DECISION FAVORS SEAMEN.

LIBEL OF TOPGALLANT DISPOSED OF BY JUDGE HANFORD.

Court Does Not Think Libelants Were Justified in Leaving the Ship, but States That They Should Not Lose Their Wages—Notes.

Judge Hanford has rendered a decision in the case which grew out of the difficulty between the captain and the crew of the bark Topgallant. As outlined in the memorandum of decision, it appears that Eugene Richards, Martin Anderson, Emil Johnson, Gustav Olinder, Richard Nielson, Walter Knispel Askel Svendsen and Willard Martin shipped at San Francisco for a voyage to Puget sound and return. They went first to Port Blakeley and came thence to Seattle. It was while here that the trouble arose. The captain had given orders to the first mate to move the vessel to a new position for convenience in receiving coal. The mate neglected to have this done until after regular working hours. After 7 o'clock in the evening he asked the men if they would haul the ship. They said they would not, and the vessel was not moved that night. As a result she was delayed in her loading.

Punishment Inflicted.

The captain was absent from the ship from the time he gave the order to the mate till next morning. When he learned from the mate that the men had refused to haul the ship he reprimanded them and ordered the discontinuance of their coffee and of an extra luncheon which had been served while loading. A day or two afterward the men told the captain they wished to leave the ship and asked him for their wages, which he refused to pay. He told them, however, that they could leave the vessel if they wished to, but that if they did leave he would not pay them their wages. They left, and after filing a libel against the ship one of them returned aboard to try to induce other members of the crew to desert. When the captain returned, finding this man on board, he became angry and upbraided the mate for allowing the man to come aboard. The mate afterward told the captain that he wished to leave. The captain told him to do so at once, but refused to pay him.

What Judge Hanford Says.

Judge Hanford in rendering his opinion says:

"It is my opinion that the libelants were not justified in leaving the vessel before termination of the voyage for which they shipped, by reason of abusive treatment at the hands of the captain; neither was their conduct disobedient or insolent to such a degree as to authorize the captain to discharge them and claim forfeiture of their wages. The libelants, however, wished to leave the vessel, and so informed the captain; therefore they cannot claim that by telling them to go the captain discharged them unjustly, so as to entitle them to wages for the entire voyage. Upon being told by the captain that they could leave the vessel they had a right to take him at his word, so that their contract was in effect terminated by mutual consent. The captain seems to have acted upon a mistaken idea that the wages of seamen are forfeited by quitting the service before fulfillment of the entire contract, even when in doing so there is no disobedience. But in law seamen cannot be treated as deserters and their wages forfeited unless they leave the vessel and remain absent without leave of the commander. The rule is that when the seamen's contract is terminated before conclusion by mutual assent, they are entitled to wages for the time of their actual service at the rate fixed by their contract; if the captain discharges them before termination of the voyage without justifiable cause, they are entitled to wages for the entire voyage, and the amount of their expense in returning to the port of discharge; deserters from a vessel are not entitled to anything."

Seamen Will Be Paid.

In accordance with this ruling, the court awards Bastrup $51.50, Neilson $8.61, Svendsen $22.05, Johnson $20.50, Martin $31.90, Knispel $33.30, Olinder $22.10, Richards $17.05.

"It appears from the testimony," says the court, "that Martin Anderson was convicted of broaching cargo, and the captain rightfully charged him with the value of the stolen goods, and also paid his fine, altogether amounting to more than the wages he had earned, so there is nothing due him."

BARNARD AGAIN LOSES.

Judge Benson Will Not Interfere, and School Board May Remove Him—To a Higher Court.

The last hope City Superintendent of Schools Frank Barnard had of securing relief from the superior court in his trouble with the school board was destroyed yesterday morning by Judge Benson when he signed his opinion sustaining the demurrer of the school board and refused to issue a stay of proceedings. Notice of appeal to the supreme court was given and Judge Benson fixed the bond, to stay the execution of costs in the case, at $200. This bond was at once given with ex-School Directors J. B. MacDougall and F. A. Churchill as sureties. The school board will again take up the Barnard investigation at a meeting this afternoon.

