

"HONEST MONEY" THE SLOGAN

Opening of the Great Silver Convention

MEMPHIS FILLED WITH CHAMPIONS

Statesmen From All Parts of the Union Present

A POLITICAL SIDE ISSUE

The Convention May Boom Sibley for a Presidential Nomination—Alexander Delmar of California, Senator Turpie and Others Discuss the Financial Question at Length.

Associated Press Special Wire.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—Friends of silver representing twenty states of the south and west began a two-days' convention in this city today. Fifteen hundred delegates, comprising Democrats, Republicans and Populists, but with "honest money" as the slogan of all, filled the lower floor and a large portion of the balconies at the Auditorium, where the gathering was called to order this morning.

The number of people in the Auditorium today was not as great as greeted Secretary Carlisle upon his appearance here on May 30, but the demonstration was equally impetuous and enthusiastic as the one witnessed on that occasion.

A permanent organization was effected with Senator Turpie of Indiana as chairman, and addresses were delivered by that gentleman and Alexander Delmar of California in the afternoon, a Pennsylvania congressman and C. S. Thomas of New York and Anson Walcott of Indiana in the evening.

Tomorrow will be devoted to speeches by some of the distinguished visitors, and the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions, of which Senator Jones of Arkansas is chairman.

Politically the most significant event of the day's proceedings was the adoption of an emphatic statement of Senator Harris of Tennessee, who, it has been very clearly demonstrated, is the controlling spirit in the convention and the single subject to which it is expected to confine its deliberations.

The strength of the men who are for silver first and this thing second, and whose purpose to advance the candidacy of Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania for the presidency, has been frequently manifested in the course of the day.

Colonel Casey's Prediction. Colonel Casey Young extended the usual greetings to the convention and saluted the delegates as "advance guards of a mighty army to overthrow the power of the moneyed aristocracy and restore justice to human happiness and prosperity."

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention, I have the honor to represent the government in full meaning stands four square to all commercial transactions of the people. It has four functions or uses. It is a medium of exchange, it is a medium of values; it is a means of reduction of its paper proxies; it is a legal tender for the payment of all debts.

These classes or functions are very ancient, most coeval with the commerce of civilization. The natural functions of such money used in designating the price and effecting the transfer of commodities, have never so depended, but depend also upon usage and agreement. They have no natural or necessary existence, the art of man, and the result of his law.

According to that test, there is not and cannot be an honest dollar of either silver or gold, nor any honest part or fraction of either, for the nickel is worth more than the dime, and the honest penny is banished forever.

According to this same test and rule of coinage, there is no honest dollar of the treasury; there is not a piece of sound, safe money in the country.

The convention then completed its permanent organization, and the following acclamation of F. B. Wade of Tennessee to act as secretary.

Senator Jones of Arkansas moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions to be composed of one delegate from each state represented.

The motion carried after it had been seconded by the speaker, and the committee on resolutions was organized.

The following committee on resolutions was named: Chairman, James J. Jones of Arkansas; Banker of Alabama, Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina; Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada; Senator John A. Caldwell of Missouri; Charles A. Hartmann of Montana; Senator George of Mississippi; J. H. Dupree of Louisiana; J. P. Barton of Kentucky; Senator John W. Adams of Indiana; J. Longley of Georgia; Charles S. Thomas of Colorado; ex-Governor L. B. Prince of New Mexico; Alexander Delmar of California; ex-Governor W. Y. Virginia; Watson of Texas; B. W. Crabb of Tennessee; C. R. Tilden of South Carolina; J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania; William J. Harrison of Ohio; and J. H. Crabb of Ohio and Senator Harris at large.

Ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico, in explaining that a number of western and northwestern states had failed to represent themselves at the convention, said that the representatives of every one of these states had attended a silver convention at Salt Lake City at which they had agreed to act as a committee to represent themselves at the Memphis convention.

The next speaker was Alexander Delmar, the well-known writer on the coinage question and a member of the silver commission of 1876. Mr. Delmar said: Hon. Alexander Delmar was formerly director of the bureau of statistics, mining commissioner to the monetary commission of 1876, and a member of the Monetary Systems in the Various States of the World. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman: Amidst the conflict of monetary systems, the world is divided into two camps. The one is the camp of the American people, the other is the camp of the moneyed aristocracy. The American people, I say, the entire civilized world, can discern but a single principle upon which to base a monetary system, and that is stability. All agree in the cardinal principle that a monetary system, if it is to be just and equitable in the operation, should be based upon a metal of fixed value.

