LAST DITCH OF THE SIOUX

Lame Deer's Futile Stand Against the Invincible Whites.

A CHAPTER FROM GENERAL MILES' BOOK

Theilling Episode in Frontier Fighting-The March to and Fight on the Big Muddy-General Miles' Narrow Escape.

. The campaigns against the combined tribes composing the Sioux or Dakotah nation had been prosecuted with such vigor and success through the latter half of 1876 and the early part of 1877, that by spring, 1877, all except one band had been brought into complete and final subjection. Lame Deer's band was still on the warpath, and that doughty chief and boasted that no force strong enough to beat him in battle could overtake him or come near his camp in his own chosen fastnesses. So while proper dispositions were being made of those Indians who hid currendered, a command was being equipped to teach Lams Deer and his banthat the white man could approach his vil-

After their people had surrendered and confidence lead been restored, it was explained to White Bull (or The Ice), Brave Welf. Hump and others who acted as hostages at the cantonment, now Fort Keogh, that it was quantly very important that the only hostile camp left in the country should be brought in. They ac quiesced fully, and in fact seemed much in censed because Lame Deer had stayed out knowing that, his depredations would be charged to their people who were disposite to remain at prace. When the command was ready to move May 2, 1877, some of these men were taken along as guides, as they were well acquainted with the habits and haunt of those who were still in hostility.

Four troops of the Second cavalry had bee ment to report to me. With this command two companies of the Fifth infantry and four of the Twenty-second infantry. I started up Tongue river, Montana, on the 5th of May, and after a march of sixty-three miles from the Yellowstone I crossed the trail of Lame Deer's camp, where he had moved west towards the Rosebud about the middle of Foreseeing that some of their me would be watching our command, we passed on apparently as if not noticing the trail or Steking their camp. After a short march beyond the trail the command went into camp apparently for the night on the Tongue river; then after dark, leaving our wagon train with an escort of three infantry companies, we marched directly west under cover of the darkness with the balance of the command, straight across the country as it was possible to move a body of mounted troops. HIDING IN A MOUNTAIN POCKET.

Although it rained during a part of the slight we marched as rapidly as possible in a country of that broken character a distance of some thirty miles to a high divide between the Rosebud and Big Horn, a spur of the Wolf mountains. Here we concealed our-selves in a pocket of the mountains. This is a term used for describing a small park sur-Founded on all sides except the entrance by high bluffs or ridges. The scouts were then "sent out and, carefully reconnoitering the country, they found that the camp of Lame Deer had passed only a few days before. Both the white scouts and the Indian per-formed their duties thoroughly, and from the top of a high peak they discovered the Indian village some fifteen miles in the dis-

Here we had an exhibition of the sharp eyes of the Indians accustomed to hunting game. When first seen the camp was not recognized by the white men, but the Indians declared that they could see the smoke over the village. To me it looked like mist of a white cloud against the side of the mountain until I examined it more carefully with a field class. The Leithers the superconduction a field glass. The Indians also announced that they could see ponies grazing on the hills. This was discovered to be correct by their companions, but not without using their

field glasses.

How to get to this camp was the next ques tion. It was impossible to approach it dur-ing the day time, so the command was conseealed until night and then moved a shor distance up one ravine and down another, all the time Keeping under cover of the hills in a way not to be discovered. Thus we ap-proached a point within eight miles of the village, where we remained until 1 o'clock the next morning. Then we started, moving slowly to the valley of the Rosebud and then up that valley for two or three miles, and at 4 o'clock a. m., May 9, and just at the dawn of day we found ourselves in close proximity to the Indian village.

During this march as day was breaking and all nature seemed so peaceful, it appeared very strange that a budy of men should be going to such a despirate encounter. At that time the prairies were covered with a rich green grass, the trees were in full foliage, the air was filled with the fragrant odors of beautiful wild flowers, and the birds were greeting the morning light with their sweetest melodies. If we had been going to some peaceful festival, the scene-could not have been more propitious.