When everything went against Superintendent Barnard at the hearing before Judge Benson on Monday afternoon his attorneys gave notice that they would file an amended complaint yesterday morning. After going thoroughly over the ground, they decided that all of the important facts in the case had been incorporated in their first complaint and they ordained to stand on it and appeal to the supreme court from Judge Jacobs' decision. When court opened they still hoped that Judge Benson would grant them a stay of proceedings against the school board, until they could secure a decision from the supreme court.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Hart told Judge Benson that in his opinion this supreme court appeal was simply a scheme to tie up the school board. He explained that it would be three or four months before a decision could be secured from the supreme court even if the case was pushed.

Prosecuting Attorney McElroy stated that he had advised Barnard's attorneys to take the case at once into the supreme court, but they had elected to come into the superior court for relief and he thought they should abide by Judge Benson's decision.

Judge Benson stated that he had looked into the law on the matter and could find nothing that gave him power to grant a stay of proceedings against another judicial body such as the school board. He denied the application for the stay. Judge Benson informed Attorney McElroy that there was nothing to prevent the school board from going ahead with the investigation.

Superintendent Barnard's remaining hope lies in a favorable decision by the supreme court and the granting of a writ of prohibition against Director Wells trying the case. It is said he has given up hope of having the majority of the directors do anything for him. While the supreme court is considering the matter, it is likely that the school board will go ahead and remove him from office, unless the board's hand is in the meantime stayed by an order from the higher court.

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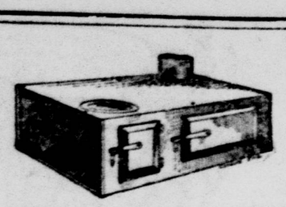

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TO BE SENTENCED TODAY.

Henry Craemer, the Murderer, Will Soon Know the Day on Which He Will Be Executed.

At 9:30 o'clock this morning Judge Jacobs, of the criminal department of the superior court, will again fix the date on which Henry Craemer will be executed for the murder of Mrs. Mueller and her babe. Craemer was brought into court yesterday morning to have the date of his execution fixed, but after listening to the statement of the convicted man's counsel, Charles A. Riddle, Judge Jacobs took the matter under advisement until this morning.

Craemer was brought into court along with several other prisoners, under guard of Sheriff Moyer's deputies. He expected that the date of his execution would be fixed at once, and expressed disappointment when told that he would have to wait until today to know the date of his execution. He is still firm in his belief that his attorneys will find a way out of his present difficulty, and while he has no idea what that way will be, he does not think that he will be executed on the day that Judge Jacobs will name.

Attorney Riddle asked that the proposed execution be delayed as long as possible, and suggested April 1 as a day within the ninety-day limit provided by law. Mr. Riddle said to the court:

"I appear on behalf of the defendant, not for the purpose of endeavoring to obstruct the proper exercise of the functions of the court, nor to raise any specious technical objections to the jurisdiction of the court in this phase of the proceedings, but for the purpose of preferring, on his behalf, a simple request. While we have no disposition to harass the court by excepting needlessly to its right to pass upon the motion for an order to carry into execution the sentence of the court, yet it must not be understood that we recede from the position we took in the appeal to the supreme court of the United States, from the circuit court of this district, in which we then denied, as we now deny, the right or the jurisdiction of this court to inflict the death penalty upon the defendant, who was convicted by the verdict of a jury of this court, which read 'Guilty as charged,' in view of the fact that the charge contained three counts, viz: Murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, and manslaughter. If 'guilty as charged,' why not guilty of one of the lesser grades? Should not the defendant, instead of the state, have resolved in his favor all reasonable presumptions or doubts?