"It is because I am profoundly convinced that a monetary system of fixed value does not point to substantial stability of prices is destined to speedily overthrow that I stand here today to support the demand for the restoration of ancient coinage laws of the republic.

"At no time in the history of the world have such enormous, such inequitable, such widespread disturbances of prices, such unforseeable and undesired changes of opportunity and fortune occurred, as have occurred since the evil day now before us. The silver dollar, the coinage of silver began to be checked throughout the civilized world.

est or avidity—that the debtor was deprived of the option of paying in coins of the other metal. The preference of gold was certainly not a matter of course, but the American mint's ratio gold dollars when melted down were only worth 97 cents. It was therefore European. We shall presently see why these "cheap dollars" were preferred to silver ones.

"Under the code of Napoleon it was explicitly laid down that all debts, taxes and contracts for sums of money, not matter in what other terms expressed, were legally and equitably dischargeable in the current money of like denomination upon payment of the same. The principle came down from the Roman commonwealth; it was received by Paulus in the digest; it was upheld by all the consuls of the empire and of the various provinces and kingdoms into which the empire was afterwards split; it was supported with the greatest unanimity and credit by Sir Matthew Hale in the celebrated case of mixed monies, and it was maintained by the United States supreme court in the great case of the gold and silver coinage, and it was finally indicated by Chief Justice Chase and a full bench.

"At the time when the necessity of our government was such that it was necessary to issue almost thousands of millions of six per cent and five per cent bonds, with interest payable in coin, the government was not in a position to decide in perfect accordance not only with the entire range of legal authority but also with the Code of Napoleon, to the effect that this subject can carry a single state west of the Missouri river next year. The good work is going on. Politicians are kept busy trying to keep the money of the party which they represent in circulation. For myself, I care nothing for party names; I want results."

"At 10 o'clock, June 12.—The convention of the International League of Press Clubs today adopted a resolution which was proposed by Charles Emery Smith of Philadelphia. The resolution was that the clubs of the league to work energetically to secure from the legislatures of the several states the passage of laws to protect confidential informants from the disclosure of their names in the ordinary course of their duties. The resolution was adopted.

"The monetary union of 1865 was the beginning of that scheme of reckless and avarice and dark intrigue which, in the course of a few years, destroyed one-half of the metallic basis of money, plunged the commercial world into bankruptcy and pledged it to condition commercially impossible to fulfill, especially dangerous to the peace of the world. I do not ask for vengeance, but for justice. Let the fund held or paid in gold be not the same one who duped and betrayed in 1865 and 1873, but his assignee, an innocent third party, upon whose title there is no stain of fraud. Let the gold and silver be paid in full. So far as the holders are concerned the mischief is done and it cannot be equitably repaired. But as to the contract, whose clauses we are binding down to the precious and inadequate limits of a single metal, as for the future stability of contracts, which twenty years of tropical experience should convince us cannot be secured by means of gold money, I say let us at once restore the ancient law.

"From 1865 to 1870 the fund-holding syndicate, with whom it is now quite evident this intrigue originated, was incessant in its operations. The conventions under its patronage were held in France, Belgium and Germany. Its influence is plainly discernible in the treaties and the contracts which were entered during the American presidential election of 1868, in the gratuitous credit strengthening and the appropriation clauses of the Reconstruction Act of 1869, in the funding bill, and especially in that surreptitious and scandalous alteration of the British unit code, which furnished the example for the similar alteration of our own unit code, namely, the alteration which demonetized silver and threw the commercial world into confusion.

"Gentlemen of the convention, you have now heard the story of this sordid conspiracy. It arose out of the issue of the gold and silver coinage, and the courts of cessation. It gave rise to the Latin monetary union; it precipitated the demonetization of silver in Germany and other states; it was the cause of the altered British mint code, and in a similar manner and by similar means it scandalously altered the American mint code, the president's speech, and the objects; it mercilessly attacked all who opposed them. It robbed this country of hundreds of millions. It influenced its politics and still influences its politics; it grew rich enough to lend \$5,000,000 to the Bank of England, \$80,000,000 to Italy, \$200,000,000 to the United States, and it controls our foreign exchange. It has plunged the commercial world into a long train of disasters, and stands ready to repeat its behavior.

