

A FULL PARDON FOR GILBERT B. TOWLES

Sentenced for Forgery to Seven Years at Moundsville.

ALTERED PROMISSORY NOTES

Gettysburg Battlefield Cases—Business Man Indicted and Convicted on Seven Counts—Executive Clemency on Recommendation of Attorney General.

Gilbert B. Towles, convicted of forgery at the March term of the Supreme Court of the District, 1901, and sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of seven years, was pardoned yesterday by the President on the recommendation of the Attorney General.

Mr. Towles was well known in business circles in this city for many years and was closely identified with many enterprises. Because of this his trial was the sensation of the hour while in progress before the local court.

The indictment upon which he was tried and convicted contained eight counts. District Attorney Gould, representing the Government, however, announced at the outset of the proceedings that he would ask for a conviction on the last count.

Guilty on Seven Counts.

Each count specified a separate offense, and he was found guilty on seven counts. Under the law he could have been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of more than fifty years, but Justice Cole, who imposed sentence, fixed the penalty at seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va.

After his conviction in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court of the District, Mr. Towles' counsel, Messrs. Bittney and Woodard, took an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the District. That tribunal not long ago announced its decision, affirming the judgment of the lower court.

After this his counsel and other friends made an appeal to the President for a full pardon. In reporting the matter to the President the Attorney General stated that "the rightfulness of the conviction cannot be questioned. I am moved, however, to advise you to heed the prayer of the great number of applicants in behalf of the petitioner."

The specific charges made against Mr. Towles were that he changed, raised and otherwise altered certain promissory notes issued in connection with the purchase of part of the Gettysburg battlefield. About \$100,000 of the purchase money was paid, and the balance of the money was represented by promissory notes.

It was the purpose of those interested in the enterprise to sell the land to the Government, but this was not accomplished. It then became necessary to issue other notes of smaller denomination from time to time to keep afloat the original issue. This was mostly attended to by Mr. Gilbert B. Towles. Generally these small notes were indorsed by Henry O. Towles, C. C. Bryan and Zenas C. Robbins.

The Forgeries Discovered.

During the latter part of 1900 parties holding several of the small notes, upon payment being refused when they became due, filed suit to recover the amount. It was then first discovered that the notes were in any way changed or altered. This statement was made as a defense to the suits.

The matter being called to the attention of the District Attorney, an indictment charging Gilbert B. Towles with forgery was reported against him. Since his trial the civil suits on several of the notes alleged to have been changed and altered have been tried in the circuit branches of the Supreme Court of the District.

In each instance except one—the last, the suit of Capt. Charles B. Tanner—a verdict was returned in favor of the defendants. In that case it was reported against Henry O. Towles and C. C. Bryan and held that Mr. Robbins was not responsible for the payment of the note.

The Tanner case was the most strongly contested of any of the suits which arose over notes issued in connection with the purchase of the Gettysburg battlefield. In that case it was alleged that the Tanner note was made originally for \$125, payable in thirty days, and that it was changed to \$1,000, payable in ninety days.

At his trial before the Criminal Court Mr. Towles, in testifying in his own defense, stated that he had changed the notes in question and contended that he did so with the full knowledge of the indorsers. He further said that he was often given notes indorsed in blank, which he afterward filled in with the amount necessary to meet the demand. Sometimes, he said, it was necessary to change the amount entered, and this was done, but it was always with the full knowledge of all concerned.

Surrendered Himself.

When Mr. Towles was indicted, he was out of the city. As soon as he was informed that there was an indictment against him he returned immediately and surrendered himself. He then gave bond in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance at trial. After his conviction he again gave bond to await the result of his appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District.

