tary of the Interior and the Commis-sioner of the General Land Office, oking to the better protection of public lands and of the public surveys, the preservation of national forests, the adjudication of grants to locators and corporations of the public service are commended to the attention of Congress. To secure the wisest distribution of public land in limited quantities among settlers of resieence and cultivation and thus make the greatest number of individual homes, was the primary object of the public land legislation in the early days of the Republic. This system was a simple one; it commenced with an admirable scheme of public surveys by which the humblest public surveys, by which the humblest citizen could identify the tract upon which he wished to establish his home. The price of lands was placed within the reach of all the enterprising, industrious and honest pioneer citizens of the country. It was soon, however, found that the object of the laws was perverted under the system of cash sales from a distribution of land among the people to an accumulation of land capital by wealthy and speculative persons. To check this tendency a preference right of purchase was given to settlers on the land, a plan which culminated in the general pre-emption act of 1841. The loundation of this system was actual residence and cultivation; 20 years later the homestead laws were devised to more securely place actual homes in the actual possession of actual cultivators of the soil. The land land was given without price, the sole conditions being residence, improvement and cultivation; other laws have followed, each designed to encourage the acquirement and use of land in limited individual quantities, but in later years tnese laws, through the vicious administration of methods and under the changed conditions of communication and transportation, have been so evaded and violated that their beneficent purpose is threatened with entire defeat. The methods of such evasions and violations are set forth in detail in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and Com-missioner of the General Land Office. The rapid appropriation of our public lands without bona fide settlement or cultivation, and not only without in-tention of residence but for the purpose of their aggregation in large holdings, in many cases in the hands of common peril and suffering, nor will they exact as a test of devotion to their foreigners, invites the serious and im-mediate attention of Congress. The energies of the Land Department have welfare a willingness to neglect a public duty in their behalf. been devoted duging the present administration to remedy the defects and correct the abuses in the On the 4th of March, 1885, the curpublic land service. The results rent business of the patent office was on an average five and a half months behind. At the close of the last fiscal largely in the nature of reforms in the process and methods of our land system as to year, such current week was but three months short in arrears, and it is as-serted and believed that in the next prevent adequate estimates, but it appears by a compilation from the reports of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the immediate examination of an application for a effect in leading cases which have patent will be ten months. The number of applications for patents during the restoration to the mass of public lands of 2,750,000 acres; that 2,375,000 designs, trade marks, and labels, reaches 10,000, which is considerably reaches 10,000, which is considerably come to a final termination has been acres are embraced in the investigations now pending for the department in the courts, and that the action of Congress has been asked to effect the resteration of two million seven hundred and ninety thousand turn into the treasury, over and above all expenditures about \$1,250,167.80, enabling the office to seven hundred and ninety thousand turn into the treasury, over and above all expenditures about \$1,98.901.73

I also recommend the repeal of the desert land laws unless it shall be the \$853,060. The amount estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, is pleasure of Congress to so amend these laws as to render them less lia-ble to abuse. As the chlef motive for the evasion of the laws and the princi-pal cause of this result in land distri-The Secretary of the Interior sugbution is the facility with which trans-fers are made of the right intended to for the indebtedness of the Pacific subbe secured to settlers, it may be deemsidized roads to the government. His suggestion has the unanimous ened advisable to provide by legislation some guards and checks upon the dorsement of the persons selected by alienation of vested rights and lands the government to act as directors of covered thereby until patents issue. Last year an executive proclamation was issued directing the removal of of the United States in the board of fences which inclosed the public doproposed, the sole matters which should be taken into account, in my main. Many of these have been removed in obedience to such order but much opinion, are the situation of the of the public land still remains within government as a creditor, and the suthe lines of these unlawful fences. The ingenious methods resorted to in or- principal and interest of its debt. By der to contrive these trespasses, and a recent decision of the Supreme the hardihood of the pretenses by Court of the United States it has been which, in some cases, such inclosures adjudged hat the laws of the several are justified, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Interior. rates of transportation upon rail-The removal of the fences still remain-ing, which inclose public lands, will with the rate of carriage from one be enforced with all the authority and State into another. This important means with which the executive branch | field of control and regulation having been thus left entirely unoccupied, the of the government is or shall be inexpediency of federal action upon the subject is work of consideration.