"Do we want any more of this? For one I say, no, decidedly no. Let us put an end to it. Let us restore the law and if anything further is needful, let that, too, be done.

"The address of Mr. Delmar held the close attention of the great crowd during the time of its delivery, and was frequently interrupted by applause. It was by this time nearly 4:30, but the crowd was hungry for more speeches and they called the names of the speakers insistently. After several attempts to secure an adjournment considerable disorder prevailed. The chairman declared the body adjourned until evening without further formality.

"The evening session, which began promptly at 8 o'clock, was presided over by Mr. Stewart of Nevada, president and introduced Congressman Sibley. Mr. Sibley was greeted with thunderous applause and in two hours' speech, received from his auditors to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He made an earnest appeal for independent political action in 1896 and occupied a good part of the time in illustrating the necessity of breaking away from the old parties. His auditors were evidently with him, for every attack upon Secretary Carlisle, the president or the moneyed aristocracy was greeted with noisy demonstrations and every time he asked the crowd if they would remain with their old parties and continue to support the English power, he was greeted with a chorus of "No." He paid his respects to the president and Secretary Carlisle in very plain language, calling them "traitors" for their party in the conspir-

acy to demonetize silver and fasten upon the country the hardships of a gold standard. All such outbursts as this were greeted with unanimous applause.

Mr. Sibley paid an eloquent tribute to Andrew Jackson, the great Tennesseean who achieved fame through his successful antagonism to the money power as well as by his military career. He related the story of Jackson's refusal, when captured by the British, as a boy to blacken the boots of an English officer, who struck him with a sword, leaving a scar that he bore until his death. It gave a political turn by exclaiming, "I would blacken those boots today and lick the hand that struck them."

"At the conclusion of Mr. Thomas' speech the convention adjourned until tomorrow.

Warner and Wallace. CLEVELAND, June 12.—General Warner has arrived home in Marietta on the Pacific coast. In a letter to a friend in this city he says: "Nobody but an effect on this subject can carry a single state west of the Missouri river next year. The good work is going on. Politicians are kept busy trying to keep the money of the party which they represent in circulation. For myself, I care nothing for party names; I want results."

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HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION

Annual Commencement Last Night

A BRILLIANT OCCASION

Almost Perfect Arrangements and an Interesting Programme

SALUTATORY AND VALEDICTORY

Eighty Young Ladies and Gentlemen in the Class

An Immense Audience Witnessed the Lengthy Proceedings

With Hopeful Hearts Let Us Cheerfully Bid Adieu to Our Teachers and the Members of the Board of Education.

"The Threshold of Life."

The Los Angeles Theater was crowded last night by the parents and friends of the graduating class of the high school upon the occasion of the regular annual commencement. It was a joint commencement of the winter and summer classes of '95.

While the orchestra played an overture the curtain rose, displaying a collection of eighty as bright and intelligent faces as ever were brought together in Los Angeles. Following is the programme carried out.

Amy Fallon, salutatory, A Plea for the Story.

Ralph Cole, oration, Commendable Selfishness.

Music.

Dwight Steen, Robin Hood and Robin Hood.

Music.

Walter Leeds, valedictory to summer class, Arbitration.

Music.

Rev. J. S. Pitman, member of board of education, address.

Presentation of class—E. E. Cates, principal.

Awarding of diplomas—Robert T. Hale, principal of education, gave an address in which he complimented the graduates for their conscientious work during the past four years, and expressed the hope that the graduates would be as faithful to their future work as they had been to their school work.

After another selection by the orchestra, Principal E. E. Cates presided the class to the audience, which rose to hear his remarks. Receiving former graduates' exercises, Mr. Cates spoke of the growth of the school, and thanked the audience for their kindly interest and sympathy in educational work.

The principal paid a splendid tribute to the class, expressing the hope that their future work would always be up to a high standard of excellence.