The dismounted troops were unable to

follow at the rapid pace that the mounted command now found necessary to take in order to enable them to reach the immediate vicinity of the Indians just at dawn, or as near that time as possible. The camp was on a tributary of the Rosebud known to the white men as the Big Muddy, but called by the Indians "Fat Horse creek." They had given it this name because in spring the grass there was so abundant and rich that their herses feeding upon it always grew

A CHARGE UP THE VALLEY. The mounted infantry and scouts under Lieutenints Casey and Jerome were ordered to charge directly up the valley and stampede the Indian horses, while the battalion of cavairy followed at a gallop and attacked the cavery followed at a gallop and attacked the camp. This attack was gallantly made. The command under Lieutenants Casey and Jerome stamp ded the entire herd of ponies, horses and mules, some 450 in number, and grove them five mills up the valley, where they rounded them up and by a long circuit brought them around to the rear of the command which was engaging the Indians.

In the surprise and excitement of the wild.

mand which was engaging the Indians.

In the surprise and excitement of the wild chest of the charge a group of stalwart warriors were forced out from the others and became separated from the rest of the tribs. Before making the stack I had ordered our Sicux and Cheyenne Indians to call cut to the Lame Deer Indians that if they threw down their arms and surrendered we would spare their fives, as I was anxious to capture some of them alive and hoped thereby to secure the surrender of all of the Indians in the camp. As we galloped up to this group of warriors they apparently recognized the purport of the demand and dropped their arms upon the ground.

In order to assure them of our good will I

In order to assure them of our good will I called out, "How-how-cola" (meaning friend), and extended my hand to the chief Lame Deer, which he grasped, and in a few seconds more I would have secured him and the others, although he was wild and trembling with excitement. My, assistant adjutant gineral, George W. Baird, was doing the same with the head warrior, Iron Star. Unfortunately just at that time one of our white scouts rode up and joined the group of officers and soldiers with me; he had more enthusian than discretion, and, I presume, desiring to insure my safety, drew up his In order to assure them of our good will desiring to insure my eafety, drew up his rifle and covered the Indian with it. Lame Deer saw this and evidently thought the Deer saw this and evidently thought the young scout was going to shoot him. I know of no other motive for his subsequent act than the belief that he was to be killed whether he surrendered or not. As quick as thought, with one desperate, powerful effort, he wrenched his hand from mine, although I tried to hold it. He grasped his rifle from the ground, ran backward a few steps, raised his rifle to his eye and fired. Seeing his determined face, his firm set jaw, wild eye, and the open muzzle of his rifle. I realized my danger and instantly whirled my herse from danger and instantly whirled my herse from him, and in this quick movement the horse slightly settled back upon his haunches; a that moment the rifle flashed within ten fee of me, the bullet whizzed past my breast, leaving me unharmed, but unfortunately kill-ing a brave soldier near my side. Iron Star

broke away from Adjutant Baird at the same This instantly ended every effort to secure their peaceful surrender and opened a hot

tered warriors who were fighting us, and all went down quietly beneath the accurate close

POSSESSION OF LAME DEER'S CAMP. The main object of our expedition being is accomplished, and not desiring to risk any more lives in an encounter, we turned back and bivousched at Lame Deer's camp, which was one of the richest I had ever seen. was composed of fifty-one beautiful lodges only stored with robes, horse equipment and every other species of Indian property Whatever was desired by the troops wa taken possession of and the remainder burned up. The herd of horses was sleek, strong Reing Wrecked by a Leviathan.

d in excellent condition. During the engagement Major Dickey, by a fterward completely equipped in this way and on the frontier was sometimes called the Eleventh cavairy, there being but ten cav-airy regiments in the army organization. Among the herd were some of the Seventh cavairy horses that had been captured at the

elves as export horsemen. Then came the problem of selecting the entle, trained ponice from the victous. The oldiers who were fortunate enough to select

Still many of the men succeeded in mounting and in place of spurs used the Indian "queit," a stick about a foot long with a rawhids lash. These men were highly elated and the decisive remarks to their more un-fortunate comrades were equal to most of the fortunate comrades were equal to most of the witticiens I have heard on the stump or under canvas. Some of the ponies would not allow a white man to go near them; others as fast as the scouts or Indians could rope them would submit to being bridled and saddled, and with the help of one or two men the infantryman would mount; whereupen the pony would double up like a bail, make a bound into the air coming down stiff legged, and jump about over the prairie, as legged, and jump about over the prairie, as same one described it in every direction at the same time; in this way the soldier's hat would be first to fall, before many minutes he would follow suit and then frequently the cony would not stop until he had freed him-self from the saddle; or sometimes he would gallop around over the prairie and come back to the herd with the saddle underneath. One hundred and fifty soldlers on the same field endeavoring to subdue the same number

