TO PROTECT FARMERS

Chamber of Commerce Adopts Lubin's Proposition.

A DELEGATE IS TO BE NAMED.

The Movement for Bounty on Farm Exports and Shipping Meets With General Favor.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon David Lubin, of Sacramento, as a representative of the National Grange, submitted his proposition for the election of a delegate to a conference with the executive committee of his organization on protection by export bounty to agriculture and shipping, and the chamber adopted the resolutions on the subject already passed by the San Francisco and Portland chambers. There was some opposition from out-and-out free traders, but the resolutions were carried almost unanimously.

Mr. Lubin was introduced by President E. O. Graves, who briefly explained the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Lubin, in a lengthy address, unfolded the plan of the National Grange. It was proposed to petition congress to pass laws protecting the shipping and agricultural interests of the country. One of the main objects of the convention will be to secure legislation in favor of paying a bounty to shippers of agricultural produce to aid the farmer and shipper in competing with the product of cheap labor in other countries; also to establish differential duties in favor of foreign products imported in American ships. The manufacturing interests of this country had been protected and fostered into prosperity and they were now on a good safe basis and would continue to prosper as long as the agricultural element of the country was in a prosperous condition. He said, however, the time had come when it was necessary that some legislation should be passed which would protect the farmer and shipper as well as the manufacturer.

George B. Adair then presented the following resolution:

"Whereas, Agricultural staples being exports, cannot be protected by a tariff on imports as are manufactures, and

"Whereas, American ships in the foreign trade, being built of protected material, and under protection wages, are at a disadvantage in the world's competition with ships constructed and operated in cheap-labor or free trade countries; such advantage being beyond the reach of protection by a tariff on imports; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, that the depressed condition of the staple agricultural and shipping interests demands the enactment of such legislation as will put both these great industries upon a footing of equality with those now specially fostered by the government; be it further

"Resolved, That, since neither of the two great unprotected industries can derive any benefit from a tariff on imports, we call upon congress to equalize the protection system by extending to agricultural staples and American shipping that just measure of protection which they are entitled to as long as protection is the controlling and public policy of this nation, and that this be done by an export bounty on the staples of agriculture, and to American shipping in the foreign trade, either by a bounty on tonnage or by a differential duty which shall discriminate in favor of American as against foreign ships, all to the end that a restoration may be brought about of our merchant marine, and that the independent landowning farmers of the nation may not be driven into bankruptcy and ruin by the competition of cheap-land and labor countries of the world; be it further

"Resolved, That the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce be pledged to the furtherance of a union between shipping and agricultural interests in an endeavor to secure equitable protection for both at the hands of the government."

Jacob Furth asked if there were any other resolutions to be offered, as he wanted to know just what was desired. The following resolution was then read:

"Whereas, The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at its last annual session in Springfield, Ill., passed a resolution for the holding of a conference between the representatives of agricultural and commercial interests, at which conference one of the subjects for discussion will be the protection of staple agriculture by an export bounty; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle be hereby authorized to appoint a committee of one to attend said conference on behalf of the commercial and shipping interests of Washington, with the end in view of securing such co-operation between the agricultural and shipping interests as may be best calculated to secure to each of these industries the just and equitable measure of protection to which they are entitled as long as protection is the public policy of the nation."

Mr. Lubin then spoke at great length on the industrial and economic questions of the day, and stated that as long as this country had unlimited territory of rich agricultural lands, as has been the case from the Revolution to the present time, with the aid of improved farming machinery, the farmer of this country could compete with the nations of the world. He stated that the great area of splendid land in this country and the consequent immense production enabled the farmer to pay a fair price for everything he used and still continue to prosper. When, however, the great improvements in farming machinery which have taken place in this country in the past hundred years were introduced by foreign capital into the countries of South America, as well as Europe and Asia, as has been done during the past twenty years, the case was changed. He continued:

"Our exports are not factor enough to change the world's price. Does it affect the world's price that wheat is worth 10 cents per bushel more in New York than in San Francisco? Not at all. The buyer in Liverpool who pays 10 cents per bushel more in New York than he does in San Francisco makes the same profit, for the cost of transportation equalizes the matter, and the proposed bounty would be much the same as shortening the distance and obtaining for our exports the corresponding increase which in turn will give us the desired higher price at home. For, as has been shown before, the net export price and the home price are the same. It does not concern the world that we have an export bounty to raise the price of wheat at home as between the agricultural produce here and the manufacturers and capitalists of the New England states. It makes no more difference to Germany or Russia or any other country what the domestic price of our wheat is than the domestic price of our neckties. The proposition is that we equalize taxation by making a class share the burden who now shirk payment and who make a profit by shirking payment. It is equity in taxation and protection. Above all nations in the world it is the privilege of this republic to trace out the path and lead the world on the road of progressive civilization. Free trade in our country would divert the course of our republic from the peaceful higher development so essential to our exalted leadership to a base and corrupting universal commercialism which must tend toward conquest and subjugation of the weaker nations just as free trade England does. Free trade would make us like her, a mighty robber nation, and by adopting it for the sake of commercial gain we may sell our birthright for a mess of pottage."

At the close of Mr. Lubin's speech J. J. McGilvra, A. D. Warner and Samuel Ramsey each made a short speech, opposing the sending of a delegate to the proposed convention.

Ferdinand Toklas, Andrew Knox and Charles Reichenbach advocated favorable action at once, as they considered the convention a step in the right direction, and no time should be lost in taking action where it was clearly to the best interests of the country that the proposed legislation should be enacted.

Jacob Furth made a motion that the resolutions as read be adopted. There were numerous seconds, and when the question was put by President Graves it carried almost unanimously. The delegate will probably be appointed at the next meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held tomorrow evening.

CRE-TA-TA.

The Name Selected for Webb & Co.'s New Baking Powder.

Cre-ta-ta is the name selected by a committee as the most suitable for Webb & Co.'s new cream tartar baking powder. Some days ago Webb & Co. inserted an advertisement in the Post-Intelligencer stating that they were about to engage in the manufacture of pure baking powders, spices, extracts, etc., and offered a prize of $25 for the best name and design submitted for the powder.

Yesterday afternoon a committee of well-known gentlemen examined the several hundred names and designs submitted and selected the name Cre-ta-ta, which was sent in by Edwin Hall Warner, of this city, the ex-city engineer, to whom Webb & Co. sent a check for $25.

The committee had no easy task, as there were several hundred different designs and names to select from.

Cre-ta-ta, from the simplicity and striking effect of the design, as well as originality of the name, won the prize, as will be seen by the following geport:

Seattle, Wash., June 15, 1895.

Webb & Co., Inc.—Gentlemen:

After carefully examining the many designs and names submitted for your "name competition prize," we have selected the name and design "Cre-ta-ta," submitted by Edwin Hall Warner, of Seattle. This design and name combines simplicity, utility and originality, and we believe that it more fully meets the requirements of your advertisement than any other design or name submitted. We arrived at this decision after the careful consideration of a large number of very meritorious designs. Respectfully,

I. A. NADEAU,
WM. MAZYCK MILES,
S. P. WESTON,
R. C. WASHBURN,
EDMOND S. MEANY,
H. C. HENRY.

Mr. Webb, when questioned regarding the new venture of his firm, stated that they propose to embark extensively in this line. "We now have a large portion of the machinery here, and will have everything running by August 1," said Mr. Webb.

"We believe that an absolutely pure baking powder will find a ready market here, and when we place Cre-ta-ta on sale the cooks of Seattle and Washington will not be slow to recognize that it is an absolutely pure baking powder.

"All the cans, labels and boxes will be made here in Seattle. It will be a home institution from first to last, and when in full running order will give employment to a large number of men and women.

"It is our intention to put up pure spices, extracts, etc., and also package and bulk coffee. Our plant is simply complete and we hope to soon have as extensive a coffee, spice and baking powder business as there is on the Coast."

