

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

TELEPHONES: Editorial Rooms Main 32 Business Offices Main 77 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily By Mail or delivered in the City, One Year in Advance \$10.00 Daily, Six Months in Advance \$6.00 Daily, One Month in Advance \$1.00 Sunday, One Year in Advance \$1.50 Sunday and Weekly, One Year in Advance \$2.00 Weekly, One Year in Advance \$2.00 Weekly, Six Months in Advance \$1.50

OFFICES: Seattle, Second Avenue and Cherry Street, New York, Rooms 12, 14, 15 Tribune Bldg. Chicago, 111 Chamber of Commerce, Tacoma, 112 Pacific Avenue.

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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, SUNDAY, DEC. 6.

EASTERN MORTGAGE HOLDERS.

The Boston Herald in a recent issue devotes several columns to a review of the business affairs of twenty-two savings banks in the state of New Hampshire, having deposits aggregating \$18,000,000, which failed during the last eighteen months, every one of which failures was due to the fact that the money of the depositors had been loaned out, through various Western mortgage companies, on farm and town lands in the far West, the interest on which mortgages had not been paid.

The Herald publishes also a list of fifty-six different mortgage companies, which four or five years ago were doing business throughout the West, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska, and which were the intermediaries through which millions of New England savings were loaned. Every one of these companies has failed, on account of inability to make good their guarantees as to the payment of principal and interest of mortgages placed through them.

Not all of these deposits will be lost. It is estimated that the twenty-two institutions will succeed in paying their depositors about 75 cents on the dollar. A considerable percentage of the mortgages held are good, and the back interests will be paid ultimately, or at worst the property will ultimately bring enough to fully pay the incumbrance.

There are, however, a vast number of these Western mortgage which represent deliberate swindles perpetrated on the New England savings banks, and through them upon the trusting depositors. A fair percentage of the Western mortgage companies were honestly conducted institutions, conservative in their loans, and prompt in meeting their obligations. While these concerns have failed, the percentage of loss in mortgages placed by them will be light.

There were others, however, operating principally in Western Kansas and Western Nebraska, and organized solely with the idea of making commissions on loans. These concerns did not await borrowers; they went out and hunted them up; they initiated the industry of pre-empting barren and worthless claims, and "selling them to the mortgage company." All that they required of a would-be borrower was to show a clean title to 160 acres of land, and they would loan up to \$1,000 on it. The mortgage taken would be transferred on to some New England savings bank, with the "guaranty" of the mortgage company attached. There are thousands of acres of land in those states, the title to which would still be in the United States, had it not been for this nefarious practice.

When the failures of these mortgage companies commenced the savings institutions commenced to investigate the nature of the securities on which the money of their depositors had been lent. The result of the investigations is told by the Herald as follows:

"Mortgages were looked up in Chase and Perkins counties, Nebraska, in which from \$500 to \$1,000 had been loaned on leases of tracts, the patent to which had only been given by the government one, two or three months before the dates on the mortgage deeds. When the investigating parties reached the place the sod houses—men had not remained on the places long enough to trouble themselves with frame or stone. The sod houses were falling into decay, and rank vegetation all about told that the places had not been known residents for many years.

"Then inquiries were made as to the date of the departure of the owners, and it was almost invariably found to be only a few months after the money had been secured.

"In other places large tracts had been bought by the acre near some small town, platted off into town lots, and then money was borrowed on the rate per foot, which often reached city prices.

Stories have often been told of men looking for boom towns in the West when nothing but vacant areas were to be found, the state which made the companies of town lots furnishing the only indication that men had ever been about there, but it is a fact that thousands of dollars saved by thirty New Hampshire men was loaned on these very lots, and that there is nothing now to get in return for them except those same lots in the middle of prairies, which stand their owners about as much as would a good site for a house in a thriving New England village or town.

"The stories have not exaggerated what New Hampshire people placed their money in, the only difference being that in these numerous cases the lots were not seen in time.

"Thousands went, too, for buildings. A two-story brick structure in a small Nebraska, Dakota or Kansas town was mortgaged for what it would cost to erect one five stories high in New England. Then payments were made through the bonds of companies, and for years there was always a great demand for these papers. They are not so much wanted today. Scores of thousands of dollars of them have been thrown entirely away by the New Hampshire bank commissioners in estimating the assets of a bank, and hundreds of engraved documents today grace the storage boxes of many a bank.

