THE CORWIN RETURNS

Found No Trace of the Missing Bark Cadzow Forest.

BUT PICKED UP A SEALING CREW

The Victoria Schooner Wanderer Lost Off Vancouver Island—The Schooner May Belle Probably Lost.

Victoria, Feb. 21.—Special.—The revenue cutter Corwin returned here this morning after an unsuccessful search along the coast of Vancouver island for the long-missing ship Cadzow Forest, for news of which the Dominion steamer Quadra is also prosecuting inquiries along the coast.

Although the Corwin did not accomplish the object of her mission, she was enabled to render great service to the crew of the sealing schooner Wanderer, that vessel having been lost in the fierce storm of January 28 near Cape Scott. Capt. Parsons and his crew saved themselves with extreme difficulty, and were picked up by the revenue steamer at Quatsino sound, whence they were brought home to Victoria. The Wanderer was a staunch thirty-ton vessel owned by the Victoria Sealing Company, and was one of the veterans of the sealing fleet.

No tidings have been received lately of the schooner May Belle, and it is feared she, too, has come to grief in some of the recent storms on the coast.

THE TRIAL OF M'CAULEY.

Jury Will Return a Verdict This Morning, Probably.

Tacoma, Feb. 21.—Special.—The trial of ex-City Treasurer J. W. McCauley is finished. The state rested its case this morning, and after Judge Parker had overruled a motion to strike from the record evidence concerning the bank books and a second motion to dismiss the case on the ground of insufficiency of the evidence, the defense introduced one witness. This was W. G. Peters, cashier of the Columbia National bank. After the noon recess the arguments were begun, and at 7:30 Judge Parker began his charge to the jury.

The forenoon proceedings were taken up with the arguments of three motions by the defense, each looking to the acquittal of the defendant. The first was a motion to strike out evidence admitted concerning the books of the bank and the entries therein and the checks, for the reason that the prosecution had failed to sufficiently account for the absence of the primary evidence and that the law was that secondary evidence could not be admitted until this was first done. The court denied the motion.

The second motion was to dismiss the case because the information did not state a crime. Mr. Milligan argued this and the former motion. The court declared itself to be still of the opinion that the information was sufficient, and denied the second motion. Then Johnson Nickeus moved to dismiss the case because of the general insufficiency of the evidence. This was also denied.

Cashier Peters was called, but to all the questions of counsel he refused to answer, as it might incriminate him. The defense then rested, the defendant not going on the stand.

Attorney R. G. Hudson, who has been assisting Mr. Coiner in the prosecution of the case, made the opening argument for the state. He dwelt upon the danger to the public that would come from the custom of allowing treasurers to draw interest on public deposits. That the legislature had declared that such an act was a crime and had provided the punishment. He cited the fact of the balances on the city's deposits in this bank, increasing from $5,000 in the beginning of July to $100,000 at the time the bank closed its doors, as an example of how the public interest might and did suffer from such method of doing business. He then reviewed the evidence, being interrupted occasionally by the defendant's counsel because of alleged incorrectness in his statements of the testimony.

The most interesting feature of the day was reached when Prosecuting Attorney Coiner made the closing address to the jury. He was frequently interrupted by counsel for the defense, who questioned his accuracy in quoting from the evidence of Bookkeeper Andrus. These interruptions came so fast from Attorneys Milligan and Nickeus that Mr. Coiner became quite warm and finally sat down, while Mr. Milligan requested the court reporter to review his notes with a view of showing that Col. Coiner had misstated the evidence. The prosecuting attorney sarcastically remarked that when Mr. Milligan got through he would finish his speech, if it took all night. Col. Coiner then reviewed the arguments of counsel for the defense, who had claimed that the Lexow committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Taxpayers' League had by publishing various reports, prejudiced public opinion against their client. Col. Coiner said that counsel for Mr. McCauley had gone clear outside the record to drag the Lexow committee into the case, and that if he chose to extend the courtesy to Attorney Hudson, representing the league, to assist him in the trial, it was his own affair. Col. Coiner laid especial stress on the evidence of Andrus, who had testified that Treasurer McCauley had drawn money from the bank on his personal check, and had frequently asked Cashier Peters if he had given him credit on his pass book "for this month yet," meaning interest on the city's deposit. Col. Coiner said that this evidence had been uncontradicted, and was positive proof. Andress had testified, he said, that McCauley would hand his pass book to Peters and ask "What month is this for?" etc.