The programme was concluded by the awarding of diplomas by Robert T. Hale, president of the board of education. Mr. Hale spoke a few words of encouragement to the class, and the twenty-fourth commencement of the Los Angeles high school was concluded.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Our Price's Cream Baking Powder

OUR 50c Straw Hats

Including Silk Guard, is the best ever sold for the money.

BROWN BROS.

Makers of Low Prices, 249-251 South Spring Street

Liebig COMPANY'S

An invaluable product made from the finest beef the world produces.

Extract of Beef

134 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Below are the names of the members of the graduating class:

Classical Course—Frank George Goodnow, George Norris Mackenzie, John Leese Norton, Emmet Alonzo Renfro, William A. Riner, Carrie Duvalle Ellsworth, Katherine Harkness, Clara Margaret Jensen, Mary Eleanor Young, Ward Course—Jacob Leon Blum, Ward Chaparran, Howard Damon Eddy, Frederick E. Engstrom, William Joseph Ford, Victor Hendricks Henderson, William A. Innes, Walter Ransome Leeda, Frank Arthur McBurney, Aloysius M. McCormick, William P. McIntosh, Jr., Maurice A. Newman, Samuel Hildebrand Norton, Ernest Warner Oliver, D. Wentworth Packard, Herman Casad Smith, Rea Everett Smith, Dwight B. Steen, Victor Baldwin, Victor Hendricks Henderson, T. W. T. Albert Conner Whitaker, Lena Grace Bartholomew, Stella Clarke Beck, M. E. Bennett, Rose Frances Clipping, Pauline Elizabeth Cornwell, Amy Eugenie Fallon, Carrie Louise Field, Edith Linwood Furry, Mabel Elizabeth J. Gay, Mary Bessie W. Hunt, Edith May Hodgkins, Mabelle Jacquette Hunter, Rae Ward Kingsbury, Vandie Emmaretta Martice, Gertrude Adeline McCrean, Helen McLaughlin, Mary Isadora Merritt, Maud Audre Morris, Bertha Margaret Phelps, Helen Brooke Pinney, Nina Ellen Rice, Florence Adelle Ritchie, Eleanor Jane Ogery, Elizabeth Rose, K. Opal Weaver, Carolyn Winston.

Class of '95, scientific course—Edward P. Broussau, Ralph W. E. Cole, William H. Harrison, Harry Grey, Corwell, Elizabeth, William Parry Jouliffe, Randall Hunt Ludlow, King Mealey, Martin Paul Nolte, Sylvia H. Susskind, Walter N. C. G. Taylor, Harry May, Bessie W. Hunt, Lewis Wolfskill, Charles Nicholson Wright, Nestor A. Young, Jr., Sadaleh Austin, Leach Mayo Bledsoe, Delia Isabel Butterworth, Alice Grey Corwell, Elizabeth Isabel Gibson, Maud Bertina Gregoray, Alice Gem Hall, Helen Louise Sinsabugh, Minnie E. Stevens, Sara Bell Young.

Altogether this proved to be one of the most successful occasions of the kind ever witnessed in Los Angeles. An awkwardness was noticeable in the seating arrangements, but this, perhaps, was unavoidable.

As a result of this manner of issuing invitations, there were quite a number of vacant seats left in the theater that might easily have been occupied. Each student was given six tickets to present to his friends, many of whom did not appear at the exercises. As the managers of the theater were not allowed to admit anyone without tickets until after 8:30, quite a number had to be turned away. For this mistake the theater management cannot be held in any way responsible.

THE NEW DIGGINGS

Excitement Over the Oklahoma Gold Fields

GUTHRIE, Okla., June 12.—The scene on the banks of Boggy creek, southwest of Arapahoe, is a queer one for agricultural Oklahoma. Instead of diminishing, the gold fever grows apace. People are rushing pell-mell along the banks of the stream, where the camps are only a few feet apart. A regular hack line has been established between Arapahoe and the gold fields. This hack line leaves Arapahoe at 7 a. m. and 1 p. m. daily. When it arrives in the city it is packed with miners, every one of them carrying a sack of gold.

Quite a number of the men are riding into town almost hourly with sacks of precious ore tied to their saddles. The nearest town to the gold camp is Cloud City, where the men are taken to the venerable Colorado mining town appearance. Scores of restaurants and saloons are going up with the usual accompaniments of real estate offices and dance halls.