"In the application heretofore made on behalf of the defendant, first for a writ of error coram nobis in this court, and afterward for a writ of habeas corpus before the United States circuit court, it was deemed our duty to take such a course and to make such applications in order to preserve to the defendant all rights guaranteed to him by the constitution of the United States and to establish what we alleged and believed to be his innocence. This is not the time nor is this the place to discuss the guilt or innocence of the defendant; he stands convicted before this court, as I have stated, and your honor is called upon, however reluctantly, to pass sentence.

"In view of the fact that an appeal is still pending in the supreme court of the United States in another case, in which the issues involved were identical with the appeal taken on behalf of this defendant, the hearing of which was fixed for the same day in October last, as the appeal of this defendant, and which is as yet undisposed of, we request that your honor allow the longest time to elapse contemplated and permitted by the statute, to-wit: ninety days, before directing the carrying into execution of the sentence of the court."

RAZOR SLASHER GUILTY.

Convicted in Judge Jacobs' Court Yesterday—The Jury Was Out Fifteen Minutes.

"Slasher" George Smith, hobo, was convicted of assault with intent to commit murder yesterday afternoon in Judge Jacobs' court. The crime for which Smith was convicted was a brutal one and created a profound sensation at the time. On the night of December 11 he cut Ben De Camp's throat from ear to ear with a keen razor, inflicting a wound that almost cost De Camp his life. De Camp had refused him a nickel. When the case came up in court yesterday Smith's attorneys made a strong fight for their client on the slight doubt as to the identity of the man who did the cutting. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty in fifteen minutes after leaving the court room.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Hart had charge of the case for the state and had no trouble in getting convincing evidence from his witnesses. Ben De Camp told the story of the attempt on his life. He would not say positively that Smith was the man that cut him but said that when he heard Smith's voice at the hospital he was sure that the prisoner was the man. John Yeakle was the state's best witness. He saw Smith strike the blow that cut De Camp's throat although he did not see the razor in his hand. He positively identified Smith as the man who struck the blow. With this evidence the state rested its case.

Smith went on the witness stand in his own behalf but the verdict rendered is evidence that he did not create a favorable impression. His attorneys then made a strong plea to the jury that there was more than a reasonable doubt about the identity of the assailant.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Hart spoke for the state and as soon as Judge Jacobs delivered his charge the jury retired. They were out fifteen minutes.

SUPERIOR COURT NEWS.

Judges Disposed of Many Minor Matters Yesterday.

J. C. McAllister, administrator of the estate of Swan Erickson, deceased, filed his final account yesterday, which shows that the estate has been settled up.

In the case of Rothschild Bros. vs. E. Davidson, Judge Benson ordered that the defendant file a more definite answer.

Judge Benson yesterday appointed J. M. Nist administrator of the estate of Mary A. Nist, deceased. The value of the estate is less than $250 and Nist's bond was fixed at $500.

Mary E. Liston, guardian of Margaret Harn and other minors, made her report of expenditures for 1897 and the same was approved by Judge McClinton.

Judge Benson yesterday issued a writ of restitution in the case of L. W. Bates vs. Annie Russell and fixed the bond at $300, which was filed.

Judge McClinton yesterday entered an order of default in the case of Ida L. Massey vs. Georgina L. Case et al., on account of the non-appearance of the defendants.

The report filed yesterday by the appraisers of the estate of Mary J. Nixon shows that the estate is valued at $820.

In the matter of the estate of John Woessner, deceased, an additional bond was given by Otto L. Lougkable.

W. W. Wardell, administrator of the estate of L. H. Eldelen, deceased, filed a report yesterday afternoon, in which he set forth that he had in his possession no property belonging to the estate, and that he could find none. The one piece of real estate that had turned up had been sold to satisfy a mortgage.

A notice of appeal was filed by the plaintiffs in the case of the Galbraith Grain Company et al. vs. the City of Seattle et al. An appeal bond in the sum of $1,618 was also filed.

In the case of E. L. Van Epps vs. C. Splawn et al. a change of venue was asked for yesterday to Kittitas county, where the defendants reside.