Webb & Co. intend pushing this branch of their business extensively and will spare no expense to this end. The name Cre-ta-ta will undoubtedly be a familiar one within the next few weeks.

NO WITNESS, NO WEDDING.

Victoria Swain Who Fails to Secure a Marriage License.

For a young couple to come all the way from Victoria for the purpose of getting married so as to return and surprise their friends is a novel proceeding, but to be compelled to return as they started, without swearing to take each other for better or worse will be considered an outrage by many lovers. Such is the verdict of William Henry Howard and Rosanna Rogers, of Victoria. They arrived in the city last Thursday, and the happy "prospective" went about at once to secure a license and the services of a preacher. He succeeded in getting the preacher, but his good fortune failed him on the license question.

Howard went to the county auditor's office, had the license filled out, and everything was propitious. Deputy Adams asked him where his witness was. This took Howard's breath away, and he solemnly remarked that he had never given that part of the affair any thought. He was told a witness was imperatively required before the license could be issued. The perturbed groom hurriedly called on the preacher he had engaged, and on being introduced to a gentleman who consented to act as a witness lost no time in getting back to the courthouse with his supposed benefactor. Alas, there was to be no happiness in store for him. The "witness" refused to take the oath because he had known Howard only a few minutes. Howard by this time was wildly excited, and wanted to know what he should do, as he did not desire to go back and allow his friends to get the laugh on him. Mr. Adams suggested that he send to Victoria without delay for a friend. This suggestion was gladly received by the frantic swain, and he post haste sent a message to a friend to come on at once. Howard watched the boats arriving on Friday and yesterday, but his friend came not, and the affair necessarily has been called off for the present.

Made in Seattle.

The fact that the people of Seattle are very loyal to home industries has caused the name Seattle to be placed on brands of flour that are milled in other places. The only flours actually made in this city are the "Patent Excellent" and "Novelty A" brands of the Novelty Mill Company. These two brands are the most popular flours sold in this city, and being home products are naturally given the preference by buyers. They are pronounced by experts to be the best flour on the market.

"Not Since the Slavery Question"

Has there been such an agitation as the present money question." So said Gov. Stone of Missouri. If you haven't read any of the books (see list on fifth page) about it, do so now. All to be had at the Puget Sound News Company, 701 and 703 Second, corner Cherry.

Regular Meeting Chamber of Commerce

The regular monthly meeting of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce will be held on Monday, June 17, 1895, at 8 o'clock p. m. A full attendance is earnestly requested. E. O. GRAVES, Pres.
TRACY H. ROBERTSON, Sec.

A Gloomy Outlook

is that of the dyspeptic, but his face will brighten when he knows that Ripans Tabules cure that terrible disorder and will make him a cheerful and happy man.

Miss Kellogg, a noted reader, will give a humorous and dramatic reading, with musical programme, at the First Presbyterian church, Fourth and Spring, at 8 o'clock Tuesday, 18th. Mrs. A. V. Bell and Mr. E. L. McAllaster, vocalists, will favor us. Admission, 25 cents.

Tickets for "Richelieu" on sale at Lee's Pharmacy, Ross' drug store, Second and Pike, and Snoqualmie drug store, Third and Pike.

By one day's use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy I was relieved of a very severe cold. CHAS. M. GUIFFELD, Reedley, Cal.

Buying Home Products

Means keeping money at home. However, it is not upon local claims, but upon their actual merits that

"Patent Excellent" And "Novelty A"

Brands of Flour have become so popular. They are made from extra select wheat, and are the only brands actually milled in Seattle.

SHOT FOR A SEALSKIN.

Killing of Indian Brown at Ozette Reservation.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN A CABIN.

Anderson Stands Off a Klootchman and Two Warriors, One Armed With a Big Knife.

The shooting and killing of Indian Philip Brown at the Ozette reservation in Clallam county last month has landed Henry Anderson, a white man of 25 years, in the King county jail to await the action of the United States court. Anderson was brought to this city night before last by Deputy United States Marshal George W. Curtis, and it is probable his case will come before Judge Hanford some time the coming week.

