BUT LITTLE REVEALED.

The Assembly's Pandora-Basket Puzzle Still Unsolved.

But the Committee Is Working Vigorously at It—Senator Felton Testifies—Riverside in the Swim.

The joint committee of the Assembly and Senate, appointed to investigate the matter of the suspicious papers found in the State Library, resumed its deliberations at 9:30 A. M. yesterday, Senator Voorhies in the chair, in conjunction with Assemblyman Wentworth.

On the long table in front of the committee was a large package nearly square enclosed in yellow paper, tied, sealed with wax, and bearing the great seal of Attorney-General Hart.

W. H. Pratt, Secretary State Board of Examiners, was first sworn. He identified the package as one given to him on the 17th inst. by Mr. Higgins, the Private Secretary of the Governor. He had seen it given to Mr. Higgins, who had given it to him (Pratt) with orders to place it in the safe. No one possessed the combination of the safe but himself, he having received it from his predecessor. The package was delivered to General Hart and a receipt given for it on the evening of the 18th.

The package being opened, showed eight large white envelopes all duly sealed, a package enclosed in the same yellow paper as the outside package and sealed, and several sheets of semi-transparent paper similar to that now fashionable for correspondence. There was also a gold seal in the form of a watch charm.

Before opening the smaller packages Senator Preston was called and sworn.

Mr. Wentworth asked: "How did you come to be in the library on the morning of the 17th?" "I was notified by Senator McGowan that Mr. Estee wished to see me in the private office of the library. I went there about 11 o'clock. Senators Heacock, Voorhies and Dray, Mr. Estee, Mr. Leake and one or two others whom I did not know were there."

To questions concerning the scraps of paper Senator Preston said that he saw them when he went in scattered upon the desk and some in the drawer.

"What was said to you?"

"That there had been some papers found in the waste-basket which would indicate that money was being used in the Senatorial contest. Do not remember who said it."

Senator Crandall said: "Was there a suspicion expressed with regard to Felton that he had used money in the contest?"

"I should not state it that way. I should say that I received an impression that money had been improperly used."

To Mr. Wentworth's question, "What was said in regard to Estee," Senators Voorhies and Berry interposed strenuous objections and insisted that the witness was there only to identify the packages of scraps.

Senator Preston then, in answer to a question, said he was led to think that money had been used, because he was shown paper bands with figures, such as are used by banks to confine packages of bank notes, also a yellow band like that used to bind up currency. To a question as to his business the Senator said he was a banker.

ALL FAVORABLE TO ESTEE.

To the question, "Were all the persons there favorable to Estee?" the reply was that so far as he knew they were. Something was said about sending for Felton or his friends, but nothing was done about it. Questioned further about what was said, witness said that Estee remarked that somebody always had to suffer for these surprises and he supposed it would defeat both of them, meaning himself and Felton. Mr. Preston said he urged that Hart be sent for and the scraps put in his hands pending the action of the Legislature. The witness identified the packages, the seal, and said he had himself sealed several of them.

The members of the committee having expressed themselves as satisfied about the identity of the packages, Senator Voorhies proceeded to open them and discharge the contents upon the table. John T. Steadman and a man named Kelly were sworn as assistants to place them together.

The work was somewhat tedious, but the clerks and the committee were surrounded by an eager crowd while the process went on. An Assembly roll-call was pieced out in full except a few unimportant marginal scraps. This roll-call showed names of Assemblymen marked under the head of "ayes" in blue pencil "checks," under the head of "noes" in black pencil checks, others in crosses and double crosses at the right of each name under no heading, and still others without any mark at all.

Those marked "aye" were as follows: Barnett of San Francisco, Bert, Coffey, Daly, Glynn, Steltz, Tennis, Tully, Wentworth, Windrow, Jones, Lux, Hoey, Phillips.

Those marked "no" were: Arms, Barnett of Sonoma, Dennis, Dunn, Durner, Lacey, Lynch, Murphy, Sturtevant.

Those marked with an X were: Ames, Alexander, Barnard, Culver, Bryant, Carter, Hail, Matlock, Young, Johnson, Lowe, Hersey, Dow.

Those with a double X were: Shanahan and Bruner.

Those not marked at all were: Bledsoe, Brown, Brusie, Cargill, Clark, Cram, Cunningham, Dibble, Marion, Eakle, Estey, Fowler, Doty, Freeman, Galbraith, Garver, Gordon, Gould, Harloe, Hawley, Baughman, Beecher, Hunewill, Jackson, Kellogg, Martin, Mathews, McCall, Mordecai, Murnan, Wolfskill, Coombs, Renfro, Rice and Robertson.