vested by Cong ress for that purpose. The report of the Commissioner of Pensions gives a detailed and most satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the pension bureau. During the last fiscal year the amount of work done was the largest in any year during the organization of the bureau; and it has been done at less cost than during the previous year in every division. On the 30th day of May, 1886, there were 3,057,063 pensions on the rolls of he bureau. Since 1861 there have been 1,018,785 applications for pensions filed, of which 8,834 were based upon service in the war of 1812. There were 621,754 of these applications allowed, including \$69,170 to the soldiers of 1812 and their Bureau and adding to its pres-ent functions the power of arbitration in cases where differences widows. The total amount paid for pensions since the war of I812 is \$808,-624,811 57. The number of new penaristration in cases where differences arise between employs and employers. When these differences reach such a stage as to result in the interruption of commerce between the States, the application of this remedy by the general government might be regarded as entirely within its constitutional powers, and I think we might reasonably hope that such arbitration. sions allowed during the year ended June 30th, 1886, is 40,867, a larger num-ber than has been allowed in any year but one. Since 1861 the names of 3,220 pensioners which had previously been dropped from the rolls were re-stored during the year, and for various causes an increase remains for the year of 20,038 names. From January 1, 1861, to December 1 1885, 1,968 private pensions had been granted. It seems to me no one can examine our pension establishment and its operations, without being convinced that through its instrumentality justice can be very nearly done to all who are entitled un-But after all has been done by the pasder the present laws to the pension sage of laws, eitner Federal or State, bounty of the government. But it is to relieve a situation full of solicitude, undeniable that cases exist, well entitled to relief, in which the pension bureau is powerless to relieve. The really worthy cases of this class are such as only lack by misfortune the kind or quantity of proof which the law and regulations of the bureau rewhich recognizes the equality of American citizenship. This, in the light o our tradition and in loyalty to the spirit of our institutions, would teach quire or which, though their merit is apparent, for some other reason cannot be justly dealt with through general laws. of all interests, is the surest path to national greatness, and the happiness of all our people; that cap-ital should, in recognition of the brotherhood of our citizenship and These conditions fully justify applica-tion to Congress for special enact-ments. But to report to Congress for a special pension act to overrule the deliberate and careful determination of the pension bureau on the merits or to just compensation and consideration. secure favarable action when it could not be expected under the most liberal execution of general laws, it must be admitted, opens the door to allowance admitted, opens the door to allowance of questionable claims, and presents to the legislative and executive branches of the government applications concededly not within the law and plainly devoid of merit, but so surrounded by sentiment and patriotic feeling that they are hard to resist. I suppose it will not be devied that many claims for pensions

denied that many claims for pensions are made without merit, and that many have been allowed on fraudulent representations. This has been de-clared from the Pension Bureau not only in this but in prior administrations. The usefulness and the justice pensions depends on the equality and uniformity of its operation. It will be seen from the report of the Comm's-sioner that there are now paid by the Government one hundred and thirty-one different rates of pensions. He estimates from the best information he can obtain that 9,000 of those who have served in the army and navy of the United States are now authors. of any system for the distribution of prices, it has centributed largely to the country's prosperity. Through this agency, advanced thought and investigation touching the subjects it has in charge, should, among other things, be practically applied to the home production, at a low cost, of articles offered, which are now imported from abroad. Such an innovation will necessarily, of course, in the beginning, be within the domain of intelligent experiments; and the subject in every stage should receive all possible encouragement from the government. The interests of millions of our citizens, engaged in agriculture, are involved in an enlargement and improvement of the results of their labor, and a zealous regard for their welfare should be a willing tribute to those whose productive returns are a main source of our progress and power. of the United States are now supported, in whole or in part, from public funds or oaganized charities exclusive of those in the soldiers' home under the direction and control of the Govpensioners, while of the entire number of men furnished, for the late war, something like 20 per cent, including their widows and relatives, have been or are now in the receipt of pensions.
The American people, with a patriotic, grateful reward for our ex-soldiers, too strong and too sacred to be monopolstrong and too sacred to be monopolized by any special advocates who are not only willing but anxious that equal and exact justice should be given to all honest claimants for pensions. In their sight the friendless and destitute soldier, dependent on public charity, if otherwise entitled, has precisely the same right to share in the provisions made for those who fought their country's battle as those better able, through friends and influence, to push their claims. Every condition that is granted under our present plan upon any other

ments to progress in the work of leading the Indians to the adoption of our institutions and bringing them under the operation of the influence and the pensions are increased on other protection of the universal laws of our country.