Mr. Towles is about sixty-five years of age.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

June 27—Michigan sailed from Detroit for Mackinac Island; Sterling sailed from Hampton Roads for Lambert Point; Dolphin arrived at Oyster Bay. June 28—Delphin sailed from Oyster Bay for Navy Yard, N. Y.; Lebanon arrived at Lambert Point; New Orleans sailed from Nagasaki for Kiauchuan; Kentucky sailed from Nagasaki for Kiauchuan; Hinchman sailed from Lambert Point for Frenchman Bay; Buffalo sailed from Malta for Port Said; Caesar sailed from Malta for Boston; Essex sailed from Newport for Rockport; Alert sailed from San Diego for Ventura.

The Mayflower was placed in commission yesterday at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Following is the itinerary of the United States training ship Essex: Leave Newport June 28; arrive Rockport June 30, leave July 3; arrive Gloucester July 5, leave August 8; arrive Portland July 11, leave August 8; arrive Halifax August 15, leave August 25; arrive Provincetown September 8, leave September 15; arrive Yorktown September 25, leave October 15; arrive Hampton Roads October 15.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

President Has Signed 982 Private Bills and 203 Public Bills.

Up to noon yesterday the President had signed 982 private bills and 503 public bills and resolutions sent to him by Congress at this session. Of the private laws 612 originated in the House and 370 in the Senate.

During the session there have been reported to the House 2,326 bills; of these 1,591 have been passed, leaving 735 on the calendar. Of the public bills and resolutions originated and passed by the House 43 have not become laws; of the Senate public bills and resolutions amended and passed by the House 22 have not become laws, and of the private bills, House and Senate, passed by the House 37 have not become laws.

TO COIN WASHINGTON SOUVENIR MEDALS

Proceeds of Sale to Be Used to Erect Monument at Alexandria to the First President.

The Senate yesterday passed the Senate bill providing for the coinage of 200,000 silver souvenir medals to be sold in the interest of the Washington Monument Association of Alexandria, Va.

The purpose of the sale of the medals is to be used in erecting a monument at Alexandria, Va., commemorating the centenary of the death of Washington.

The medals are to be coined at the Philadelphia mint, but the association is to furnish the metal.

REMOVAL OF VETERANS CAUSE FOR PROTEST

G. A. R. Veterans See the President

Additional protests against removals of army veterans from the Census Office rolls were filed with President Roosevelt at the temporary White House yesterday.

Col. M. Emmet Urell and Adjutant General L. C. Dyer, representing the Spanish War Veterans of the District, called on the President and declared that Director Merriam, in discharging veterans from the Census Office force, was acting in an arbitrary and illegal manner.

The specific cases laid before Mr. Roosevelt yesterday by these gentlemen were those of Thomas McNally, Joe W. Nolan, and Ernest R. Galtzer. These employees of the Census Office have been notified that their services will not be required after June 30, and some action has been taken to remove them from the rolls. The President has been requested to protect them in the service as veterans.

Colonels Urell and Dyer brought to the President's attention that although two of these men had been promoted three times and the other one once, they had been informed that their discharge from the service was ordered because of lack of efficiency.

President Roosevelt informed his callers that he could not make any promise as to what might be done for the veterans, but said he would look into the matter as soon as possible. The necessity for prompt action was urged, since the reduction of the force to permanent staff goes into effect July 1. Unless it can be shown that Director Merriam has exceeded his official powers, any interference by the President is very unlikely, and the determination of the legal part would be left to the Attorney General.

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PAY STATION TELEPHONE RATES TO BE REDUCED

Toile Will Be Five Cents Instead of Ten—Change Delayed to Avoid Possible Misunderstanding.

The telephone company has decided to reduce the pay station rate from 10 cents to 5 cents per call. President Bethell said yesterday that the reduction had been determined upon some time ago by the directors of the company, who left to his discretion the question as to when it should be effected. He further stated that while the telephone rate question was awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court, and a bill to regulate the use of telephone wires in the District was pending in Congress, it was not deemed wise to make a reduction, because it was thought that the company's motives might possibly be misunderstood, but the Supreme Court having resolved its decision, and the act respecting wires and conduits having been passed by Congress and approved by the President, the situation seemed to be such that the reduction in rate could not possibly be misunderstood.

