

COSTA RICA TAKES A GOLD STANDARD

Cogent Reasons Given by Her Statesmen for the Change.

NO FOREIGN SILVER.

The Little Republic Thinks the Value of Silver Too Fluctuating.

AN OFFICIAL DECREE ISSUED.

Valuable Material Forwarded by the Correspondent of a Local Importing House.

Costa Rica has declared for a gold standard. This is one of the most significant events of the times, as that country has been run on a silver basis, the same as the rest of the Central American republics, ever since a standard was established.

After struggling along through the silver excitement of the last few years, Costa Ricans gradually arrived at the conclusion that something was wrong—that a screw was loose in the governmental machinery.

Like Jacob, the statesmen of the little republic wrestled with the problem until they reached a definite result, and that result is embodied in the change from a silver to a gold basis. Silver, they said, was too much like merchandise in value fluctuating. They decided that the prosperity of the country lay in choosing a standard with an unchangeable value. In their opinion this would stop the banks from importing silver and redeeming their notes with it.

Yesterday the firm of Castle Bros. & Co., large importers and exporters of tea, coffee and spices, who deal principally with the Central and South American republics, received a copy of La Gaceta, the official organ of the Government of Costa Rica, bearing date of July 4, 1896. Accompanying the journal was the following explanatory letter:

We send you under separate cover the Official Gazette with a decree passed by Congress prohibiting the coming of or the introduction of silver in any form—all existing foreign silver to be called in and paid for at its present value and imported silver not being a legal tender after thirty days from the publishing of the decree.

The next step of the Government, we believe, will be to issue its own paper payable in gold. It is the idea of the Government to put the country on a gold basis.

The decree, as published in La Gaceta, is herewith published in full:

DECREE NO. 42. THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA.

Considering that it is convenient to the economical interests of the country to avoid as much as possible the increase of silver money, which by its demerit and constant fluctuations has become a circulating medium of uncertain value, and would, by its introduction in the republic, be an obstacle to the adoption of another metal of better value and to the establishment of a new monetary system on a more solid basis, at the initiative of the executive power, it is

DECREED.

Article I—Until a new monetary system is established in the Republic the coinage of national silver is prohibited.

Article II—All foreign silver coins of every value are declared out of legal circulation.

Article III—All the foreign silver coins at present in circulation must be presented within the thirty days following this decree to the general revenue administration, to be exchanged for the National currency at the legal value at which they circulate. After this term those that may not be presented will be out of legal circulation and their disposition will be covered by the stipulations of the preceding article.

Article IV—From this date on all the revenue offices will abstain from accepting any foreign silver money in payment of taxes of all kinds and for any other motives.

Article V—During the thirty days designated in article III the importation of foreign silver coins is prohibited. Whatever may be imported during said period will be reshipped or retained in deposit at the respective customhouse at the importers' option.

Article VI—The foreign silver money that, according to article III, may be presented to be exchanged for national currency must be exported and sold in foreign markets for account of the national treasury.

Article VII—The present law reforms in the necessary points the articles 486 and 489 of the fiscal laws and derogates all laws and dispositions opposed to this one.

Article VIII—This decree will come in force from the date of its official publication.

Transitory Article—The executive power is hereby authorized, notwithstanding the dispositions of this law, to allow the Bank of Costa Rica, under the conditions and for the amount and time that the executive power should consider necessary and convenient to the interests of the nation, the retention of the foreign silver money that said bank holds at present as a portion of its metallic reserve.

To the executive power, given in the Hall of Sessions of the Congress, National Palace, San Jose, the 3d day of the month of July of 1896.

PEDRO LEON PARRA, VICE PRESIDENT, JUAN E. LIZANO.

Installation of Officers. On Wednesday evening, July 22, the officers

NEW TO-DAY.