"Anything went out there; anything that could be described on paper. The descriptions were not so much for accuracy as they were for picturesque features, and there is no doubt that they answered their purpose, so far as satisfying the loaning agents of many New Hampshire banks went."

There was little or none of this kind of work in the state of Washington. Outside of a few small wild-out "boom towns," there have been few mortgages made in this state which are not good security for the money advanced. While interest has been in default owing to the hard

THE INVESTORS IN SUCH MORTGAGES

will lose neither principal nor interest in the long run. The trouble is that the New England investor is not inclined to discriminate as to localities. The whole far West is practically one section of the country to him. Western mortgages have proven, in a large number of cases, to be swindles. Millions of dollars have been loaned in the West which will never be recovered. Mortgage land companies, in collusion with dishonest settlers, have swindled the New England savings banks and their depositors. The result is easy to see. The whole West will suffer by reason of these swindling operations. The millions of New England savings which have been poured into the West for mortgage investments will hereafter seek some other channel. The whole West will suffer through the swindling game of a few individuals conducting mortgage loan companies.

TIRED OF FRAUDS.

The decent element in the South is sick and disgusted with the systematic election frauds which have become the rule in the Southern states, and from the tone of the press there is some hope that a reform may be looked for. The Charleston News and Courier, the leading Democratic newspaper of South Carolina, has come to the conclusion that it is about time to adopt honest election methods. In a recent issue it says:

"Fraud in elections came into use in this state under carpet-bag rule in reconstruction times, and was afterward adopted by the white people as a substitute for force in preventing the control of the state by the negroes. Of course, negro rule was not to be permitted under any circumstances, and fraud was easier and less objectionable to our Northern conquerors than force. But its use was nevertheless a great blunder. Although first used against the negroes, it demoralized public sentiment, and in course of time was used by white men against white men. Hindsight is always better than foresight, and looking back we can see that it would have been better to kill out the negroes, without their society being necessarily at the mercy of the lowest classes."

The Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal does not hesitate to admit that fraud of a glaring character was committed in that state, and that certificates of election have been issued to men who are not entitled to them.

The Galveston (Texas) News goes further. It points out the small vote cast in South Carolina and Mississippi, and demonstrates that the average vote cast in each congressional district in those states fell short of 15,000, while in Texas the average vote in each congressional district was nearly 6,000. The News is a Democratic newspaper, but it believes that the showing made in Mississippi and South Carolina is a travesty upon representative government. The News goes so far as to demand that the representation in congress in those states be cut down to correspond with the actual voting population, and points out that the Fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution contains a provision designed expressly to meet the condition of things presented in South Carolina and Mississippi. That provision is as follows:

"Whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of president and vice president or for United States representatives in congress, executive or judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state."

South Carolina and Mississippi have each a new constitution designed for the express purpose of depriving the negro of his vote. The provisions of the South Carolina constitution require as a condition precedent to registration as voters the payment of poll tax six months prior to election; and further, the ability to "read any section of the constitution submitted to them by the registration officer, or understand and explain it when read to them." A further requirement, to take effect January 1, 1888, is the payment of taxes on property assessed at \$200 or more, and the ability to read and write any section of the constitution submitted by the registration officer.

The provisions of the Mississippi constitution, while not so onerous, are still sufficiently restrictive to practically disfranchise by far the greater portion of the negroes resident in the state.

The odious feature of the South Carolina constitution is not so much in the educational requirement as in the placing of the power in the registration officer to refuse to register a voter who cannot "explain" constitutional provisions to the satisfaction of the registration officer. Practically the registration officer can disfranchise or enfranchise as may electors as may suit him, or as the party necessities may require.

How the system works in practical operation may be seen by the last election. In the majority of the Northern states the percentage of voters to population is as 1 to 5. The population of South Carolina by the last census was 1,151,149. The vote cast in the last election was 68,431. It appears that in South Carolina but 1 in 16 of the population exercises the elective franchise, or that practically two-thirds of the male inhabitants of full age are disfranchised.

This is precisely the evil which the provision of the Fourteenth amendment were designed to meet. As two-thirds of the male citizens of South Carolina are disfranchised by law, two-thirds of the state's representation in the lower house of congress should be taken away. She has at present seven members. Her voting population entitles her to but two; and the state should be restricted to that representation until such time as she restores the right of suffrage to those disfranchised by the existing law.

