CRITICISES THE PRESIDENT

Treasury Troubles Laid to the Door of Insufficient Ravenue.

SENATOR SHERMAN TALKS ON FINANCES

Says Mr. Cleveland is Endeavoring to Force a Policy of Contraction of the Corrency Upon the Country.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- The senate heard a stirring debate today, the bond question being the thome Mr. Sherman's speech. which had been anticipated for some time, initiated the financial discussion. The veteran senator was in good voice and his sprech was closely followed throughout. This, however, was merely a prelude to the financial controversy, vigorous and personal in

Mr. Eikins of West Virginia sought t secure an immediate vote on his resolution directing that all bond issues be advertised and the bonds be offered to the public. Mr. Hill attempted to have the resolution referred to the committee, but on a roll call the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of proceeding with the question. Only six negative votes were cast: Chilton, Caffery, Hill, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy and Brice.

Mr. Hill spoke vigorously against the resolution. He asserted that Mr. Sherman, when secretary of the treasury, had made bond contracts with New York syndicates similar to the one now assailed. This brought on a sharp personal debate in which Mr. Hill, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Teller and others participated. At 5:30 o'clock the senate agreed to adjourn, although the motion carried by a bare majority of one. During the day Mr. Morrill, from the finance committee, reported that the tariff and bond bills would be ready on Tuesday, to which day the senate adjourned.

REPORT PROMISED TUESDAY. Mr. Morrill, republican of Vermont, chair-

man of the finance committee, made a brief important announcement. He moved that when the senate adjourn it be until Tuesday next and in this connection he said: "I hope that by Tuesday, when the senate reassembles, the finance committee will be amende ady to report on both the tariff and bond bills passed by the house. The motion for an adjournment until Tues-

day was agreed to. republican of Maine, in presenting a bill for a Pacific ocean cable to Honoluin and elsewhere, explained that it was an elaboration of the plan urged before the last congress and contemplated a cable for the transaction of the business of the United States government. He said he would call subject next Tuesday.

A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment admitting women to suffrage was presented by request by Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Squire, rejublican of Washington, of-fered a resolution for the negotiation forthwith of a convention between the United States and Great Britain for marking the boundary between Alaska and British North and appropriating \$75,000 for expenses. Mr. Squire said this boundary question involved considerations quite as serious as those concerning Venezuela. There were prospects of conflict between miners and the officials claiming to exercise authority along the disputed line. The resolution is conthe controversy over the 141st merifilan and not to the general boundary ques-tion. The resolution was referred. Mr. George, democrat of Mississippi, asked

immediate consideration for a bill repealing requisite to securing a pension for service in the Mexican war.

the Mexican war.

Mr. Hoar, republican of Massachusetts, said that the repeal was unobjectionable, whereupon Mr. Chandrer remarked: "I will certainly support any measure of reconciliation or conciliation which has the joint endorsement of the senator from Mississippi senator from Massachusetts. The bill was parsed without division

populist of North Carolina, anked immediate consideration of a bill "to prohibit the issue of interest bearing bonds." Mr. Hill, democrat of New York, suggested that the bill be not pressed for the present. Sherman, he said, was about to address Mr. Sherman, he said, was about to address
the senate. After that possibly the discussion of this proposition would be desirable.
Mr. Butler said the proposition needed no
discussion. The country understood it. It

had been exhaustively discussed until the public judgment was as certain as that two

Still, according to Mr. Hil's request, the measure was temporarily withdrawn. The senate agreed to a resolution by Mr. Allen, populist of Nebraska, calling for information as to the segregation of the funds in the treasury and their use for purposes other than for redemption, with dates and circumstances of such use.

Mr. Perkins, republican of California,

urged the passage of a resolution suggesting

urged the passage of a resolution suggesting that a duty on sugar be included in the tariff arrendments considered by the finance committee, but it was referred to the finance committee, merely as a suggestion and not as an expression of opinion on the subject.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sherman began his spee to on the financial question, reading from manuscript, and Messra, Henderson, Daizell, Walker and their members of the house were on the ficor of the senate and followed Mr. Sherman began the spee on the first of the senate and followed Mr. Sherman with close attention. Sherman the read from States notes during the same period amounted to \$360,266,612.