When asked about the questions still to be determined, as required by the decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Bethell said that he did not think it proper to discuss these questions, as they are in the hands of counsel, who must meet them in the proper way when the case is taken up by the Supreme Court of the District, to which it has been remanded. He would only say that the company would endeavor as far as possible to render the good will of its customers by paying the highest class of service at rates which he believed, when fairly considered, would be found to be reasonable and just.

BUCKSKIN BILL'S WILD WEST.

A Tribe of Sioux One of the Features of the Show.

The American Indian will soon exist only in history. His extermination has been gradual but will be sure. He has been gradually driven from his happy home in the East to a few barren reservations in the West, where by amalgamation, dissipation, or separation he is fast becoming extinct.

The redskin has always been one of the most picturesque as well as cunning of the races. He is quick of perception, foot of foot, loyal to a friend, and unyielding to the enemy. There are many other things that make the Indian interesting to people who know very little about him and his habits.

They learned to ride and shoot from the white man, but many of them can almost equal their teachers.

With Buckskin Bill, who comes to this city tomorrow and Tuesday, there are some of the most noted of the Sioux tribe of Indians. Their exhibition of horsemanship, marksmanship with rifle, shotgun or pistol, their war dances and attacks on stage coaches, will form wonderful pictures of Western life that can never be seen anywhere else. It will be a matter of only a few years until the poor, unfortunate Indian will be numbered among the dead races, and for this reason he is all the more interesting to the people of America today. Even at this advanced period there are many people in America who have never seen an Indian.

The superiority of the cowboy to the redskin will be shown in a thrilling manner by Buckskin Bill in his great educational exhibition, which is recommended by ministers and members of every profession as one worthy of the greatest patronage.

Young Girl Victim of Drugs.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 28.—The police are trying to unravel the mystery of the drugging of Julia Folkhurst, seventeen years old, who has been in an unconscious state for over thirty hours. Physicians say that the girl is a victim of chloral. She formerly lived on 11th Street, New York city. She visited New York on Thursday and was seen here that night with an unknown man. Later she was found wandering aimlessly about the streets by the police as if in a stupor. She soon became unconscious and has remained so.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT BROAD IN ITS SCOPE

Is Known as Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs.

FIELD OF INFORMATION

Government Here Obtains Its Knowledge of Our Foreign Possessions and Land in the Far East—Established by Congress in February.

Within the past few months a new division has grown up in the Department of Justice. It is known as the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs. The idea originated with Attorney General Knox. Congress authorized it, the Attorney General established it, and now Special Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell, of West Virginia, directs its varied and important operations. Second in authority is Mr. Alexander H. Semmes, once the able Assistant United States District Attorney, who but recently moved his desk from the City Hall to the Department of Justice, that he might assume the duties of his new position.

As the title implies, the bureau has to deal with subjects broad in scope, and as varied as the nations and peoples that have come under the protection and authority of the United States because of the Spanish-American war.

It is a vast field of information, from which departments of the Government draw data of every sort; but more particularly legal decisions, technical, knotty points of law enacted in every country.

Especially is this bureau designed, however, as a source of information respecting Cuba, the Philippines, Guam, the Isle of Pines, Danish Islands, Tutuila, and Manua, Guano Islands, Midway Islands, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Islands of Vieques, Alaska, Indian, and other Territories.

The subject of the ocean cables, and especially the Pacific cables, also comes under the observation of the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs, so that every quick means of communication with our new possessions in the Pacific and the Far East is not only preserved, but provision made for any legal tangle which might tend to overthrow the right of the Government to their continued use.

Recognizing the growing importance of the new possessions, Congress, on February 14, enacted as a rider to the urgent deficiency bill, the following: "Insular and Territorial Affairs—For defraying necessary expenses incurred in the conduct of insular and territorial matters, and affairs within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice, including the payment of the necessary employees at the seat of Government, or elsewhere, to be selected and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General of the United States, and to be expended under his direction." An appropriation accompanied and was attached to the foregoing resolution.

