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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SEATTLE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

SUNDAY'S "P.-I."—20 PAGES.

Tomorrow the Post-Intelligencer will extend its illustrated features, and give more and better results of artistic work. Some of these will, it may be claimed with justice, be equal to the best of that of metropolitan newspapers of the East. Among the principal literary features will be the following:

CLIMATE AND RESOURCES OF SEATTLE, by A. F. McKay, M. D., of Chicago.

SHOT THROUGH SPACE ON THE DEVIL'S RAILWAY; a woman's thrilling experience.

THE VIPER; the latest marvel in ocean navigation.

REIGN OF THE BLOUSE; the chief feature in winter's costumes.

FREAKS OF CUPID; some odd customs of courtship and marriage.

THE PHILIPPINE JOAN OF ARC; daring venture of the widow of Dr. Rizal.

SUPREME JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD, and his probable successor.

THE FORECLOSURE LAW.

The honor of the state of Washington is upheld by the decision of the supreme court that the mortgage law passed by the last legislature does not apply to mortgages made prior to the time it went into effect. The law as it now stands can do comparatively little harm. It is powerless to affect contracts entered upon prior to its passage, and it will make it more difficult for irresponsible persons to obtain loans on property which has only a fictitious value. It will undoubtedly compel lenders of money to be much more careful about the value of the security they take, and render it less easy to borrow; but the Populists who passed the measure expressed their avowed purpose to make it more difficult to borrow, on the ground that if a man could not borrow it would be a blessing.

The man who cannot borrow, on account of this law, can thank Populist doctrine for his suffering; and those who had already promised to pay back money borrowed will be held to their contracts. The decision of the supreme court is not a surprise to anybody who is familiar with the general principles of law upon which the decision is based.

The importance of the matter, and the general public interest taken in it outside of the legal profession, has probably induced the court to go over the ground at some length, but the reasoning is of the most primary character, and admits of no controversy. The law being on the statute books, officials have been bound by it until a judicial decision had been rendered, but it manifestly violated fundamental principles of constitutional law.

The law in question was passed by the legislature for the purpose of making more favorable terms for a mortgagor than he had contracted for in his mortgage. It granted a year's stay of execution and sale under foreclosure of mortgage, during which the mortgagor would have possession and revenue; and it required that a minimum value should be placed upon the property by appraisers, and if no bid over 80 per cent. of such appraisement was offered, then the sale would be postponed. The court very properly limits its comments to the constitutionality of the law, and in holding it to be unconstitutional so far as it relates to contracts already made, it sustains the principle of that inviolability of contracts which is founded upon honesty and good faith and supported in ethics as well as in law. If the value of a contract is deteriorated or lessened by the passage of an act, the obligation of the act is most certainly impaired. The court reaffirms in the most emphatic manner a general principle which, it may be hoped, will never be obscured by any variety of circumstances. It is the principle of law that the law which is in existence at the time a contract is made becomes a part of a contract. In the case before the court it appeared that it was expressly stipulated in the mortgage that the law in force at the time the contract was made should become a part of the contract, but in the absence of such stipulation the effect would be the same.

This is too valuable a principle to be trifled with. It is one of those absolutely fair conditions which apply to both parties to a contract, and any invasion of its ramparts must inevitably result in wrong. So far as the law is concerned for the future, that is a mere matter of policy, and no man who is dissatisfied with its provisions need make a contract which shall come within its scope. It is not altogether a bad law; the objectionable features about it are that it attempted to be retroactive, which was an injury to the mortgagee, and it was to go into effect immediately, which was an injury to the mortgagor. There is a large number of mortgages maturing which would be renewed readily if it were not for this law. Mortgagees do not as a rule want the property; they want their money or as good security as they had when they entered into the contract. Unless, therefore, a mortgagor is able to furnish additional security, the mortgagee will foreclose under the old law; whereas, but for the provisions of this new law, a renewal would be readily granted.

The law should have been so framed as to exempt from its operation bona fide renewals of existing mortgages. That would have protected the unfortunate mortgagor, and would not have injured the mortgagee. Then the only effect of the law would be to limit the amount of a loan on a given security to a sum well within its value, and it would have afforded very liberal terms of redemption to the mortgagor. However, the law has now been construed, and while there may be some cases of hardship, the ultimate effect will not be entirely mischievous.

CONVENTION OF CITY OFFICIALS.