The City of Seattle yesterday took judgment in the sum of $100 for unpaid grade tax on lot 6, block 77, D. T. Denny's Park addition. The case is known as City of Seattle vs. Kate Brown et al.

ROSS CASE AGAIN.

Judge McClinton Hears Arguments—A Decision Today.

Judge McClinton, of Port Townsend, who is sitting on the bench of the equity department of the superior court during the absence of Judge Moore, was occupied yesterday with the case of the Manhattan Trust Company vs. the Seattle Coal & Iron Company. The attorneys for Charles D. Ross and the Manhattan company were seeking permission to take their case into Judge Hanford's court. They took the case before Judge Hanford a few weeks ago without the consent of the superior court, which has charge of the property of the company. Judge Hanford dismissed the case and instructed Ross' attorneys to get permission from the superior court if they wanted him to try their case. The fight was started by Charles D. Ross, of New York, who wishes to prevent Receiver P. Y. Heckman, of the Seattle Coal & Iron Company, from taking coal from his premises as the company had done under the receivership of Gen. John H. Bryant. Fred Bausman and J. B. Howe, who presented the case for the coal and iron company, contended that Ross is moved in the suit by a spirit of revenge and that the court should not allow the case to go into the Federal court. John B. Allen and E. C. Hughes represented Ross. Judge McClinton will render a decision this morning.

Crazy Thomas Howe.

Thomas Howe was adjudged insane yesterday afternoon by Judge McClinton and ordered committed to the Western Washington Asylum for the Insane at Steilacoom. He was arrested in the lower part of the city a few days ago, where he was wandering about late at night. Howe thinks that the state of Washington owes him a large sum of money and he tries to get every one he meets to pay him something on account.

New Suits Filed.

New suits were filed in the superior court yesterday as follows:

T. W. Bates vs. Annie Russell—For restitution of rooms in the Roxwell building and judgment for costs of action.

Catharine P. Blaine et al. vs. John and Eliza Dunne—For a provisional writ of restitution and judgment for costs of action and damages in the sum of $500. A writ was issued by Judge Benson, who fixed the bond at $500.

S. J. Teachnor vs. H. Van Asselt et al.—For commission on a sale of real estate, $30.

State of Washington vs. William Murray—Burglary of the Woodland Park and Washington Floral Company's store on Second avenue.

Court Notes.

John Burton, charged with assault with intent to commit robbery, plead not guilty yesterday, and his case was set for next Tuesday.

Amos Reid changed his plea to the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from not guilty to guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Jacobs to three months in the county jail.

The Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company came before Judge McClinton, of the equity department of the superior court, and through its attorney, E. B. Fowler, asked that a receiver be appointed in their suit against Watson C. Squire. Judge McClinton granted the request and appointed Harry Hurtz as receiver. His bond was fixed at $4,000.

Charley Phillips, the murderer of Patrolman Jim Wells, was before Judge Jacobs yesterday morning. He requested that he be allowed to change the subpoena for one of the witnesses in the case. His attorney stated that it had since developed that Mr. Sharp, sr., of Okanogan county, did not know enough about the defendant to make him a valuable witness. He asked that George H. Noyes be subpoenaed in place of Sharp. Judge Jacobs granted the request.

Florance Marvin, Seattle's noted prophetess, tells just where to locate in Alaska. 614 First.

GAYTON'S LIGHT OVERCOAT.

Its Loss by Theft and Quick Recovery by the Police.

John T. Gayton, head waiter at the Rainier Club, has a light overcoat that is a highly valuable article of his wardrobe. The other day it was stolen. The loss was in due time reported to the police, and through the regular channels the knowledge of the theft came to Detective Corbett, together with a clue as to who the guilty party was.