Officials at Once Named.

Thus Congress authorized a new branch or division of the Department of Justice. No sooner had this action been taken by the National Legislature than the Attorney General, acting by direction of the President, originated the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs. On March 1 Mr. Charles W. Russell was appointed a special assistant attorney general, and at once took charge of the bureau. His assistants, appointed by reference to their accurate information, are as follows: Alexander H. Semmes, Glenn E. Husted, Henry A. Vleth, Dr. P. M. Cox, Leslie Fuller. The translator of the bureau is Mrs. O'Connor. Mr. Charles H. Robb, formerly of the office of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, a lawyer of ability, has recently joined the staff.

Hardly had the new bureau been organized before the Attorney General prepared terse yet comprehensive instructions to guide this branch of his

department. The plan evolved requires that the new bureau make preliminary examinations into such legal questions relating to islands, Territories, and the like as the President and heads of the various departments of the Government wish to the Attorney General for his opinion and advice, and also legal and administrative questions presented to the Attorney General in correspondence with United States district attorneys in islands and Territories over which they may exercise jurisdiction, and prepare answers to inquiries which are proper for him to answer in his official capacity.

It is apparent that the new Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs deals with matters of vital importance to the Government. Questions are constantly coming up whether from affairs in the Philippines, in Cuba, or Porto Rico, which involve nice points of international law, and upon the proper handling of which depends, possibly, the peace of the Government with foreign countries.

Many Delicate Questions. Many questions of importance are presented to the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs or the Department of Justice for preliminary examination and report.

There they are thoroughly investigated, and the conclusions reached by the bureau are reported to the Attorney General, who, in turn, advises the President and heads of departments as to the proper legal aspect of every case.

In order to intelligently investigate these varied and complicated questions, the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs is building up rapidly a library composed of books bearing most extensively on the new islands and like possessions of the United States. Maps and pamphlets of every description, which may have any bearing, directly or indirectly, upon the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and any other lands affected one way or another by recent international events, such as the Spanish-American war, are constantly flowing into the new bureau, where they are carefully indexed and filed away for ready reference.

Wherever possible, those employed at the bureau make special study of subjects contained in these reports and pamphlets, so that the Government already has a corps of trained legal clerks conversant with matters of every sort in the various islands of the seas.

Library Is Growing.

At this time there are eight hundred books in the library of the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs, and these works are largely supplemented by maps of every section of the earth. The maps, for the most part, are hung on the walls of the rooms occupied by the bureau, and by reference to them accurate information as to location or distance of any of our new island possessions can be had.

A majority of these maps are military maps, prepared under direction of the War Department by army engineers in the field. Naval maps are also included in the library, and these show the soundings of the ocean at various points, and other useful information. The Bureau has subscribed for and receives newspapers from the Samoan Islands, Manila, Honolulu, Havana, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, etc.

The laws of the various islands, so far as obtainable, have been secured and

filed away for reference in this new library, and they include not only acts of recent date, originated since American occupation of this island or that, but the old Spanish enactments, and even the tribal regulations of the peoples living throughout the seas. Thus, the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs can refer readily to the Spanish laws as they were enforced in Cuba, or the Philippines some fifty years ago.

All the official orders of American commanders, whether in the Far East or any other part of the globe, and especially in supreme temporary command at any seaport, city, or town, of the new possessions of the United States, are on file at the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs.

Thus, since civil government was declared in the Philippines, by executive order, under date of April 7, 1900, the acts of the Philippine Commission, better known as the Taft Commission, because of its presidency, have been duly preserved and now they form an important part of the library at the Department of Justice.

Judge Taft in Charge.

The full instructions given the commission by the President are also there. By some of these records, it is shown that the commission began work at Manila, Philippines, on September 12, 1900. Judge William H. Taft is president of the Commission, which is composed of eight members, five of whom are Americans, and three native members. Judge Taft was formerly Solicitor General of the United States.