A convention is to be held next week at Columbus, O., of mayors and other officers of municipalities which will differ both in its constitution and in its purpose from most gatherings whose ostensible object is reform in municipal government. It will be a gathering only of those who are directly engaged in city government, and the purpose is not to consider theories, but conditions. It will not attempt to lay down new lines so much as to determine how best to carry out in detail systems which now prevail. There will be no suggestion of politics in the proceedings, but experiences will be compared and difficulties be considered.

It is reported that 15,000 circulars have been sent out to parties interested in all branches of municipal science, and a large number of cities have signified their intention of being represented. The promoters of the movement suggest in advance that those coming be prepared to consider a wide range of subjects. The list includes the granting of street railway, gas, electric and other franchises, and the control of and revenues derived from corporations enjoying such special franchises; the collection and disposal of garbage, which is a branch of municipal work still in the experimental stage; the relative merits of the various street paving materials, including cedar block, brick, granite, medina block, asphalt block, and the different kinds of sheet asphalt; the cleaning of streets, the municipal ownership of lighting plants, and the cost of street lighting under the contract system; the municipal management of public water supplies, and the necessity for water filtration, fire and police protection, parks and play grounds, municipal finances, taxation and special assessments, etc.

This is a very ambitious programme to be covered within a few days, and it will take rare executive skill to marshall the delegations so that each subject may receive consideration by appropriate committees. Even if the committee shall not be productive of unanimity, or even of a determination of the best methods to be applied in each of the many branches to be discussed, the mere discussion of the subjects cannot fail to be productive of good. There are some general principles which apply to all municipalities, but the population and the local conditions must always to a great extent govern the system to be adopted.

In the state of Washington municipalities are classified on the theory that a scheme of government which would be appropriate in a large city would not be equally serviceable in a small town. This follows the best experience of older states, and has been fairly successful. Nevertheless, a comparison of methods cannot fail to be valuable to those officials who take more than a perfunctory interest in their duties.

Such a convention emphasizes the growing conviction that municipal government is a matter of business and should be kept as much as possible from the influence of partisan politics, and particularly that the choice of officials should not be controlled by influences which are essential in state and national affairs.

AN OFFICER'S REMORSE.

A sad instance of zeal outstripping discretion is afforded by the case of the chief of police of the City of Mexico, who has taken himself beyond the reach of retributive justice by committing suicide. A few days ago a political fanatic attempted to assassinate President Diaz. In a burst of indignation several police officers under the command of the chief outraged the law by lynching him.

An investigation was immediately ordered by the authorities, and the chief of police, when put upon the witness stand, reluctantly and with evident remorse confessed that he had been actively engaged in the affair. When the sensation created by this admission had subsided, in faltering accents the chief pleaded that he had a great regard for Diaz, and that in a moment of anger at the dastardly act, he had lost his head and inflicted a summary chastisement, which proved fatal. Yesterday he shot himself through the head, dying instantly.

No voice will be raised in defense of a responsible official who exhibited such a shocking example as that set by the dead man, but now that he has explated his offense in heartbroken shame he may be left to the condemnation of a higher tribunal. The fact that he experienced such regret for his act is a tribute to the chivalry of Mexico, and it affords a very solemn object lesson to officers in the United States whose scruples are not so keen.

THE VALUE OF CANALS.

The sensational story is revived that English capitalists are about to undertake the completion of the Panama canal. So frequently have gigantic projects been undertaken as a means for floating stock companies that there is nothing improbable in the story itself of an effort to make money by pretending to undertake the completion of that gigantic failure. The fate of those who have already been ruined by placing their faith in the alluring prospectus which secured from the people of France the $265,000,000 or more which has been already squandered on work most of which could not be made available, should serve as a warning. Only fifteen miles of canal at one end and four miles at the other represent what has been accomplished, and still the greatest engineering difficulties remain untouched. It is estimated that it will still require $97,000,000 to complete it, but the whole scheme has been declared impracticable by eminent engineers who have examined the work and have the advantage of seeing what has been accomplished. The apparent simplicity of the work due to the level ground turns out to be a much greater obstacle on account of the difference between the elevation of the Pacific ocean and the Atlantic ocean, while the presence of Lake Nicaragua midway between the two seas forms a natural lock and renders easier the transition from one level to another.