During the first of April, 1885, This Discovering the following recolution; the first of April, 1885, This States of the foundation of our prosperity and progress. At the conclusion of the interest of the foundation of the states notes has been invaded to supply such deciciney of the revenue; that and a misap notes has been invaded to supply such deciciney of the revenue; that such a misap notes has been invaded to supply such decicined and the fund created for the lagality and greatly injurious to the public credit, and should be prevented by restoring said fund to a sum not less than 100,000,000 in gold coin or buillou to be paid out only in the reclemption of United States notes have for gold coin or builloun to be paid out only in the reclemption of United States notes have for gold coin or builloun to be paid out only in the reclemption of United States notes in order to meet decicinely of our country in the field of diplomacy, it will not a provide the control of the search of the search

congress would support the president in maintaining the honor and integrity of our country in the field of diplomacy, it will not approve his recommendations on the more important subject of our financial policy, and specially of our currency.

condition in attributing it to the demand for gold instead of deficiency of revenue caused by the legislation of the last congress. He places the effect before the cause. He proposes as a remedy the conversion of the United States notes and treasury notes into interest-bearing bonds, that interesting the Interest-bearing debt nearly \$59,000. He proposes a line of public policy that will produce a sharp contraction of our currency, add greatly to the burden of existing debts, and arrest the progress of almost every American industry which now competes with foreign productions.

REVENUES NOT SUFFICIENT.

The only difficulty in the way of an easy maintenance of our notes at par with coin is the fact that during this administration the revenues of the government have not been sufficient to meet the expenditures authorized by congress. If congress had provided the necessary revenue, or if the president and Mr. Carlisle had refused to expend appropriations not mandatory in form, but permissive, so as to confine expenditures within receipts, they would have no difficulty with the reserve. This would have been a staiwart act in keeping with the president's character and plainty within his power. He knew as well as any one that since the close of the civil war to the date of his inauguration the expenditures of the government had been less than its receipts. REVENUES NOT SUFFICIENT.

Mr. Sherman read from a table, showing the receipts and expenditures each year, from 1886 to 1893, and continued:

the national debt has been increased \$162,-602,249.

The president, in his recent annual messags, complains that the law of October 6, 1896, known as the McKinley act, was inefficient for the purposes of revenue.

That law, though it largely reduced taxation by placing many articles on the free list, and greatly reduced the production of sugar, yet did not reduce revenue below expenditures, but provided a surplus of \$37,239,762.52 on June 29, 1891; and \$9.914,473.56 June 39, 1892; and \$2.341,584.29 on the 30th of June, 1893, when Mr. Cleveland was president and a democratic majority in both houses of congress had been elected, all pledged to repeal the McKinley act and reduce duties. That the McKinley act did not produce more revenue in 1893 and 1894 is not a matter of surprise. Any tariff law denounced by the party in power with a promise to repeal it and to reduce duties would serve to reduce importations under the old law and thus lower the revenue.

STARTED THE SCARE.

of profound peace.

The president, he said, attributes all our financial difficulties to the continued circulation of United States notes and treasury notes, debts bearing no interest, and amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. His statement of the origin and history of the United States notes is strongly tinged with prejudice, for though these notes were irredeemable for a time, they were incontrovertible into bonds bearing interest payable in coin. They replaced notes issued by banks chartered by the several states.

Sensior Sherman then read from Secretary

WHAT REMEDY IS THERE? What REMEDI IS THERE.

What other remedy is there for our financial difficulties except to borrow money on the best terms possible to pay current deficiencies and to provide additional revenue for future wants? To this extent and for these purposes I am willing to sup-

port this administration, however much I may disagree with its general policy.

But the president is not satisfied. He demands the retirement and cancellation of all the United States notes and treasury notes by the sale of bonds of the United States bearing interest.

If this policy is adopted to compel the people of the United States to surrender the best paper currency they have ever enjoyed, it will fail. If revenue is wanted to meet current expenditures it will be furnished either by taxation or by borrowing or by both, but to create deficiencies in order to compel the cancellation of United States notes by the issue of bonds will not in the language of the president "meet with legislative approval."

The deficiency would not have occurred had not the president and both houses of the Fifty-third congress, then in political sympathy, united in passing a law reducing the revenue below expenditures for the first time since the close of the war.

