

MARKET MOVEMENT IS NEARLY ALL BEARISH

BALKAN ROWS AND MONETARY SITUATION CAUSE STOCKS TO DECLINE.

New York, Sept. 24.—Bearish sentiment was again the ascendency today and the stock market received another setback. The foreign influence was an important one. The great markets of Europe were unsettled by fears of renewed disturbance in the Balkans and by uneasiness over the monetary situation. London disposed of about 20,000 shares here on balance, largely Union Pacific, Steel and Amalgamated. Berlin sold Canadian Pacific.

In the home market most stress was laid on unfavorable reports of conditions in the steel and copper industries. New business in the steel trade was said to be smaller. Southern Pacific collateral was strong, being influenced by reports that the government would bring suit to separate Central Pacific and Southern Pacific. Total sales of bonds, par value, \$2,006,000.

United States 2s declined 1/4 on call and the registered bonds sold at 96 compared with 97 on the preceding sale.

New York Closing Stocks.

Table listing various stocks and their closing prices, including Amalgamated Copper, American Beet Sugar, American Cotton Oil, etc.

Boston Closing Mining.

Table listing various mining stocks and their closing prices, including Allouez, Amalgamated Copper, Am Zinc Lead, etc.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Nevada Consolidated, Nipissing Mines, North Butte, etc.

Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Huge receipts at Winnipeg and apparently unlimited quantities to follow, pulled down wheat prices here today notwithstanding a previous five-day decline. The market closed nervous, 1/4c to 1/2c net lower. Corn finished 1/2c to 3/4c off, oats unchanged to a setback of 1/4c and provisions less expensive by 2 1/2c to 12 1/2c.

Feeling that a very good semi-pants showed itself in the wheat at the end of the day when estimates were made public showing nearly 1,500 carloads of wheat expected to reach Winnipeg tomorrow in addition to almost 1,200 cars which arrived today. Opportunists buying on a large scale rallied prices somewhat during the final half-hour, but bearish sentiment prevailed in the end.

Corn succumbed with wheat. Lower European prices and diminished shipping trade here cut some figure in the decline.

Oats were harshly affected by reports that large shipments from Canada duty-paid had been sold in the east lower than prices current in Chicago or elsewhere west.

Provisions ruled heavy influenced by declines in the hog market and in grain. Packers were credited with much of the selling. Today's range: September wheat opened at 85 1/2c; high, 85 3/4c; low, 85c; close, 85 1/2c.

September corn opened at 74 1/2c; high, 74 3/4c; low, 73 3/4c; close, 73 3/4c. September oats opened at 40 1/2c; high, 40 3/4c; low, 40 1/4c; close, 40 1/2c.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Huge receipts, 28,000. Market slow and steady to us under yesterday's average. Bulk of sales \$8.10@8.60; light, \$8.30@8.9; mixed, \$7.90@9.05; heavy, \$7.80@8.85; rough, \$7.80@8; pigs, \$4.25@8.

Cattle receipts, 18,000. Market generally steady. Beesves, \$7.25@9.40; Texas steers, \$7.00@8.10; western steers, \$6.30@8.10; stockers and feeders, \$5.40@8; cows and heifers, \$3.90@8.75; calves, \$8.50@12.

Sheep receipts, 45,000. Market weak to 10c lower. Native, \$3.60@4.70; western, \$3.75@4.70; yearlings, \$4.75@5.50; lambs, native, \$5.50@7.20; western, \$5.50@7.20.

Money Market.

New York, Sept. 24.—Bar silver, 61 1/2c. Government bonds heavy; railroad bonds irregular. Money on call firm, 3 1/2c; ruling rate, 3c; closing, 2 1/2c. 2 1/2c per cent. Time loans firm, 60 days, 4 1/2c@4 3/4c; six months, 5 1/2c@5 1/2c per cent.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Close: No. 1 hard, 85 1/2c; No. 1 northern, 83 1/2c; 85 1/2c; No. 2 northern, 81 1/2c@85 1/2c; No. 2 hard Montana, 83 1/2c@85 1/2c; No. 3 wheat, 79 1/2c; September, 82 1/2c; December, 84 1/2c; May, 89 1/2c@89 3/4c. Cash: Rye No. 2, 66 1/2c; barley, 60 1/2c; Timothy seed, \$3.75@5.25; clover, \$9.50@11.75.

Metal Market.

New York, Sept. 24.—Copper quiet. Standard spot, \$15.50 bid; September, \$15.50@16.50; October, \$15.60@16.37; November, \$15.50@16.25; electrolytic, \$16.87; lake, \$17; casting, \$16.62@16.75. Lead 87, \$4.70 bid.

CONTRIBUTIONS COULD BE USED IN ANY WAY

(Continued From Page One)

name of the banking firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., was identified by the witness.

No Conditions. "Now, did you, in this conversation, or at any time," Louis Marshall, of the governor's attorneys, asked, "impose any limitation or condition upon the use which was to be made of that money by him?"

"There was nothing said," replied Mr. Schiff.

"Did you intend that it should be used for any specific purpose?" persisted Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Kresel jumped to his feet with an objection.

"Your honor will recollect," interposed the governor's attorney, "that one of the counts is that this money was received as a bribe and wrongfully misappropriated."

"You are right," said Judge Callen. "The article says guilty of bribery."

It was here that the president of the court rendered his decision that where money was given with consent that it could be used in any manner, such use would not constitute larceny. Mr. Schiff then repeated that nothing was said regarding the use to which the governor was to make of the check.

