

WORKING FOR IRRIGATION

Western Members Trying to Educate Congress on an Important Question.

MANY OBSTACLES FOUND IN THE WAY

Ignorance of the Methods and Indifference to the Needs of Reclaiming the Arid Section to Be Overcome by Illustration and Argument.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,

1407 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., June 9. Members of congress from the western states find it very difficult indeed to impress upon their colleagues in the house of representatives from the middle and eastern states the importance of reaching an agreement upon some measure which will provide a satisfactory system of irrigation under direction and control of the federal government.

Congressman Sweet of Idaho says that fully three-quarters of the country is ignorant of the vast possibilities of converting the sterile regions of the west into productive areas by irrigation. Down to the present there has been such diversity of views as to the proper policy for carrying out some acceptable system that very little has been accomplished. A number of bills are now pending before the arid lands committee, all prescribing different ways, and one bill, introduced by Senator Carey of Wyoming, has passed the senate. The first practical step toward uniform action on the part of western congressmen was taken recently when several representatives appeared before the arid lands committee for the purpose of discussing the question whether to urge the passage of one of the bills now pending or to agree upon a new bill. The committee on rules will be asked to set aside two days for debate, and in the meantime a number of conferences will be held with a view of agreeing on a measure that will receive the support of every member interested in irrigation.

GEORGIA'S STATE BANK LAW.

While the bill for the repeal of the tax on issues of state banks was under consideration under the five-minute rule, at the close of a speech by Mr. Jones of Georgia to the effect that legislation in the states providing for state bank circulation would be sure to secure a safe medium of exchange and guarantee the redemption of their circulation without loss to the people, Mr. McKeljohn created something of a sensation by springing on the house an act of the legislature of Georgia, passed in 1853, providing for the issuance of circulating notes to banks and banking associations of that state. He said it was unnecessary to theorize as to the wisdom of the legislation in the various states if the tax on the circulation of state banks was repealed, as this act of the legislature of Georgia, passed in 1853, provided for the issuance of circulating notes to banks and banking associations of that state. He said that the act was unnecessary to theorize as to the wisdom of the legislation in the various states if the tax on the circulation of state banks was repealed, as this act of the legislature of Georgia, passed in 1853, provided for the issuance of circulating notes to banks and banking associations of that state.

SOUTH DAKOTA CONGRESSMEN.

Congressman Lucas is very much interested in the announcement of the candidacy of Bob Gamble of Yankton for congress from the southern half of the state of South Dakota. While Lucas does not concede that Gamble is anywhere near as good a politician as his brother, John R. Gamble, he nevertheless realizes the fact that Bob is an energetic fellow, who will make a very earnest and vigorous canvass. Mr. Pickler represents the northern half of the state of South Dakota, and does not seem to think that the candidacy of Mr. Gamble will seriously affect his political prospects. Although the state of South Dakota has not been divided into congressional districts by the legislature, there is an imaginary line generally conceived between the counties of the northern half and southern half of the state; and it was with this tacit understanding that this division was ultimately made that the nominations have heretofore gone to the northern and southern portions of the state. Major Pickler resides at Yankton, which is in the northern half of the state. Therefore, he does not think that the candidacy of Mr. Gamble will be in any way a menace to his own candidacy for re-nomination and re-election.

IN A GENERAL WAY.

Senator Manderson today submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor bill providing that a sufficient amount of the \$200,000 appropriated for the improvement of the Missouri river between Great Falls, Mont., and the lower limits of Sioux City, Ia., shall be used at Atchison, Mo., for the purpose of Council Bluffs so as to maintain the main channel of said river under the draws and river spans of the three bridges and to repair and extend the government work heretofore constructed.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE PASSED.

Senate Made Considerable Headway on the Tariff Bill Yesterday. WASHINGTON, June 9.—The early hours of the session of the senate were marked by quite lively discussion. The main point at issue was the time alleged by Mr. Vest to be consumed by republicans. Although the senate was operating under the five minute rule the republicans did not find it difficult to discuss each paragraph and each amendment. It was asserted that the republicans were abusing the good faith of the agreement. However, under the act of 1882 will not be made by the department until the litigation over the rights of lessees on the allotted lands is settled. A telegram was received at the postoffice department today stating that an additional batch of protest letters had been received from George Matthews as postmaster at Armour, S. D., were forwarded from that place today signed by a majority of the leading merchants, attacking the record of Matthews as a citizen and business man. Patents have been issued as follows: To Nebraska—James C. Hobbs, Salem, white-flower sprayer; to Kansas—William C. combination reel and sprinkler. To Iowa—Charles Cozzer, Webster City, grain cleaning and separating sieve; William Linter, Cedar Rapids, cooler; Peter C. Wiley, designer of one-third to O. E. Jackson, Red Oak, ledger plate. H. J. Lawrence has been appointed postmaster at Kasper, Sully county, S. D., vice G. R. Spencer, resigned. A postoffice has been established at Levey, Polk county, Iowa. Alexander Spencer commissioned postmaster.