I do not wish to criticise the sale of bonds authorized by the resumption act to meet these deficiencies. Under the circumstances the administration was justified in doing this, even to the impairment of the resumption fund, but it ought frankly to say that the cause of the invasion of the resumption fund was the deficiency of revenue created by faulty tariff legislation by the last congress. The true remedy is to supply by taxation in some form additional tevenue, and, until this can be effected, to borrow from the people of the United States enough money to cover past and future deficiencies. This done, gold will readily be exchanged for United States rotes, as was done from January, 1879, to the election of Mr. Cleveland.

The two defects in the existing law relating to redemption are mentioned by the president. First, that the notes presented for redemption are mentioned by the president.

The two defects in the existing law relating to redemption are mentioned by the president. First, that the notes presented for redemption must be relasued. It seems from the newspapers that he has found the power to hold notes redeemed until they can be exchanged for coin, a discovery that he should have made sooner. Second, that the resumption fund is a part of the general balance in the treasury and may be applied to current expenditures.

Congress neglected to cure the defects pointed out by me as secretary of the treasury in 1880, but I hope it will correct them now at the request of the president. It was not then anticipated that a deficiency of revenue would occur or that if it did occur the government would use a fund specifically piedged for another purpose to meet current labilities.

SHOULD REDEEM BUT ONCE.

SHOULD REDEEM BUT ONCE

deficiency of revenue was the primary cause of the demand for United States notes and that the only remedies are either a radical reduction of expenditures or an increase of taxation, and perhaps both.

He thought it strange that the president in dealing with our financial condition should ignore entirely the fact that during his term of office thus far three issues of bonds have been made amounting in the aggregate to \$162,315,400, to meet current expenses in time of profound peace.

The president, he said, attributes all our financial difficulties to the continued circulation of United States notes and treasury notes, debts bearing no interest, and amounting to nearly \$500,000,000. His statement of the origin and history of the United States notes were irredeemable for a time, they were incontrovertible into bonds bearing interest payable in coin. They replaced notes issued by banks chartered by I may no some proper occasion hereafter.

turned over to the Harrison administration in 1889, \$230,000,000. How was it, he asked, if the claim that the McKinley bill had pro-duced sufficient revenue was true, that in 1893 when the democrats again assumed con-

PEN PICTURES PLEASANTLY AND POINTEDLY PUT.

INTENDED FOR AN EMERGENCY. Elkins next spoke. He said the house bill was intruded to me t an emerg-There was no reason, he said, why the president and secretary of the treasury should be allowed to all bonds without advertising, saying they should not be given a privilege which musid not be granted to individuals in ordinary affairs. He criti-cised the last bond issue, claiming the commission was too great. He saw no r ason why loans should not be floated at home. Mr. Elkins thought the people were as likely to buy from the government as from a syndicate, and considered the syndicate superfluous. The president had taken the people into his confidence. He asked for a ote on his resolution, saying it was urg no breause ther was danger that the bonds would seen be issued,

Mr. Hill moved to refer the resolution to

the finance committee. He thought there was no question of the propriety of the reference, as the finance committee had the sub-ject before it in the house bill. The com-mittee had, he said, adjourned until Tues-The question could be considered care between now and then. He asserted that there was more than a single question involved in these proceedings. The question whether bonds should be sold at public or private sale should go with the bill now under consideration by the committee. The senate resolution would carry no weight. It was only an expression of the senate ht with the executive, but not know that it would. thought the executive department sufficiently embarrassed already. Mr. Hill thought it would be becoming in the democrats of the the treasury a vote of confidence. tempted to quote from a contract of 1877 be-tween the secretary of the treasury with New York and London bankers for the sale f bonds, but Mr. Sherman interrupted to say that there was in that contract an express stipulation that the bonds should be offered to the people for thirty days. He de-

clared that the people didn't take the bonds, but Mr. Hill retorting, declared they were

pleiged to reject the McKipley act and properly the control of the

Chilton, Mitchell (Wis.), Hill, Murphy-6.
HILL MOVED TO REFER. Mr. Hill at once moved to refer the resolu-

on to the finance committee

"Let us vote on it now," said Mr. Teller. "No, not just yet," replied Mr. Hill. "There can be no vote on this resolution for the present. The resolution already passed for n adjournment to Tuesday made it readily possible to prevent a vote on the resolu-tion by debating it at length," Mr. Hill de-clared the resolution to be a futile movement, which could have no more effect than the pope's bulls against the comet. Why should the senate attempt at this moment of financial embarrassment further to tie the hande of the executive authorities? Mr. Hill said he had no special sympathy with these money syndicates of New York City. He contended that this method of sale of bonds to syndicates was not new. Under a republican administration in 1878 a bond