Of all the great canals of modern times the Suez canal is the only one which has been a pronounced success. It was a costly undertaking, but for many years now it has paid large dividends. On the other hand, the canal between Liverpool and Manchester, which cost not less than $25,000,000, although it traverses a comparatively level country, has already defaulted on its interest to the extent of $2,500,000, and Manchester's dream of becoming a seaport will probably not be realized within a quarter of a century. Germany built the great Baltic canal as much for military as for commercial purposes, and its entire receipts are not much more than $250,000. Russia contemplates the construction of a canal between the Baltic and the Black seas which is to be 1,100 miles long and twenty feet deep. The cost is estimated to be no more than $55,000,000. In order to accomplish this task at such a low cost it must be contemplated to utilize a part of Russia's great standing army as laborers, perhaps with the double intention of economizing and of training the men in works of military engineering.

The Massachusetts wheelman who choked a fellow bicyclist in a race because of undue interference, set an example that will commend itself to almost the entire body of the pedestrian public, which has long vainly sought some proper method of restraining bicyclists who scorch. Just as soon as the wheeling craze wanes, and the scorchers conclude again to surrender a small part of the earth to plain people who walk, we may hope to be able to worry along as of yore without the necessity of putting on a suit of armor every time we wander out on the street.

The work of preparing the special Seattle-Klondike edition of the Post-Intelligencer is going rapidly forward. It will contain very many valuable features, and will answer every question which persons interested in Alaska and the Klondike desire to know. The information it presents will be authoritative, full, thorough and correct, and most attractively arranged. It can with safety be promised that the edition will be in all respects satisfactory.

Debs' declaration that he is opposed to incendiary speeches is quite in keeping with his advice to the strikers during the Chicago riots to the effect that they should not resort to violence, but it might be wise to carry a gun. It suggests the story of that man who, when he saw a crowd gathered around one who had offended them, cried suggestively "Please don't duck him." Debs sets the torch alight and then pleads with it not to burn.

We call to the attention of our good friends of Tacoma the career of Financier W. J. Caldwell, who bought a saloon on jawbone, treated his friends sumptuously, put their dollars in his pocket and disappeared for parts unknown. He is just the man to secure for Tacoma a share of the Klondike trade.

The coal miners of Belleville, Ill., have declared the strike off so far as it affects owners of mines willing to pay the scale. This would occur to most people as being the rational course to pursue. It has never been accepted as a general doctrine that one man should be punished for the sins of another of the same generation.

That must be a singular form of ambition which will tempt a man to want to be president of a republic in which he cannot even take a bath without being accompanied by the fear of assassination. Barrios is a rich man and could get some enjoyment out of life by letting somebody else be president of Guatemala.

If those people in Chicago who believe they saw Mrs. Luetgert several days after she was supposed to have been murdered can spare time to go up to Alaska, we would like to have their testimony in corroboration of the existence of the Silent City.

Germany is said to be considering whether Europe should "allow the United States to drive Spain out of Cuba." The impression is gaining in this country that Spain would secretly rejoice at any good excuse afforded her to let go.

The free silver wing of the National Democracy has announced that it will not interfere in the local campaign in New York City. It learned at the last election that there are some things about politics in New York state of which it knows very little.

Among the deaths from yellow fever in Alabama that of the self-sacrificing Rev. Father Daniel Murray is the most notable. He gave his life in his effort to save that of others.

The Prince of Wales is to be godfather to the little heir apparent to the duke of Marlborough. Is this to be taken as a compliment to the United States?

The exportation of wheat from Russia is forbidden. There will be another "send off" for American wheat.

The British have put up a sign on the Soudan, "This is my busy day."

HOW TO HELP OURSELVES.

Calamity Chastises, But It May Lead to Better Things.

Burton, Wash., Sept. 22.

To the Editor: I remember a number of years ago, at a time in Iowa when the grain crop had not been very abundant, and the prices had been very low, that in Kossuth county, and some of the counties adjoining, the grasshoppers came and destroyed their crops, and they had to receive help from the outside to live. As they left their eggs in the ground, it was poor encouragement to the farmers to sow more grain, and so they bought all the stock they could obtain to consume the abundant grasses that covered the partly settled prairies. This caused cheese factories to be built, and later creameries, and proved the salvation of the country and put them ahead of their neighboring counties who stuck to grain raising.