FRED BROWN'S JAMAICA GINGER

prevents all danger of serious results from changes of water and climate, or imprudence in eating. If taken in time cures all stomach and digestive troubles by healthfully and naturally stimulating and strengthening the tissues. Gives instant relief in cases of cramps, cholera morbus, and kindred troubles.

Signature: Fred Brown

FRED BROWN CO., Philad.

GEORGIE WALKER AND HIS BARREL.

Judge Joachimsen Begins to Take Testimony About Them.

WATT OFFERS AN ALIBI.

He Testifies That He Knew Nothing About the Matter.

IN FACT, THAT HE WAS ABSENT

Extraordinarily Hard Swearing Which Seemed to Puzzle the Court

Judge Joachimsen began yesterday afternoon to unravel the contradictory testimony concerning the packing of little Georgie Walker, aged 7, in a barrel on

WISH TO CLOSE AT SIX

Retail Dry-Goods Clerks Desire Their Evenings to Themselves.

Representative Committee Appointed to Wait Upon the Merchants Who Keep Open Late.

About sixty salesmen from local retail dry-goods and clothing establishments met in the hall of the Knights of the Red Branch last evening in compliance with a circular recently issued. The object of the meeting was to devise ways and means of inducing those proprietors who now keep their places of business open evenings to close at 6 o'clock.

Jerome Donovan and J. M. Nye Jr. were chosen temporary chairman and secretary respectively. The chairman, by way of introduction, read a well-worded advertisement of a large dry-goods house of Toronto, Canada, which set forth clearly and forcibly why that house closed each day at 5 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Phelps a committee of one from each of the establishments represented in the meeting was appointed by the chairman to wait upon those merchants now keeping open evenings and ascertain if they intend to make such arrangement permanent. The following were appointed such a committee: White House, M. Cousins, O'Connell, Moffatt & Co., T. Noonan, D. Samuels, Jacob Bowman, Newman & Levinson, J. Capalass, Kohberg, Strauss & Frohman, J. J. Kennedy, C. Curtin, J. Daugherty, Hale Bros., J. Clark, J. O'Brien & Co., T. Crowley, Maze, P. Slattery; City of Paris, Mr. Featherstonhaugh.

The next meeting of the body will be next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, when a permanent organization will be effected if the report of the investigating committee indicates the need of such an organization.

A number of the firms represented on the committee are now closing early and their employes have no grievances whatever, but have entered the organization for the sole purpose of aiding their fellow-clerks.

ROGERS SUES FOR \$25,000

He Alleges a Breach of Contract by the Emporium Company.

Wants Heavy Damages Because the Emporium Shut Out His Hardware-Store.

George M. Rogers, by his attorney, J. E. Richards, has begun suit against the Emporium Company, occupants of the new Parrott building on the south side of Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, for \$25,000 damages for breach of contract.

Mr. Rogers sets forth in his complaint, filed in the Superior Court, that on June 6 last he entered into a contract with the Emporium Company to occupy certain space in the building with a general hardware store; that the defendant, the Emporium Company, was to furnish and equip the space to be occupied by the plaintiff with all store fixtures and shelving necessary to the transaction of business; that he is fully prepared to carry out his part of the contract; that, relying upon the contract, he purchased and has agreed to purchase a general hardware stock to the extent of \$14,000 and gave up his business and other business prospects; that he expected and arranged to carry not less than a \$16,000 stock, and that his profits in the conduct of the business would amount to not less than \$4500 a year. For the fact that the defendant company has failed to keep its part of the contract it has imposed great loss on him. In consequence thereof he brings suit for the amount of damages stated.

NO ACTION WAS TAKEN.

Why Smallpox on Angel Island Was Not Officially Recognized.

The Board of Health held a special meeting at 9 o'clock last night for the purpose of taking some action in the way of quarantine with reference to the reported smallpox on Angel Island. Local Inspector Chalmers reported that he had attempted to make an inspection and investigation of the matter at Angel Island, but was stopped by the Government authorities.