f ponies, created a wild seens of excitement which was not only humorous but also somewhat dangerous; fortunately they did not have far to fall and the ground was covered with a heavy crop of green grams. This scene continued until the command was completely nounted and the ponies and infantry had beome better acquainted; then we took up our turn march back to the cantonment. As soon as the herd was brought back and cured another excellition was sent out to blow up the retreating Indians and to scour the country for detached parties or bands. This plan was continued by detachments under Captain Ball of the Second cavalry, Major Lazelle, Major Brisbin and Captain Major Lazelle, Major Brisbin and Captain Snyder, who reconnoitered and scoured the entire country of the Yellowstone, the Indians retreating as rapidly as they could travel. This course was continued during the months of June, July and August, the Indians in scattering bands, retreating as rapidly as possible toward their agences, where they commenced to surrender in July and August, the last of them coming in between the 5th and 10th of September, and tween the 5th and 10th of September, and that region of country was cleared for all time of the presence and depredations of the Sionx Indiana

THE CLIMATE AND THE COUNTRY. While winter in this part of the country The western winds, "chinook winds," as they | brasks cometimes absorb a foot of snow in twenty-four hours, or within the space of two days. semetimes absorb a foot of snow in twentyfour hours, or within the space of two days.
The grasses are so strong that as soon as
the snow disappears they begin to spring up.
In fact, in some of the warm valleys life re-

and were brave dignified and stalwart, pos-sessing many manly qualities. In di-plomacy they were sagacious, in cratory grace-ful and impressive, and in their wild condi-tion were industrious. When they could ful and impressions. When they could remitted an the industrious. When they could remitted an the drouth withered everything his tenants had planted, he came out as far as Beatrice and green foliage their habits were much and quickly realizing the situation again remitted all rents for this year. And thus it is

The women were strong and healthy, many of them good looking and very industrious, and the most cheerful, jolly lot of people that I have ever known. They were always chatting, laughing, joking and singing among themselves, and playing games with their children, often having banquets and festivals for the entertainment of their friends and themselves. The climate of that country was most invigorating, and the atmosphere gave a feeling of strength, courage and energy. Men there seemed willing to undertake any en-terprise, having a feeling of confidence and resolution that one does not have in a more languid climate. It is fair to say that the same vigorous climate and all of nature's influences will produce a white race as it has produced an Indian race that will be equal to any in the same zone in strength. character and fortitude. In fact, it has al-ready been demonstrated that some of the etrongest and most heroic regiments pro-duced during the great war came from Michi-gan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the First

Minnesota standing at the very head. While the Indians were being driven south to their agencies a detachment of the Twenty-escond infantry, which was engaged in this work, suddenly received orders by telegraph to proceed by forced marches to Bismarck, Dak., and from there by railroad as rapidly as possible to the city of Chicago, where they arrived in the nick of time to help restore order and suppress the riots that at that time were threatening life and property in that

RECOGNITION FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

In the midsummer of 1877 General W. T.
Sherman, commanding the United States army, passed through that country. He went by steamer up the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Big Horn, thence by wagon across the mountains and down the Columbia. While at the cantonment of Tongue river, July 17, he addressed a letter to George W. McCrary, RECOGNITION FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

fight that lasted but a few seconds. A dozen secretary of war, at Washington, D. C., in rifles and revolvers were opened on the scat-which he used the following language: "I now regard the Sioux Indian problem a and capid fire. The whole incident was over in much less time than it takes to describe the lishment of the two new posts on the Yellow-scone. General Miles last winter, and by the establishment of the two new posts on the Yellow-scone, now assured this summer. Beats come and go now, when a year ago none would venture except with strong guards. yards are being established to facilitate navi-gation, and the great mass of the hostiles have been forced to go to the agencies for food and protection, or have fled across the

THE WHALE WAS DESPERATE.

border into British territory."

The yarn spinners are telling a whale story n the water front, says the San Francisco forced march moving to the sound of the Examiner, which proves that the steam guns, came up with his infantry command, schooner Sunot of local fame is not the only and on the morning following commenced the greatest circus I have ever wilnessed. One is a rumor extant that the nine-fathom buoy hundred and fifty of the war and buffalo is not so intact as it used to be, but that ed with which to mount does not defer Jack from teiling an old story. The Fifth infantry was of the accident that befell the good barkentine Handa Isle, which arrived at Sydney on September 2, while the crew of the steamer Alameda were looking for a good time ashore. The Handa Isle drop ed in o Sydney barbor in tow of the tug Hope, her port side bandaged Among the herd were some of the Seventh cavalry horses that had been captured at the Big Hora massacre, and these with the brand "Seventh U. S." were quickly secured by the infantry soldiers who did not regard themselves as expert horsemen.