There were no letters or initials attached to any of the names, and positively nothing to indicate what the checks and crosses might mean. The letters "tel" were scrawled in pencil diagonally across the page, as if inadvertently.

OTHER PAPERS.

A telegram signed J. F. Zollner, is as follows: "Is Fred. Lux the father of young Lux, of Sacramento?"

A paper only partially restored was evidently a circular in type-writing addressed to the Librarian from a book firm.

Another difficult and incomplete piece of restoration was a sheet of Manila paper on which appears a list of Assemblymen's names not apparently connected with those on the roll-call. On this there are crosses against the names of Brown, Fowler, Lowe and Marion.

A sheet of foolscap, nearly restored, contained much vague figuring. The figures 16, 10, 16 are added to make 42, which sum is taken from 55 and the remainder divided by 6, making a quotient of 2.1616. Several other equally dim combinations are made.

Three blank checks on the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank show pin-holes as if used as wrappers for currency. On the backs of two of these are the figures $500—one also bearing the two sums $400 and $100 added to make $500, and the words "Fresno Loan and Savings Bank, Fresno, Cal." On the third are the figures $2,000.

Several narrow bands of Manila paper, such as are used to bind up packages of bank notes, were also found. On one of these were the figures $1,000, on others $500, and on one the word "Fresno"—not written, but stamped. They also bore the figures 3 16, arranged so as to indicate the date "third month, sixteenth day."

A blank check had been cut into four strips, which had also apparently been used as currency wrappers. Each was marked $500.

Assembly chamber envelopes were found bearing the names "Dennis" and "Barnard;" also, blank ones, torn.

The cashier and paying teller of the Bank of Fresno were telegraphed to bring up the books of that bank from March 10, 1891.

The committee adjourned till afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

Before the committee convened for the afternoon session, the members indulged in an informal talk, regarding what further course should be pursued in the matter of examining witnesses.

Mr. Wentworth seemed to be satisfied that there was "nothing in the whole business," and he was in favor of simply submitting the re-arranged scraps to the Assembly and Senate.

Mr. Freeman, however, opposed this course vigorously. He said the committee should go to the bottom of the matter.

Mr. Wentworth explained that the joint resolution only instructed the committee to secure the scraps, arrange them so as they would be legible, and then submit them.

Attorney-General Hart disputed this. He said the resolution had been amended so as to make it the duty of the committee to investigate thoroughly. He said he agreed with Mr. Freeman, that they should go to the bottom of the matter. The honor of the Legislature was at stake, and, besides, if there had been any corruption, the people had a right to know it. If there had been no boodle used in the Senatorial fight, it may have been on some other proposition, and, if so, it should all be shown.

The committee members, with the exception of Wentworth, agreed that Mr. Hart was right, and after calling the meeting to order they proceeded to business.

MR. ESTEE TESTIFIES.

M. M. Estee, who had been subpenaed to attend, entered the room at this juncture and was immediately placed on the witness stand.

The Attorney-General conducted the examination, and began by showing Mr. Estee the telegram addressed to him by a man named Zollner, and found in a fragmentary condition with the other scraps.

"Do you know anything about this telegram?" asked Mr. Hart.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness, after looking at it. "I received that telegram. I think I had it in my hand Tuesday morning, but I haven't the least idea how it came to be among those other papers. I must have dropped it during the excitement of finding the other papers. It has no relation whatever to this business.

Being asked to tell all he knew about the finding of the now celebrated scraps, Mr. Estee declared vehemently that his connection with the matter was wholly accidental. He had no idea that there had been any improper conduct on the part of anybody when he went into the room. "Of course," he continued, "after I saw what had been found I thought it very peculiar, and consequently my friends were sent for."

"How did you happen to visit that room, Mr. Estee?" asked Mr. Hart.

"Well, now that the whole thing is over—the Senatorial fight—I don't mind telling all about this. It had been whispered about, and told to me, that some figuring had been going on in that room, and my suspicions were aroused. I don't mean to say that Mr. Dibble or anybody else was engaged in anything improper, but when I saw those wrappers, checks and bands I believed that a deal had been made, and that money had changed hands.

DIBBLE'S STORY.

After Mr. Estee had finished, Mr. Freeman suggested that Messrs. Dibble and Marion be sent for, and he also suggested that they be examined separately.