Dr. Rosenau of the United States Marine Hospital promised to attend the meeting if it was announced. After waiting some time the doctor failed to appear, and, in consideration of the additional fact that the board recently decided to take no action in the matter unless reported to it in writing, the meeting adjourned without taking action.

The Divorce Courts.

Mary A. Laurie was granted a divorce from David M. Laurie because of the latter's willful desertion. The custody of a minor child was awarded to plaintiff. Judge Hebbard issued the decree.

Judge Baingerfield granted a divorce to Michael Curran from Kate Curran because of the latter's habitual intemperance and willful desertion.

WILL WEAVE AGAIN, BUT IN JAPAN.

Last of the Abandoned Woolen-Mills on North Beach.

LOOMS FOR THE ORIENT

The Machinery Purchased by a Syndicate in Osaka.

JAPANESE MECHANICS HERE.

Eight Little Machinists Come Over the Pacific to Move the Machines.

The hardest blow that the old woolen-mills on North Beach have received came some days ago when the machinery was sold to a Japanese syndicate. The sale meant the tearing out of looms and other woolen-making machines that should be singing their merry song of enterprise and industry over the bay; and also the transplanting of much of a California industry to the heart of rising and energetic Japan.

And then most likely the cloth spun out away in the Orient on these same spindles and looms may come in through the Golden Gate for sale in the market of San Francisco. Such is the view taken of the deal by a local merchant.

The industrial Japanese saw their opportunity, comparatively small as it was, and seized it without a second thought. They went to work quietly and purchased all the available machinery in the long-deserted mills, with a view of transferring it to their own country and setting it up there in positions identical with those occupied on the floors of the San Francisco woolen-mills.

Negotiations for the purchase were conducted through G. Abrahamson of 127 Sansome street, the local agent of Isaacs & Broth, the millionaire silk firm of Japan and New York.

As soon as satisfactory terms were reached the company sold the machinery to the Japanese syndicate, which operates extensive woolen and cotton mills in Osaka, Japan.

On the last steamer from the Orient eight Japanese mechanics, who included machinists, millwrights and carpenters, arrived in San Francisco from Osaka. They were sent here to take down the complicated and massive machinery and to pack it all for transport.

For a week or more these little mechanics working in their own peculiar way have been busy from morning until night in the abandoned though stately factory building near Black Point. American mechanics would be amused at some of the Japanese methods of lowering a heavy shaft from the rafters, but these little fellows know their own business.

Secretary Scott of the woolen company stated yesterday that the Japanese concern had bought the shafting with pulleys, supports and hangers, also several spindles, "mules" for spinning threads, ten carding machines for treating the wool and several looms.

They were sold in bulk for a sum which clearly gave the Japanese a good bargain in comparison with the original cost of the machinery. The same men who are now taking down the machinery will erect it in the Osaka mills.

Little more will remain in the big red brick building when the Japanese will have withdrawn with their cargo of machines, so it is expected that Fontana & Co., the fruit-canners, will conduct their canning operations in the old mills this season.

STREETS MISNAMED.

A New System of Nomenclature Adopted by the Street Conductors.

One of the mysteries connected with street-railroad travel in South San Francisco is the proper names of the streets leading into Kentucky. The railroad company has instructed its conductors on the electric cars to name the streets running east and west by the Mission designation, such as Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and so on, whereas the official names differ. Sixteenth stops at Harrison and Center streets from that point and runs to the bay.

Santa Clara becomes Seventeenth, Mariposa and Solano become Eighteenth, Butte, Nineteenth, and Napa, where the Union Iron Works is located, would be Twentieth. This system of the railroad change of names continues to Butcher-town, or First avenue, which would be a continuation of Twenty-sixth street according to the railroad nomenclature of the streets.

As a consequence of this peculiar system people who may be traveling on the cars with the intention of getting off at some of the recognized streets, such as Kentucky or Napa, have been compelled to consult the map of the City as to the proper place to get off the cars, otherwise they are liable to be carried far beyond their destination, with the result to them of being compelled to pay an additional fare to return to the place where they intended to alight.