Corbett was down to the Ocean dock yesterday. As he neared the wharf, he saw on the deck of the steamer Puebla, ready to depart for warmer climes of California, a colored gentleman, attired in a light yellow overcoat. As soon as Corbett's eye fell on the negro on the ship, the latter spied the detective and in a flash he had disappeared below. The detective hurried up the gang plank as the steamer gave a warning whistle. He persuaded the captain to hold her while he went below. Down deep in the hold, in the freight, Corbett found the negro, but this time he had on a black coat.

"Come out of there and give up that coat," said Corbett, gruffly.

The thief emerged from his peculiar position and, with an air of bravado, demanded to know what coat the officer referred to.

"You know well enough," said Corbett, taking him by the collar. "I want that light overcoat you were wearing just now."

The negro's knees smote together. "Fo' God's sake, Missur Corbett, I'se got a ticket for San Francisco in my pocket. W'at's I 'gwine ter do?" he exclaimed.

"Give up that coat, and then I'll tell you what you're going to do," said Corbett. The thief dug among the sacks of freight and pulled out the coat.

"Now, let me see your ticket," growled the big detective.

A compliance followed the demand, and then Corbett said: "You can go to 'Frisco, but if you ever come back here, you'll be flayed alive."

Gayton now wears his light overcoat.

Commissioners Award Contracts.

The county commissioners were in session yesterday for the transaction of regular business, Commissioners Ryan and Boyce being in attendance. They allowed the regular salary bills for the month. Bids for furnishing groceries for the county farm for January, 1898, were opened by the commissioners. They were as follows: Seattle Grocery Company, $121.08; Seattle Trading Company, $124.98; Welsh & Erickson, $137.48. The contract was awarded to the Seattle Grocery Company.

County Commissioners' Work.

A communication which the commissioners have received from the county surveyor in regard to the Snoqualmie bridge was yesterday referred to Prosecuting Attorney McElroy. The surveyor alleges that the bridge is not on the county road right-of-way.

The commissioners yesterday accepted the resignation of James C. Brogan as constable for the Seattle precinct and appointed H. W. Whitford to the office. Whitford filed a satisfactory bond and has entered on his duties.

A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so extremely efficacious. Ask your druggist for it, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

Have You Been Down to the New Grocery Yet?

LESLIE-HENRY CO., (Inc.)

Wholesale & Retail Grocers.

ALASKA OUTFITS.

Cor. Western Av. and Marion St.

GOOD YEAR FOR RAILROADS.

CORPORATIONS SHOULD BE WELL SATISFIED WITH 1897.

No Year Since 1887 Has Shown So Few Roads or So Small Mileage Confessing Insolvency — Railway Age Compiles Interesting Figures

Advance sheets of the Railway Age give a flattering statement of the receiverships and foreclosure sales of the past year, and say that no fact gives stronger evidence of improved financial conditions throughout the country than the remarkable decrease in the number of railways during 1897 that experienced such embarrassments, when compared with previous years.

No year since 1887 has shown so few roads or so small mileage confessing insolvency, while compared with the record for any one of the five years immediately preceding 1897 the list of new receiverships in the last year is surprisingly small, in respect to number of lines, mileage and capital involved. In the panic year 1893 no less than seventy-four companies, with 29,340 miles of road, and $1,781,000,000 of bonds and stock, defaulted in their obligations and were turned over to the control of the courts. In 1897 the number of similarly unfortunate roads was only eighteen, their mileage was but 1,537, and their capitalization was less than $93,000,000.

Last Year's Good Record.

No great railway system became insolvent last year. The largest roads in the list are the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking, 226 miles; the Wheeling & Lake Erie, 247 miles, and the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, 323 miles—all coal carriers in the state of Ohio, and owing their embarrassment to low prices of coal. These three roads represent about 52 per cent. of the total mileage, and nearly 80 per cent. of the entire capitalization covered by the year's receiverships. The other roads were small, and failed from inherent weakness rather than as a result of unfavorable financial conditions in the country.