Sleeping Car Men Register a Kick.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A bill introduced in the house to regulate sleeping cars has aroused opposition from the Pullman and Wagner companies and they have asked the commerce committee to give them a hearing on it. The bill limits the rate to half a cent per mile for lower berths and one-third of a cent per mile for upper berths, and would compel the companies to furnish safe and assume the responsibility for valuables. The sleeping car interest will be heard on June 26.

House Does Practically Nothing.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The house held a short session today and practically no business was done. The Indian appropriation bill was taken up at an early hour, but very little progress was made in the reading, only seven and a half pages out of 137½ being covered, and the only amendment was to re-establish the Quapaw

agency in the Indian Territory, which was consolidated with the Union agency at Muskogee by the pending bill. There was a very slim attendance, and at 2 o'clock Mr. Cannon of Illinois compelled an adjournment on account of a lack of quorum.

CANAL SCHEMES GALORE.

Minnesota Man Wants One to Connect Hudson's Bay with the Gulf. WASHINGTON, June 9.—Representative McCreary of Minnesota, who is a member of the committee on railroads and canals, has laid the foundation of a scheme to connect the Gulf of Mexico with Hudson bay.

This is a project which has caused more or less discussion in the northwest and surveys for other purposes have been used in making computations as to the feasibility of the plan. Mr. McCreary now proposes that the United States government shall, in conjunction with the Canadian government, make a preliminary survey to ascertain whether in the first place the scheme is feasible, and if so what the probable cost will be. Mr. McCreary's plan is to have the survey made by the way of the Minnesota river, whose head waters and those of the Red River of the North nearly join through Big Stone and Traverse lakes. In high water boats of considerable size have crossed from one lake to the other and it would not require a very large canal to connect the Red and Minnesota rivers is not great, it is claimed that the rapids in the Winnipeg river have always encouraged the Canadian government from the undertaking. There have been several conventions of citizens of northern Minnesota, North Dakota and Winnipeg looking to the opening of the Winnipeg river, in the hope that they might find a short water outlet to the seaboard. Each of these connections have been confronted with the objection in the Winnipeg river, but Mr. McCreary thinks that if the United States should take some steps toward opening up a channel on this side of the boundary the Canadian government would be inclined to take some action looking to opening the Winnipeg river.

Now that a proposition has been agreed to by the committee on railroads and canals to survey a canal to connect the Ohio and the great lakes, and another has been favorably talked of to survey a canal connecting the great lakes and the Hudson bay, he thinks that it is but just that another project of interest to the west shall be considered and he will urge it before the committee.

EGYPTIAN COTTON FOR AMERICA.

Eighty Thousand Bales Sent to This Country During the Past Year. WASHINGTON, June 9.—Some facts which will doubtless surprise persons interested in cotton growing and spinning are contained in a report to the State department by United States Consul Penfield, in Cairo. He says the shipping of cotton from Egypt to the United States is casually considered as anomalous and superfluous as the sending of coals to Newcastle, but the records show that Egypt is sending to the United States in a small way with us, not only in Europe, but at home, in supplying raw cotton, and the consumption of Egyptian cotton by New England spinners has grown from nothing ten years ago to more than 40,000 large bales, equivalent to 80,000 American bales, and valued at \$3,000,000. The Egyptian cotton area which was about 85,000 acres in 1892, now equals 1,072,541 acres, an astonishing advance. It is asserted that the use of Egyptian cotton in the United States is in no sense limited to our cotton interests, for it is mixed with our own cotton in ways that would not be possible for the Egyptian cotton. The Egyptian cotton plants this year are strong and well rooted and the crop bids fair to exceed 1,500,000 of American bales.

Pinching the Central Pacific.