Judge Parker charged the jury at 7:30 o'clock. The court went over the evidence in the case carefully, and instructed the jury as to the law involved. After waiting half an hour court adjourned until tomorrow.

MONTE CRISTO ROAD OPEN.

Avalanche That Covered the Track Near the Concentrator Removed.

Everett, Feb. 21.—Special.—After two days and half a night steady work with a large gang of shovelers and the rotary snowplow the big snowslide was cleared from the tracks at Monte Cristo and the railroad and concentrator are in operation as usual. It was an appalling avalanche, covering the track to the concentrator for a distance of 800 feet to a depth of thirty feet, crossing the lower leg of the switchback, also the main track, and spending its force in lower town. In with the snow were many trees, and it required much shoveling and careful probing before the big rotary could venture to whirl its way through the mass. It was no light snow, either, but, on the contrary, was packed like ice, and it had to be loosened with repeated charges of giant powder before any progress could be made. On Wednesday night the force worked until nearly midnight. It was a clear, moonlit night. Two big locomotives were attached to the rotary, on which were Engineer Hackett, at the throttle, with Roadmaster Woodward operating the wheel. A weird spectacle was it in this nest of the mountains, as the locomotives shrieked the signal for a charge and made a run for the avalanche, while the echoes reverberated far down the silent, glistening sides of the canyon. Once open to the concentrator, a fresh supply of fuel was taken in, arriving just in time to prevent a shut-down. Three cars of concentrates were brought out, one from the Mystery mine and two from the Golden Cord. Aside from the concentrates the train, in charge of Conductor Spear, brought from east of Hartford seventeen cords of wood for the paper mill, twelve cars of logs for Cyphers & Stinson, six cars of wood for the smelter, two cars of shingles, besides the baggage car and coach, forty-two cars in all.

Superintendent Foster also came in from the front, after spending two days at Monte Cristo. He speaks in high terms of the faithful work of all the train men and the working crew in removing the big slide.

When the rotary plow was throwing the snow from the lower leg of the switchback it took the roof off a rancher's shack as clean as though cut with a knife, exposing the affrighted occupant, who was playing a guitar. He ran out, trembling with terror, but still mechanically playing the instrument.

The Mystery tram was in place on Thursday and a new bullwheel made by the Sumner Iron Works and sent from Everett on Wednesday will be ready for operation on Monday. The tram at the Pride of the Mountains is all right and the new drills, operated by electric power generated at the concentrator, are doing admirable work.

Brie Tacoma News.

Tacoma, Feb. 21.—Special.—J. F. Farquhar, J. M. Weatherwax, M. J. Cochran, J. B. Bridges, C. R. Wilson and F. R. Drake are a party of residents of Montesano and Aberdeen, who are quartered at Chilberg's. They are attending Federal court.

E. George Dorr, chief consul for Washington of the L. A. W., left tonight for Yakima, where he will organize a club of league wheelmen.

William Seigle, the counterfeiter, was sentenced by Judge Hanford to three years on McNeil's island today.

Judge Pritchard today decided in favor of the plaintiff, the suit of Louis Castaing against the city. Castaing asked for a writ ordering the city treasurer to pay a warrant drawn on the general fund for $600, dated September 7, 1893. Warrants drawn during this time have been declared illegal, but Judge Pritchard held that as the obligation for which plaintiff's warrant had been drawn was incurred in 1890, before the city went over the limit of indebtedness, the warrant was legal.

The Frawley Dramatic Company will play a three nights' engagement at the Tacoma theater in a repertoire including "The Senator," "Men and Women," and "The Lost Paradise."

George H. Walker was elected member of the school board last night to succeed Maj. Oliver. This is the third time the vacancy has been filled, but heretofore the office has been declined. Mr. Walker has signified his willingness to accept the office.

The Whaleback Company.

Everett, Feb. 21.—Special.—The American Steel Barge Company at its meeting in New York elected the following officers: Directors, Colgate Hoyt, Samuel Mather, James B. Colgate, Charles L. Colby, W. F. Bowers, Henry C. Rouse, Alexander McDougall, A. D. Thomson and H. C. Dalton; president, Colgate Hoyt; vice president, Samuel Mather; secretary, R. C. Wetmore; treasurer, Colgate Hoyt; general manager, Alexander McDougall. Pickands, Mather & Co., of Cleveland, will continue during the ensuing year to operate the fleet from the Cleveland office. Capt. McDougall leaves for the West immediately to arrange some business matters. It is said that another vessel is to be constructed at the Everett yards of the company. A noticeable change in the personnel of the company is the withdrawal of John D. Rockefeller, which is said to be on account of his other business affairs requiring his attention.