LANDS AND TIMBER.

The recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior and Interior and Interior and Interior and Inte sum allowed under the general laws. There are far too many neighborhoods in which are found glaring cases of in equality of treatment in the matter of yielding in the pension bureau to importunity on the part of those other than the pensioners, who are especially interested, or they arise from special acts passed for the benefit of individuals. The men who fought side by side should stand side by side when they participate in relating to our civil service has added to the most convincing proofs of its necessity and usefelness. It is a fact worthy of note that every public officer who has a just idea of his duty to the people testified to the value of this reform. Its staunchest friends are found among those who pension, and they are largely due to a relating to our civil service has added by side when they participate in a grateful nation's kind remembrance. Every consideration of fairness and justice to our ex-soldiers and the proection of the patriotic instincts of our citizens from perversion and vioence, point to the adoption of a pension system broad and comprehensive jectionable volume of special legisla-tion. As long as we adhere to the principle of grauting pensions for services, and disability as the result of the service, the allowance of pensions should be restricted to ing those features. Every patriotic

THE PATENT OFFICE.

THE PACIFIC ROADS' DEBT.

f carefully selected, and if entitled to

the confidence of the parties to be effected, would be voluntarily called to

he settlement of a controversy of less

s worthy the attention of Congress

mucu more remains to be accomplish-ed by the reinstatement and cuitiva-

that a hearty co-operation on the part

n a spirit of American fairness gener-

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

senting the oldest and largest of

the national industries, is subserving

well the purpose of its organization. By the introduction of new subjects of

kindly feeling.

ernment regardless of a littand effi-ciency, nor by those who insist that enough to cover every contingency, and election for such places should rest on credentials showing acpartisan work. They to be public officers, the only opportunity afforded them to attend to public business, and they mean to be good people in the union for the better performance of the wo. a of their government. It is exceedingcases containly strange that the scope and nature of this fact are so little understood, heart responds to a tender consideraand that so many things not included tion for those who, having served in fthis plan are called by its name. their country long and well, are re-The duced to destitution and dependence When civil service yields more fully to examination the system will have barely admission at the hands of its not as an incident of their service but with advancing age or through sick-ness or misfortune. We are tempted by the contemplation of such a condifriends. Our civil service reform may be imperfect in some of its details, it may misunderstood and opposed tion to supply relief and are often imit may not always be faithfully applied, patient of the limitations of military duty. Yielding to no one in the desire to indulge this feel-ing of consideration, I cannot rid its designs may sometimes miscarry through a mistake, it may sometimes tre.nble under the assaults of its ene myself of the conviction that if these mies, or, languishing under the mirguided zeal of impracticable friends, fail. If the people of this country ever submit to the banishment of its underex-soldiers are to be relieved, they and their cause are entitled to the benefit of an enac ment, under which relief may lying principle from the operation of their government, they be claimed as a right, and that such relief should be granted under the sanction of the law, not in the evasion of their government, they abandon the surest guarantee of it; nor should such worthy objects of care, all equally entitled, be remitted of the safety and success of American institutions. I invoke for this reform the cheerful and ungrudging support of to the unequal operation of sympathy, Congress. I renew my recom-mendation made last year that the commissioners be made or the tender mercies of social and political influence with those unjust discriminations, the discharged soldiers and sailors of the country are our felequal oth er officers of the government low citizens, and interested with us in the passage and faith-ful execution of a wholesome law. having like duties and responsibilities, and I hope that such reasonable appropriations may be made as will enable They cannot be severed from their duty of citizenship by an artful appeal to their spirit of brotherhood, born of them to increase the usefulness of the cause they have charge of.

his care.

