# A BIG PROTEST

## Against the Citizens' Street Railway Company.

### COUNCILOR WANTLAND VICTIMIZED.

The Water Scrip Resolution Comes Up—The Market House Project—Miscellaneous Business.

The City Council met in regular session Tuesday evening, May 17th, Mayor Baskin presiding. There were in attendance at roll call Councilmen Rich, Folland, Hardy, Moran, Horn, Bell, Simondi, Lambourne, Lawson, Ewing, Evans, Beardsley, Wantland, Heiss.

Absent—Karrick.

A PERSISTENT EX-DETECTIVE.

Ex-City Detective Hugo L. Glenn sent in the following:

Gentlemen—Your petitioner respectfully requests that your honorable body reconsider your action of the 10th inst., in reference to my petition asking for the withdrawal and return of a certain paper and that the prayer of said petition be granted.

The mayor said that the paper referred to was not now in his possession and on motion the petition was tabled indefinitely.

The board of education asked that the Council give 6000 feet of old railroad iron to it, to be used in building school foundations. Committee on ways and means with mayor associated. The committee was given power to act.

The chamber of commerce announced that it had named J. W. Donnellan, S. W. Sears, Heber M. Wells, E. B. Wicks and W. F. Hubbard as a committee from that body on the question of renaming the streets.

S. G. Wilson and others asked for an extension of water mains on Euclid Avenue. Committee on waterworks.

The Salt Lake Equitable Coop asked permission to lay its own sidewalk. Committee on streets.

J. M. Ricketts, Wendell Benson, [illegible] and others again asked that the work of paving State street be pushed to a rapid completion. Committee on streets.

Dr. J. W. Taylor asked to be allowed to lay stone flagging sidewalks in front of his property. Committee on streets.

Willard Woodruff asked permission to lay his own cement sidewalk at private expense. Committee on streets.

J. E. Taylor asked to be reimbursed in the matter of payment of water tax. Committee on waterworks.

Annie Saville asked to be relieved from paying watermain tax. Committee on waterworks.

The board of education asked that Fifth South, between West Temple and Fourth West street, be improved. Committee on streets.

The Brigham Young Trust company asked to be allowed to lay its own sidewalks. Committee on streets.

Rhoda Wager sent in a communication calling attention to a former petition. Committee on waterworks.

[illegible] Eply asked to be appointed guard at Parley's canyon reservoir. Committee on waterworks.

A BIG PROTEST.

We understand from the public press and from the records of your proceedings that there is pending before you an application of one Joseph H. Walden for a franchise for the operation of a street railway over certain streets of this city, among others Third South street, West Temple street and Seventh East street. That in a general way the line projected by the applicant runs from the penitentiary line east of the city to the intersection of West Temple and South Temple streets.

We respectfully call the attention of the Council to the fact that by far the greater part of the streets embraced within the application and within the resolution which has passed the first reading before you, are already covered by the lines of one of the other companies, and that the public is now [illegible] so far as street car service is concerned by the lines now operated on those streets, with the exception of two blocks on West Temple street, to wit: From First to Third South, upon which service is not given, but which is being rapidly pushed to completion. It is a well known fact that upon none of the streets of the city is the traffic sufficient to enable two companies, paralleling each other on the same street, to make expenses. If at any point or for any considerable distance the traffic is divided between two competing lines, both must be operated at a loss, and the property and franchises of both [illegible] become depreciated. It is the aim and desire of this company, not only to operate its lines at a profit, instead of a loss, but to give the public the very best service that can be given. If the lines of the companies now operating under franchises from the city are to be paralleled by competing lines upon the same street, the franchises of the company will become valueless; it will be impossible to operate the road so as to give the public first-class service, either in the way of equipment or in the speed or frequency in the running of the cars; and besides that, it will become impossible for any company so crippled to negotiate or sell its bonds, and in that way they will be deprived of the benefit of foreign capital. It is respectfully submitted that in justice to a corporation which upon the faith of franchises from the city has laid out vast sums of money in the equipment and operation of [illegible] lines in this city and which is at present giving first class service to the public—it should not be hampered or have its property depreciated by the granting of franchises to competing car lines, unless there be a demand for the same from the public. We especially protest against the granting of any franchise to persons whom it is fair to assume do not propose to make use of the same for the benefit of the city, but simply to hold them for speculative purposes—for sale to the highest bidder.