Everett News.

Everett, Feb. 21.—Special.—Henry Hewitt, Jr., was in the city yesterday buying logs for the St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company. He has purchased about 5,000,000 feet here in the past two months. He paid as high as $5.50 for the best logs.

Capt. C. F. Gilmore returned from Whatcom last evening. Parties there are negotiating with him to take the schooner Bellingham to Cook Inlet, Alaska. The schooner is a twenty-five-ton vessel, and is owned by parties at Whatcom.

Capt. Harry Goldfinch got away with the schooner Typhoon last week for Alaska. Juneau is his objective point.

Capt. Andrew Matthews, who bought George Montandon's schooner Ariel, has given it a thorough overhauling at the barge works, and expects to sail for Cook Inlet in about six weeks. The Ariel has been to Alaska twice.

Treasurer Mish's Bond.

Snohomish, Feb. 21.—Special.—The board of county commissioners again took up the matter of the bond of Treasurer Mish this afternoon. The board ordered that the treasurer file an additional $100,000. Mish asked for an extension of time, and the board granted till March 2, when Mr. Mish promises to have the required amount.

Republican Club at Olympia.

Olympia, Feb. 21.—Special.—A Republican club was organized in this city tonight, with Allen Weir temporary chairman, W. K. Esling temporary secretary. Committees were appointed to arrange for permanent organization.

Fire at Whatcom.

Whatcom, Feb. 21.—Special.—The Commercial hotel, a frame building on Elk street, owned by Mrs. Bryant, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. There is insurance with the Sun company, of London, for $750 on the building and contents.

Retrenchment on the Atlantic & Pacific.

San Francisco, Feb. 21.—Receiver C. W. Smith, of the Atlantic & Pacific railway, has inaugurated a system of retrenchment. He spent several days of this week here, and made several changes to take effect March 1. John Byrne, general passenger agent, will be retired. The general freight agency in this city will be abolished. H. C. Bush, at present freight agent, will be given the title of general agent of the freight and passenger departments. John L. Truslow, assistant general passenger agent, will also be relieved. The general offices of the freight and passenger departments will in future be located at Albuquerque, N. M. Receiver Smith has gone to Albuquerque, where further retrenchment will be made.

The Gold Reserve Restored.

Washington City, Feb. 21.—For the first time since September 5, 1895, the gold reserve today passed the $100,000,000 point, the exact figures being $100,002,843. After deducting yesterday's withdrawals the true amount would be approximately $104,000,000. The total amount of gold received on account of bond purchases is $65,500,000.

It is well to get clear of a cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

Our supply in the general market line is immense today. We have more veal and poultry than anybody. Fulton market.

BOB FITZSIMMONS WINS

Continued from First Page.

cept a slight break in the skin just above the point where Fitz' master stroke had landed.

The Kinetoscope Didn't Work.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 21.—After Fitzsimmons and his party had come up to the railway station Ernest Rector, the kinetoscope man, came to him with a proposition to fight Maher six rounds in front of his machine, which would not work today, because of the dark weather. Fitzsimmons readily accepted the chance, but said that he must have $5,000 cash in advance and 50 per cent. of the net receipts from the exhibition of the pictures. This was carried to the Maher party, and in the carrying of it was distorted so that Fitzsimmons was made to say that he would bet $5,000 that he could stop Maher at any time within six rounds. Quinn, the backer of Maher, came rushing back to see Fitzsimmons about the proposition. The new champion disclaimed having said anything of the sort, and a war of words resulted. Challenges for all sorts of sums were hurled back and forth, but by the time the train had pulled out of Langtry for El Paso nothing had been done. "I don't care about fighting before the kinetoscope," said Fitzsimmons. "Every time they want me to do it they want to give the other fellow all the money, and I want some of it myself. I will fight Maher again, of course, if the money is put up, but I don't fight before that machine unless I get $5,000 cash and 50 per cent. of the receipts."

PETER MAHER STILL STUNNED.

Ruefully Rubbing a Large Lump on the Back of His Head.