The story as given by Mr. Curtis, is that Anderson and the Indian had been sealing together in a canoe and had speared four seals, valued at about $20. Brown had a cabin on the reservation, and took charge of the seals to skin them and prepare the pelts for curing; but the next day when Anderson called for his share it is said the Indian refused to recognize that he had any claim at all. At any rate, the men fell to quarreling, and Anderson took hold of one of the seals to carry it away. There were several Indians standing about, and all became more or less involved in the controversy. Anderson had taken his rifle with him, and all at once the strife was ended by the gun being discharged and Brown falling to the ground fatally wounded by a bullet through the left lung.

Anderson, who has always borne a reputation of being quiet and peaceable, tells the following story of the shooting:

"Early on the morning of May 23, the Indian, Philip Brown, and myself, left Ozette in a canoe seal hunting and went to the westward about forty-five miles. We stayed out all that day and night and got back to Ozette about noon on May 24. We got four skins on the trip. When we landed on the beach near the Indian's hut we took the skins and what we had in the boat to the hut. After staying there a few minutes I got up to go and asked for my two skins. Brown refused and said he only intended giving me one. Of course I wouldn't stand anything like that, and told him the skin was worth as much to me as to him, and I was going to have it. At this an old Indian who was in the hut jumped up and came toward me with a dagger in his hand. I cocked my rifle and commanded him to sit down, which he did.

"After this occurrence Brown told me to take the skin and go. I picked up the two skins in my left hand and with my rifle in the right hand started out the door. My back was no sooner turned when they came for me. The squaw grabbed hold of my left arm and Brown took hold of my rifle. It was still cocked and I told him so, but he wouldn't let go. We wrestled for it, and in the scuffle it went off, the bullet striking him somewhere in the breast. He fell and the klootchman came at me like a maniac with a knife. Well, I hit her in the face and knocked her down. She got up and made for the cabin, and I stood my ground.

"I picked up my skins and rifle and went home to my little ranch. I changed my clothes and went to Ozette for the purpose of giving myself up. There was no constable there, so I started for Clallam. I was take sick on the way and stopped over night with a rancher friend of mine. The next morning I went to Clallam and gave myself up and was taken to Port Angeles, where I was kept in jail until Friday night, when the marshal came and brought me here. I hope I will have my trial without delay, because I don't like to be kept locked up here without fresh air. Last year I was a member of the sealing schooner Allie I. Algar and have always lived out in the open air."

Anderson, who is a German by birth, is a tall, fair-complexioned man and is the picture of health. He is a resolute-looking fellow and is pleasant to engage in conversation.

The Indians who were present and who were the only eye witnesses of the tragedy, declare that Anderson came prepared to make trouble and that the shooting was deliberate.

Anderson's arrest has raised an interesting question as to jurisdiction, which will be brought before the court here when the case is called. The shooting occurred within the limits of the Ozette reservation, a tract about a mile square set aside by the general government in 1863, with the object of reserving the Indian village which from time immemorial has been located at that point. Anderson was arrested by the sheriff of Clallam county, but on being taken before the superior court was turned over to the United States authorities by Judge James G. McClinton, because the shooting had taken place within the reservation. Accordingly Anderson was delivered to the Federal authorities and has been bound over by the United States commissioner.

But the question of jurisdiction, it is understood, will again be raised. The prisoner is represented by Benton Embree, who it is said will contend that the reservation, not having been set aside until after Washington became a state, has not legally been taken into the jurisdiction of the United States; that the state having once acquired jurisdicion of the reservation has never been properly divested of that right and therefore still retains it. On the foregoing ground an attempt will be made to secure the prisoner's release through a writ of habeas corpus.

SURVEY OF MOUNT RAINIER.

The Government to Ascertain the Height of the Peak.