At the time when the street car lines of the city were equipped with electric motor power, it was problematical whether the experiment would be successful, and many persons prophesied the outcome would be disastrous. It is now recognized that the enterprise displayed by this company in so equipping its lines as to give first class service to the city was one of the principal factors in its growth and prosperity. Our lines have been extended and service maintained upon many of its branches not for any immediate profit, for they afford none, but in the anticipation of the growth of the city, and for the purpose of keeping good the promise made in 1889 of giving to the citizens of Salt Lake a first-class service in every particular. We contend that so long as we continue in good faith to do this, the city on its part ought to refrain from adopting a policy in regard to competing lines which would render our investment unprofitable.

"If your honorable body shall conclude that there is a probable demand for another street car system in this city, in addition to those in operation, and that the territory now embraced within the franchise now pending before you is not sufficiently covered by the lines at present constructed, and that the application is made in good faith and for the benefit of the public, we further respectfully ask that a provision be embodied in the franchise that the portion of the line proposed by the applicant, Mr. Walden, which is outside of the territory covered by the lines of the undersigned be first constructed, and that this provision apply not only to that portion of the projected line within the city limits, but to that portion lying between such limits and the penitentiary. We respectfully represent that it is but fair to the undersigned that this provision be inserted in any franchise that may be granted in order that the public may be protected against a third system operated upon streets already occupied which will result merely in ruinous competition and in the detriment not only of the corporations involved but of the public itself.

Salt Lake City Railroad Company,
A. W. McCune, President.

Received and filed.

The Rapid Transit company submitted a similar petition.

The Mayor—I am very glad to see both these companies express so much interest in the welfare of the city. And I want to call the attention of the council to the fact that both roads have dead lines in every part of the city, which are obstructions of the worst kind. I do not believe the companies have any right to so obstruct the streets, and some day I shall probably ask that the obstructions be removed. Of course, any remark I have made should have no bearing on the granting of another franchise. They are simply called out by the remarkable zeal for the public welfare displayed by these roads.

Both petitions were received and filed.

$1000 PER YEAR.

The Pioneer Library company asked that the Council follow the example of the preceding administration in donating it $1000 per annum. Referred to the city attorney.

TEN CENTS PER LOAD.

The city attorney submitted the lease between the city and W. C. Read & Co., for the gravel pit near the Warm Springs. Referred to the mayor with authority to execute and deliver the lease.

The firm will pay the city ten cents for each and every load of gravel taken.

LIABILITY OF WASHOUTS.

The city engineer reported as follows:

As the work of grading State street between North Temple and the Capitol grounds is now nearing completion, I desire to call your attention to the liability of washouts from storm and irrigation waters which in running down the steep grade at this point, will carry away the loose material that forms on the roadway to such an extent as may make the street impassable. To prevent this and save subsequent expense, I suggest the construction of cobble-stone gutters along each side of the street in which the waters can be safely conducted away.

Adopted.

SANITARY PRECAUTION.

Sanitary Inspector Showell:

Gentlemen—I would respectfully suggest to your honorable body that the city attorney be instructed to draft an ordinance, covering the following points, to wit: That all persons living within the five districts of Salt Lake City, keeping horses or cows, shall make ground vaults, covered with fireproof material, so that the manure from the stables may not be offensive to the public gaze.

Laid on the table for one week.

NORTH BENCH WATER MAINS.

The city attorney referred the resolution of Hardy, providing for an additional assessment of three mills per square foot, for the purpose of laying mains on the north bench, with the recommendation that a resolution covering the matter be passed. Adopted.

The same official returned the petition of William Fuller and others in reference to the use of water in the Decker ditch, with the statement that if the facts were as represented, the petitioners had a right to the water in question. Referred to the watermaster.

THE CITY NOT LIABLE.