Bill Introduced in Both Houses to Withhold Patents for Land. WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator White today introduced a bill providing that no patent shall be issued to any person or corporation for any land granted by the terms of the act of July 1, 1862, by which the Central Pacific railroad was incorporated, until all bonds of the United States issued on account of the road and the interest on the same shall have been fully paid. These bonds, and the proceeds of the sale of the land to be held as additional security for the payment of the bonds of the United States and for the repayment of all interest paid on the bonds by the government up to the date when they are paid and the government reimbursed for its expenditure on account of interest. Mr. Maguire says the bill and resolution to the same effect in the house. Mr. Maguire says the bill and resolution cover three-fourths of all the lands granted to the Central Pacific. These contain alternate sections in a belt twenty miles wide and 800 miles long, extending from Ogden to San Francisco, or equivalent to 200,000 acres. Mr. Maguire roughly estimates this land as worth from 50 cents to \$1.25 per acre, and allowing 75 cents as a low average, it is worth about \$140,000,000. The resolution is intended to prevent the road from perfecting title to this vast tract.

Court Notes.

The much tried case of Ingre Madsen against the Omaha Street Railway company has been settled and dismissed from the docket of the courts, the defendants paying the costs. Up to the present time the jury in the Rudiger case shows no disposition to agree. They will be kept locked up until Monday, at least, unless an agreement is reached in the meantime. William W. Farquhar, George Holmes, W. S. Lewis and Miss Mae C. Wood were admitted to the bar yesterday at the city court before the judge of the criminal court, who took occasion to deliver a lengthy lecture to the fledglings upon the fact that every person brought before the court is entitled to a fair and impartial trial. Miss Wood bears the distinction of being the only female lawyer in Douglas county. Spend the day at Courtland beach.

FIVE BODIES FOUND.

Number of Weavers Drowned in the Platte Flashed by the Coroner at 8 Steen. DENVER, June 9.—The number of Coxeyites who lost their lives in trying to navigate the Platte river will never be known. Coroner Martin says five bodies have been recovered. The only one identified as Charles Duplessis of Denver and John P. McQuinn of Utah. The coroner believes, after sifting the conflicting stories he has heard, that at least sixteen were drowned. The Coxeyites met at Brighton with the intention of taking place of Higginson, to whose bad management the recent disaster is largely attributed. General Carter's Utah army is badly threatened but Carter still declares they will go to Washington if they are obliged to walk.

Kelly Once More on the March.

CAIRO, Ill., June 9.—The shotgun quarantine which has been maintained by this city against Kelly's industrial army has resulted favorably to the city. Reduced to destitution, and his men deserting him in large numbers, Kelly has accepted a proposition from a committee to allow him to march to St. Louis. He received two days' rations and transportation for his baggage to the county line. It is supposed the crowd will disperse at a point on the Ohio river near Paducah, Ky. See La Rose Bros. today at Courtland.

position to be established for the display of the products and resources of the several states and territories, and creating a commission to consist of the postmaster general, the secretary of the interior and the secretary of agriculture to report a plan for the proposed exposition to congress.

Working for Night Sessions.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator Harris was busy today circulating among democratic senators a paper pledging the signers to night sessions after next Monday. Quite a number of signatures were obtained.

Hour Will Not Give Up.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Senator Hoar has introduced a bill to release the estate of the late Senator Stanford from the claim of the United States on account of the Central Pacific debt.

Ballon, Courtland beach, afternoon and evening.

IS OF THE SECOND CLASS.

Rank of the City of South Omaha Declined in the Courts. From a legal standpoint the residents of South Omaha know where they are at, having awakened to the realization that while a first-class city, its rank is one of the second class.

Last April, acting under the theory that the city was one of the first-class, the council passed an ordinance, raising the salary of the city clerk from \$720 to \$1,000 per annum, the attorney from \$500 to \$1,000, and the city engineer from \$500 to \$1,000, making this new ordinance take effect from and after the date of its passage and approval. When the ordinance reached the mayor it was approved and the council started in to work under the new order of affairs. In the meantime the members of the Taxpayers league had become convinced that the council was acting contrary to the laws of the state governing cities and towns, and went before Judge Ferguson, where they secured a temporary restraining order enjoining the payment of the increased salaries. In their application they alleged that South Omaha did not possess the necessary requirements to entitle it to be ranked in the category of cities of the first class, not possessing sufficient population, especially at the time of the granting of the charter. Taking this view of the case, the court was inclined to grant the restraining order enjoining the payment of the increased salaries. In their application they alleged that South Omaha did not possess the necessary requirements to entitle it to be ranked in the category of cities of the first class, not possessing sufficient population, especially at the time of the granting of the charter. Taking this view of the case, the court was inclined to grant the restraining order enjoining the payment of the increased salaries.