Counsel for the prosecution brought out that across the back of the check Mr. Schiff wrote the words, "Mr. Schiff's contribution toward William Sulzer's campaign expenses," and that he had written the words thereon at the time he turned it over to the Fraevley investigating committee.

A General Expression. "This is the check of my firm, not my individual check," explained Mr. Schiff, "and when I gave it out of my hands I put this notation on it so as to identify the check. When I used the expression, 'campaign expenses,' it was a very general expression. I certainly had no objection whatever, and think it was the general intent and purpose of the conversation with Governor Sulzer that he could use this \$2,500 for whatever he pleased. If I search my mind, I would say to you that Governor Sulzer

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Since the mother looks after 90 per cent of the boy's needs, as well as his troubles, we have the boys' things from our several departments, grouped them into a big saving feature and dedicated the event to her. Here is the proof of our position. There appeared in Monday's "Sentinel" a report that the cost of raising children has increased something like 40 per cent in the last decade. We strongly contest the report thus sent abroad and put up our departments of boys' wear to refute the statement. We maintain that our prices are identical, quality better, than they were, now, nearly a score of years ago, when this store had just begun doing things. The big window presentation on Main street, just off the corner, is one evidence of these facts, and we insist that if you pay the 40 per cent over these prices you should analyze your economic understanding.

Boys' double breasted suits at \$3.45, Boys' school suits with two pairs pants \$4.95, Boys' Hercules suits, special at \$7.00, Boys' Hercules suits; the best at \$9.00

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could have had this \$2,500 at any time and for any purpose, and if I should be very careful I would not have probably used the words, 'campaign expenses,' because I really meant that he should have the free use of it." The governor's six lawyers were smiling jubilantly when Mr. Schiff stepped down from the witness stand. "Tonight counsel for the managers announced that they would recall the banker tomorrow." Morgenthau. Mr. Morgenthau came next. He said Governor Sulzer visited him at the democratic national headquarters on October 5, 1912, to thank him for his assistance in bringing about Sulzer's nomination. He added: "We talked about the general situation and while talking I either made out a check myself or had my clerk make out a check for \$1,000 and I signed and handed it to the governor. He said to me: 'I did not expect that from you. I don't want it because you are doing so much for the national committee.' I said I did want to help him and he took the check." "Was there anything said in that conversation," asked Louis Marshall, taking up the cross-examination, "as to the use he was to put the \$1,000?" "There was nothing said," replied the ambassador with a smile. "Did you in any way intend to limit him as to the use that he was to make of the \$1,000?" "I did not." Attorney Kresel interposed to ask: "Didn't you give in order to help him along to become governor?" "At that time I felt positive he would be governor," replied the witness. "It was simply to help him. I was foolishly generous and thought I would help him." "Was it your intention in giving him this \$1,000 to help him pay the expenses?" "That is inferential," was the reply. "I really could not tell you what my intentions were. It flattered me to

think he wanted my help and I wanted to help him." "Help him in what?" "In his election, in his canvass." Senator Coats asked the witness whether he would have made his contribution if Mr. Sulzer had not been candidate for governor. "Certainly not," replied Mr. Morgenthau, who explained that the contribution was a personal one and not from the fund of the national campaign committee. Intimation of the attack, it is reported, the governor will make upon Tammany hall in presenting his side of the case, came at the very outset of the testimony today, when Attorney Marshall asked Secretary of State May if he had in his files a campaign report of the general committee of Tammany hall. Mr. May replied that "no such report had officially come to his notice," and that he was unaware that any such report had been filed. Suggestion that the indorsement of the governor's signature on some of the alleged campaign checks was not genuine came when Thomas M. Goodwin, paying teller of the Farmers' Loan & Trust company, New York, testified that the signatures on the checks of Lyman A. Spaulding for \$100 and Abram I. Elkus for \$500 disclosed "sufficient irregularity to warrant my investigation before paying it." Final decision on the defenses' objections, to including the "money articles" of impeachment in the consideration of the Sulzer case will not be given until all testimony has been taken. The court voted 49 to 7 today to follow this procedure. Those voting no were all democrats. Governor Sulzer's answer to the eight articles of impeachment filed with the court today entered a general denial to each and every one of them. Governor Sulzer was busier getting

votes during his campaign for election, declared Eugene Lamb Richards of counsel for the prosecution, in his address opening the case against the impeached executive. "All the technicalities and quibbles raised by the respondent have been swept away by this court," began Mr. Richards, "and he must now meet this case on its merits. High crimes and misdemeanors! High is the office and position of William Sulzer, but low and sordid the crimes and misdemeanors which we shall prove against him. His chief offenses are plain fraud, larceny and perjury." After outlining the provisions of the election laws relating to the reporting of campaign contributions, the attorney continued: "With these provisions in force what did William Sulzer do? He was nominated on October 2, 1912, and almost immediately he began to solicit and obtain large sums of money for campaign purposes. He went at his campaign for money with system, cool, deliberate and cunning schemes to conceal what he got. "Five days after he was nominated he made a public announcement that he would have no campaign collectors or financial managers and yet at that moment his private secretary was already running a secret campaign account and he himself had collectors working for him, scouring the city and state for checks and cash. "The prosecuting attorney then took up the governor's statement of campaign expenses, which recorded the receipt of only \$5,460. "He reports 63 contributors," Mr. Richards continued, "and while they are probably estimable men, they are not to be found among them any man of prominence in the financial world, not a single contributor whose name could carry meaning to such electors as might examine the statement. "There is no report of any contri-

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