"But there was thirty days' notice of sele," interrupted Mr. Elkins, "And within that thirty days," added Mr. Sherman, "the public, instead of the bankers, took the

Mr. Hill declared that banks and syndicates frequently "pushed forward" the public to disguise their own transactions. The senator read in detail the bond contract made in 1878, to which the names of the Seligmans, Belmonts, Morgans and the repre-sentatives of the Rothschilds were appended. "And who was the secretary of the treasury at that time?" asked Mr. Turple. "It was the distinguished public man, the senator from Ohio-John Sherman," replied Mr. Hill, with great vigor.

NO REASON FOR FAVORITISM. "Who are the men in the present syndi-cate?" asked Mr. Hill. "Who is this Mr. Morgan of whom we hear so much? Is not this the Mr. Morgan who furnished the sinews of war to the republican party?" There was no reason to believe that the executive authorities would seek to grant special favors to this gentleman. In the judgment of Mr.

trol, all that surples was gone, consumed and Hill, no contract whatever had been made at the present time, notwithstanding the wit-nesses of the newspapers. The senator re-ferred to the First National bank of New York as one of the participants in the bond

transactions of 1878. "What is the peculiarity of this First Na-ilonal bank," asked Mr. Harris, "that the senator refers to it so much? "I will not go into that unpleasant chap-ter," said Mr. Hill. "The public will recall the transactions of that day. The charges

of favoritism extended to this bank-be-cause of its contributions to the republican But I do not intend to go into that Mr. Elkins was quickly on his feet

deny," said he, "that the First National bank is a contributor to the republican cause. One of the officials of that bank is a democrat, another a republican, another an ind dent, all honorable men. Mr. Hill added sarcastically that he did not

doubt the integrity of these men. He would not be led into a discussion of the charges mad that the secretary of the treasury (Mr. Sherman) at the time of these bond racts had shown undue favoritism to this bank. Mr. Sherman interrupted, book in hand, to read the details of the bond contiact referred to by Mr. Hill, pointing out the provision for a popular absorption of the

"Does the senator mean to say," inquired Mr. Hill, addressing his remarks to Mr. Sherman, "that he did not make a contract with a banking syndicate?" TAKEN BY THE PUBLIC.

"I emphatically state," responded Mr. Sherman, "that a large part of these issues were tak n by the public."

Returning to the resolution, Mr. Hill gave it as his belief that the president would not

planation of the bond issues under his ad-ministration. The contract of 1878 was with the bankers with whom the government had previously dealt. After that, during all the period of resumption, not one dollar was paid to any syndicate, but all bond disposals were given the widest publicity, at postoffices and

ublic places throughout the country.
Mr. Butler off red an amendment to the esolution, prohibiting issues of bonds with-out congressional authority. Mr. Chilton, democrat of Texas, offered a further amendment on the same line as that of Mr. Butler, but differing in detail. He

spoke briefly, it being his initial address to the senate. He opposed the issue of bonds, root and branch. He believed in silver coinage. He did not approve of temporary expedients in dealing with these questions.

Mr. Lodge spoke of the export of gold holdings outside of New York City. And yet, said he, under the prevailing policy of the reasury, no effort was made to get gold out-ide of New York. The American people at large were given no opportunity to take the bonds of their government. Mr. Lodge re-ferred to the offer of the New York World to take \$1,000,000 of bonds. This offer and all offers from the public should be considered, and the people be given an opportunity to take bonds.