Davy Jones' mysterious locker. It was on Saturday afternoon, at about I o'clock, while the Handa Isle was hauling solders who were fortunate enough to select well trained buffalo or war ponies, congratulated themselves in bring able to put Indian bridles and saddles upon them, and even then they were not safe in mounting. Frequently it required the aid of two men to get one into the aiddle. The ponies seemed as asplejous of the white man as the American horse is of the white man as the American horse is of the wild Indian.

AN UNCERTAIN MOUNT.

I oblet, Mercury harbor, with a lair note was an ugly looking "buil," with a nose like the bow of a river barge. He was about sixly feet long and as full of sport as a 2-year-old colt. According to the story of the skipper of the Handa Isle, the whales started to cross the vessel's bow, when it suddenly seemed to occur to the bull that auddenly seemed to occur to the bull that the Isle was looking for trouble, and that he had better give battle. When about a cable's length from the ship he made a swim at her full tilt, and before the barkentine's crew could grab anything solid to hold on to the leviathan struck the craft amidships and the concursion was like that of a submarine carthquake. Though the Handa Isle is a vessel of 260 tons and was loaded with 250,000 feet of lumber, she trembled from truck to keel and shook like a dving sea monster The other whale dove under the keel, and was not seen again, but the bull's nose must have been rendered very sore, for the poor fellow drew away in a dazed condition, and the sea turned crimson from his blood. Sud-denly his tail went up and his head went down, and that was the last seen of him. The skipper of the Handa Isle made an investigation of the ship's well, and on sounding found that his ship was leaking at the rate of about one foot per hour. He called all hands to the pumps and remarked that had the other whals struck the vessel too the craf: would surely have gone to the bottom. It was discovered on examination that the versel had a large dent in her side, though her timbers are the strongest. The captain gave orders to jettison part of the deck load. so as to lift the damaged part above the water line. The pumps were kept going while the iumber was thrown overboard. The jettison ing of the deck load did not do much good, for the crew had to remain at the pumps all night. A breeze sprang up and sall had to be shortened, for the leak gained on the pumpers. Finally the skipper clewed up and went to work to cover the damaged sides with some hides that he had in his cargo and by ingenious labor he managed to partly stop the inflow of water.

The tug Hope sighted the Handa Isle off Sydney on September 1, flying signals of distress, and took her in tow. The builders of the vessel, Bigelow & Co. of Auckland, have written to this city stating that it their belief the yarn spun by the Isle's skipper is gospel truth.

LORD SCULLY

Owns Land in Nebraska and is Liberal with His Tennats.
The Superior (Neb.) Journal publishes as While winter in this part of the country is severe and the snowfall is occasionally very deep, yet winter is usually of short duration, and as a general thing spring op ns early. In fact, in western Montana snow remains upon the ground a very short time, with his tenants in Nuckolis county, Nemains upon the ground a very short time. The western winds, "chinook winds," as they are called, coming from the coast of Oregon and Washington sweeping through the passes of the mountains and over the territory of Montana, temper the climate to a remarkable degree. These warm western winds

The New York Herald's "roast" of this In fact, in some of the warm valleys life remains in the grass that is protected by the snow.

The climate and country produced as fine physical specimens of the human race as have ever been found on this continent. They were tall, fine specimens of the Indian type, and were brave dignified and stalwart, possessing many maply qualities. In dissessing many maply qualities. In dissessing many maply qualities. year his agent, Henry Fox, ir., at Nelson in formed him of the total destruction of all crops here by the hot winds, and he promptly that the renters of his land, having no taxes to pay and no rents for this year and last, are really in better condition than many who ow

"Lord" Scully's holdings in this county some 42,000 acres, have long been considered its curse. So it was before he allowed them to be rented. While we believe that the laws should prohibit any man from holding so much land, yet under his contracts, where the renter has a lease for five years at a low rent with the option of re-renting at the end of that period or throwing up the lease and receiving fair and just compensation for all improvements which the tenant has put on the farm, we think the Herald is mistaken i is assertion that this is the worst form of landlordism

"Lord" Scully bought these lands when everyone else deemed them perfectly worth-less, so that now when they are valuable he can only be said to have had a little more oregight than the most of men.
The Journal is as bitterly opposed to land

lordism as is the Herald, and would like to see Scully forced to disgorge, yet we do not think that end will be reached the quicker by making statements which are manifestly unjust.