The city attorney returned the petition of Edwin Rushton, asking for damages done to his property by entering and laying watermains on the same, saying that in his opinion the city was not liable, nor the claimant entitled to damages from the city. Adopted.

NOTICE OF INTENTION.

Recorder Stanton advised that sidewalk notice of intention, No. 54, conveying both sides of West Temple Street, from South Temple to Second South Street, has been published for twenty days and asked for instructions. Received and filed and the city attorney instructed to draft an ordinance covering the same.

A STAGNANT POOL.

The committee on sanitary regulations and quarantine represented that the pool of stagnant water near the Rio Grande Western railway shops was a menace to health, and recommended that the health commissioner and sanitary inspector be authorized to ascertain the cause and apply the proper remedy at once. Adopted.

THE ICE POND NUISANCE.

The committee on sanitary rules and quarantine in the matter of the protest against the ice pond on Ninth West street, recommend that all matters pertaining to the street be referred to the street committee, and that matters pertaining to the water and ditches be referred to the irrigation and canal committee. Adopted.

LICENSE MATTERS.

The license committee recommended that the petition of J. F. Piercey for a rebate on liquor license be not granted. Adopted.

The committee on licenses recommended that Joseph Smith be granted a free license to peddle fish. Adopted.

TO PROTECT THE SQUARE.

The committee on public grounds recommended that Thomas Darcy be given the privilege of occupying the house on Pioneer Square free of charge in consideration that he will protect the square from malicious destruction. Adopted.

GLENN HAS NO CLAIM.

The city attorney filed a lengthy opinion in which he said that Hugh L. Glenn, ex-city detective, had no legal claim on the $167 alleged to be due him on back salary for services rendered while on the police force. Adopted.

Accompanying the above was an opinion from the city attorney in which that gentleman stated that the Mayor had absolute power to remove and appoint police officers.

GREEN STREET CHANGES.

The city attorney also submitted an ordinance changing the width of Green street.

In a communication the same official stated that the street could not be extended in width without compensation to the property owners on either side, and recommended that a special committee be appointed to investigate the question before action on the ordinance is taken. Adopted.

CENSUS RESOLUTION.

A resolution was offered by Heiss providing that a census of the city be taken forthwith. Committee on ways and means.

THE PAYMENT OF EMPLOYES.

Bell offered the following:

Resolved, That the board of public works investigate the report that street contractors do not pay employes for work done when same is due. Adopted.

STREET GRADES.

City Attorney Hoge submitted an ordinance prescribing the form and mode of local assessments and providing for establishing and bringing to grade any of the streets, alleyways, etc. To the City Council it delegates the power to all such work, what proportion of the cost shall be defrayed by local assessment, and provides that in every case one-half the expense shall be paid out of the street or contingent funds. Laid over until the next regular meeting.

NAMES AND AMOUNTS OF SALARIES.

Lawson offered a resolution calling on the watermaster to report the names of and the salaries paid each employe of his department, at the next meeting of the Council. Laid on the table indefinitely.

THIS WAS ALSO TABLED.

Lawson also submitted a resolution calling upon the proper officials to furnish the names of the inspectors in the employ of the city.

The Mayor said that all such information was on hand in the auditor's office.

Evans and Wantland both objected to the resolution.

The vote on the adoption of the resolution was a tie and the Mayor cast the deciding vote in the negative, saying as he did so, because the information desired was easily obtainable in other ways.

The vote adopting the resolution of Lawson in reference to the watermaster was then reconsidered and the resolution laid on the table.

WANTLAND VICTIMIZED.

The following resolution, with the name of C. E. Wantland attached, was read by the recorder:

That the city engineer be and is hereby instructed to find and report the estimated cost of anchoring the moon, when at its full over Salt Lake City, to save, if possible, the present cost of lighting the city by electricity.

Lawson—I move that the resolution be tabled.

Wantland (rising and looking suitably amazed)—Mr. President, I am not responsible for that resolution. I have been victimized.

At this the members commenced a free exercise of their risibles and Wantland looked glum.

The Mayor—Who introduced it?

The Recorder—I do not know. I found it among my other papers on the table.