South Carolina may prefer to have a minority of its male population of full age control the local election, but when it comes to representation in congress and the electoral college, the other states have interests to protect.

ELECTIVE POSTMASTERS.

The Indiana congressman has united upon a method of relieving themselves of the responsibilities of nominating the various postmasters throughout their districts, by deciding to leave the selection of the men to be presented to popular vote in each community.

The disposal of the applications for postmasterhips is one of the most harassing

OF THE DUTIES OF CONGRESSMEN, AND ONE THAT

most of them would be glad to be relieved of. The disposition of each office results in making enemies by the dozen, and the patronage presumed to be in the hands of a congressman is always a cause of more weakness than of strength. The list of the disappointed is often long enough to wreck the prospects of a congressman for re-election, especially in an agricultural district, where the postoffices are numerous.

The trouble with the proposed elective system will come in its working details. A postoffice, for example, is not confined to its patrons to a particular precinct or a particular town. It takes in the outlying country, and it will sometimes be quite difficult to determine where the boundaries of one "postal district" end and those of another one commence. Another question to be determined by the Indiana experimenters is whether, in the balloting, all the voters in the postal district will be permitted to express their preferences, or whether only those will vote who belong to the Republican party. Indiana is a close state politically in normal years, and there are any number of towns where the Democrats are in the majority. Yet in a state where there is as much politics as in Indiana there certainly would be trouble in the party ranks if the pet prizes of rural politicians should be permitted to go to their political opponents.

The scheme of the Indiana congressmen has been tried before in some instances by certain congressmen, but it never has been tried on the scale proposed. It has an element of popularity about it which will please the public, for it gives the voters a hand in filling the only Federal office with which the most of them ever come in direct contact, and it may work satisfactorily in practice. It will, however, have the sanction of a Federal statute. The law is likely to remain as it is, with the power of appointment theoretically in the president, but in actual working in the congressman from the district, if he happens to belong to the same political party as the president.

MAYOR PINGREE'S PROGRAMME.

During the term of office as mayor of Detroit, Governor-elect Pingree, of Michigan, was a noteworthy figure in this country on account of the various schemes he set on foot and the reforms he effected and tried to effect. In the broader field of action which he will have for the next two years his course will be followed with more interest than that of any governor in the Union.

The one particular scheme which brought Mr. Pingree his greatest amount of public notice was his plan to adjoint the poor to cultivate the vacant land adjacent to the city or within its borders, a scheme which proved a gratifying success not alone in Detroit but in other cities where carried out.

An intimate friend of Mr. Pingree has outlined some of the reforms which the governor-elect will endeavor to put in practice during his term, as follows:

- 1. Doing away, as far as possible, with conventions for local officers, and giving the people themselves a direct vote in primary elections for the nomination of candidates.
- 2. Two-cent fares on all the railroads of the lower peninsula.
- 3. Taxation of railroad property the same as other property.
- 4. The application of the principles of the interstate commerce law to commerce within the state, to secure to farmers and shippers the advantage of the competition in places not having several lines of railroad.
- 5. Submit to popular vote the granting of street railroad and other quasi-public franchises as a check upon the corruption of aldermen and other city officials.
- 6. The suppression of trusts and monopolies as far as the state can go in that direction.
- 7. Laws against over-capitalization of corporations and swindles committed by promoters.
- 8. Laws against the coercion of voters, and particularly to prevent corporations of a public character, like railroads and banks, exerting undue influence in elections.

These "reforms" are all of a nature requiring affirmative legislation, and it would seem that the governor's power to bring them about will be confined altogether to bringing the matters to the attention of the legislature and requesting action. But Mr. Pingree's particular forte is in forcing legislation through a body hostile to him. He has succeeded in doing this several times while mayor of Detroit, because he had public sentiment behind him. Whether public sentiment will equally indorse all of his present schemes remains to be seen. There is this to be said in their favor: There are none of them revolutionary, several have already been advocated for considerable time, and all are in the direction of genuine reform.

WHY THE DISCRIMINATION?

The Spanish government, it is announced, has made purchases in the United States of a sufficient number of cavalry horses to mount one regiment, and the horses will be shipped to Havana to be used in operations against the Cubans. This is all right, of course. There is no violation of neutrality laws about this. The question naturally suggests itself, why Spain should be freely permitted to purchase war material in this country and ship it openly, while the Federal government makes it a point to try and prevent the shipment of other war material to the Cubans.