Imperial Education. Some suggestive details concerning th carly education of the German emperors have recently been made known. It seems that William II. had in early childhood a tutor who was a captain of the guards. Prince Bismarck had recommended him, and he applied to the heir to the throne the principle on which he had trained his recruits "bend or break". The young Hoben.

Quaker Wisdom

"Nature must obey necessity." Quaker Oats is a necessity to a perfect breakfast.



Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

THE STUDY OF BACKS.

Man's Face May Deceive, but His Back is Sald to Tell it All. There is much fascination in studying paimistry or phrenology or physiognomy, says the Boston Journal, but we doubt if many parsons have ever attempted to study the backs of men and women. In the Commonwealth of last week Erving Winslow has an article upon this subject, which is fanciful if not profound. Most people will be inclined to doubt the foundation of such a statement as this: "In a large assembly one would hardly go wrong in a majority of cases, in hardly go wrong in a majority of cases, in gathering up a general idea from the backs of those before him of the actual tone of thoughts and words, as well as of temperament and disposition." Where does the skill and experience of the milor show if not in making the back of the wealthy runseller's coat greatly resemble that of the college president?

Continuing the writer says that "engage-

Continuing, the writer says that "engagements have been predicted, tragedies in affairs prognosticated, coming events of the most various and sometimes complicated kinds foreshadowed by speaking backs." The reader longs for instances to freshen his memory upon this point. Yet there is muct of interest in this article, and a possible study of much novelty is suggested by it These few words will suffice to give an idea of the range of observation covered in this entertaining article

"So, as we stand or sit behind our friends with an observant eye, we catch them off their guard and often unwillingly play the eavesdropper. The study of physiognomy has been so engrossing that bodily expression receives little attention except from specialists. As the face is only exposed, this is natural enough, and, were mankind simple and pure, its features and their modulation would certainly convey the most concentrate indications of character and emotion. When we cover it with a mask, however, the per-son, and especially the back, being forgot-ten by its possessor, though concealed by clothing, exposes the truth more fully than the countenance. Think of the vain backs, with their conscious wriggle, the high shoulders of concett, the bridling mack of pride, the dishonest cringe, the droop of courtesy, the bowing of modesty, the inclinings of affection, the distortions of labor and

FOR OVER-INDULGENCE

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It preserves and renews the vitality strengthens the nerves and stimulates the stomach to healthy action

FOILING THE FIRE FIEND.

Good Thing that Pushes Itself Along in a Reautiful Way.

A merchant of Gowanda, N. Y., has invented a most remarkable apparatus for saving stocks of goods from fire, says the Buffalo Courier. Instand of putting out the fire the apparatus opens the front of the store, and the counters, cases and shelving roll out into the street into its owner a arms.

The shelving and counters in the store are

all portable, and mounted on rollers. Attached to the rear end of the shelving is a cable which runs forward and over a wheel below the floor in the front of the store. To this end of the cable are suspended weights sufficiently heavy to overbalance the shelving, cases and goods in them. A brake device keeps the weights from setting the machine going. Attached to the lever of the brake is a combustible cord which passes upward into the store and is carried along the walls and ceiling, where it will be quickly ignited in case of fire. The sundering of the cord looses the brake, the weights bear on the cable, and the shelves start helter skelter for the front of the building. At the same time the windows and doors open automatically on ward, and the entire contents of the store are dumped on the sidewalk in a jiffy. To frust trate the designs of fire thieves the shelves fold up when they reach the street, presenting only blank wood and glass,

Those who have seen the apparatus tested say that it works admirably. One night a nouse found something palatable in the brake ord and gnawed it in two, whereupon, much o its consternation, the furniture, boxes and shelves with one accord began a swift move-ment forward, and an automatic alarm attached to the machine began to rouse all the inhabitants of Gowanda, the hour being 2 o'clock in the moraing. The ingenious inventor was one of the first on the scene, and his disgust at being routed out by a false alarm was greatly mitigated by the spectacle of the smooth working of his machine. It seems to be a good thing, and pushes itself along with no help.