The continued operation of the law

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS. I desire to call the attention of Congress to a plain duty which the gov-ernment owes to the depositors in the Freedman Savings and Trust Com-pany. This company was chartered by Congress for the benefit of the most lliterate and humble of our people, and with the intention of encouraging in them industry and thrift. Branches were presided over by officers holding the commissions and clothed with the uniform of the United States. These and other circumstances, reasonably, I think, led these simple people to suppose that the invitation to deposit their hard earned savings in this institution implied an undertaking on the part of their government that their money should be safely kept for them. When this company failed it was liable in the sum of \$2,939,923.22, to 61,131 depositors. Dividends amounting in the aggregate to sixty per cent. to whi have been declared, and the sum guilty. seven hundred and ninety thousand turn into the treasury, over and above acres additional; besides which four all expenditures about \$198,901.73. million acres have been withheld from reservation and the rights of entry the last fiscal year, including reissues, seems to be \$1,648,181.72. This sum, deducted from the entire amount of pleaded not guilty to a two-count inthereon maintained. I recommend the trade marks, designs and labels was deposits, leaves \$1,291,744 50 still undictment alleging that he had consisted repeal of the pre-emption and timber 25,610, a number also quite largely in paid. Past experience has shown that repear of the pre-emption and timber culture acts, and that the homostead laws be so amended as to better secure compliance with and cultivation for the period of five years from the date of entry without commutation or pro-vision for speculative relinquishment. quite a large part of this sum will not be called for. There are assets still on hand amounting to the estimated sum of \$16,000. I think the remaining the year ending June 30, 1887, was ants could be paid by the governfairness. The report of the commis-

sioner, soon to be laid before Con-gress, will give more satisfactory de-tails on this subject. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The control of the affairs of the District of Columbia having been placed in the hands of purely executive of ficers, while Congress still retains al legislative authority relating to its government, it becomes my duty tg make known to the most pressing needs of the district and recommend their consideration. The laws of the district appear to be in an un-In considering the plan certain and unsatisfactory condition, and their codification or revision is much needed. During the past year one of the bridges leading from the district to the State of Vir-ginia became unfit for use and travel upon it was ferbidden. This leads me to suggest that the improvement of all the bridges crossing the Potomac and its branches from the city of Washington is worthy the attention of Con-gress. The commissioners of the idistrict represent that the laws regulat ing the sale of liquor and granting li-censes therefor, should be at once amended, and that legisla-tion is needed to consolidate, define and enlarge the scope and power of charitable and power of charitable and penal institutions within the district The relations of labor to capital and of laboring men to their employers is of the utmost I suggest that the commissioners be clothed with the power to make, within fixed limitations, police regulations. I believe this to every patriotic citizen tations, police regulations. I believe this power, granted and carefully guarded, would tend to subserve the good order of the municipality. It seems that trouble exists growing out of the occupation of the streets and avenues by certain railroads having their termini in the city. It is very important that such laws should be enacted upon this subject as will secure to the railroads all the facilities they require for the transaction of their business, and at the same time protect citizens from injury to their persons or property. The commissioners again complain that the accommodations afforded them for the necessary offices for district When these are strained and distorted unjustifiable claims are apt to be insisted-upon by both interested, and in the controversy which results, the welfare of all, and the prosperity of the country, are jeapordized. Any intervention of the general government, within the limits of this constitutional authority, to avert such a condition, should be willingly accorded. In a gress at its last session, I suggested the enlargement of our present Labor them for the necessary offices for district business and for the safekeeping of valuable books and papers, are entirely insufficient. I recommend that this condition of affairs be remedied by Congress, and that suitable quarters be furnished for the needs of the district government.

I carnestly invoke such wise action on the part of the people's legislators as will subserve the public good, and demonstrate during the remaining days of Congress, as at present organized, its ability and inclination to so meet the people's needs that it shall be gratefully remembered by an experiant constituency. reasonably hope that such arbitration, pectant constituency.
[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.
Washington, Dec. 6, 1886. extent and not necessarily within the domain of federal regulation. I am of the opinion that this suggestion

FRAGMENTS.

THE Second District Court convened at Beaver to-day.

the Fifteenth Ward meeting house tomorrow (Tuesday) at 11 s. m. Friends of the family are invited.

and that contented labor is capital's best protection and faithful ally. It would teach too, that the diverse situations of our people are inseparable from our civilization; that every citizen should, in his sphere, be a contributor to the general good; that capital does not necessarily tend to the oppression of labor; and that violent disturbances A PARTY of excursionists will leave Chicago to-morrow morning, for California. Hoyt Sherman Jr., has them in charge, and they will reach this city on Friday evening and continue their ourney west Saturday evening. and disorders alienate from the promoters true American sympathy and

THE base metal and ore output for the week ending December 4 was as England, October 25, 1816. follows: Twenty carloads bullion, The department of agriculture repre- 506,857 pounds; 13 carloads silver ore, 437,630 pounds; 11 carloads copper ore, 7th, at 11 a.m. Friends of the family are 298,300 pounds.