Puyallup, June 13.—Special.—George E. Hyde, in charge of the topographic survey in this state, is in the city. The survey work in Washington last year was by a topographical sheet being made of the district around Seattle, extending immediately north, south and east twenty miles. This year it is expected that Bailey Willis will come and determine so far as possible the exact geological formation of this tract. Mr. Willis, it will be remembered, was in this section about ten years ago, making a cursory examination of the geological formation of this country for the United States government. Some two years was spent most of the time in the foothills of Mount Rainier, near Wilkeson, Mr. Willis having established a trail and camp on the route from Wilkeson to the White and Puyallup river glaciers. It is not certain when Mr. Willis will come, as his wife lies at their home in Washington City at the point of death, having been in that condition for the past two months.

It has been partially decided in the plan laid out for Washington that the survey of Mount Rainier may be begun in the later part of next summer and finished in two years, but this is not yet fully determined. Mr. Hyde's estimate of the height of Mount Rainier is about 14,500 feet. It has only been measured by means of an aneroid barometer, which is very inaccurate at such a height. When measured by the government it will be probably by a combination of the two methods, the Wye level line and triangulation, both methods being practically correct, bringing the result within one foot of accuracy.

South Bend Society.

South Bend, June 15.—Special.—Miss May Stream, of Seattle, has been visiting friends on Nob Hill.

Mr. R. A. Carney returned Friday from a trip East, accompanied by his son Tommy and a little nephew.

Mr. A. P. Leonard returned Saturday from a visit to his old home in Minnesota.

Mrs. W. Gruell, acompanied by her daughters, Misses Maud and Edna, left Tuesday for West Branch, Ia., where she will spend the summer. Miss Maud will take a course of instrumental lessons at the University of Iowa.

Mrs. James A. Dennis entertained the Alta Vista Club last Friday evening. The programme was questions of botany and prominent historical events, in which the prize winners were Mr. Andrew Eklund and Mrs. J. W. Maxwell, and mythological questions, in which Mr. Lockwood and Mrs. Hubler carried off the honors.

Mrs. Giddings, of Olympia, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Gruell, left for home Tuesday.

The concert given by the ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church was well attended and all the numbers were thoroughly enjoyed. The male quartette, Mrs. Turney's solo and the guitar selection by Mr. Miracle were especially well rendered, while Mr. M. D. Egbert's solo probably elicited the heartiest applause. Ice cream and cake were served at the close of the programme.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Burnam, on Nob Hill, was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding Tuesday morning, when their neice, Miss May Belle Tuck, was united in mariage to Mr. Robert A. Carney, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Loomis, of the Congregational church. The young couple left immediately on an extended tour and will be at home after July 1, at the Clark residence, on Alta Vista. The bride is a bright, cultured young woman, who has many friends in South Bend. The groom is equally well liked and has been prominently identified with South Bend's business interests. He is president of the South Bend Land Company and assistant cashier of the First National bank. There were present Mr. and Mrs. Everett Burnam, Mr. and Mrs James Carney, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Eklund, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Harris and Miss Effie Gillespie and Miss Olie Gillespie.

THE EISBERT LAND CONTEST.

Mr. Davis Makes Serious Charges and Denies He Showed Malice.

C. H. Davis, of Maury island, whose name was mentioned in Friday's Post-Intelligencer in connection with the account of the burning of the late M. Eisbert's log house, takes strong exception to the statements contained in the article, and claims that his name is mentioned in such a way as to leave room for the inference that he was the incendiary. He has been contesting Eisbert's homestead claim since 1890, and evidently has no love for the Eisbert family. This is what he said yesterday in regard to the land contest and the burning of Eisbert's house:

"I believe that if anybody burned Eisbert's house, some of his family did it themselves, for the eldest boy was arrested in 1884 or 1885 for setting fire to the old Denny block. The house was built of logs with a 'shake' roof, and was worth about $50, and with the furniture and clothing was insured for $450. No other person could have approached it without an alarm being given, for they have dogs which bark at anybody that comes at all near. Although it is claimed that they lost everything, the girl was seen in town next day wearing the same clothes as usual, they have not refurnished, and they are using the same stove as before the fire. The family has been represented as extremely poor, and I have been charged with contesting the claim of a poor widow, but the fact is that the Eisberts have 320 acres of patented land, and the oldest boy holds a claim in Jefferson county.