The first act of this Philippine Commission was to appropriate \$2,000,000 out of the Philippine funds for the building and improvement of highways and bridges in the islands. A copy of every measure held at the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs in this city.

Although the United States does not yet control the Danish Islands and like possessions in the Pacific, the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs is looking into the conditions as they exist in these islands. This fact would seem to intimate that the Government may have eyes wide open on the subject of even still greater expansion.

On the other hand, it may be stated that information as to these islands is of advantage to the Government from other standpoints. However, information of every nature bearing on the Pacific islands is being carefully preserved.

Alaska Is Watched.

The vast Territory of Alaska is also under the observation of the Bureau of Insular and Territorial Affairs. Maps of this wild region have been secured, and should the disputed boundary question with Great Britain suddenly assume an aggravated phase, the Government, through the Department of Justice, would be ready to deal with it as would best advance the interests of the United States.

No bureau is of more importance than that on insular affairs. It has come to the legal department of the Government will enhance the value of that branch, and time will build up such a division as will make the Department of Justice proud. As the new island possessions of the country grow in population and importance, so will the bureau about which so little is yet known.

PAYMENT BY DISTRICT MAY NOW BE ENJOINED

Suit Instituted Over Street Cleaning Machines.

Petitioner Alleges Breach of Contract—Justice Hagner Orders Defendants to Answer.

Proceedings were filed in equity yesterday by George C. Esber and Joseph M. Wheatley to restrain the Sanitary Street Sweeping Company from collecting \$800 which will be due the company from the District next Tuesday for work. The court is also asked to enjoin the District authorities from paying the amount named pending the proceedings.

John Fitzmorris and Charles D. Nicolai, president and secretary, respectively, of the Sanitary Street Sweeping Company, are named as defendants. Attorneys Ralston and Siddons are counsel for the complainants.

It is stated that the complainants and the defendants, Fitzmorris and Nicolai, entered into a contract whereby the former agreed to put the street sweeping machines manufactured by the defendants on the market, either for sale or lease or both, as exclusive sales agents.

Terms of Contract.

According to the terms of the contract, it is alleged, the machines were to be leased at a rate of \$625 a month. For placing them in use the complainants were to receive \$325 a month for each machine leased to the District. It was further agreed, it is stated, that a settlement was to be made monthly.

Among the orders placed by the complainants, it is said, is one by which the District agreed to lease 130 machines to be delivered before July 1, 1901. It is also stated that the complainants also placed for the sale and lease of a large number of the machines in Ohio, Indiana, New York, and Cuba.

When the petition was presented to Justice Hagner he issued a rule requiring the defendants to make answer on July 7 next.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Third Anniversary to Be Celebrated at Tenleytown Tomorrow.

Tomorrow marks the third anniversary of Potomac Council, Knights of Columbus. The council, since its installation, has increased its membership, and now numbers over 300 members.

In honor of the anniversary a trolley party is to be given at the residence of Mr. Charles R. Kengia, in Tenleytown. Refreshments are to be served on the lawn, and dancing will be indulged in.

SAKS AND COMPANY.

Leaders Since 1867.

You've Approved Our Judgment in This Two-Piece Suit Purchase.



Yours is the indorsement we seek in every effort we make. Ours is cautious enterprise; consistent merchandising. The special to be attractive to us must have the Saks standard of quality conspicuously present. It's the value in these Two-piece Fancy Flannel and Wool Crash Suits that makes the offering price remarkable. Plenty of Suits to be bought for \$7. But they are good \$7 Suits only—not GOOD \$10 and \$12 SUITS, AS THESE ARE. Of course that centers the demand here. So thoroughly is the merit of it appreciated that we'll not be many more days disposing of these thousand Suits we closed out from the manufacturer. It will be a record-breaking sale. We told you at the time it was a record-breaking purchase.

Wide variety of patterns that give you a choice; exclusive patterns which makes them all the more attractive; made up in a manner that justifies our fullest guarantee that any one of these Suits will give you complete and perfect satisfaction. They must merit our guarantee or they couldn't have our counter room at any price. We could have divided them into several lots. But we didn't—we made them all one choice for . . .