In like manner the present dearth of fruit jars may work to help this section. While the loss to the present crop will be very large, as consumers will not buy if they cannot preserve it, and fruit raisers cannot put up a surplus on account of being unable to secure jars, every possible expedient will be tried to dry all possible by home-made appliances. Another year every fruit raiser will provide against such a contingency by securing a dryer of his own, or an interest in one, and every neighborhood will have its cider mill, and all the surplus will be utilized and the price of what is sold be nearer its real value.

I think that an effort on the part of the business men to work for the interests of the local farmers and ranchers would react in their own favor and return them in the end $2 where they expended one, for if you ever see real prosperity in a section it is where the agriculturists are doing well. There is quite a widespread feeling among the ranchers of Western Washington, and not entirely without foundation, that the dealers generally are quite indifferent to their interests and rather prefer to buy what they sell from abroad. Let us all first try to patronize home products, and home manufactories wherever we are able, and go first help ourselves, for we may be sure that no outsider will try to help us if we do not first do all that we can on our part.

X. Y.

STATE PRESS.

Walla Walla Union: Would it not be well for Gov. Rogers to turn over a portion of his salary to the agricultural college fund?

Olympian: Now that Gov. Rogers has secured a reduction of salaries that will save the government about $2,500 a year is he through with his reform at the Pullman college? If so, will he kindly explain how that is going to save the school?

Whatcom Reveille: Mark Hanna's speeches in the Ohio campaign are straightforward, business like, tersely spoken and full of common sense. The Democracy far away from Ohio may think Mark is not a power on the stump, but the Ohio Democrats are realizing that he is.

Chehalis Nugget: Gov. Rogers wants to inspect the books of the state treasurer and count the funds. That is good Populist doctrine. Not only do Populists believe in having the money counted, but they believe in the proposition that one official should attend to the business of another as much as possible. The treasurer, however—as good a Populist as the governor, if not quite so meddlesome—says the funds shall not be counted. The wrangle is an interesting one. But a matter of more general interest in connection with the office of Treasurer Young is that if recent developments mean anything, they indicate that Mr. Young's idea of a state treasury is that it is primarily calculated to be an annex for somebody's banking business.

COAST PAPERS.

Portland Telegram: What the new city of Skaguay seems to be most in need of just now is a good roads movement that will move.

Los Angeles Times: The farmers of Kansas will be lighting fires next winter with cancelled mortgages. And they are joyful kindling.

San Francisco Examiner: The man whose youthful son stuck tacks in his father's bicycle tire says that in his opinion no infant industry needs to be protected.

San Francisco Bulletin: Mr. Bryan really does not want to claim any great amount of credit for bravery in that Kansas railroad wreck. It was as little as a man carried free of charge could do.

Sacramento Record-Union: Week before last the cash reserve in the New York banks decreased no less than $5,000,000. Thus is indicated the flow of money to the great West to move the abundant crops pushing on to the seaboard.

BITS OF HUMOR.

Part of the Bluff.—"Why," she finally ventured to falter, "do you look so sad when we are sitting thus?"

"Because," he answered, gazing tenderly down into her troubled eyes, "a man always looks sad when he holds a lovely hand."

She was something reassured, although she did not altogether understand.—Detroit Journal.

The Klondike gold miner held up a nugget which he had just found. It was as big as his fist. "Isn't that a beauty?" he asked. The consensus of opinion was that the nugget was a beauty, indeed. "Yes, indeed," said one of the old hands, after the others had expressed their admiration, "that nugget is easily worth its weight in corned beef."—Harper's Bazar.

Returns of All Kinds.—"Married men are coming home now, telling yarns about big fish." "Yes, and the young men tell bigger yarns about the girls who fell in love with them." "And the girls tell whoppers about the men who fell in love with them." "What do the married women have to tell?" "They tell everybody how awfully dirty their houses got while they were away."—Chicago Record.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Rev. John D. Skillon, assistant rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church of Cleveland, O., has received a call from the American Episcopal church in Nice, France.

Ex-Congressman Henry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, has accepted the chair of equity and commercial, constitutional and international law in the Washington and Lee university.

Mrs. J. A. Hayes, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, lives at Colorado Springs. She has two sons, the elder of whom, by an act of the legislature is to bear the name of Jefferson Hayes Davis.

Capt. Francis Martin, who lives in Detroit, is the oldest retired naval officer in the United States. He was born in the city of New York in 1809, and carries his 87 years well. Every summer he visits Staten island, where he generally spends a month or two.