This brought General Saloman, Mr. Dibble's attorney, to his feet. He said he would infer from Mr. Freeman's request that the gentlemen be examined separately that they were treated by the committee as culprits or persons charged with crime. He did not understand that Mr. Dibble had been accused of doing anything wrong, and therefore should be treated with respect.

Mr. Freeman apologized by saying that he did not mean the remark in that sense. He only suggested separate examinations for the purpose of facilitating the investigation—and besides, there would then be no misunderstandings.

Mr. Dibble entered the room during this talk, and settled the difficulty by saying that Mr. Marion was not in the building, having gone to his hotel ill, and therefore the committee would be gratified.

Mr. Dibble was then sworn as a witness.

"Judge, did you ever see this paper before?" asked Mr. Hart, showing the witness the rearranged yellow papar, bearing the lead-pencil figures showing the "city" vote and the sum in arithmatic which produced as a result $21,666.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Dibble, "I have seen that before, and those figures are in my handwriting; I made them."

"When did you write them?"

"The other morning, in the private room of the State Librarian."

DIDN'T KNOW WHY.

He was also shown the second piece of yellow paper bearing the names of several legislators, and admitted that he had also written them. He did not know, however, what the crosses following some of the names meant.

"Why were those names written there?" asked Mr. Hart.

"Well, I don't really know," was the reply. "I was discussing several propositions with Mr. Marion, and was scribbling all the time. We talked about our friends and foes on several measures. He had a roll-call and as he called off certain names I put them down. But in what connection I did it, I do not now know."

"Had the calling off of these names anthing to do with the Senatorial contest?"

"It had not. Nothing whatever. I don't think the Senatorial contest entered into our conversation at all. Before going into the room I met Mr. Leake, and asked him for the use of it. Since reading his testimony of what took place, I remember that he asked me if we were going to elect a Senator. I think I replied, jocularly, that I would do a little figuring on it."

"Until that day you had been a supporter of Mr. De Young for Senator had you not?" asked Mr. Hart.

"Yes."

"And when Mr. De Young withdrew you turned your support to Mr. Felton?"

"Yes. I had met Mr. De Young the night before and he told me to withdraw his name in favor of Felton. The conversation I had in the room with Mr. Marion had nothing to do with Mr. De Young's withdrawal. I and my friends intended to support Mr. De Young as long as he was a candidate, and Mr. Felton was our second choice. We would have been for Mr. Felton from the first if Mr. De Young had not been in the fight."

THE ROLL-CALL REPUDIATED.

Mr. Dibble was next shown the celebrated Assembly roll-call and its mysterious crosses and check-marks. He declared, after examining it carefully, that he had never seen it before, to the best of his knowledge. He was confident that he had never made the marks opposite the various names, and had no idea what they meant. Sometimes he used a blue pencil, he said, but he did not remember whether or not he had one with him that day.

Mr. Dibble was next shown the paper which bore the names of "Sturtevant," "Murphy" and "Shanahan." He said he thought the names were in his handwriting, but he could not remember what he had written them for.

Mr. Dibble took occasion to explain at this juncture that when conversing he had a habit of scribbling names and figures, and sometimes drawing pictures. He did it abstractedly, and did not, as a rule, remember what he had written or drawn.

Recurring to the conversation in the room with Mr. Marion, Mr. Dibble denied emphatically that there had been any talk or suggestion of money.

"Was there any money exchanged?" asked Mr. Hart, bluntly.

"None whatever," was the reply.

"Neither between yourselves, nor for anybody else?"

"No, sir. I think we were talking about the county government bill and the general appropriation bill."

The mysterious wrappers and blank checks on the Fresno Loan and Savings Bank were next shown to the witness, and he declared that he had never seen them before. He said he had never heard of the bank mentioned until he read of it in the papers. He was positive that neither he nor Mr. Marion handled any greenbacks or had any packages or wrappers similar to those exhibited on that day.

Upon being asked again what he and Mr. Marion were talking about in the room, Mr. Dibble said "several measures were discussed, particularly the Riverside County bill. I was in favor of that bill, and Mr. Marion was opposed to it, and we were arguing the matter over. I wanted to ask him a number of questions about it."

"Wasn't that the cause of putting down some of those names?" asked the Attorney-General.

"Yes, I think it was. I was probably scribbling off the names of those for and against it."

"Was there any talk of money in relation to the Riverside County bill?"

"No, sir."

In answer to questions by General Saloman, Mr. Dibble denied again all knowledge of the roll-call. He said he did not have a roll-call with him at the time. The marks on the roll-call exhibited were not like the ones he usually made.