New York, Feb. 21.—Peter Maher has sent the following dispatch to the World: "Langtry, Tex., Feb. 21.—I am, of course, disappointed. He is a clever fighter, and I don't know exactly where I was hit; seems to me it was on the jaw. The back of my head has a big lump on it, and that's where it struck the floor. I thought I had him licked from the start, and so far as my condition is concerned I have nothing to complain of, and I would like to get a fight with somebody else—I will not pick heavyweights. Peter Maher."

THE PRIZEFIGHT EXCURSION.

Very Orderly Throughout—The Rangers Saw the Battle Free.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 21.—The special cars awaiting the fight spectators at the El Paso depot last night were attached to the regular train on the Southern Pacific, which was forty-five minutes late coming into El Paso. There were five cars. About 150 persons bought tickets at the station for Langtry, putting up $11.65 each. The tickets to the fight were $20, and those who wished could secure sleeping car accommodations for $3.

A quieter and better behaved lot of visitors to a prizefight never gathered. Fitzsimmons and his party occupied next to the last sleeper in the train of nine cars. Maher and his party were in the one immediately ahead of Fitzsimmons. The run to Langtry is 389 miles. It was without a momentous accident. At Marathon about 8 o'clock in the morning Fitzsimmons espied a big black bear chained to the corner of an adobe house about 500 feet from the track. Fitzsimmons jogged over to the bear and scraped an acquaintance while the engine was taking water.

Gen. Mabry and twenty-six of his Texas Rangers, with heavy laden cartridge belts, horse pistols and Winchester rifles, accompanied the train. The rangers and the adjutant general witnessed the fight, and enjoyed it. But those who had the best view of the show were the villagers and persons for miles around, who have been looking for it for a week or more. They were perched on the cliffs on the Texas side of the river, and had a bird's-eye view of the arena beneath, and they cheered at the knockout more loudly than those close at the ringside. The village of Langtry has one saloon—the Jersey Lily—and about fifty residents. Del Rio is sixty-four miles away. A special train from Del Rio and Eagle Pass brought 175 men, which, with those from El Paso, were all there were about the ringside.

No more perfect place for a fight without interference could be devised. It is all but inaccessible, and from the Mexican side cannot be reached except by coming up or down the stream for a long distance. Once the banks were reached, the troops could fire from the cliffs upon those who might be beneath. Two hundred Mexican troops were at Eagle Pass, ready to move upon advice from the governor of Coahuila, in which state the fight took place, but it would have taken two days of forced marching to reach the spot of the fight.

The weather was threatening, and just as the train pulled into Langtry the drops began to fall. A light rain fell until just before the men entered the ring, when it practically ceased, but came again in occasional spurts.

The general opinion among the sporting men who witnessed the fight was that it was a most brilliant and unqualified victory for Fitzsimmons. Maher may not have been in as good condition as the Australian, but he could not have been outfought so quickly, no matter what his condition was, had he not been badly outclassed in point of skill. The general feeling was that Fitzsimmons is fully capable of giving Corbett or any other man on earth a desperate hard fight at any time.

No weights were announced at the ringside, but Fitzsimmons weighed about 165 and Maher about 180.

The crowd disappeared from Langtry almost as quickly as it had come and it was not in the neighborhood over two and one-half hours all told. The westbound regular train for El Paso was held until 6 o'clock, and with it went the pugilists and nearly every person who had come down to see the fight. The special train from Eagle Pass started on its homeward way at the same time, and the great fight was over and done.

MEXICO DOESN'T CARE MUCH.

Forbade the Fight Only Out of Consideration to the United States.

City of Mexico, Feb. 21.—High officials of the department of foreign relations say regarding today's prizefight that nothing can be done to punish the people concerned, as they merely violated what was practically only a police regulation, succeeding in making a dash into Mexican territory and avoiding the Mexican officials, who were ever fifty miles away. Had they been caught the offense would have been only a misdemeanor, and nothing more. The offense is not an extraditable one.

President Diaz has taken the ground all along that the Mexican law did not cover prizefighting, and his endeavor was merely to prevent the fight out of consideration for the United States.

DAN STUART'S CARNIVAL.

As Originally Planned it Was to Have Been a Great Event.