"In regard to the petition to the county commissioners for the removal of Eisbert's house from the county road, the commissioners wrote in January or February instructing the road supervisor to remove it. The supervisor and Eisbert saw the commissioners about it, and Eisbert gave them to understand that he was going to Washington City to get the decision reversed in regard to his claim. He begged the commissioners to let the house remain until his return, but died before he reached Washington City. I did not get up the petition to have the family ejected, but was simply one of the signers along with others; nor did the fire occur soon after the petition was presented, for the house was burned some time in May.

"The only thing I ever did against Eisbert was to contest his claim. He says I was guilty of fraud in the contest, but all I have done is to pay the expenses and for the time of my witnesses. If there is any fraud in the case I am ready to show where it is. I don't believe that the motion for a re-review has been granted, for I have a letter from my attorney, written since Mr. Spring's return, saying that he does not believe it will be granted."

THE HORSES SMILED.

Recognition of a Stolen Animal by an Equine Companion.

Levi Whorton and Barney Butler were remanded to the county jail yesterday morning by Justice of the Peace Caldwell until next Wednesday to give the defense time to decide what it will do with a charge of horse stealing preferred by Allen McLean, of South Seattle. An amusing incident took place at the hearing while Louis Card, of South Seattle, was testifying. He said that when Sheriff Van de Vanter came back to Tacoma from Fern Hill with the horse the defendant's horse smiled as if recognizing the animal.

"So the recognition was mutual?" asked Attorney Sims.

Card replied in a solemn manner that it was, and even the court had to smile at the idea of such a mutual recognition.

Ladies of the Eastern Star.

Mrs. Alice Taylor, of this city, grand worthy matron of the Order of the Eastern Star, and Mrs. Amos, of Colfax, past worthy grand matron, are expected in the city today, and if they should arrive they will be given a reception by Lorraine chapter tomorrow night. It will be definitely known today and announced tomorrow whether they have arrived.

BREVITIES.

Ed Pincus, who was arrested for calling Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Zetler names, was fined $1 and costs yesterday afternoon by Judge Glasgow but had the satisfaction of having Zetler arrested for saying "You ——, I will get even with you." The case will be heard tomorrow afternoon.

A gospel temperance meeting will be held in the University grounds by the old music stand at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Music will be furnished by Seelee's band. Rev. D. C. Garrett and Rev. W. Mallory will speak. If it rains the meeting will be held in the Chamber of Commerce.

Miles Bigelow, H. J. Tuttle and Charles Crawford, who were arrested for disturbing G. A. Eckerley's chickens, say they were on a vacant lot when they found some chickens in the brush. Bigelow seized one of them, but when Eckerley spoke to him, he dropped it, as he had no intention of stealing it.

Steamer Cricket took a party to Whidby island to attend the funeral of Thomas Nunan, a pioneer who died Friday. The party consisted of relatives, among whom were Thomas Nunan, jr., of the Seattle fire department, George Nunan, formerly purser of the W. F. Munroe, and Capt. E. M. Barrington, of the Cricket.

No Mining Locations on Tide Lands.

Olympia, June 15.—Special.—In answer to an inquiry made by Land Commissioner Forrest regarding the right of certain parties to locate on tide lands in front of Seattle for mining purposes, Assistant Attorney General Haight says: "I would answer in the negative. Chapter 6, Title 32, Revised Statutes of the United States, relates only to public lands of the United States. The United States can exercise, and undertakes to exercise, no right of disposition of lands belonging to this state."

Leschi park pavilion, R. E. French, manager, opens Sunday, June 23, in "Michael Strogoff."

Fuel Gas

$1.50

PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal St., New York.
Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Circulating Around The City

Upon the heads of the best dressed men you will see straw hats which bear our name and trade mark.

Our Straw Hats

Are made to order for us in the highest style of the art by one of the leading manufacturers of this country.