"Did you lock the door when you went into that room?" asked Senator Voorhies.

"I think that after we closed the door, Mr. Marion turned the key," replied the witness. "After we had been in there some minutes the telephone rang and we unlocked the door to let Mr. Leake in. When he went out the door was not locked again."

After being shown the envelope on which was written "Dennis," and several other scraps of paper of no importance—all of which, however, he denied all knowledge of—Mr. Dibble was excused.

DENIAL FROM RIVERSIDE.

The next witness was S. C. Evans of Riverside, and Chairman of the committee which was sent to this city in behalf of the Riverside County bill. Mr. Hart explained that Mr. Evans desired to make a statement and would probably be a very material witness.

Mr. Evans said that owing to the fact that the newspapers had thrown out insinuations that "boodle" was used to help along the Riverside County bill, he felt called upon in behalf of the people he represented to come before the committee and say something. He denied positively that there was any "boodle" about it. Not a cent had been paid or promised by him or any one else that he knew of to the Legislature to pass the bill. The only money expended was for defraying the expenses of the committee during its stay in the capital. He said he would certainly have known if anything wrong had been done, and, as a matter of fact, he said $2,900 was all the money that had been raised to defray the expenses of the committee.

Upon being shown the bank-note wrappers, Mr. Evans denied that he had ever handled or seen them before. He had handled no large sums of money, either in gold or greenbacks, since he had been in Sacramento.

Mr. Hart asked the witness if it were true, as reported, that he had received at the Golden Eagle Hotel a box—about the size of a shoe box—which was full of greenbacks.

Mr. Evans replied in the negative. He explained, however, that his son had sent home for a pair of shoes, and they had been received in a box such as that described by Mr. Hart. The box might have had green lining in it, but he did not know positively.

Frank Miller, also of Riverside and also a member of the committee of which Mr. Evans was Chairman, corroborated the latter's testimony. In answer to questions by Mr. Hart, he denied that he had sent out circulars to the members of the Legislature, inviting them to call at his rooms at the Golden Eagle Hotel. He also denied that he knew anything about the shoe-box episode. He supposed that some enemies of the bill had given the story to the reporters.

MR. LEAKE AGAIN.

W. S. Leake was then recalled and questioned closely regarding the money wrappers. He examined them all closely and stated emphatically that he had never seen them before. He did not recognize the handwriting on the wrappers and, in fact, did not know anything about them, he said, except that they were found with the other scraps. Continuing, Mr. Leake said no money was ever handled in the library, and the employes were paid by drafts on the D. O. Mills' bank. Being shown the roll-call, Mr. Leake said he could not swear positively that he had seen it before, but when he went into the private room to answer the telephone he saw Mr. Dibble with a roll-call.

Mr. Hart wanted to know if Mr. Leake would swear positively that he had seen the waste-basket and knew it was empty before Messrs. Dibble and Marion occupied the room.

In reply the witness said he was very particular to examine the rooms every morning, and he thought that if there had been any papers there he would have seen them. Still he would not be positive that there were not a few papers in the basket Tuesday morning. He would be positive, though, that there were none on the table nor on the floor.

At this juncture Senator Voorhies handed the witness a circular addressed to the State Librarian, and with a postmark showing that it had been received on Tuesday. The circular had, like the other exhibits, been torn up and pasted together again.

Mr. Leake said he could not understand how this could have gotten among the other papers. Another paper belonging to the library was also shown, but the witness could not account for it either.

LIBRARIAN PERKINS.

State Librarian Perkins was the next witness. He did not recognize the handwriting on the wrappers, and did not know anything about the circular. He had only been in the office about thirty seconds that morning, and did not know anything about the scraps.

Senators Heacock and McGowan related the circumstances of finding the scraps of paper in the library. Neither of them knew anything more than has already been published, viz.: that the scraps were handed immediately to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Heacock said he believed upon making the discovery that there had been crooked work regarding the Senatorship.

Some discussion arose as to whether or not Mr. Felton should be sent for. It was argued on one side that, inasmuch as Mr. Estee had been asked some very pointed questions, and had denied all knowledge of boodle, there would be no harm in asking Mr. Felton similar questions; on the other hand, several of the committeemen thought it would only be a waste of time.

The Attorney-General said the committee could not go too deeply into the matter. He would be in favor of questioning not only Mr. Felton, but every Senator and Assemblyman as well, if they knew anything about boodle.

"You can ask me now," promptly said Senator Crandall.

After some further talk a recess was taken until evening.

Evening Session.