The roadbed between the company's tracks the entire length of Kentucky street is in a shameful condition, so much so that the basalt blocks are forced out of their places on the street, necessitating the conductors getting off the cars and replacing the stones so that the cars may not be thrown off the track by the obstructions.

Complaint has been made to the Street Superintendent of the bad condition of this street from time to time, but no notice has been taken of them.

LAZAR'S LIABILITIES.

Preliminary Examination of the Grass Valley Merchant Commenced.

The preliminary examination of Sol Lazar, dry-goods merchant, Grass Valley, on charges of obtaining goods by false pretenses from Murphy, Grant & Co. and Steinberger & Kalisher, was commenced before Judge Campbell yesterday afternoon. Henry Ach appeared as special prosecutor, and Carroll Cook represented the defendant.

The goods were obtained from Murphy, Grant & Co. May 9, and from Steinberger & Kalisher June 12. It is alleged that Lazar represented that he was worth \$8500 over and above his liabilities, whereas, it is alleged, he was practically insolvent.

H. L. Whipple of Murphy, Grant & Co. and other witnesses were examined, and the case was continued till this morning.

SAUSALITO WHEELRACE.

The Four-Mile Handicap Won Handily by Henry Collins.

The Sausalito Cycling Club race in that city last night attracted a large number of spectators. The four-mile handicap prize was a gold medal got up by Grimmensten of Sausalito, who also managed the race. The race was won by Henry Collins. Time, 14:24.

There was to be a race to the point and return, a distance of four miles. There was a big crowd at the finish. Other entries for the race were: William Rutherford, Ed Berber, Dan Whaley, Ed Byers, Frank Thomas and Frank Randolph. Randolph was not a contestant, but he came in first.

Ah Sui's Guardian. Judge Coffey has appointed Mrs. L. P. Williams the guardian of the person and estate of Ah Sui, a little Chinese girl, whose parents wished to sell her into bondage.

THE BOY AND THE BARREL.

The Little Plaintiff Telling His Story in Judge Joachimsen's Court.

Francisco street. Francisco-street people came to the courtroom as spectators and witnesses by the dozens.

Thomas Walker, father of Georgie, was there with his wife, his 9-year-old daughter Ida and little Louis Contreras, aged also about 9. Mr. Walker was the complainant. He accused Billy Watt, aged about 21, of placing Georgie Walker in a barrel, after tying his hands, knees and feet, standing him on his head and gagging him with a stout cloth tightly fastened over the lad's mouth. This, Mr. Walker stoutly averred, was after threats had been made by Billy Watt against the Walker children, and Mr. Walker also expressed the belief that Billy Watt intended, as soon as night came, to throw the barrel and the lad into the bay.

The testimony developed most remarkable and positive contradictions, which caused the court and Attorney Dare, who prosecuted the case, to outwardly indicate amazement. Little Georgie Walker stood up as a witness before the court and swore positively that Billy Watt seized him in the backyard attached to the Watt home, on Francisco street, and not only tied him and gagged him as has been described, and stood him on his head, but also promised to throw him into the bay. The small Walker boy described the occurrence in great detail.

The rope with which he was tied was a bale rope. He was sure that it was Billy Watt who tied him because he had known Billy Watt very well for some time, having frequently been playing in the Watt yard when Billy was at home. He did not see Billy put the head in the barrel, but he heard the blows as the barrel head was pounded down. All this time and for some time after he, Georgie, was standing upon his head. The ropes were tied around him so tightly that they hurt him and the gag also hurt. He did not exactly know how long he was in the barrel, but when his little sister Ida came near the barrel he called to her. Soon after he was released and went home. He was not quite clear who untied him or took him out of the barrel. He was sure that he stood there, head down, for a time.

