to $2.95*

—Made of plain red and blue rubberized sateen cloth. With full hood, plaid lined and arm slits.
—Ages from 4 to 14 years.

### Girls' Raincoats Final $2.95
*Regular $6.00 to $12.00*

—Children's and girls' raincoats between the ages of 4 to 14 yrs.
—Made of rubberized cloth, some with striped and some plain serges.
—Made with high collars, cuffs or strap sleeves. Have patch or inset pockets and double-breasted fronts.

### Flannelette Gowns For Children
*At Final Prices*
### 63c, 69c, 85c

—White flannelette gowns for children, made with yoke and turnover collar or round neck finish. Some are hemstitched and others braid-trimmed. These gowns are made of the best quality flannelette. Sizes 4 to 14 yrs.

## Housefurnishing Sale Wonderful Bargains

—Nottingham, Cable Net and Swiss Curtains, in a variety of patterns, with plain or figured centers, in white, cream or Arabian color; 2½ to 3 yards long by 45 to 52 inches wide.

$1.00 Lace Curtains.....73¢
$1.50 Lace Curtains.....93¢
$2.00 Lace Curtains....$1.35
$2.50 Lace Curtains....$1.85
$3.00 Lace Curtains....$2.25
$4.00 Lace Curtains....$2.85
$5.00 Lace Curtains....$3.48

### *$33.00 Bigelow Electro Axminster $22.45*

—100 new Bigelow electro Axminster rugs of superior quality of beautiful patterns in Oriental and floral designs in pretty brown and tan colorings. A large assortment at this price, and the patterns are all new.

### *Manufacturers' Rug Samples for Removal*

—Manufacturers' carpet rug samples in Oriental and floral designs. They are all firmly bound across the ends. Size 27 by 54 inches.

$2.00 Tapestry Brussels Rug Samples.....89¢
$3.50 Axminster Rug Samples.....$1.33

### *Room-Size Rugs for Final Removal*

—In this line of rugs are 500 handsome models of superior quality in beautiful patterns in Oriental and conventional designs, in an immense variety of small, neat, all over effects, especially suitable for living rooms and dining rooms.

$18.00 Tapestry Brussels Rugs, final.....$12.45
$30.00 Axminster Rugs, final.....$18.95
$33.00 Axminster Rugs, final.....$22.45
$35.00 Body Brussels Rugs, final.....$24.95
$55.00 Wilton Rugs, final.....$41.00
$60.00 Wilton Rugs, final.....$45.00
$65.00 Wilton Rugs, final.....$55.00

### *Rugs of Wool and Fiber*

—100 new wool and fiber art rugs in a large assortment of different patterns and small all over effects and medallion designs. Colors of tan, brown, green, blue or gray. These rugs are all reversible and especially suitable for bedroom use.

$12.50 Wool and Fiber Rugs, size 9x12, final.....$8.95
$11.50 Wool and Fiber Rugs, size 8.3x10.6, final.....$8.45

### *Japanese and Chinese Imported Matting*

—Mattings imported direct from China and Japan in combinations of green, blue, tan and red; these colors are worked on light or dark backgrounds.

35c Japanese Mattings, final, a yard.....22¢
25c Chinese Mattings, final, a yard.....15¢

—Chinese and Japanese Mattings, in tan, red, green and blue colorings. A large and well selected stock in plain or figured patterns. These Mattings are sold by the roll only.

$ 5.00 Mattings, in 20-yard rolls, final.....$3.19
$10.00 Mattings, in 40-yard rolls, final.....$5.95
$ 7.50 Mattings, in 20-yard rolls, final.....$4.49

### *Linoleum for Rapid Removal*

—The best standard inlaid and printed Linoleums, in a variety of new, attractive patterns in black and inlaid designs. Linoleums suitable for bathroom or kitchen.

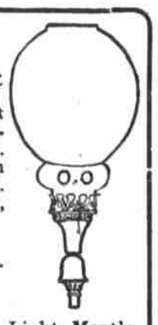
75c Printed Linoleum, final price.....47¢
$1.50 Inlaid Linoleum, final price.....$1.15

### *Couch Covers at Final Prices*

—Heavy reversible tapestry couch covers in beautiful Oriental and conventional designs, 3 yards long and 60 inches wide.