The committee met again in the evening and resumed the inquiry. The first witness was S. C. Evans, who was recalled at the request of Attorney-General Hart. He was asked if he met Judge Rowell and C. A. Perkins, of San Bernardino, on Tuesday, in the Assembly chamber, and if Mr. Rowell spoke of a coming investigation into a boodle scandal, and if he (Evans) did not afterward say to Mr. Perkins that his people (of Riverside) would spend $50,000 if necessary to carry the Riverside bill, despite any investigation that might be had.

Mr. Evans admitted the meeting, but denied having made any such statement, and also denied, in reply to another question, having had any business relations with Langley & Co., of Fresno.

SENATOR FELTON ON THE STAND.

Charles N. Felton, United States Senator-elect, was next called, and testified, in answer to questions, that he had not authorized the expenditure of one dollar in his behalf to secure his election to the United States Senate. He knew nothing of the matters connected with the present investigation. He had neither directly nor indirectly—nor had any of his friends, to his knowledge—expended a quarter of a dollar improperly in connection with the Senatorship. The first he knew of Mr. De Young's withdrawal from the Senatorial contest was on Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Voorhies asked the witness if he had ever done any business with the Fresno Loan and Saving Bank, and he replied that he had not, and did not know of the existence of such an institution until he had read of it in connection with the matter under consideration.

He was shown the bank checks, and asked if he recognized the hand-writing thereon. He replied that at first glance there was something familiar to him in the hand-writing, but could not say whose it was. He did not think it was the same writing as appeared on the slips.

Mr. Berry asked Mr. Felton if he knew of any reason why Mr. DeYoung withdrew from the contest, and he replied that the latter told him that he did so because he believed he could not be elected, and as he considered Mr. Estee a railroad man, desired to aid in his defeat.

ASSEMBLYMAN MARION.

Captain Marion, the member of the Assembly whose name had been connected with the scandal, testified that he went into the Librarian's office on Tuesday morning and met Mr. Dibble there. The only other person present was Mr. Leake. He had arranged with Judge Dibble a short time prior to going to the library to meet him there to confer about legislation. They had been talking about the appropriation bill, and the Senate amendments increasing it about a quarter of a million dollars, which they deprecated.

In response to a question by General Hart, as to his position on the Riverside bill, witness said he had been indisputably opposed to county division in the southern part of the State.

Mr. Marion was shown the roll-call found in the library, and said he had never before seen it.

He was then shown some slips with names written thereon, and said they were shown him by Judge Dibble as containing the names of members in favor of the Riverside bill. He had not noticed that his own name was among the number. The paper bearing the word "city" and certain figures, he said he had never seen before, and did not know what the figures meant. There was no talk about figures between himself and Judge Dibble—simply an informal discussion.

The Fresno Bank checks were shown witness, and he said he never saw them before, nor did he know the handwriting on the backs thereof. Various others of the papers were produced, and witness denied having ever seen them before, or that he had any blank envelopes in the library.

To General Hart witness said he had never been paid, nor promised, any money nor other consideration for his vote for Senator; he would not allow any person to approach him on such a matter.

Witness was questioned by Mr. Berry as to the purpose for which he met Judge Dibble in the library, and he repeated that it was to talk over the appropriation and county government bills, owing to the crowd in the Assembly chamber. While they were in the room Mr. Leake entered and answered a message on the telephone, and was in the room for several minutes; there was nothing secret in the consultation between himself and Judge Dibble. The door opening into the main library was closed but not locked. After Mr. Leake went out the telephone rang again, and Judge Dibble answered it.

Mr. Marion said there was no writing done by either Judge Dibble or himself. He left the library first, and alone, telling Judge Dibble that he would see him again. That was a few minutes before 10 o'clock, and witness did not see him again until just before 12 o'clock. It was 9:15 when witness went into the library.

In reply to a question by Mr. Berry, witness repeated that he did not think Judge Dibble did any writing or figuring while they were in the library. As to the roll-call, he knew nothing of it, and did not remember seeing one while in the library.

A SAN BERNARDINO LAWYER.

Charles A. Perkins, a lawyer of San Bernardino, testified that he saw Judge Rowell in the Assembly Chamber on Tuesday last, and that the latter remarked to him, in the presence of Mr. Evans, that there was to be an investigation of an alleged boodle transaction. After Judge Rowell went away, Mr. Evans displayed some anger and declared that, in defiance of any investigation, the Riverside people would spend $50,000 to secure the passage of the Riverside County bill. He had heard rumors of money being used in the matter, but did not personally know of a dollar having been raised for that purpose. He was opposed to the passage of the bill, and was paid $100 for his expenses as an attorney to come here and use his influence against the passage of the bill. He had a personal interest in the defeat of the bill, for if it passed his professional business would suffer.