New York, Feb. 21.—Bob Fitzsimmons and Peter Maher were matched in this city December 5, 1895. After the Hot Springs fiasco Dan Stuart went back to Dallas and thought the matter all over. He had not given up the idea of bringing the men together. He looked for another place where a battle might be brought off and found it near El Paso, Tex. He secured Fitzsimmons' consent for a fight for a big purse, and then came north to look up Corbett. Arriving in this city, he learned of Maher's victory over O'Donnell and of Corbett's transfer of the championship. Maher was then substituted, with Fitzsimmons' consent. Stuart then arranged for other battles, intending to have a fistic carnival on a large scale. In all, six battles were to have been fought. Maher went to Las Cruces, a New Mexican town about fifty miles from El Paso, and Fitzsimmons located in Juarez, right across the river from El Paso. Both went into active training. In time the other pugilists arrived, and matters looked good for the success of Stuart's plans. Stuart had not divulged the place where the fights were to take place, however, but insisted that they should be held without interference and without breaking any law.

In Washington City only a few days ago a bill was passed prohibiting prizefights in any of the territories of the United States. This barred Stuart from New Mexico, and was the first of his troubles. Then the Mexican government declared against the fights, and troops were called out to enforce the law. Texas Rangers were on hand to see that the fight did not take place in their state. Through it all Stuart steadily maintained that the fights would take place. Finally Maher's eyes became swollen and inflamed from dust which had fallen into them from the ceiling of his training quarters after dislodgment by a football. He could not fight on February 14, according to the articles of agreement, and a postponement was made until last Monday, and on that day a further postponement until today was arranged. Stuart then declared all the other battles off, and devoted his entire time and attention to the big fight.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

Remarkable Career of the World's Champion Pugilist.

Robert Fitzsimmons, champion pugilist of the world, and, next to John L. Sullivan, the greatest fist-fighter that ever lived, was born of Irish parents at Helston, Cornwall, England, June 4, 1862. When a boy he removed to Timaru, New Zealand, with his parents. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and can today make a horseshoe quicker than almost any other man in the world. He made his first appearance in the ring at Timaru in an amateur boxing contest, and at once made himself famous by knocking out four men in one night and winning the amateur championship of New Zealand. He maintained his championship title the following year by knocking out five men in one night at a tournament gotten up by Jem Mace. Herbert Slade, the Maori, who was defeated by Sullivan in Madison square garden, was also bested by Fitzsimmons at Mace's tournament. His debut as a professional was made at Arthur Cooper's expense, whom he knocked out in three rounds at Timaru. His next victim was Jack Murphy, who lasted four rounds. Then Jim Crawford fell a victim to Fitzsimmons' terrific hitting powers in three rounds. These last battles were fought under London prize ring rules. New Zealand then grew to small for Fitzsimmons, and he went to Sydney and met all comers at Larry Foley's athletic hall. Here he met and put out Brinsmead, a heavyweight, in two rounds, and Jack Greentree, a middleweight, in three rounds. He then returned to New Zealand and whipped Dick Landel in four rounds. Bill Slavin was the next man to go down before the all-conquering Fitzsimmons. Slavin consoled himself with the fact that he had lasted seven rounds, while four was the most that any of his predecessors had stayed before the lanky, red-haired blacksmith. Jim Hall was put out in five rounds on the first occasion of their meeting, and went out in four rounds when they met the second time. The third battle between Hall and Fitzsimmons was the alleged fake fight. Starlight, the colored middleweight champion of the Antipodes, was whipped in nine rounds by Fitzsimmons. Then Prof. West was vanquished by Fitzsimmons, and he came to this country. Fitzsimmons' first battle in this country was with Billy McCarthy, of Australia, in the California Athletic Club rooms, San Francisco. The consummate ease with which he defeated McCarthy stamped him at once in the eyes of the Californians as one of the best men of his class. His next fight was with Arthur Upham, at New Orleans. Upham was no match for the New Zealander, and was knocked out in the fifth round. Then came his memorable fight with Jack Dempsey, the Nonpariel, at New Orleans, January 14, 1891, and Dempsey, without having been in the fight at all, was knocked out at the end of the thirteenth round. On March 2, 1892, Fitzsimmons defeated Peter Maher in twelve rounds at New Orleans. His next fight, with Jim Hall, was also at New Orleans, and Hall was knocked out in the fourth round. After that Dan Creedon succumbed. Joe Choynski was bested by Fitzsimmons in an exhibition match in New York. On November 17, 1894, while boxing with Con Riordan, his sparring partner, Fitzsimmons miscalculated the force of a blow, and killed Riordan. Fitzsimmons sought for years to get a match with Jim Corbett, and they signed articles to fight at Dallas, but the officers of the law prevented the fight, to the great relief of Corbett, who went to New York and gave the championship belt to Peter Maher. How well Maher defended his unearned title is told in the dispatches from Mexico. Fitzsimmons is married to Rose Julian, the contortionist. He is a naturalized American citizen, and the father of two boys.