\$7.00

The Straw Hat Sale Continues.

It will run into this week as far as the stock will carry it. But such values as we're distributing don't last long. When you can cut prices about in half you more than double the demand. Every fashionable Straw braid is in this lot—Milans, blocked in the Fedora shape; Rough Straws, blocked into the stiff-brim Yacht; in the same shapes, with wide brims and perfectly proportioned crowns; and Mackinnans in Soft-brim styles. Finest Straws in Hat cultivation are in these Hats; best Hat-talent made them up.

Choice of Those Worth up to \$1.75 for . . .

95c

Choice of Those Worth up to \$3.00 for . . .

\$1.35

With our daily installment of Panamas we shall have enough for tomorrow's demand. We're getting lots of \$10 ones among those that are being shipped us now—\$10 as others claim value. None worth less than \$8.

\$5.75

SAKS AND COMPANY, Penna. Ave. and 7th St.

Close July and August 5 o'Clock.

Saturdays Excepted.

Corner 7th and Eye.

824, 826-828 7th Street.

Mail Department Telephone 275A Prompt Deliveries.

12 1/2c Ladies' Summer Vests.

The continued cool weather has brought us 500 doz. Swiss Ribbed Low Neck and Short Sleeves Fine Bleached Ladies' Vests. We have sold them for 12 1/2c. Some stores ask 15c. Monday's Greatest Sale day for . . .

7 1/2c

\$1.25 Black Taffeta.

Guaranteed Black Rustle Taffeta, made by Anton Guinet, of Lyons, imported by Arnold, Constable & Co. Valued at \$1.25. Monday's Greatest Sale day for . . .

75c

YARD.

WE HAVE DETERMINED

To make the last Monday of June the greatest sales day of a very successful month. The accompanying inducements will accomplish this to our mutual satisfaction.

Handkerchiefs.

On center table, main article—Ladies' Fine White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 3 styles. They are better than the 5c kind. Monday's Greatest Sale day for . . .

17c

Each.

25c Laces.

We have the best and largest assortment of Valenciennes Lace Edge and Inserting at 25c piece. Some stores ask 30c for the same 12-yard piece. Monday's Greatest Sale day for . . .

19c

Piece.

12c Lawns.

1,700 yards Navy Blue and French Blue Satin-Striped Flax Lawns, with beautiful foulard patterns. Monday's Greatest Sale day for . . .

57c

Yard.

Standard Domestic.

For 25 years we have handled only the kind that will wash and wear.

10c Cambric, full yard wide; fine grass bleached—50c for . . .

5c Androsongin Cotton—full yard wide; known favorably by everyone for . . .

Amoskeag and Lancaster Apron Gingham—hundreds of styles—5c quality for . . .

45x36 best Bleached Pillow Cases for . . .

42x36 best Bleached Pillow Cases for . . .

Corsets and Underwear.

CORSETS that can be depended upon to retain their shape and at the same time give comfort to the wearer. For one day we offer every pair of our justly celebrated 5c and 6c Corsets, including the fine Battiste, in all shapes and colors.

Monday's Greatest Sale day for . . .

39c

CORSET COVERS, Empire style; made of fine, good quality Cambric; perfect fit and finish; with drawing strings. Sizes 32 to 44.

Monday's Greatest Sale day for . . .

92c

Best Pearl Buttons, all sizes—10c and 15c kind—

5c doz.

20 yards All-rib Ribbon; all colors—50c kind—

39c spool.

5 spools O. N. T. Spool Cotton,

25c

Spool Silk—large spools—good quality—

1 1/2c spool.

Mede-Paper Patterns—

10c

Large Net Linen Twine Shopping Bags—

19c

Cheerful reimbursement for merchandise returned in good order.

824, 826-828 7th Street.

SILK WOVEN

20 years' reputation is maintained by guaranteeing everything we handle.

Corner 7th and Eye.