There is no more violation of neutrality laws in selling arms and ammunition to Cuba than there is in selling cavalry horses to Spain. If the Cubans can successfully prevent the landing of the cavalry horses in Cuba, that is their right. The same course is open to Spain with regard to war material intended for the Cubans. There seems no good reason why the government of the United States should interest itself to prevent one class of trade more than the other. It is interesting news in the dispatches that one vessel owner proposes to test this matter. He has secured a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents. He has informed the authorities at Washington of his intention to take the cargo to Cuba, and he proposes to regularly clear at the custom house for his voyage.

If he does this it is difficult to see what possible objection the Federal authorities can interpose. The only objection to the course that it will give the Spanish authorities full information, and there will

probably be a Spanish gunboat detailed

to watch the movement of his vessel, and with typical Spanish arrogance that gunboat may seize the ship and cargo on the high seas, thus repeating the Virginius affair.

Senator White, the Democratic representative of California in the United States senate, talks like a patriot and a sensible legislator when he declares that no factious obstacles should be placed in the way of a fair trial of Republican policy. The Republican party is now responsible, and if it fails it should receive the blame. That blame will be transferred to the party which attempts to thwart the fair efforts of the administration to legislate for the country's good on the lines approved at the last election.

After four years' litigation, it has been decided by a New Brunswick court that damages cannot be recovered for catching cold in a Pullman sleeper. If a traveler takes cold he does it at his own risk, and must put up with the consequences of taking something that does not belong to him. If it belongs to him there is no reason why the company should pay because he takes his own.

The economy effected in the local government during the past two or three years has scarcely received the attention it merits. It is always a task of extreme difficulty to retrench, as every business man knows, and the city council is entitled to very much credit for keeping the city's affairs on a cash basis, notwithstanding the delinquency in tax payments.

The obstruction to travel on Yesterday through the slide is becoming very serious. It is not easy to determine upon whom the onus lies of clearing the street, but in the public interest it would seem as if the highway should be cleared by the city and the responsibility for the cost of the work determined hereafter by the courts.

If firemen are to use bicycles, why not make the tires of a length of rubber hose to be united for service? The bicycles would not be stolen while the men were fighting fires, as they would be useless without the novel tire.

Even in the Georgia legislature an attempt to impair the right of contract has been defeated, as it should be. It is one of the most valuable rights a man can possess, and should be insisted upon by the humblest in the land.

The Tax Reform League will fall in its object if it does not recognize the necessity of placing the interest on delinquent taxes so high as to make their payment preferable to using the money for other purposes.

Nothing will do more to stop prize-fighting than insecurity in the good faith of a referee. If the winner cannot be sure of the spoils even after victory, the chief inducement to angling will be taken away.

We have only one large river in this state, but there are a number of streams whose volume and power are great enough to form valuable factors if they could only be harnessed.

New Orleans—as passed an ordinance against the game of craps. It follows pokomoko and 4-11-4 into obscurity, and will become only a memory of the good old times.

It is not in good taste for the new state administration to speak disparagingly as "seekers after office" of those who have not yet been successful in getting good places.

The percentage of illiteracy in the state of Washington is only 4; there should be no objection to an educational qualification for the franchise.

The Texas should be turned into a training school. Students could learn from it what to avoid in naval architecture.

It will be interesting to watch the Popular legislators cutting down the number of legislative clerks and pages.

Seattle has reason to congratulate itself that its municipal election does not follow closely on a national election.

The only nation which seems to take no interest in the settlement of the Venezuelan question is Venezuela.

It looks as if either railroad rates must come down or the railroads must "come down."

The gold reserve is climbing up every day.

POSTSCRIPTS.

Did you Nat C.?

Wilhelm wants Bismarck to quit pinching him.

Just now there is an over-supply of cabinet woods.

Sharkey's talk about a foul blow seems a little fishy.

Consuelo and Thomas F. seem to have made a great hit.

The trouble with Weyler is that he is afraid of Maceo's left hook.

What this country should do is to recognize Weyler as a non-belligerent.

Congress will now proceed to investigate the structural weakness of the Dingley bill.