To show the great improvement of the year 1897 in these respects, compared with most of its predecessors, and also as evidence of the disastrous results which have followed overbuilding and rate wars by railways in this country, there is given herewith a summary of receiverships for the twenty-two years in which this journal has kept the record:

Year.	No. of roads.	Miles.	Bonds and stocks.
1876	42	6,662	$467,000,000
1877	38	3,637	220,294,000
1878	27	2,320	92,385,000
1879	12	1,102	39,367,000
1880	13	885	140,265,000
1881	5	110	3,742,000
1882	12	912	39,074,000
1883	11	1,990	108,400,000
1884	37	11,938	714,705,000
1885	44	8,386	365,460,000
1886	13	1,739	70,346,000
1887	9	1,046	50,315,000
1888	22	2,270	183,814,000
1889	22	3,833	99,664,000
1890	26	2,963	105,600,000
1891	26	2,159	84,459,000
1892	36	10,508	257,692,000
1893	74	29,340	1,781,046,000
1894	38	7,025	365,791,000
1895	31	4,039	269,055,000
1896	33	5,441	275,556,000
1897	18	1,537	92,909,000
Total, 22 years	590	110,022	$6,119,550,000

Some Interesting History.

It is to be noted that the years of greatest railway building were the years of fewest receiverships. Thus, in 1881, when nearly 10,000 miles were built, only five companies, with an insignificant mileage, appear to have become insolvent; in 1882, when over 11,500 miles were added, the receiverships numbered only 12, and in the exciting times of 1887, when nearly 13,000 miles of road were built, the number of new receiverships dropped to 9. But the bad seed of overbuilding soon began to blossom into bankruptcies, followed surely, though often slowly, by the fruitage of foreclosure sales. Hence, although railway bankruptcies are now becoming few, we naturally expect that the sales will still be found numerous, and it is not disappointing to find that during 1897 42 roads, with 6,675 miles of owned lines, were sold under foreclosure, involving $280,000,000 of bonds and nearly $238,000,000 of capital stock. This makes a total of almost $518,000,000 of securities, a considerable part of which were wiped out of existence, while much of the remainder was scaled down to smaller figures in the process of reorganization.

Big Companies Foreclosed.

The foreclosures of the year 1897 included a number of great companies—Union Pacific, with 1,822 miles of road and $188,000,000 of bonds and stock; Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern, 1,428 miles and $76,000,000 of securities; Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, 511 miles, representing $29,000,000; Atlantic & Pacific, in two divisions, aggregating 676 miles and $118,000,000 of securities; Colorado Midland, 256 miles and $20,000,000; Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw, 323 miles and $20,000,000, and many others of local importance, if not of national fame. It appears that commencing with 1876 there have been foreclosure sales of 745 railways, representing over 96,000 miles of lines and $5,958,000,000 of combined bonds and stock—equivalent to 52 per cent. of the entire present railway mileage and 54 per cent. of the present capitalization of all the railways in the United States. It is to be remembered, however, that in a good many instances the same road has passed through sale and reorganization two and perhaps three times during the period covered, so that the percentage of mileage which has suffered foreclosure is not so great as these figures indicate. On the other hand, a large mileage, including some important roads—notably Baltimore & Ohio—is still in the hands of receivers, and will eventually be added to the foreclosure list; while a considerable number of roads that were in the list of receiverships have been reorganized without sale.

Wrong Public Sentiment.

"Looked at in any light," says the Railway Age, "the record of railway bankruptcies and reorganizations during the last score and more of years is appalling and discreditable to railway promoters and builders, and to the country in which overconstruction and bankruptcy are both largely the result of defective legislation and wrong public sentiment. These evils are all abating, the wrecks of past years of disaster are being rapidly cleared up, few roads at present appear to be in danger of insolvency, and with honest management and fair treatment by the public our railways, like all other business interests, may now look forward to a period of reasonable prosperity."

RECOVERING FROM FLOODS.

Index Slide Cleared Up—Work on the Seattle & Northern.