The Mayor—It will be expunged from the records.

For the remainder of the evening Wantland said little but looked volumes. For a time he attributed the authorship of the resolution to Rich or Moran, but those gentlemen succeeded in convincing their victimized fellow-legislator that his suspicions were ungrounded and he is now doing some vigorous guessing with but little prospects of arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

THE WALDEN FRANCHISE

came up and was ordered to be laid on the table for one week.

THE WATERMAIN SCRIP.

Rich's resolution providing "that city scrip hereafter issued for assessments on extension of watermains, shall only be payable to the city treasurer for water rates on the land that was assessed for the said extensions, and that the issuance of scrip for said extension shall be stamped accordingly."

Moran moved that the resolution lay on the table until called for.

Wantland favored the resolution. His only idea was to benefit the city, and he thought the watermains should only be laid where they can be used. The city had no right to extend the watermains for the purpose of benefiting real estate dealers, and it did not look well for Wantland to oppose the resolution. Water scrip is floating around at 50c on the dollar, and the indiscriminate extension of watermains should stop. The city has no right to extend watermains—well I will pause.!

Wantland—Don't pause on my account.

Rich—Well, I will say that the city has no right to extend waterrights for the benefit of real estate dealers.

Wantland—I am glad the gentleman has spoken so frankly.

Horn said that he believed that it would be a good idea for the city to buy all circulating scrip; it could be done for $225,000.

Lawson—The city has no money to spare and this scrip system should be abolished. I am a real estate man but willing to admit that these extensions are made in the interest of real estate men.

MARKET HOUSE.

A motion from Wantland requiring that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the mayor as to the advisability of establishing a public market house was referred to the committee on markets.

APPROPRIATIONS

were made as follows, after which the Council adjourned for one week:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. W. Carter & Co. | $ 2 75 |
| S. C. [illegible] Hardware Co. | 25 [illegible] |
| [illegible] & Co. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Bell | [illegible] |
| [illegible] & Greenwood | [illegible] |
| [illegible] & Co. | [illegible] |
| Utah Plumbing Supply Co. | [illegible] |
| Utah [illegible] Works | 1,[illegible] |
| Eagle Foundry & M. Co. | [illegible] |
| Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] and [illegible] | [illegible] |
| A. [illegible] & Co. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Hardware [illegible] Co. | [illegible] |
| Colorado Coal & Iron Co. | [illegible] |
| A. J. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] & [illegible] | [illegible] |
| F. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] Bros. | [illegible] |
| People's Forwarding Co. | [illegible] |
| Utah Steam Laundry | [illegible] |
| W. L. [illegible] | [illegible] |
| A. C. Young | [illegible] |
| [illegible] (list continued, names and amounts illegible) | [illegible] |
| Pioneer Job Printing Co. | [illegible] |
| J. C. Murphy & Co. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] & Co. | [illegible] |
| Herald Publishing Co. | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |

SMALL FARMS IN JAPAN.

ONE-TENTH OF THE COUNTRY IS SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION.

*From the Horticultural Times.*

Japan is cut up by mountain ranges, so that only about one-tenth of the whole area is suitable for cultivation. The land under cultivation in Japan is about 13,000,000 acres, upon the product of which 40,000,000 people must be fed. The farms are very small, the average being from one to three acres. A ten-acre plot is considered a large farm. Farming is not regarded by the Japanese in the light of a science, but as an art whose scope was measured and whose limitations were conceded long ago. The methods of cultivation, the succession of crops, and even the kind of machinery used, are the same as they were 2,000 years ago. Yet no country in the world produces so much per acre as Japan. The limit of cultivation was reached long ago, but by a judicious use of fertilizers and a skill in farming almost ingenious the same average yield is obtainable year after year.

The land is well suited to irrigation, and the water is abundant. Most of the land is made up of plains, whose surface is well drained. In April the crops are in a flourishing condition, and wheat, barley, rape and corn form the principal part. All the fields are planted with mathematical precision. Even the ears of corn appear in line as they come out. The cereals are planted in single or double rows, and whichever way they are planted grow in clusters of several stems, each cluster being exactly in line. Seed is too valuable to waste and only rice is scattered broadcast. Four or five acres of corn are planted together, upon ridges equal distances apart and generally in rows. The intervening space is utilized for growing beans, without injury to the other crops.