MRS. M. E. WHITE, elocutionist, will give a reading entertainment in the Fifteenth Ward meeting house tomorrow evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. It will be under the auspices of the Mutual Improvement Associations, and an admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. The programme will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

A FREE literary and musical enterainment will be given to-morrow (Tuesday) evening in the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Hall, at 7:30 o'clock. The programme is such as will insure to those who attend instructive amusement and fun. The selections will be taken from J. H. Ward's "Ballads of

THE copy of the President's message received by the News was, to put it mildly, abominable. In places it was completely illegible, and the figures received by the NEWS was, to put it n a number of lustances, were undecipherable. It was the worst manuscript ever sent to a printing office, and this delayed our issue to-day more than an hour.

MOCAL NEWS.

Teachers' Institute. -Superinten dent Wm. M. Stewart requests the at tendance of every teacher in this coun ty at the meeting of the association, Saturday, the 11th inst, as business of special importance to the teachers will

be transacted. C. M. SORENSEN, Sec'y. Salt Lake City, November 6, 1886.

Death of an Estimable Lady.-We learn that Virginia Thatcher Spencer, 20 wife of E. B. Spencer, and daughter of George B. and Luna Y. Thatcher, deest friends are found among those who understand it best and its warmest parted this life after a lingering illness, supporters are those who are re-strained and protected by its requireat the residence of her father at Logan. The deceased was esteemed by all who ment. The meaning of such restraint had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and protection is not appreciated by those who want places under the govas a beautiful and amiable lady. She leaves two children.

> A Handsome Ornament.-We have been shown, by Mrs. Rhoda Smyth, a very beautiful specimen of her handwork. It is in the shape of an ornament consisting of skeletonized leaves, the result being attained by chemical process. The complete form of each leaf is retained in its original perfection. The whole is artistically arranged trailingly over a golden lyre. The leaves are white, and the whole forms a most attractive ornament, set within a glass cover.

> Fieming, an old offender, pleaded guilty to the charge of drukenness. He was fined \$25, and having no money, will be employed on the public works for 25 days. Joseph Johnson, a meck looking individual, pleaded guil y to having been drunk, and was fined \$5. He was taken by surprise, however, when he was called to answer to the charge of petit larceny, in having stolen an overcoat from Charles O'Brien, a felle w soldier His trial was set for to-morrow after-

Police Court .- To-day Michael

George Wilson, convicted of vagrancy, was sentenced to confinement in the county jail for sixty days. Arthur McFarland, for an aggravated case of drnnkenness, was fined \$10.

Arraignments. - On Saturday afternoon Thomas Butler, of this city, was arraigned in the Third District Court on a five-count indictment charging him with unlawful cohabitation with his wives. He pleaded not guilty. Joseph Hogan, of Bountiful, also entered a plea of not guilty to a fourcount indictment alleging a similar

was accused, by an indictment found by the grand jury, of unlawful cohabitation with Maria and Harriet S. Tovey. The bill contains two counts, to which the defendant pleaded not Edward Schoenfeldt, of Brighton,

To-day Wm. H. Tovey, of this city

Mary Springhall. Andrew W. Winberg, of this city was arraigned on a five count indictment, charging him with living with his wives Andrine and Alvina Winberg. ment upon principles of equity and The periods covered by the counts are,

one for nine, three for seven, and one for six months. A plea of not gullty was entered.