COMPARED RESULTS. Mr. Teller referred to the integrity of the bond sales of 1878. There had been no pubbond sales of 1878. There had been no pub-lic scandal over any bond sale up to 1895. He then compared the results of the bond sales of 1877-78 with those of 1895, asserting that great losses to the government occurred under the contract last year. There should be no secret approval of contracts as to bonds. Bankers should have the same rights and no more than the people having money in the savings banks. Mr. Teller also referred to the offer of the New York World to take \$1,000,000 of the bonds at 3 per

"that the offer of Mr. Pulitzer is the only one that has been made. No bank in the ountry has made such an offer. I do not believe there is a single bank in this country that will take the coin bonds at 3 per cent. Teller proceeded to show that the bankers throughout the country were ready to take the bonds. He recited specific offers at the time of the last issue. The senator ad with much vigor the personal appeal of

the New York World to the president.
"This was a remarkable document," said
Mr. Teller, "a profound appeal to a president to avert a scandal in an administration which the paper had helped to bring into

The senator denounced the "imbecility or lishonesty" of the executive branch in makng this secret contract. It amounted, said Mr. Teller, to a misappropriation of public funds, and the public will so judge the past and the coming transaction. r. Hill replied that this talk of allowing

the public to take the consequence. Let the people of Colorado come forward with their gold. Let the gold come from any source, and see how quickly it would be accepted. Instead of offers there were assertion and criticism. TRIBUTE TO CARLISLE.

At this point Mr. Hill paid a tribute to Secretary Carlisle, repeatedly calling him by hip full name-John G. Carlisle-which atracted marked attention-"Imbecile, incompetent, dishonest, is what we hear," said Mr. Hill

"John G. Carlisle incompetent. One of the greatest public men that this country ever produced. John G. Carlisle dishonest? And yet thirty years in public, and a poor man today, living on his salary. Imbecile, dis-honest, is what we hear hissed across the

the hands of Mr. Carlisle it was himself and his colleague (Mr. Murphy.) They had been ignored in the appointments of their own state. And yet Mr. Hill was thankful that he wan broad enough to recognize the un-flagging patriotism and devotion of the secretary to the country and his ability in neeting the requirements of occasions. Mr. Hawley, republican of Connecticut, gave his personal observations in Paris when the people took up the great bond issue required to pay the German war indemnity. Mr. Hawley believed the American people would take a bond issue with the same read-

unparalleled in the history of the United States, presented by the present transactions of the executive. He asked what had become of the history and honesty and integrity of the old democratic

A sharp colloquy occurred between Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hill and Mr. Sherman as to the use of the reserve funds for meeting cur-rent expenses, Mr. Hill contending against rent expenses, Mr. Hill contending against
the others that the use of treasury funds
was strictly within the law. Another sharp
passage occurred between Mr. Hill and Mr.
Hawley, when the latter referred to the prospects of a free silver rider to the bond bill.
Mr. Caffery, democrat of Louisiana, sharply
responded to Mr. Teller's assertion that the dministration was incompetent or dishonest. Mr. Teller rose to say that he would make

Mr. Caffery also responded to Mr. Hoar's criticisms on the decadence of integrity of the democrats. "At least," said Mr. Caffery, "the southern men did not add hypocrisy to their public action in order to secure a petty party advantage and indi-rectly to stab the sound money cause they protected to secure." pretended to espouse.

VOTED TO ADJOURN. At 5:15 o'clock Mr. Aldirch rose to state that as it was apparent nothing could be tonight he would move an adjourn-

Mr. Elkins demanded a roll call, and there was a chorus of seconds to his demand. On the call the senate voted 27 to 26 to

Lodge, Martin, Mitchell (Wis.), Murphy, Roach, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wetmore—27.

Then, at 5:25 p. m., the senate

Investigating Comptroller Bowler. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Representative Drexel Shoe Co., Boatner of Louisiana offered a resolution today directing the judiciary committee to Sporting Goods. 116 S. 15th St. Music and Art. 1513 Douglas St. Men's Furnisher, 1322 Farnam. Send for our illus- 1419 Farnam. Investigate and report whether Comptroller bowler's action in refusing to pay sugar

bountles was unconstitutional and in con tempt of congress and what action should be taken to vindicate the authority of the house

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- The president has scorded a hearing to a delegation from the Cherokee council, composed of C. W. Benge

Protest Against the Senate Bill. Smallwood, who came to protest against the pending senate bill, permitting the continnance on their lands of white squatters. Mr. Benge, the spokesman, told the presiden much of their land to the whites, and how they had suffered from the incoming o squatters. The Cherokees had been obliged by the government to pay the cost of the improvements made by these squatters in return for a promise to expel them from their lands under the treaty provisions, yet after paying \$89,000 from their treasury to settle uch claims, it was now proposed to authorize by law the continued presence of the squat-ters. The president expressed much interest in the matter and requested the delegation to submit their grievances in writing for his

UTAH STATEHOOD PROCLAMATION Everything Rendy to Commence Busi

ness on Monday.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The president to morrow about noon will issue his proclamation in conformity with the act of congress, stating that the people have complied with all the requirements of the law pro pay the slightest attention to it. He would be governed by the laws now on the books, not by such resolutions.