Land is so valuable that no space is allowed for grass plots. No weeds are to be seen in any of the cultivated plots. Every inch of ground is put to the most profitable use. A few narrow paths are made in the fields where necessary, but there are no roads, and no room for wheeled vehicles or machines. The work of cultivation is done by hand, and the tools are models of simplicity. The tool used for cutting barley or wheat consists of a sharp blade placed at right angles to the shafting, which is about two feet long. The corn is cut very carefully, so that the adjoining plants are not injured. There is no room in the fields for drying sheaves, for the ground must be used immediately after harvest for other crops.

The corn sheaves are tied up in bunches and securely fastened to houses, fences and trees. The ears are always placed downward, so that the rain may run off. During the harvest season the eaves and verandahs of every village house are stacked about with neat bundles of grain, that will be beaten out as soon as dry. In July the fields are made ready for the rice, after being properly banked up and irrigated. Rice is a staple, but is regarded as a luxury among the farmers, being used only on holidays or in case of illness.

Trains for Troughs.

There are times when it seems proper to draw the line even on fashions in women's dress, and the state sanitary council of Hungary has drawn it. It some time since prohibited the wearing of long, sweeping trains by women walking in the streets, for the reason that such trains spread infectious diseases. The prohibition was obeyed in Meran, in the Tyrol. But the Tyrol is in the country, and in the mountains and not so many women wore trains anyhow. The short, convenient peasant skirt is the vogue there among the majority of the women, so it was no hardship for them to obey the order of the state board of health. But in Vienna it was different. There the ladies openly defied the sanitary council and swept the fashionable thoroughfares with their flapping skirts. Then the sanitary council applied to the imperial government of Austro-Hungary for an order prohibiting these trains in the streets.

The sanitary council set forth that the trains sweep up the filth and dust in the streets and convey it into the grandest private homes in the city, on the persons of the ladies. This once sent forth contains the germs of all the infectious diseases known to man. The microbes thus had magnificent opportunity to produce an epidemic of any kind of deadly ailment. There was an alarming menace to the public health in these trains that lap up infection at every step and convey it everywhere; therefore the council prayed that they might be abolished.

Smallpox scales, typhus germs, the spits of consumption, the poisoned saliva conveying microbes of the foulest diseases known to man are some of the matters that these fine ladies gather and sift over their own delicate skin and into their lungs and carry home with them to infect their families. The lady who escapes an eruption of skin disease upon her feet and ankles will be fortunate. It is indeed a menace to public health, this train, that laughs—or is laps up all [illegible]. A lady died not long since from blood poisoning got from [illegible] in her hose. If so slight a thing could cause death, then the cases of fatal blood poisoning will be numbered by the thousand if this train wearing fashion continues.


DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE

Afflicts a Well-Known Merchant. Itching and Burning Terrible. Doctors and all Remedies Fail.

Tries Cuticura. Relieved by the First Application and Entirely Cured in Five Weeks.

About eighteen months ago a small spot appeared on my ankle; [illegible] ... [illegible] I used the CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, according to directions, for about four or six weeks, when I was entirely cured. But what a relief it was to me after the suffering I went through. I cannot speak with too much favor for the "CUTICURA REMEDIES," and I would recommend it to all those who are suffering from the same disease that I have suffered. JOHN T. MELODY, Of MELODY BROTHERS, Wyandotte, Mich.

Cuticura Resolvent,

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities, and thus remove the cause), CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), cure every species of agonizing, itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.00. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.


AMUSEMENTS.


SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER

THREE NIGHTS!

—COMMENCING—

THURSDAY, MAY 19th,

*WITH SATURDAY MATINEE.*

Brilliant Engagement of the Distinguished Tragic Actress and Charming Comedienne,

RHEA

THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS,

The Historical Play,

LA CZARINA, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,

The Dashing Society Comedy,

GOSSIP.