ANGUS M. CANNON'S CASE. OSTPONED UNTIL SATURDAY NEXT,

AS THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS IN CALIFORNIA. During the past week deputy mar-

hals have been making vigorous ef-

forts in the way of subposnaing wit-

nesses in the case being prosecuted against President Angus M. Cannon, the preliminary hearing of which was set for to-day in Commissioner Mc-Kay's court. The complaint alleges unlawful cohabitation with Sarah Cannon and Mattie Hughes, and in addition; to the family of the defendant a large number of witnesses were summoned. Some of these from North Jordan, were notified on Wednesday last, but evidently all those wanted had not been secured, as on Saturday the deputies revisited the place, and searched some of the houses, without, however, finding those for whom they had inquired, as the parties had come to town to do their marketing. On the same day the home of Mrs. J. M. Bernhelsel, an aged and infirm lady residing in the Tenth Ward, was searched for Mattie

Hughes, whom the officers alleged was there under medical care. In this, lowever, they were disappointed. To-day the Commissioner's office was crowded with witnesses at the hour appointed for the examination. The defendant was present and was represented by Hon. F. D. Richards. When the case was called, Mr. Price, on behalf of Mr. Dickson, said that as the latter had gone west, the prosecution desired a continuance until Saturday

Mr. Richards stated [that it was a hardship to the defendto have the case deferred, and to require witnesses to come from a distance, but as the District Attorney was absent from the Territory, and Mr. Varian was busy at court, the request would not be opposed. The case was then set for 10 a. m. on Saturday. CONSIDERABLE matter is crowded

The following witnesses were notiout of our columns to-day to make | fied to be present at the hour named: room for the President's message.

The wife of Aibert T. Erickson, of Z. C. M. I. carpet department, presented him, this morning, with a fine son; weight 10% pounds. All well.

The funeral service of the late Mrs. Susan M. Barlow will be held in the Fifteenth Ward meeting house to-

> THE current number of the Woman's Exponent is at hand.

> > DEATHS.

CROWTHER.-At his late residence, 16th Ward, Salt Lake City, December 5, 1886, of in lammation of the bowels, James Crowther; deceased was born in Halifax, Yorkshire The funeral service will be held at the invited to attend.

WANTED-GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply to MRS. FRED SIMON, No. 242 S. Fourth Kast Street.

LOST. I NITHE FOURTEENTH WARD, A GOLD BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this Office.

LOOK OUT! STRAYED FROM WALTON'S PAS-ture, State Road, two three-year old STEERS branded on right hip.

Harker's Canyon about the month of September or October.

The finder will be duly rewarded to the amount of \$10.

CHRISTIAN STEPHENSEN.

LOST.

BARGAIN SALE In Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks & Wraps.

25 NEWMARKETS at \$5.50, reduced from \$7.00, 8.00 and 9.00 " \$7.00, reduced from \$10.00, 12.00 & 15.00. " \$12.50, 16.00 and 17.50, reduced from \$18.00, 20.00 and 25.00.

15 RAGLANS, (Latest Styles) at \$6.00 and 8.00, reduced from \$10.00 and 12.50 25 RAGLANS, (Latest Styles) at \$12.50, 15 00, 16.50 and 18.00, reduced from \$20 00, 22.50, 25.00 and 27.50.

15 Fur Lined and Satin Quilted Silk Circulars, at \$8.00, 15.00 18.00 and 24.00. THIS IS EXACTLY HALF COST. 15 Elegant Russian Circulars, also, at half their usual cost. 12 Handsome Brocaded Silk Dolmans, (last year's goods) at less

than half price. 10 Handsome Damasse Newmarkets, at half price.
12 Astrachan Sacques, (this Season's) at \$15.00, 18.50 and 22.50;
just reduced from \$20.00, 25.00 and 27.50. 25 Latest Style Cloth Wraps, former prices \$10.00, 12.50, 15.00 and 18; now reduced to \$7.50, 9.00, 12.00 and 14.00.
25 Boucle and Astrachan Wraps, at \$9.00, 12.00, 15.00, 17.50, 20.00 and 25.00, reduced from \$12.00, 15.00, 18.00, 21.00,

30 Frieze Wraps, (Elegant Styles and Materials) at \$20.00 to 60.00; a reduction of 40 per cent.

25 English Seal Plush Wraps, 25 per cent. reduction.

20 English Seal Plush Sacques, 25 per cent. reduction.

25 Ladies' Short Jackets, at \$5.50, 7.00, 10.00 and 12.50. Forty

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

200 Misses' Newmarkets, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
100 Children's Havelocks, at \$1.25 to 10.00. Reduced to less than 100 Children's Cloaks, Sizes 2 to 8, at \$1.75 to 9.00; marked down 25 per cent. 25 Misses' Boucle Cloaks, \$8.50 to 9.00. Reduced 25 per cent.