Mr. Sherman followed with a detailed explanation of the bond issues under his adstate officers will begin the discharge of their

functions next Monday. The people of Utab are naturally showing an intense interest in every step being made at Washington and Private Secretary Thurber has been importuned to telegraph immediately to Salt Lake the first news of the signing of the proclamation and to preserve as a dent affixes his signature to the document. One Million of Gold Withdrawn,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.-The treasury oday lost \$1,000,000 in gold for export, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve



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They absolutely cure Sick Headache, Bil-

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just as good." The substitute costs the dealer less. It costs you ABOUT the same. HIS profit is in the "just as good." WHERE IS YOURS?

Address for FREE SAMPLE. World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main St., BUFFALO, N. P.

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UP TO DATE!

JAPANESE MEDICATED TOOTH PASTE. The most exquisite dentrifice ever originated. Guaranteed not to contain anythin injurious to the teeth. For sale by all druggists. 25 cents per box.

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* Haggard's New Romance *

African Adventure

"Black Heart and White Heart

By H. RIDER HAGGARD Author of "She," "King Solomon's Mines," etc.

Illustrated by Dan Beard.

Will begin publication January 5th, and run four weeks.

In this Romance of the Dark Continent the author has produced a story of fighting and love, of adventure and daring, which will not In this Romance of the Dark Continent the author has produced suffer in comparison with any of the earlier romances by which he won his fame

The chief characters are:

fail to read to the end.

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Philip Hadden, with a black heart. Nahoon, with a black skin, but a white heart. Nanea, a copper-colored beauty (with whom both fall

Cetywayo, the famous Zulu king, about to make his last disastrous war upon the English, and Inwanga-"the bee"-a witch doctress, who conjures with a snake and lives in the mystic Forest of the Dead, supposed by the Zulus to be the home of

Ghosts, but really populated by cannibals. With these elements Haggard has woven one of his very best romances. From beginning to end the story is full of life and fire and dash, and abounding with thrilling incidents, one of which is an encounter between Hadden and a leopard at the moment when Hadden is treacherously about to murder Nahoon, who, at the risk of his own life, magnanimously saves that of his adversary. Another is the awful leap of Nanea into the Pool of Gloom, from which she escapes by chance to be reunited to her lover after a series of weird adventures in the Forest of the Dead. Throughout the story the action is rapid and the interest sustained, and few who begin it will

"Good Spirits."

The words have different meanings to a spiritualist, a Kentuckian, and an average man. For the average man good spirits depend on good digestion. How to insure good digestion? A Ripans Tabule after each meal, that's all.

DOES THE BUSINESS fine double-barrel shotgun, either 10 or 12 guage, Damascus steel barrels, choked bored, for \$12 has the very latest improvements and does the work of any \$50 gun. That sounds like a big assertion, but we know what we are talking about—our \$12 gun is as good as anybody's \$50 gun for service.

Cross Gun Co.,



TAKING THE STOCK-We haven't got to that yet-the people are taking it for us-taking it without profit to us, however—but no matter—it saves us taking it—it's so much easier

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Our 50c necktie sale is proving a bigger drawing card than we ever had before. Thousands of neckties piled high your feet warm. Our motormen's in the center of the store, at a choice of water proof boots, with sheep lining. 50c. All styles, all colors; many of or the heavy cloth boots, beaver and them worth two three and four times flannel lined and double soled, are reg-

Albert Cahn.



If you are-such a job as running a motor car-you want something to keep them worth two, three and four times our price. Sox, 15c pair—suit of underwear. \$1.48.

flanuel lined and double soled, are resultant standard times and \$5 boots—but our price is \$2.50 and \$3 just now. Warm beaver lined lace shoes, \$2, \$2.50, \$3.00.