The case was argued some three weeks ago and submitted, and yesterday Judge Ferguson handed down his opinion, making the restraining order permanent. In passing upon the case the court was clearly convinced that the increased salaries as voted could not be legally paid. While it might result in some relief to the council, it was announced that in deciding that South Omaha was a city of the second class he was acting in strict accordance with the law as it was found in the statutes, and the salaries would have to be placed back at the old figures, the same as they were before the passage of the new ordinance. Notice of appeal was at once served and the attorneys upon both sides will unite in a request, asking that the case be taken up out of its regular order and advanced on the calendar of the supreme court.

Habeas Corpus Writs Galore.

The criminal session of the district court was overwhelmed with writs of habeas corpus yesterday and the judge was kept busy in listening to attorneys who were anxious to get their clients out of lock. Friday John Nelson, Henry Overgard and James Norskov, garbage haulers of this city, were arrested in Douglas county, charged with the commission of a nuisance, against the peace and dignity of that city. The particular charge was that they had dumped garbage within the city limits of South Omaha. On this charge they were arrested and taken before the judge of the police court, one Frank Christmann, who held that they were guilty, after a hearing of ten minutes. The defendants moved for a new trial, which was denied, after which they tried to appeal, but the justice would not hear it. He declared that the writ would have to be paid instantly, or else all of the men would go to jail. They refused to pay, standing upon their constitutional rights and the writs were granted. They fled away to jail, where they spent the night. Yesterday, through their attorney, they filed an application for writ of habeas corpus, which was granted and the case set for this afternoon. Attorneys for the defendants insist that the arrest and fine was one of the most unheard of affairs. They claim that there is an ordinance in force in South Omaha, permitting the dumping of garbage within the city limits, provided the same is deposited in the place designated. This had been done, the dump having been designated at a point on the Missouri river, near the foot of Thirteenth street, by the city haulers of this city had complied with all of the requirements imposed upon them by the South Omaha city government.

Repairing Washouts on the Gulf.

Superintendent P. J. Nichols of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific stated yesterday that the washouts on the Julesburg branch of the Gulf system would be repaired by Monday morning. The night, the high water of the Platte having washed out both approaches to the bridge at Hardin and doing considerable damage to the approaches. The Union Pacific will exchange passengers and mails with the Northern Pacific eastbound via Spokane. Rain Was General. Nebraska was pretty generally visited with rain Friday night, the eastern, northern, central and western sections as far west as Grand Island on the Union Pacific being watered. There was a generous fall from Newcastle to Ravenna on the Burlington, with two inches of hail at Broken Bow. Rain was general and heavy on the northern and southern divisions of the same system, with light rain between Cheyenne and Fleming, Grand and Holdrege with a splendid fall between Oxford and Hastings and heavy at Red Cloud.

Hand-Spun Galateas.

Yarn-dyed, the newest and most stylish production for summer suitings. We shall open Monday morning 100 of all the latest colorings. These goods are particularly adapted for children's wear, as the colors are fast. Price, 25c a yard. DUCKINGS.—15c.—Just received another case of navy blue duckings, in plain, stripes, polka dots and figures, at 15c. SATEENS.—On Monday we place on sale all our new brocaded sateens in rich colorings and handsome designs, never offered before for less than 25c, our price, 16½c.

Creppes.—Plain and printed cotton crepes in all the new shades, in plain and figured goods, at 20c.

Dotted Swisses.—We have just received another invoice of dotted swisses, plain white swisses, fine mulls, and other gauzy effects in white goods, particularly adapted for summer parties and graduating costumes, ranging in price from 25c to 80c.

Men's and Boys' Hosiery and Underwear.

in great variety.

BEGINNING TO BE SERIOUS

Local Railroad Men Becoming Thoughtful Over the Coal Situation.

MISSOURI PACIFIC CUTS ITS SUPPLY

Rate Matters Fully Complicated by the Withdrawal of the Atchison from the Western Passenger Association.—Railway Notes.

Railroad men in this section have commenced to seriously discuss the coal question in relation to the operation of their various lines. While the Burlington fears no trouble with its miners, General Manager Holdrege said that it was a very precarious time to talk about coal matters, although he stated that his road had coal enough to operate the western end of the "Q" for some time to come. The Burlington has made no reduction in its running of freight trains, and is in a condition to take care of all the business that comes along, but an outbreak may come any time, and for that reason the Burlington people are "sawing wood and saying nothing."