Witness said he was to be paid nothing but his expenses, nor were the other gentlemen of the deputation sent here for that purpose. The money was chiefly raised at a public meeting held for that purpose. He had simply talked with members and used arguments to induce them to vote against the bill. Owing to the delay of action on the bill, he would be from $20 to $50 out of pocket in the way of expenses.

Being asked what he had heard of money having been raised or used to secure the passage of the Riverside bill, witness related that he had been told by a member of the Riverside committee (one Dr. Brendon) that $24,000 had been raised for the purpose.

There was some objection to this statement, as members of the Riverside committee present stated that Dr. Brendon was not a member of the committee, but it was admitted.

General Hart then suggested that Dr. Brendon's testimony might be given on this point before the Superior Judge of San Bernardino County and telegraphed to the investigating committee. If this were not done, he would ask to have the latter portion of Mr. Perkins' testimony stricken out.

The committee decided to have Dr. Brendon's testimony taken in the manner suggested.

There being no other witnesses present, the committee adjourned until 9:30 o'clock this morning.

Died in the Brush.

James Danis, a young man, while hunting in the vicinity of the American River bridge yesterday, discovered the skeleton of a man lying in the brush about 200 yards from the saloon on the north end of the bridge. When he attempted to lift the body the head fell off. The man wore a pair of blue overalls, a white cowboy hat and large brogans. A bottle of whisky was found near by.

Coroner Clark was notified and went out to investigate.

George Green's Case.

George Green, who was found guilty of battery and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by Judge Cravens, had his case laid before Judge Catlin yesterday on appeal. Arguments were heard on both sides and the Judge took the matter under advisement.

Battery Alleged.

Joseph Allen was arrested yesterday afternoon and charged with battery. The plaintiff is George Larsener, who claims that Allen struck him on the head with a whip near Guthrie Station. The trial will take place in Justice Henry's Court.

Electric Railroad.

Notice—M-street cars will carry red flags and red headlights. Color of cars will not indicate which street they run on. L. L. Lewis, Manager.

If you want anything in the musical line, don't fail to try Hammer's Music Store, No. 820 J street; largest stock and lowest price. Sole agency Chickering & Sons' Pianos.

DIED.

McGRATH—In this city, March 19th, Walter, son of P. H. and Mary McGrath, a native of California, aged 5 months and 11 days.
☞ Funeral private.

COLLONS—In this city, March 19th, William L. Collons, a native of Rhode Island, aged 69 years, 1 month and 16 days.
☞ Funeral private.

MINER—At Swingle's ranch, Yolo County, March 15th, Seth Miner, a native of Connecticut, aged 63 years.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Special sale of Miscellaneous Lots of
KID GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS
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Children's Fancy Printed Handkerchiefs, 1 cent.
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Also complete line of sizes in Undressed Mousquetaire Kid Gloves, narrow stitched backs; desirable tan shades; sizes, 5¾ to 6¾. Price, 59 cents per pair.
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Spring Hats and Bonnets of all sorts, and particularly Hats for Easter and early season wear. Our stock of materials of various sorts is so large (we have to keep a stock for a large out-of-town as well as city trade), and our trimming department so excellently organized, that we do work quickly and with the best of satisfaction in both a money and artistic sense.
Since the opening of a few days ago we have had a large force busy on made-to-order work, many of the productions being intended for Easter.

BABY CARRIAGES.
Not one mother in ten knows how to pick out a Baby Buggy. How should she? No one tells her. We get the wheels, tops and bodies separately. There is a choice in tops, in bodies, in wheels. The choice is by liking, by comfort, by durability, by cost. In this way one gets just what they want, and far better satisfaction than if they bought in the usual way. It's more bother to us, but we don't spare trouble in our efforts to please. At present writing we have over one hundred Carriages in stock, being the best styles of the leading manufacturers in the country.

New style Tailor-made Ladies' Jackets, military cut and binding, Marie Stuart collars, and made from fine French broadcloth in black or navy. Price, $14 50.

A stylish Sailor Jacket for girls from 4 to 12 years, in navy serge, neatly trimmed with cream Hercules braid; $2 50 each.

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Is adapted to fill the wants of those who, having slender incomes, still desire to make their appearance creditable. We are unapproachable in
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