HOLIDAY GOODS! We have Just Opened the Handsomest Lot of HOLIDAY GOODS we have ever shown. THEY ARE ALL NOVELTIES,

Special Sale of LINEN and SILK HANDKERCHIEFS We have Just Opened and will continue to receive large shipments during the next ten days, of an Blegant Stock of Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs for Ladies', Gents' and Children; the Handsemest Variety we have ever shown, and TO BE SOLD AT GREAT BARGAINS!

We ask Special Attention this Month. PRICES REDUCED IN EVERY DEP'T.

DUNFORD'S

We have now ready for your inspection one of the BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF

HOLIDAY

pleaded not guilty to a two-count indictment alleging that he had cohabited with his wives Ottillie Schoenfeldt and Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Hats and Caps, TO BE FOUND IN THIS CITY!

We wish to call your particular attention to our

You will find them FIRST CLASS in every respect.

OUR STOCK OF

and Gents' Slippers Is Complete in KID, GOAT, VELVET, BEAVER CLOTH and FELT. We invite Inspection.

A NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

HATS and CAPS. JUST RECEIVED, ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.

OUR LINE OF CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

IS IMMENSE: Tour Goods are First Class and Prices Reason-

able. Please Call and Examine at

DUNFORD'S, 124 Main St.

JUST RECEIVED.

FRANK W. JENNINGS.

Successor to WM. JENNINGS & SONS, at the

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Several Cars of Stoves, HARD AND SOFT COAL HEATERS,

Cook Stoves, Ranges, Etc.

THE LANGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF THIS GLASS OF CHOOS EVER OPENED IN THIS TERRITORY.

These Goods are Offered at Prices Lower Than Ever and all Guaranteed.

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NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS. FRANK W. JENNINGS

David James & Co.

ARE CLOSING OUT Their Entire Stock of FIRM ON THE HEARTH

AT COST for THIRTY DAYS!

Maria Jiro Sani

COHN BROS-F.AUERBACH&BRO

Great Clearance Sale!

Owing to an OVERSTOCK in many of our departments, we have made

REDUCTIONS HEAVY

In our Prices The Goods are New and Desirable and we invite the public to call and examine our Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere. We intend to convince you that our Motto:

IS NO IDLE BOAST.

No trouble to show Goods. We warrant every article we sell. To quote Reductions on the Immense Stock we carry in our numerous Departments would require several issues of the "News."

WE CALL ATTENTION TO SOME

In Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Novelty Dress Goods, Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, Ladies' Woolen and Muslin Underwear, Hosiery. Trimmings of every kind, Millinery Goods. Jerseys, Gents' and Boys' Overcoats, Carpets, Etc., Etc.

We make Gents' Suits and Pants to Order at Holiday Announcement! A SAVING OF 25 per cent. Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

> As the time for Stock Taking is not far off, we are anxious to reduce our Immense Stock, if Low Prices will do it.

Is the Largest and Choicest we have ever made, and as in former seasons our Prices will be so Low as to insure the sale of almost every article we exhibit. MAIL ORDERS FILLED AT REDUCED PRICES.

WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD. ESTABLISHED 1864.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL & WINTER!

WE HAVE PURCHASED LARGELY, ALL CLASSES OF

TRIMMINGS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, CLOTHING,

- ETC.,

GENTS' FURNISHINGS, CARPETS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Suited to the needs of the Territory, and instead of the old practice of waiting till the season is nearly over to make especial offering af Bargains, we have adopted an Entire New Policy, and commence at the beginning, NOW, and we purpose to

EVERY DEPARTMENT, at such CLOSE MARGINS OF PROFIT, as must commend them to the public. All our Goods are marked at SMALL PROFIT, because we are determined to

continue to offer our ENTIRE NEW STOCK IN

INCREASE OUR PATRONAGE By selling the BEST GOODS at LOWEST PRICES. knowing that

A NUMBLE SIXPENCE IS BETTER THAN A SLOW SHILLING."

We Ask a Full and Careful Examination.

WE CARRY A FULL STOCK OF

Dress Goods, Trimmings, Notions, Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, Seal Plush Sacques and Wraps, Shawls, Flannels, Blankets, Men's and Children's Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and have

The Largest Carpet Dep

IN THE CITY!