With the Union Pacific the same state of affairs exists as with the Burlington, General Manager Dickinson stating that at all important points along the system the "Overland" had on an average about thirty days' supply of coal, at places a two-months' supply being on hand, but the clever manager of the Union Pacific would not talk of prospective trouble at Rock Springs and at other mining points along the line. He thought it unwise. It was learned, however, that walking delegates from eastern mining centers have been at work with the Rock Springs miners for a fortnight past, laboring to induce them to quit work for the company and join their brethren in a general strike for a betterment of their condition. The labor of these men, however, has been fruitless, according to Superintendent Magroth of the coal department, and little trouble is feared.

The Missouri Pacific, on the other hand, has been compelled to reduce its daily coal supply from 100 to sixty cars, and when in Omaha Thursday, General Manager Doldridge stated that local freight trains would have to be discontinued if the supply of coal might be hoarded as much as possible. While no freight trains have been abandoned, the coal question is becoming more and more serious. At local headquarters it was announced that the Missouri Pacific had made arrangements to begin mining in Kansas next week, and that the mines then were producing the supply of coal along the Nebraska extension and on the central branch tracks would be drawn upon.

War Once More.

Once more the prim-visaged war threatens to disrupt the Western Passenger association, and the lines interested are clearing their decks for action. This unfortunate condition of affairs in alonah happy family is directly traceable to the disposition shown by western lines in refusing to join the various organizations meeting in Denver this year in order to secure business. So strained are the relations between the railroad companies in this region that the Missouri Pacific country that the Atchison will today, if it has not already done so, give formal notice of withdrawal from the West. The Northwestern association, which will hereafter operate as a free lance. This action, the Atchison alleges, has been made necessary by the "booby" action of the Caldwell, being the "briff" of the situation, called a meeting for yesterday and General Passenger Agent L. A. Fox went to the meeting in the deliberations. Those, however, who are in a position to know, say that nothing will come of the meeting and that it will be better to keep the lines separate for business over again. The Atchison is not represented at the meeting on the ground that the agreement was being violated every day, but the attempt to patch up a truce would be ineffectual for the reason that all the lines were secretly making contracts with side trips to maintain the face of the protestations of living up to the agreement.

Chiffon Veilings

In black, white, brown and navy, at the right price.

Embroideries.

Latest designs in Fine Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric sets. Also new cut, Gimpure (lace effect) insertions and new work beadings, all at extreme low prices.

Wash Goods

Hand-spun Galateas.—Yarn-dyed, the newest and most stylish production for summer suitings. We shall open Monday morning 100 of all the latest colorings. These goods are particularly adapted for children's wear, as the colors are fast. Price, 25c a yard.

Creppes.—Plain and printed cotton crepes in all the new shades, in plain and figured goods, at 20c.

Dotted Swisses.—We have just received another invoice of dotted swisses, plain white swisses, fine mulls, and other gauzy effects in white goods, particularly adapted for summer parties and graduating costumes, ranging in price from 25c to 80c.

Men's and Boys' Hosiery and Underwear.

in great variety.

Wash Goods

Hand-spun Galateas.—Yarn-dyed, the newest and most stylish production for summer suitings. We shall open Monday morning 100 of all the latest colorings. These goods are particularly adapted for children's wear, as the colors are fast. Price, 25c a yard.

Creppes.—Plain and printed cotton crepes in all the new shades, in plain and figured goods, at 20c.

Dotted Swisses.—We have just received another invoice of dotted swisses, plain white swisses, fine mulls, and other gauzy effects in white goods, particularly adapted for summer parties and graduating costumes, ranging in price from 25c to 80c.

Men's and Boys' Hosiery and Underwear.

in great variety.

Wash Goods

Hand-spun Galateas.—Yarn-dyed, the newest and most stylish production for summer suitings. We shall open Monday morning 100 of all the latest colorings. These goods are particularly adapted for children's wear, as the colors are fast. Price, 25c a yard.

Creppes.—Plain and printed cotton crepes in all the new shades, in plain and figured goods, at 20c.

Dotted Swisses.—We have just received another invoice of dotted swisses, plain white swisses, fine mulls, and other gauzy effects in white goods, particularly adapted for summer parties and graduating costumes, ranging in price from 25c to 80c.

Men's and Boys' Hosiery and Underwear.

in great variety.

KELLEY, STIGER & CO.

Recent additions have made our stock more attractive than at any time during the season.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF BEST FRENCH DRESS GOODS.