4AAAAAAAAAA DRHobb's **C**paragus **Kidney Pills**

CURE all Kidney Troubles, such as Bright's Dis-

ease, Congestion, Diabetes, Sleeplessness; and all Blood Diseases, such as Rheumatism, Gout, Anaemia, Chlorosis, Sallow Complexion, Headache, Dizziness,

by revitalizing the Kid-neys and purifying the blood.

A few doses will relieve. A few boxes will cure. Sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, or mailed post paid on receipt of price. Write for pam-phlet explaining new treatment, HOBB'S MEDICINE CO.,

CHICAGO. SAN FRANCISCO.

8**9**8888888 AS CUSTOMARY HOBB SPARAGUS PILLS be sold in Omaha by the SHERMAN AND M'CONNELL DRUG CO.,

ACZIUG DOC. A SPECIALTY Primary, Red A SPECIALTY Primary, See thary Syphilis permanently curse it a little of the same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to cone here we will contract to pay railroad fare and bottel hills, and no charge, it we tail to cure. If you have taken mereury, lodide potash, and still have sches and acins, Mucous Patchesiamouth, Sore Throat, imples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers or any part of the body, Hair er Eyebrows failing out, it is this Syphilitic BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obsticate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This diemse has always baffled the skill of the world our unconditions. 4500,000 capital behind our unconditions. 4500,000 capital behind our unconditions against the factor of the color of the skill of the

Monthly Pains

and anxieties can be relieved to a certainty by using

Dr. Chevalier's Female Pills.

Price \$1.00 per box. If you are timid and in doubt as to what will relieve you, send for these pills. Sent sealed securely by mail on

1513 Dodge St. OMAHA, NEB.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Great Bankrupt Sale

Morse Dry Goods Co.

CUTTING AND SLASHING INTO PRICES order of the day, remember that

Every Vistage of the Stock Must be Sold Onick.

more room for new goods, NOTHING RESERVED

All going at prices never before heard of in Dry Goods Merchandising. Come early Saturday.

S. E. OLSON CO

Lace Dept. Men's Furnishings.

Dainty Chiffon Edges

Fine Black Silk Laces

4-inch wide, all silk, pretty colors, Morse's price 20c to 30c, bankrupt sale only, yard.

Good patterns, desirable goods, this price will clear them out quick;

Morse's price 20c, our price,

Morse's price 20c, our price, yard
Morse's price 25c and 30c, our price, yard
Morse's price 35c and 40c, our price, yard
Morse's price 50c and 60c, our price, yard

A big lot to close out, 4 to 8 inches wide, every one a desirable pattern, Morse's price 25c, bankrupt sale only, yard.

In ecru and white, handsome

goods, they must go quick, Morse's price 20c, our price,

Morse's price 50c, our price.

Foru Wash Laces

Point Venice Lace

Linen Collars

Gents' Socks Heavy wool goods, natural color, soft and seamless, worth 25c, bankrupt sals only, 14c

Gents' Laundered Shirts Best Wamsutta muslin, fine linen bosom, both open and closed fronts, regular \$1.25 89c goods, bankrupt sale, only

Men's Heavy Underwear. Random shirts and drawers, 371 natural gray, Morse's price 372

Muslin Underwear. Ladies' Gowns

25% dozen left of nicely made goods, extra width and length, round and V yokes of tucks, insertion and embroidery, Morse's price up to \$1.25, bankrupt sale only, each.... Cambric Muslin Cowns

A big lot to clear out at once, fine goods, beautifully finished, new styles and trimings, Morse's price up to \$1.98, bankrupt sale only, 98C

and Long Chemises Soft mulls, fine cambric and durable mushin, elaborately \$127 trimmed, worth up to \$2.75.

Gowns, Skirts

Handkerchief Dept. Ladies' Handkerchiefs Printed borders, Morse's 10c, bankrupt sale, 4

Gents Handkerchiefs White or printed borders, Morse's price 18c, bankrupt 10c

Ladies' Embroidered Scalloped Handkerchiefs

Ladies' Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs Elegant embroidered goods, fine and strong, Morse's price 23c, bankrupt sale only, each.

Underwear Dept.

亚拉斯公司,他们是在大型大型工作,不是不是一种,他们们们

Ludies' Fiere: Lined Vests.

25c

Ladies' Black Tights:

Ladies' Heavy Black Cotton Hose.

Elegant heavy weight goods, fast black, regular \$2.50 goods \$1.48

Fine, strong and durable, double heel and too, Morse's price Soc, bankrupt sale only, pair 17c

Ladies' Black Wool Hose.