The Quality

Is guaranteed the very best and the style absolutely correct.

No Back Numbers.

We could not sell you a last year's hat if you wanted one, as we have nothing but new goods.

CHEASTY'S

S. W. Cor. Second and James Sts.

Straw Hats for Gentlemen.

MME. M. YALE'S HAIR TONIC

Stops hair falling in 24 hours. Restores gray hair to its natural color without dye. Price $1.00, at druggists or by mail of MME. M. YALE, 146 State St., Chicago, Ill.

Drop In---

Not On Mother,

But In Our Store

And there choose one of our latest style

Sack or Frock Suits

Then look at the construction, style and fit of our clothing. Only difference you can discover between ours and the best

Tailor=Made

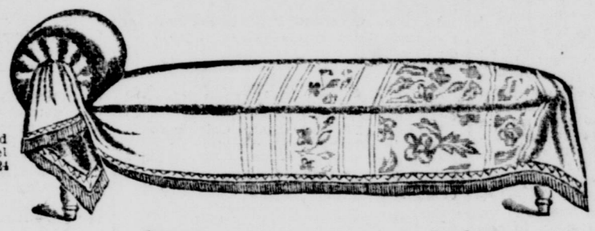
IS THE PRICE.

Front Street, Foot of Cherry

KLINE & ROSENBERG

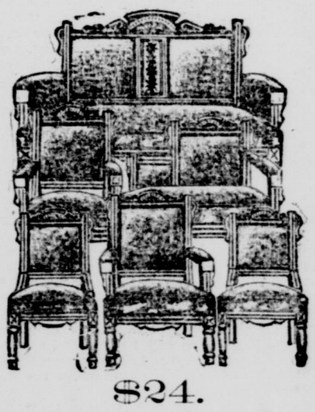
BIG BARGAINS IN FURNITURE—Prices like these are what make our trade grow greater each month. There are scores of bargains in every department equally as great. Be sure and see us before buying household goods of any sort.

$11. Handsome Hard Wood Bed Sets, bevel plate mirror, 20x24 inches, at $11.



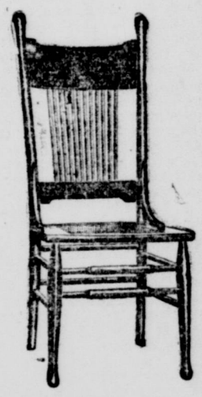
$15.50. Fine Hardwood Bed Sets, cheval mirror, 18x40, at $15.50.

$2.45 Handsome Portierre Couches only $2.45 each.



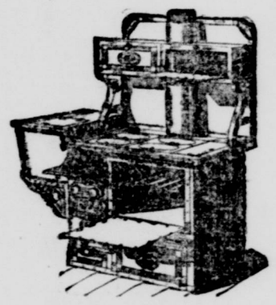
$24. Handsome 6-piece Plush Upholstered Parlor Suits, special at $24.

$4.95. A handsome Hardwood Cheffonier, much better looking than illustration, special bargain at $4.95.



$1.15. Solid Oak Dining Chairs, similar to illustration, braced, cane seat, special at $1.15.

90c. High Back Braced Dining Chairs, solid oak, special at 90c each.



It requires more space than we have in this paper to tell the good points of the Majestic Ranges. Send for cook book.

Largest Stock of Household Goods on the Coast.

Our Second-Hand Department

Is brim full of bargains, for instance:
Bedroom Sets from $6 up.
Good Square Piano for $40.
Good Organ for $35.
Four Iron Safes from $35 to $70.
Saloon Outfit, for $125.
Show Cases at half price.
Folding Beds at half price.
Second-Hand Cook Stoves of almost every make at about third price.
Good White sewing Machine, $15.
Good White Sewing Machine, $11.

Largest line of Baby Buggies in the city. Sole agents for the famous Whitney Buggies. Prices from $4.25 up. Send for catalogue.

FREDERICK, NELSON & MUNRO,

Complete Housefurnishers, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223 Second St.

Chas. G. Holcomb

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