The Vitiiculturists

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—President Bichowsky of the state viticulturist commission has appointed the following six members to serve for the remaining six months of its existence: Executive, George West, L. de Turk and John T. Doyle; finance, Allen Towle, R. D. Stevens and H. H. Crabb; vine pests, Charles Bunscher, P. W. Crabb and George West; distillation, H. W. Crabb, J. de Barthi

and Carrie Field delivered the valedictory to the summer class. The subject of her address was "The Threshold of Life," and she spoke of the growth of the school, and thanked the audience for their kindly interest and sympathy in educational work.

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An invaluable product made from the finest beef the world produces.

Extract of Beef

134 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Shorb and R. D. Stevens; table grapes, R. D. Stevens, Allen Towle and Charles Bunscher; Anaheim disease, J. de Barth Shorb and E. C. Bichowsky.

FLAMES LOOT A TOWN

Geneva, Ind., the Scene of a Destructive Conflagration

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 12.—Geneva, a thriving little town thirty-eight miles south of this city, in the center of the gas belt, had a disastrous fire last night. There were fifteen or eighteen store buildings and as many private residences burned, the Shamrock hotel being the only building standing. More than thirty business houses, dwellings were burned, making a loss of \$875,000.

COULTER A NEW CHAMPION

A Fast Mile Made Over the Syracuse Track

Zeigler, Dirnberger and the Johnsons Beaten. Two World and One State Bicycle Records Broken

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 12.—Kirk Park was in the best possible condition for racing this afternoon and the throngs of crack riders that are in attendance at the two days' national circuit meeting of the Syracuse Athletic association took advantage of that fact to reduce two world's and one state record. All the principal events were paced by tandems, in the mile novice Guy Chaffee of this city, followed Benjamin and Box on the tandem and won easily, making the distance in 2:15.

Coulter beat Otto Ziegler, Dirnberger and the two Johnsons in 2:08 2/5. This is the fastest mile ever made in competition in this state.

Mile novice, class A—Guy Chaffee, Syracuse, won; time 2:15, the world's record.

Mile open, class A—W. E. Shaw, Boston, won; time 2:15.

Half a mile open, class B—First heat, C. R. Coulter won, Cabanne second, Dirnberger third; time 1:17.

Second heat—Ziegler won, Hallen second, Harry Tyler third, Bald fourth; time 1:12 3/5.

Final heat—Tyler won, Coulter second, Bald third; time 1:10 4/5.

Mile handicap, class A—A. J. Latham won in 2:18 3/5.

Final heat—T. M. Maddox third, Baker fourth; time 2:58.

Second heat—E. Johnson won, L. C. Johnson second, Ziegler third, Brown fourth; time 2:15.

Final heat—Coulter won, L. C. Johnson second, Ziegler third; time 2:08 3/5. New York state record, class B in competition.

The percentage of illiteracy in Louisiana is larger than that of any other state, and the two largest southern states, owing to the negro population, are not far behind. The best showing in the union is made by Nebraska, where the percentage of illiterates is only 3.1. It is interesting to note that Nebraska has also the smallest percentage of criminals, .08 of the population. It is also interesting to learn that in Massachusetts only 11.4, or 6.2 per cent of the population, are illiterate, or 52.7, or 28 per cent of the population, are criminals in prison; whereas, Georgia, with a population of 1,362,000, 10 years of age or over, 328,706, or 30.8 per cent, are illiterate, and only 2938, or .22 per cent, criminals.



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A LARGE VARIETY OF

IMPORTED WOOLENS

All light in color and weight. No two patterns alike.

I will sell them out at prices that will surprise you. Call in and see them.

Made to Order Sack Suits with Best Trimmings

FOR

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TROUSERS FROM \$5.00 TO \$14.00

All new checks and stripes.

Fancy Vestings in Every Pattern From \$8.00 Up.

Cor Clark & Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cor Seventh & Roberts Sts., ST. PAUL, MINN.

245 Nicollet Ave., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

409 Douglas St., OMAHA, NEB.

1648 & 1650 Larimer St., DENVER, COL.

916 Main St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

710 & 712 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

57 & 59 Fountain Square, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

33 & 35 South Illinois St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

130 First St., PORTLAND, ORE.

719 Market St., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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