Li Hung Chang seems to be in danger of having his peacock feathers plucked again.

have had fears that he was trying to make

himself neither one thing nor the other.

It seems rather odd to wake up in the morning and find that you didn't deliver a speech the day before.

New York's trouble with the Raines law suggests that we, too, are having some difficulty because of the law of rains.

So far as the cabinet is concerned, there are lots of men who might as well knock first as last that they will not be in it.

The pressure John R. Rogers is now being subjected to would make any hop press in the Puyallup really green with envy.

It's a pity the Texas wasn't built a few years earlier. The World's fair people might have used her instead of the Illinois.

The Republican elector who was beaten in Kentucky was a man of the name of Cash. He evidently did not do much talking.

Marriageable women in the East could be told that what this part of the country really wants now is more Eastern maids.

There are thousands of men in Weyler's army sick with fever. So far as Weyler himself is concerned, Maceo and not fever has made him sick.

The postponement of the enforcement of the 1 o'clock closing ordinance may possibly have been brought about by a desire to allow some people to stagger off.

I thought of going North. And indeed was very wroth. As I heard when setting forth That a bridge was down.

So I'll hasten to the East. Thinking sure I was at least. Of a good Thanksgiving feast, But a bridge was down.

EDITORIAL SPARKLES.

This talk about Bryan Republicans reminds our neighbors of white blackbirds.—Salem Statesman.

There are men who think that woman's proper sphere is the ball used in darning stockings.—Somerville Journal.

That Christmas is approaching with his foot in the door in the stocking of the stores.—Philadelphia Times.

Italy has discovered that carrying the war into Africa is quite another thing from getting out again.—Detroit News.

The late Democratic nominee for the presidency is a number of admirers who seem to wish he might stop talking for publication.—Washington Post.

What is the use of talking about what the Democratic party proposes to do in 1897? The remains have not yet been positively identified.—Chicago Times-Herald.

There is apparently only one way to prevent Bryan from continuing his tour of agitation, and that is to employ Tom Watson to head him off.—San Francisco Call.

At the New York opera the management has sat down on the ladies' high heelers. This is in line with the crush being put upon the propellers for these occasions.—Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Tillman says he is proud to be called an anarchist. The advantage of this kind of pride is that there is no danger of it taking a tumble—there's nothing lower for it to light on.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

For the first time under a free ballot and fair count, the city of Charleston, S. C., has gone Republican. Pitchfork Tillman is so disgusted he may make his future home in the States.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Down in Indianapolis the authorities announce that young people must go without kissing, or have the diphtheria. New cases of diphtheria continue to be reported at about the same rate.—Chicago Journal.

COAST PAPERS.

Los Angeles Times: How very quiet the world has become since the past two weeks. Not one word about Tillman nor the pitchfork—oh, how much longer is this agonizing suspense to last?

San Francisco Post: Is Spanish veracity were as unfailing and reliable as Spanish politeness it would be easier for the possible enemies of that belligerent kingdom to know just where they are at.

Astorian: The unprecedented cold weather now prevailing is the record breaker for Oregon November. The shivering people, however, are a source of joy to the plumbers and fuel dealers.

Portland Oregonian: The criticism that is based on the plan for the past two weeks is only when it is recognized as having the form or spirit of truth that it hits and hurts. It is the outcry that announces when the truth is told.

San Francisco Chronicle: There is a great deal of maudlin sentimentality wasted over reformed criminals which, directed in another channel, namely, keeping people from becoming criminals, would do a great deal more for mankind than the attempts to reclaim the bad possibly could.

Salem Statesman: The first bolt of worsted goods made west of the Missouri river was turned out in Salem the other day, and it will be followed regularly by thousands of yards every month. Now we would like to see the first piece of linen goods made on the Pacific coast come from a Salem mill. It would be the harbinger of great things for all of our people.

BITS OF HUMOR.

Mrs. Frances—Are you sure you would love me just as tenderly if our conditions were reversed—if you were rich and I were poor?—Reverse our conditions and try me.—Harlem Life.

Lili (at a source, whispering)—What has become of Aunt Lucia's baptismal smock?—Erma—it is at the denier's.—Tid-Bits.

KNOW OLD KRISS?