The little sister of Georgie Walker testified under oath that she went out to search for Georgie at her father's request. She called the brother's name when she was in the Watt yard and an answering voice came from the barrel. She was sure that the voice was Georgie's, and she at once ran to tell her father about the matter.

Louis Contreras, a little Greek boy, whose eyes are as black and round as bulbs of jet, told what he saw. His story was simply corroborative of Georgie Walker's story. He seemed to be perfectly clear concerning his recollection of the occurrence so far as he observed it. He described just how Georgie was tied, and the statement coincided with the Walker boy's testimony. Cross-examination by the attorney for the defense did not phase him in the least.

Thomas Walker, the father of the lad,

was a hearsay witness, but added some facts. He testified that the Walker and Watt children have been in the habit of playing much together, being near neighbors on Francisco street. The usual troubles incident to children have occurred. Billy Watt has threatened to kill Georgie Walker if the lad came into the yard. At first Mr. Walker did not attach any importance to this threat, but he has come to the conclusion that his little boy was in serious danger, and that Billy Watt meant to do just what he had threatened. The Walker family was sitting down to dinner and Mr. Walker looked about and made a sort of rapid mental census of his numerous flock of children and grandchildren and other relatives. He sent his little daughter, Ida, out to look for Georgie, who was missing, and the girl soon came back with the story that Georgie was in a barrel. He thought very little about this story; supposing, in fact, that the missing boy had simply crawled into a barrel for fun, then sent Louis Contreras out. Louis is a small boy living also in the Walker home. Very soon Georgie and Louis came in. Georgie was very white and pale and from his mouth and nose blood was flowing, this being caused, he supposed, by the tight pressure of the gag, of which Georgie forthwith told. He did not see Georgie until the ropes and gag had been removed.

Three members of the Watt family took the witness-stand and substantially agreed upon a story which entirely contradicted all that had been testified for the prosecution.

A small boy, aged 11 years, who confessed to the name of "Shorty" Watt, was the first witness for the defense. He saw Georgie Walker in the barrel. The barrel had contained wood, but this had been

removed. Georgie was not placed in the barrel. "Oh—h—h; no; he jumped in there himself. There were no ropes on the arms or legs of the Walker boy. There was no gag in his mouth. Billy Watt was not around the place at all, but was away at work. Georgie entered the barrel to hide from and tease his little sister. He was not in the barrel long, and he jumped out by himself."

"Jumped out when he was standing on his head?" asked Judge Joachimsen surprised.

"He jumped out."

"Jumped out head first or feet first?"

The witness was not clear about how Georgie jumped, but was sure of the main fact.

Then Billy Watt, the defendant, contradicted the story for the prosecution. He was not at home, he said, until hours after the occurrence. It had been testified that Georgie was missed and also discovered not far from 6 o'clock in the afternoon. The defendant was confident that he could prove an alibi for himself between the hours of 7 A. M. and 8 P. M. He is a peddler, and was out with his cart all day between 7 A. M. and 8 P. M., and this fact he could substantiate by the man who went along with him on the cart. He did not see Georgie Walker once during the entire day in which the barrel episode occurred.

Jacob Kahler, a neighbor, who lives on Francisco street, midway between the Walkers and the Watt family, was at home all day, and was quite sure that Billy Watt did not return until after 7 P. M., but admitted that Watt might possibly have come home unseen to him.

William Watt, father of the defendant, testified that his son, the defendant, was not at home from 7 A. M. until 8 P. M., or a little later.

By this time Judge Joachimsen looked very much puzzled. So was Mr. Walker, who brought the complaint. The court at this point took a recess until this morning, when Billy Watt will try to perfect his alibi.

THE MACHINISTS.

The machinery purchased by a syndicate in Osaka.

Eight Japanese mechanics, who included machinists, millwrights and carpenters, arrived in San Francisco from Osaka.

They were sent here to take down the complicated and massive machinery and to pack it all for transport.