The dimensions of Robert Fitzsimmons, according to a recent measurement, are:

Height	5 feet 11¾ inches
Weight	168 pounds
Neck	15 inches
Chest	41 inches
Chest expanded	44 inches
Waist	32 inches
Thighs	20 inches
Calves	13½ inches
Arms outstretched	75¼ inches
Biceps	12 inches
Forearm	11½ inches
Wrist	6½ inches

Fitzsimmons has broad shoulders. His chest is wide, but not deep. His great long arms show magnificent muscular development. From the waist down he is one of the narrowest of men. His girth around the hips is phenomenally small, and his legs are so long and spare that they look like pipe stems. They belie their appearance, however, for he is an excellent runner at almost any distance. His chest and arm development is largely due to his trade of a blacksmith.

PETER MAHER.

He Never Met a Good Man Without Suffering Defeat.

Peter Maher, the faintest-hearted boxer that ever pulled on a glove, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1869. He was an employe of Guinness' brewery, Dublin, and gained celebrity by defeating numerous local fighters. In 1889 Peter Jackson visited Dublin, and Maher's friends arranged that the Irishman should spar with the black giant. He did so, and made a miserable showing. In 1891 Maher came to the United States and defeated a dozen second-class men, the best of whom was Jack Fallon, of Brooklyn. His first fight with a good man was when he met Bob Fitzsimmons at New Orleans on March 2, 1892. He gave up in the twelfth round in order to be spared from a knockout. Peter next fought Joe Goddard, the Australian gorilla, at Coney Island, December 8, 1892, and was knocked out in three rounds, neither man displaying the slightest science. He afterward defeated Val Flood, of Australia, in four rounds, at Roby, Ind. Recently he defeated a third-class fighter named Steve O'Donnell, Corbett's sparring partner, in New York. Maher is known among pugilists as a "rank quitter." In none of Maher's fights has he displayed any skill whatever—nothing but brute strength. These are his dimensions:

Height	5 feet 11¾ inches
Weight	178 pounds
Neck	17½ inches
Chest	40 inches
Chest expanded	42½ inches
Waist	30⅞ inches
Thighs	23½ inches
Calves	15½ inches
Arms outstretched	74 inches
Biceps	13 inches
Forearm	12 inches
Wrist	7½ inches

Coursing Contest in England.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.—The Waterloo cup, the blue ribbon event of coursing, was decided today at Altcar, near this city. Fabulous Fortune won, beating Wolf Hill, who fell, and soon enabled Fabulous Fortune to win easily.

It is the early spring pullet that will make the profit in eggs during the winter.

Cheap Plated Ware

is often advertised as Sterling Silver, although evidence presented to the New York grand jury demonstrated that much of the so-called "silver" had little or none of the precious metal in its composition.

No one need be the victim of such misrepresentations who will insist, when asking for Sterling Silver, on being shown the GORHAM Trademark.

Too good for Dry Goods Stores—Jewelers only.

Spring Arrivals Are Blooming Forth in Bewitching Array.

New... Waists.

Charming patterns and colorings. A gala show for the lovers of the beautiful, and makers have shown good sense in fixing prices right to us. Why not call and see these new beauties?

49c	EIGHT	79c
59c	SPECIAL	85c
69c	WAIST	$1.00
75c	BARGAINS	$1.25

New Shades.
Latest Styles.
Full Sleeves.
Starched Collars
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PAINTS—OILS, VARNISHES AND BRUSHES. F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Celebrated Mixed Paints. Window Glass, Mirror Plates, Glazed Sashes and Doors, Building Paper, Etc.
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MORAN BROS. CO.,
SEATTLE, WASH.
Steel Ship Builders, Founders, Machinists and Boiler Makers. Contractors for the construction of torpedo boat No. 8, U. S. N., and revenue cutter "Golden Gate." Sole agents and manufacturers for Washington, British Columbia and Alaska for the "Mosher" patent water tube boilers.

COUNTING IN TODAY

There Are Only Seven Left—

For on next Saturday night we will close and retire from business in this city. If you wish to buy clothing at lower prices than you have ever known you must buy within these seven days. Prices are torn to pieces. Come today if possible.

HYAMS, PAUSON & CO.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.