The Great Northern west-bound overland, No. 3, due to arrive at 10:30 yesterday morning, reached the city late in the afternoon. No. 4, east-bound, was sent out on time, leaving at 4 o'clock. The arrival of two trains from the East with equipment made it possible to dispatch regular trains from Seattle on time. No. 4 was sent out Monday night at 7 o'clock. Reports received yesterday afternoon were to the effect that the track has been cleared at Index, and that trains go through without transferring passengers or baggage, as has been necessary since the last slides.

Superintendent L. E. Smith, of the Pacific Coast Company, stated yesterday that the repairs on the Seattle & Montana railroad have progressed so far as to justify the announcement that the line will be open through from Anacortes to Hamilton by tomorrow. The repair gang has not been a large one and no effort has been made to hurry the work, owing to the limited amount of business on the road at this time.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

James Cadvin, a 14-year-old boy fell from the balcony of the Hopkins theater at Chicago. He landed in the parquet and was but slightly hurt.

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp diseases with loss of hair.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and full doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures

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Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Itching Skin Diseases," free.

RED ROUGH HANDS Softened and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

XMAS AND HOLIDAY SHOPPERS.

See our elegant line of Fine Decorated China.

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719 Second Av. and 117, 119 and 121 Columbia St.

Alaska Goods a specialty. Everything from your sox to your boat.

AMERICAN OUTFITTERS.

The Most Complete Store of the kind on the Pacific Coast.

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At Prices Lower Than Elsewhere.

Specials for Today—

5 lbs fine Granulated Sugar, with order of $1.00 or over, for	23c
Fresh Roasted Java and Mocha Coffee, worth 35c per lb	25c
All our 50c grades of fine Teas (any kind) today	35c
P. & G. Lenox Soap, per bar	3½c
Sapolio, per cake	7c
Scotch Green Peas, per lb	2c
Navy Beans, hand picked, per lb	2c
California Lima Beans	3½c
5-lb sack finest Table Salt	4c
2-lb can Solid Meat Tomatoes	7c
2-lb can fine Sugar Corn	8c
Eagle Condensed Milk, per can	15c
Sal Soda, per lb	1c

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A Bargain ON THE 1st HILL

Two lots (120x120), corner of Terry avenue and Columbia streets, $5,000.

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202 and 203 New York Block.

The MacDougall & Southwick Co.

717-719-721-723 First Avenue.

Today, Extra Special Sale of Fancy Silks.

At 10 o'clock this morning we will place on sale in Silk Department a large and varied selection of new and choice Fancy Silks, latest styles and in all colors, regular $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 qualities, reduced to

49c and 59c a Yard.

Sale starts at 10 sharp.

JACKET PRICES REDUCED.

We are offering very latest style high quality Jackets and Fur Garments at the following greatly reduced prices:

$4.98 Entire line of Ladies' Jackets, made in Coverts, Cloth, Boucles, Kerseys and Irish Frieze, regular price $6.98, $7.48, $8.00 and $9.98, choice at $4.98.

$7.98 Entire line of Ladies' Jackets, regular price $10.00, $11.00, $12.50, choice at $7.98.

$9.98 Entire line of Ladies' Jackets, regular price $13.50, $15.00 and $16.50, choice at $9.98.

Misses' Jackets, regular $5.98 garments, choice at $3.98.

Misses' Jackets, regular $6.48, $7.50 and $8.00 garments, choice at $4.98.

Misses' Jackets, regular $8.50 and $9.98 garments, choice at $6.98.

Misses' Jackets, regular $10.00, $11.00 and $12.50 garments, choice at $9.98.

FUR CAPES AND COLLARETTES.

Fur Cape, 20 inches long, 110-inch sweep, Silk-Lined Collar and Front Edged with Thibet Fur; regular price $8.98; special price $6.98.

Fur Capes, made of best quality Black Coney, 22 inches long, 110-inch sweep, Silk-Lined; regular price $12.50; reduced to $8.98.

Same style, 24 inches long, 125-inch sweep; regular price $15.00; reduced to $10.88.

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