In Emperor William's living apartments a new air purifying apparatus is now in operation. It is the invention of Count von Pueckler, a high court official, and consists of a method of injecting ozone into the surrounding air, and destroying germs and gases by a system of platinum wires brought to a white heat by electricity.

Two Things Are Necessary in Glasses—

One, that the prescription is right, and the other, that the glasses are true to the prescription. It takes the best skill of oculist and optician to give this result. Both are here at your service.

The advice of both our oculist and optician is given free of charge.

Miss F. Wilzinski,
Graduate Optician.

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WILL OPEN OCTOBER 4.

Kindergarten, Primary, Preparatory and Academic Departments. College preparation a separate course. Art department. Studio in building. Special students admitted.

Catarrh

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., had a severe case of catarrh, which finally became so deep-seated that she was entirely deaf in one ear, and part of the bone in her nose sloughed off. The best physicians treated her in vain, and she used various applications of sprays and washes to no avail. Fourteen bottles of S. S. S. promptly reached the seat of the disease, and cured her sound and well.

CURED BY SSS

S. S. S. never fails to cure a blood disease, and it is the only remedy which reaches deep-seated cases. *Guaranteed purely vegetable.* Books free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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And every form of Stomach weakness cured by the new discovery, STUART'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS. Pleasant to take; full size pkgs., 50 cents, at druggists. Book on stomach troubles and thousands of testimonials sent free by addressing STUART CO., Marshall, Mich.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. 25 cents a bottle.

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Secure complete digestion and absorption of the food, cause a healthy action of the liver and render the bowels natural in their operation without griping.

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ANOTHER BIG SUCCESS.

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PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c; boxes, $1.
Seats now on sale at box office.

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PAUL B. HYNER, Resident Mang.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, September 27 and 28.
Engagement Extraordinary of the
SMYTH & RICE COMEDY COMPANY
Presenting the Reigning New York Comedy Sensation of the Year,
"My Friend From India,"
Originally made famous at the Bijou Theater, New York City, during a run of six months. The original New York cast will positively appear in the production in this city.
Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.
Seats now on sale.

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(Formerly Turner Hall)

A sociable will be given at the Jefferson Theater under the auspices of Messrs. Langer and Lueben Sunday evening, September 26th.
Admission 25 cents.

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Affords a good deal of pleasure during the long, dark evenings. We sell the well-known "Stewart" Banjo, as well as other popular makes. Our Banjos range in price from $2.75 to $100 each. With such a stock to select from we can suit any customer.

We also carry in stock a large supply of Banjo Instruction Books, Music arranged for the banjo, and all parts and trimmings for the banjo, such as heads, tail pieces, pegs, strings, cases, etc.

Our new price list is now published. Send for one. It is free.

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EVERY PAIR FITTED. THE NEWEST COLORINGS.

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A medium weight, velvet finish, very strong, new stitchings, new cobbed, hunters' green, black and brown.
Two-clasp Glace Kid, finished seams, stitched backs, black, browns and new reds; same with pique seams and fancy stitchings.
Three-clasp Glace Kid, fancy stitched backs, new reds, browns and greens.

$1.25 a pair.
Two-Clasp Fine Kid.
With very pretty stitched backs, new reds, browns, greens, black and white.

$1.50 a pair.
Two-Clasp Lafayette.
A medium weight, fine fitting, excellent wearing, fine French kid, pique seams, fancy backs, all of the new colors.
Ask to see our new $2.00 a pair dress gloves; they're beautiful.
Expert fitters always at your service.

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Read This Notice.

IT IS A POINTER FOR BARGAIN SEEKERS IN...

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, or Shoes .. ..

Notice is hereby given that the receiver of the stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods and Shoes which is contained in the six-story stone building known as No. 708 Second avenue, in the New York block, the receiver is ordered by the creditors to close this entire stock, regardless of value, within the next ten days, therefore I have caused the said stock to undergo a new appraisement, and have caused still greater reductions, so that the entire stock can be closed out in the shortest time possible. Below you can see the newly appraised prices:

Suspenders, worth 25c, 7c.
Men's large Madras Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, 2½c.
9-ounce Duck Overalls, worth 75c, 30c.
Men's Overshirts, worth 60c, 27c.
Men's Underwear, worth 35c, 14c.
Men's Sox, worth 10c, 3c.
Men's Linen Collars, worth 15c, 5c.
Child's Knee Pants, worth 50c, 20c.
Children's Knee Pants Suits, worth $2.50, $1.25.
Children's Overcoats, worth $3.50, $1.50.
Young Men's Cheviot Suits, ages 15 to 20, worth $14.00, $4.50.
Young Men's Dress Suits, ages 15 to 20, worth $18.00, $6.50.
Young Men's Overcoats, ages 15 to 20, worth $15.00, $4.25.
Men's Cheviot Suits, all styles, worth $14.00, $5.90.
Men's Fine Black Clay Worsted Suits, worth $18.25, $9.25.
Men's Fine Tailor-Made Clay Worsted Cheviots, all shades, worth $25, $12.50.
Men's Pants, worth $1.75, $1.00.
Men's All-Wool Pants, worth $3.50, $2.
Men's Clay or Imported Cassimere Pants, worth $6.00, $3.25.
Young Men's Overcoats, worth $17.00, $5.90.
Men's Worsted Overcoats, worth $18, $6.50.
Men's Beaver Overcoats, worth $20.00, $9.00.
10-4 Blankets, worth $2.00, 89c.
Men's Cheviot Overshirts, worth 65c, 25c.
200 pairs Men's Arctics, regular first quality, that retail at $1.75, for 65c.
Boys' Arctics, 65c.
140 pairs Ladies' and Misses' Spring Heel, Glove Calf Shoes, regular retail price $2.50, 98c.
250 pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxfords, flexible soles, regular retail price $2.00, at 75c. These come in blacks tan and chocolate.
120 pairs Ladies' French Kid Oxfords, hand-turned, regular retail price $3.00, $1.25.
400 pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Shoes, flexible, turned sole, the $3.00 and $4.00 quality, $1.65.
600 pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Shoes, $2.00, at 98c.
150 pairs Ladies' French Kid Shoes, hand turned, standard high-grade make, a $5.00 shoe, at $1.95.
220 pairs Boys' and Girls' Shoes, solid leather, sizes from 11 to 2, regular retail price $1.50, at 85c.
618 pairs Genuine Goat Shoes, regular price $2.25, at 95c.
150 pairs Men's Finest Kangaroo, French Calf, Cordovan, in black and Russian leather, in chocolate, oxblood and tan, all hand sewed, Capt. Burt's and other fine makes, regular value $6.00 and $7.00, at $2.75.
100 pairs Men's Heavy Soled Working Shoes, worth $1.75, at 99c.
100 pairs Miners' Buckingham & Hecht Nailed Kip and Grain Boots, retail price, $4.00, at $1.65.
Men's Hand-Sewed French Calf Boots, regular retail price $6.00, at $3.
Men's Bicycle Low Shoes, worth $3, at 65c.
Ladies' Russia Leather Oxfords, in various styles, worth $2.00, at 85c.
Ladies' Princess Low Shoes, worth $2.50, 95c.

Women's Serge Gaiters, elastic goring, a little defective, regular price $1.50, for 25c.
Young Men's French Calf Shoes, in button or congress, sizes 4, 4½, 5, 5½, worth $2.75, for $1.10.
And thousands of other items in each line at proportionate reductions.
All must go without reserve or limit. Storekeepers and consumers will find this an opportunity of a lifetime, especially the people who are looking for Klondike outfits.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—
No. 708 SECOND AVENUE
In the New York Building.
Three doors north of Cherry street, second door south of the Times office, and directly opposite the Post-Intelligencer office.

THE BON MARCHÉ
NORDHOFF & Co.—Nos. 1425, 1427, 1429 Second Av., and 115 Pike St., Seattle, Wash.

FOR THE MEN.

Gents' Furnishing Dep't.

30 dozen Gents' White Linen Handkerchiefs, hemmed or hemstitched, Monday only 5c each.
50 dozen Men's All-Wool Half Hose, improved shape, seamless, in black, gray or camel hair, Monday only 19c a pair.
Men's Laundered Shirts, purple bosoms, neat patterns, sold elsewhere at 65c, our price Monday, 39c each.
6 dozen Men's Elastic Suspenders, patent wire buckles, regular 35c item, Monday only 5c a pair.
Boys' Windsor Ties, a large assortment, for Monday, 5c each.
Men's Natural Random Wool Underwear, full finished, undyed, sanitary and non-shrinking, Monday only 39c a garment.
Men's Extra Fine All-Wool Underwear, in natural wool or camel hair, improved finish, well worth $1.00, Monday only 65c a garment.