$1.50 Couch Covers, final removal.....98¢
$2.23 Couch Covers, final removal.....$1.49
$4.50 Couch Covers, final removal.....$2.98
$5.00 Couch Covers, final removal.....$3.95
$6.50 Couch Covers, final removal.....$4.79
$7.50 Couch Covers, final removal.....$5.85
$10.00 Couch Covers, final removal.....$7.45
$17.50 Couch Covers, final removal.....$13.85

### Globe Mantles 9c



—An upright Mantle, with double support cap. Can be used on any gas burner. Gives a clear, white light.

### Light Mantle 13c

—The Northern Light Mantle is an upright Mantle unequaled for brilliancy and durability.

### Inverted Mantles 12c

—The Red Inverted Gas Mantles. A high grade Mantle, extra long. Gives a pure, white light.

### Inverted Mantles 13c

—White Diamond Inverted Mantle. Extra strong linen Mantle. Cannot shrink and break.

### Fiber Mantles 23c

—Hardwood fiber Mantles will outlast all other Mantles and give a clear, bright light. In upright or inverted styles.

### FOR MEN
*Interesting Specials*

### Sox 23c Pair
*Former Price 50c*

—Men's black cashmere wool sox. Made with double heel and toe, with derby ribbed tops. Final price 23c pair.

### Night Shirts 48c
*Former Price 75c*

—Men's flannelette Nightshirts, made generously full. Come in striped patterns on colored grounds. A good, warm winter weight.

### Pajamas $1.45
*Former Price $2.00*

—Flanelette Pajamas for men of a medium weight, in striped patterns, on colored grounds. The coat is trimmed with white silk frogs.

### Shirts $1.15
*Regular $1.50 and $2.00*

—Latest Shirts for men, made of fine woven madras and percale cloth. The materials are shown in a variety of patterns on colored grounds, also narrow and wide stripes. All made in the coat style with attached cuffs.

### Fancy Linens Half Price

—Syrian hand-crochet doilies, squares, centerpieces and table covers.

35c Centerpieces .....18¢
40c Centerpieces .....20¢
50c Centerpieces .....25¢
70c Centerpieces .....35¢
90c Centerpieces .....45¢
$2.50 Centerpieces...$1.25

### Linen Squares 18c
*Former Price 25c*

—Austrian linen squares, with hemstitched border and fancy hand drawnwork. Size 24 inches square.



# Free Hair Remedy

**Let Me Send You a Free $1.00 Package.**

Foso grows hair, thickens eyebrows, lengthens eyelashes, changes gray or faded hair to its natural color, stops itching, removes dandruff, and makes the hair of man, woman or child heavy and beautifully glossy. **Mail Free Coupon Today.**

**Free $1.00 Package Coupon**

Fill in your name and address on the blank lines below, cut out the coupon and mail to The Foso Company, 2468 Foso Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose ten cents in stamps or silver as an evidence of good faith and to help cover packing, postage, etc., and a full $1.00 package will be sent you at once by mail prepaid free of charge.

Name .....
City .....
Street .....
State ..... R. F. D.....



# Peculiar After Effects of Grip This Year

## Leaves Kidneys in Weakened Condition.

Doctors in all parts of the country have been kept busy with the epidemic of grip which has visited so many homes. The symptoms of grip this year are very distressing and leave the system in a run down condition, particularly the kidneys which seem to suffer most, as every victim complains of lame back and urinary troubles which should not be neglected, as these danger signals often lead to more serious sickness, such as dreaded Bright's Disease. Local druggists report a large sale on Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root which so many people say soon heals and strengthens the kidneys after an attack of grip. Swamp-Root is a great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, and, being an herbal compound, has a gentle healing effect on the kidneys, which is almost immediately noticed by those who try it. Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., offer to send a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, free by mail, to every sufferer who requests it. A trial will convince any one who may be in need of it. Regular size bottles 50 cts. and $1.00. For sale at all druggists. Be sure to mention this paper.