WELL, HE WAS IN TOWN LAST WEEK AND LEFT WORD THAT HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO PERSONALLY SEE EVERYBODY THIS TIME AND SO LEFT US TO DISTRIBUTE SOME OF HIS THINGS FOR HIM. REALIZING THAT THE SEATTLE PEOPLE DESIRED SOMETHING USEFUL AS WELL AS ORNAMENTAL, WE LEFT ONLY JUST SUCH. WE MENTION A FEW. AS IT WILL REQUIRE A LARGE TRAFFIC TO DISTRIBUTE ALL, WE ARE OBLIGED TO CHARGE A TRIFLE FOR THEM, BUT THE AMOUNT WILL NOT BOTHER YOU.

Fans, Fans. "The Empire" is the prettiest of the new fans; it's small and very popular. We have them at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50. Also Fine Satin and Gauze Fans, in very pretty colors, or New Feather Fans, at \$1. Handsome Large Lyre Shaped Fans of real ostrich plumes, with pearl and ivory handles \$3.75 and \$4.50 Each

Purses, Purses. Coin Purse, Card Cases, and Combination Coin and Card Cases, at 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 to \$2. Ladies' Neckwear. Black Fluffy Silk Boas, 75c and \$1.00. Black Fluffy Lace Boas, 90c and \$1.00. Black and White Chiffon and Lace Fluffy Boas, \$1.50 each. Collarettes in new shapes, made of lace and ribbon, 90c. New Lace Gretchen's, \$1.25. New Velvet and Lace Collarettes, \$1.50. New Lace and Ribbon Collarettes, \$1.75.

Gloves. They don't make Kid Gloves that will fit or wear better than those we furnish you, and then we always show large assortments. FOR LADIES. At \$1.00 a Pair. Either gloves of fine glace kid, in the new reds and browns, with plique seams, black stitching and 2 brass clasps, or a fine pliable glace kid, with new stitching and 4 large pearl buttons, in the new shades of reds, blues, greens, browns or tans, or a fine suede kid 4-buttoned glove, in evening shades, or "The Biarritz," than which there are none at the price that will wear better. These with whose wrists and come in any color.

FOR MEN. 2-clasp walking gloves in fine glace of suede kid, or Soft, pliable, strong dogskin gloves, with a warm wool lining. At \$1.25 a Pair. Ladies' popular dress gloves, in white or butter color, with wide black stitching on the back. At \$1.50 a Pair. A full line of the ladies' celebrated Foster hook gloves. Ladies' fine fleece lined fur top gloves. Men's fine street gloves. At \$1.05 a Pair. For ladies, our own "Lace House Glove," than which there are none better for looks or wear, 5 buttons, any color, or a new 2 brass clasp walking glove for ladies, plique seams and wide stitched back, new blues, browns and reds, or a ladies' tight elastic wrist bicycle glove, in new shades, extra good for wear. At \$1.75 a Pair. The new "Foster's" ladies' street gloves, new shades and new large hooks, or Our best fine glace kid, with fancy backs and 4 large pearl buttons. Buy your gloves here and they'll give satisfaction.

Mittens. Ladies', Men's and Children's Wool Mittens, at 20c, 25c and 30c. Ladies' All-Silk Crocheted Mittens, special, 50c. Better ones at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Men's Neckwear. Men's All-Silk Bows, a large variety of colors and various kinds of knots, 25c each. Men's Silk Four-in-Hands or Ties, 50c each. Men's Heavy All-Silk String Ties, Bows, Ties and Four-in-Hands, a large line, 50c each.

Men's Suspenders. Good Suspenders, 50c and 75c. Men's Imported French Web Suspenders, with the latest fastenings, light, medium and dark colors, 50c. Men's Plain Colored Silk Suspenders, cream, pink, blue and black, \$1.00 and \$2.00.

How About These? Ladies' Waists and Sweaters. Ladies' and Children's Wool Gowns. Ladies' Belts or Vests. Men's Gait Hose, very popular now. A Nice Silk Dress or Waist. Have you thought about Lisias?

WE CAN ASSIST YOU IN MANY WAYS. COMMAND OUR ATTENTION; IN EVERY NOOK, THERE ARE SUGGESTIONS CROPPING OUT IN YOURS OF OUR STORE, TAKE A LOOK THROUGH; YOU'LL ENJOY IT, YOU WON'T BE BOTHERED, AND IF YOU WANT PAPER BOXES WE HAVE LOTS OF THEM; ALL SIZES, ALL FREE.

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