ASSISTED BY A SUPERIOR COMPANY.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.

Sale of seats begins Tuesday.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER

MR. AL. HAYMAN takes pleasure in introducing for the first time here for

5 —NIGHTS— 5

—COMMENCING—

*MONDAY, MAY 23.*

MR. FRANCIS WILSON

AND COMPANY,

Direct from the Broadway Theatre, New York, presenting their most successful operetta,

—THE—

MERRY MONARCH

CROWDED ALL THE TIME.

To be produced here with the same elaborate effects that distinguished its long run in New York City.

Sale of seats begins Friday, May 20. Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c. Sale of seats two days in advance.

WONDERLAND

COMMENCING MAY 16th, 1892,

WEEK OF NOVELTIES!!

ATTRACTIONS EXTRAORDINARY.

10c. —— ADMISSION. —— 10c.

GUITARS | MANDOLINS
The Marquette, [illegible] | The Lakeside, [illegible]
The Lakeside, [illegible] | The Arion, [illegible]
The Arion, [illegible] | The Arion, [illegible]
The Conservatory, [illegible] | The Conservatory, [illegible]

LYON & HEALY, 156 to 164 State St., Chicago.



# R. K. THOMAS

## THE SILK HOUSE

26, 28, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

## OUR GREAT ANNUAL

# CLEARANCE

# SALE

«THE BIGGEST ON RECORD!»

—COMMENCES—

## TUESDAY, MAY 17th.

—AND ENDS—

## SATURDAY, MAY 21st.

## TUESDAY

**We'll Sell PARASOLS and CHILDREN'S LACE BONNETS and HATS.**

PARASOLS, at 45c, 65c, 75c, 95c and $1.25; worth exactly three times those prices.
CHILDREN'S MUSLIN HATS for 25c; worth 75c.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERY and LACE HATS for 50c, worth $1.25.
Your Choice of our Entire Stock of CHILDREN'S LACE BONNETS for 50c, worth from $1.00 to $2.25.

## WEDNESDAY

**We'll Sell EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS, Etc.**

Our Entire Stock of EMBROIDERIES, EDGINGS and FLOUNCINGS at Immense Reduction.
RIBBONS, 5c, 6½c and 7½c.
LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c, 45c, 55c, 65c and 75c per dozen.
ORIENTAL LACES 12½c, 16⅔c, 20c and 25c; almost nothing for them.
Help yourself to our BLACK SILK LACES at Special Prices.
WOOL LACES, 5c, 8½c and 10c.
FANCY COTTON LACES, 5c, 8½c and 10c.
FANCY BONNET RIBBONS, at Cost.

## THURSDAY

**We'll Sell SILKS Cheaper than Silks have ever been Sold before.**

See our SURAH, all colors, at 25c.
PRINTED CHINA SILKS, Handsome Designs, 25c.
Our 75c Line of FIGURED INDIA, 45c.
Our $1.25 Line of FIGURED INDIA, 95c.
All our $1.25 and $1.50 FANCY SILKS, 75c.

## FRIDAY

**We'll Sell GLOVES, HOSIERY, PURSES, HANDBAGS, JEWELRY, Etc., Etc.**

LADIES' KID GLOVES, 65c.
1 Lot Assorted HOSE, 12½c per pair; worth from 25c to 50c.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and PURSES Very Cheap.
LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, 5c.
GINGHAMS 5c and 6½c.
LACE CURTAINS Very Cheap.

## SATURDAY

We'll Sell a Line of GENTS' NECKWEAR, Bows, Tecks and Four in Hands at 25c; worth from 50c to $10.
MENS' COTTON FLANNEL DRAWERS, 25c.
MENS' JERSEY RIBBED UNDER-VESTS, 25c.
50 dozen MEN'S FANCY HOSE at 25c; worth 50c.
BOYS' SUITS, $1.00 and $1.25; a Splendid Bargain.
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 10c.
BOYS' WAISTS, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c; worth double.
LADIES' SLIPPERS, $1.00 and $1.25; worth from $1.50 to $2.25.

# R. K. THOMAS.