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GIGANTIC SPECIAL PURCHASE!

1150 Dozen LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS!

Our Great July Sacrifice Sale to-day receives an additional attraction in the shape of A GIGANTIC SPECIAL PURCHASE OF LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, comprising A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER'S ENTIRE STOCK, which, owing to the advanced season, he CLOSED OUT TO US AT OUR OWN FIGURES, thus enabling us, in turn, to offer them

AT ONLY ABOUT HALF PRICE!

At 30 Cents.

200 dozen LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, laundered collar and cuffs, in fancy checks and stripes, will be closed out at 30c each.

At 35 Cents.

180 dozen LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, in all fancy shades, regular price 75c, will be closed out at 35c each.

At 50 Cents.

150 dozen LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, in heavy percales, stripes and checks, bishop sleeves, regular price \$1, will be closed out at 50c each.

At 50 Cents.

150 dozen LADIES' PERCALE SHIRT WAISTS, in fancy stripes, full sleeves, laundered collar and cuffs, regular price \$1, will be offered at 50c.

At 60 Cents.

120 dozen LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, in black and white, navy and red stripes, regular price \$1, will be closed out at 60c.

At 65 Cents.

100 dozen LADIES' PERCALE SHIRT WAISTS, in fancy checks of blue, pink and black, regular price \$1, will be closed out at 65c.

At 75 Cents.

100 dozen LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, in tan and white stripes, latest style, regular price \$1.50, will be closed out at 75c.

At 75 Cents.

75 dozen LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, in fancy tan plaids, perfect fit, regular price \$1.50, will be closed out at 75c.

At 75 Cents.

75 dozen LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, in fancy tan and black stripes, yoke corded with black, regular price \$1.50, will be closed out at 75c.

MRS. DAGGETT GETS A DIVORCE.

The Decree Was Granted in Judge Hebbard's Court.

FAILURE TO PROVIDE.

The Marriage Was Celebrated in Oakland, October 3, 1893.

A HAWAIIAN HONEYMOON.

Rollin M. Daggett Was Then United States Minister to the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Yesterday Judge Hebbard granted Lizzie M. Daggett a divorce from Rollin M. Daggett on the ground of the defendant's willful neglect in failing to provide for his wife. The parties were married in Oakland, October 3, 1893. As Mrs. Daggett is abundantly able to care for herself by reason of her own private fortune, the husband's alleged neglect has not been a hardship from a material point of view.

The defendant in this suit is a well-known public man. He gained quite a reputation as a writer of ability on the Nevada press in the early seventies. He was elected to Congress from that State and served with distinction.

Mr. Daggett was appointed United States Minister to Hawaii under the Garfield administration, and at Honolulu he met the lady in whose favor the divorce was granted. She was a tourist, who owned considerable property in Southern California, and was making the tour of the islands with her mother and sister. She and the Minister had similar tastes and inclinations, and so an attachment for each other was formed, which culminated in the marriage at Oakland in 1893. He obtained a leave of absence from his post of duty in order to have the marriage celebrated in the United States.

His duties as United States Minister were resumed on his return to Hawaii. He and his bride entertained American visitors and others in a style becoming to their station. He was gracious in the bestowal of hospitality to their honored guests, and he likewise was held in high esteem by his fellow-countrymen and the people of Hawaii. She had large resources of money and property in her own right, and he was in receipt of his official salary and also of sums of money earned by his gifted pen in literary lines. King Kalanikouhi was Minister Daggett celebrated in a delightful production, full of island traditions and poetry, were the result.

Shortly after President Cleveland was chosen to rule over the destinies of this country a Democrat was appointed United States Minister to Hawaii to succeed Mr. Daggett. Mr. Daggett, accompanied by his wife, returned to the United States. He had an ambition to represent Nevada in the United States Senate, but his desire in this regard was not gratified. Perceiving that further honors and emoluments in

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