Ribbed goods, with double heel and too, nice fine goods, regular 35c grade, bankrupt sale only, pair. 210

Children'e Fine Wool Hose.

Small sizes, red and black, extra quality, Morse's price 50c, bankrupt sale only, pair. 25c

Glove Dept.

5-Hook and 4-Button Gloves All colors, all sizes, here's a bargain of bargains, get some of them quick, they are worth \$1.00 and \$1.25, bank-rupt sale only, pair.

French Kid Gloves

Elegant, soft, fine goods, all shades and black, regular \$1.75 and \$2.00 goods, bank-rupt sale only, pair.............\$1.17

A lot of \$1.50 Gloves in fine French made goods, with large pearl buttons, good 98c colors and sizes, bankrupt sale only, pair ...

Ladies' Double Wool Mitts Morse's 75c goods, bankrupt 29c

Children's Double Wool Mitts Morse's 40c goods, bankrupt 25c

For Saturday--Your Selection of 100 New Winter Jackets, 17 100 New Winter Capes,

14c

10c

Ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$18.00, not old and shopworn, but all New and the Latest Fashion.



OUR REASON EOR MAKING SUCH A BIG REDUCTION.

We have purchased from a New York cloak manufactory 200 sample garments, no two alike, at 50c on the dollar, and on Saturday we will give you the benefit of our lucky purchase,

Come to us Saturday and we are satisfied that you will buy.

It will be a grand Cloak Sale, long to be remembered.

Choice of 200 Garments, ranging in price from \$10.00 to \$18.00, Saturday only

\$7.49

5c

5c

5c

10

1c

5c

3c

3c

5c

2c

12c

10c

5c

9c

Corset Dept. Yarn Dept.

Mothers know all about the "Nazareth" waist, it's the kind that wears right, all sizes under 10 years, Morse's price 25c, bankrupt sale only. Black and white, 10c goods, bankrupt sale only, skein.... Germantown Yarn

Only a few dozen left, fine form and well boned, strong and reliable, Morse's price 75c, bankrupt sale only...... 37c

Jackson and Tricora Waists Clasp fronts, medium and extra long, all colors and sizes, regular \$1.00 goods, 69c bankrupt sale only......

Best and widest goods, the 1215c quality, bankrupt sale

Children's Waists

Long Waist Corsets

Ribbons.

German Blue Calleo

All shades, Morse's price 20c, 10C bankrupt sale only, skein....

All Silk Sat in Edge Gros Grain

German Knitting Yarn

Imported Saxony Yarn

Good colors, Morse's price 25c, bankrupt sale only, skien.... 14c

Good colors, light and dark shades, Morse's price 12c to 15c, bankrupt sale only, yard.

Best spool silk, 100 yards, Morse's price 10c, our price. Linen cape collars, Morse's price 15c, our price. Bone dress stays, per set, Morse's price 10c, our price. Curling frons, Morse's price 10c, our price. Ladles' linen collars, Morse's price 10c, our price.

Notion Dept.

Bon-bon boxes, Morse's price 10c, our price. Alcohol lamps, Morse's price 35c our price. Children's bibs, Morse's price Jack knives, Morse's price 20c, our price 20c, our price Pear's unscented soap, Morse price 15c, our price

Cotton Bats

Nice soft cotton, no waste, lump or dirt, will open out nicely, Morse's price 10c, bankrupt sale only.....

→BOYS' CLOTHING ←

Pring the boys, we'll fit them out cheap. Remember we are clearing out the boys' clothing department at less price than you could buy the linings; nothing reserved; everything going at about 25c on the dollar of the cost. **Boys Waists** The best goods made, sizes 4 to 8, Morse's price \$1.00 and \$90.00 bankrupt sale, only,

Boys' Overcoats,

Fauntieroy Walsts

Reefer Jackets Worth up to \$7.00, sizes 2 to 12 years, nothing reserved, \$169 choice of the lot at bankrupt \$1

Boys' Suits Sizes 4 to 15 years, choice of the lot, nothing reserved, worth up to \$12.00, bankrupt sale only.... 225



WOOLENS will not shrink if WOOL SOAP

Raworth, Schodde & Co., Makers, Chicage, BChatham St. Hoston, & Leonard St., New York, 927 Chestnut St., St. Louis.



MILLIONS DOTHE SAME. Sold everywhere. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.