Spring and summer styles. We have not considered the cost in this cut price sale. At 69c. Any of our superfine French Dress Goods, worth from 90c up to \$1.50, ALL AT 69c 69c 69c 69c 69c 69c. At 89c. Our excellent French Dress Goods, the best styles and colors, 50 inches wide. This lot contains our latest French novelties and tailor suitings. Former prices \$1.50 up to \$2.50. ALL AT 89c 89c 89c 89c 89c 89c.

CHALLIES—Best French Challies, now...49c CREPON—New figured wool crepe, cut from 85c to...59c SCOTCH SUITINGS—56-inch, \$1.25 tailor suitings at...69c

BARGAINS IN SILK DEPARTMENT.

WHITE JAPANESE SILK—One yard wide...75c BLACK JAPANESE SILK—One yard wide...95c WASH SILKS—Superior quality...40c Printed India and Japanese Silks, best 39c, 69c and 75c qualities.

Laces! Laces!

Latest Novelties. Lowest Prices. 6, 7 and 9 inch Creme and Butter Color Point de Gène and Point de Venise Laces (with net tops) at 35c, 50c, 65c and \$1.00 a yard. Narrow edges and insertions to match.

Italian, Antique, Louis XIV., and Point de Paris Valenciennes Laces. In all widths and insertions to match, 7, 8 and 9 inch.

Black Silk Bordon Laces. Rich designs, at 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50. Edges and insertions to match.

Black All Silk Chantilly and Point de Gène Laces. In all widths and insertions to match.

Chiffon Veilings. In black, white, brown and navy, at the right price.

Embroideries. Latest designs in Fine Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric sets. Also new cut, Gimpure (lace effect) insertions and new work beadings, all at extreme low prices.

Hosiery. Hosiery.

At 25c, 2,000 pairs ladies' full regular made cotton hose, extra length, with double heels and toes, in plain black, pin stripes, assorted tan and leather shades, all at 25c. At 35c, 50 dozen ladies' extra fine quality cotton hose, with double soles, heels and toes, plain and ribbed tops, colors solid, black, tans, russet and leathers, all shades guaranteed, at 35c, 3 pair for \$1.00. At 50c, 125 dozen ladies' very fine quality French lisle and cotton hose, every pair made with double soles, spliced heels and toes, in stainless black, all the new shades in tans, russets, leather and golden browns, in plain and fancy drop stitch; this quality always retails at 65c, now 50c a pair. BOYS' AND MISSES' HOSE. At 25c, 1 solid case boys' and misses' stainless black ribbed cotton hose (fine and heavy ribbed), with double heels and knees, sizes run from 6 to 10, they are worth 37½c, now 25c a pair. CHILDREN'S TAN HOSE. We have an endless variety of children's tan hose in cotton, lisle and silk plated, ribs and plain, sizes 5 to 8½, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c and 90c. JERSEY FITTING VESTS. At 17c, 80 dozen ladies' fine cotton jersey fitting vests with square cut and V shaped necks, cream and white, all sizes, at 17c three for 50c. At 25c, 80 dozen ladies' extra fine quality sea island cotton jersey vests, square cut neck, silk finished, ecru and white, at 25c. At 35c, 75 dozen ladies' very fine quality lisle thread jersey fitting vests, all silk finished; this is a regular 60c vest, for 35c; three for \$1.00. PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS. At \$1.35, 150 ladies' 26-inch gloria silk sun umbrellas with assorted natural wood stick at \$1.35, worth \$1.75. At \$2.25, 100 ladies' 26-inch twilled silk and wool umbrellas, with parasol grade, assorted rich horn and gold mounted handles, suitable for rain or sun, good value at \$2.00, now \$2.25. At \$2.25, 75 ladies' 26-inch sun umbrellas made from the best quality silk and wool "Windsor", solid steel paragon frame, assorted natural sticks, always retail at \$4.25, now \$2.25. MEN'S AND BOYS' HOSE AND UNDERWEAR. in great variety.

Silk Mitts

SILK MITTS—We are showing excellent qualities in ladies' and children's black and colored silk mitts at 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and fine quality in milanesse mitts at 60c and 75c. "Kaiser patent finger-tipped" silk gloves, the customer finds a guarantee tick in each pair, which entitles her to a new pair free in any case where the "tips" wear out before the rest of the gloves.

Duck Suits

DUCK SUITS—100 duck suits at \$2.49, with stylish jackets and extra full skirts. A choice line of better grades at proportionately low prices.

Kelley, Stiger & Co., Cor. Farnam and 15th Sts.