DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING AND EVERY EVENING

BY THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, March 31, 1891.

NOTICE.

The Sixty-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence at 10 o'clock, on Saturday morning, April 4th, 1891, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

All Officers and Members of the Church are cordially invited to be present at the meetings.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

Special—It has been deemed advisable to give Elders in Conference an opportunity to enjoy a musical feast in the large Tabernacle on Friday night, April 3rd, when they may hear the augmented choir (350 strong) in their recent concert selections. Presidents and Bishops would oblige by announcing this to their meetings next Sunday, so that visitors may arrive here in good time.

The proceeds will be devoted to improving the choir, great organ and surroundings. Circulars will be sent with particulars.

UTAH POLITICS AND PARTIES.

WE publish today a letter written to the morning "Liberal" organ of this city by a gentleman residing in Provo. He has been a "Liberal," but like a considerable number of other respectable and fair-minded non-"Mormons," has determined to work in future on the line of national politics. Being a Republican with pronounced views, he takes sides with that party, as he would if he resided in any other part of the Union.

But in addition to that, he is willing that "Mormons" as well as non-"Mormons" shall become identified with the great political parties of the country, so that by this means local animosities and those styles which hinder the progress of the Territory may be swept away.

He thinks the great "vice of the Liberal party" has been a scramble for office, a fusion of opposing parties and factions, simply "to acquire numerical strength to capture every office and take absolute possession of the Territory." He has learned by experience that the stories told about the inhabitants of the "Mormons" and their hatred for all "Gentiles" are erroneous, and he desires to make the party to which he belongs a political educator to the people of Utah, particularly to the younger men, who are said to be ignorant of the principles of government and unlearned in the politics of the times.

All this is gall and wormwood to the writer on the paper to which his well written and temperate letter is addressed. With their characteristic bluntguardism and dodging style of evading facts and arguments they proceed to berate and misinterpret him, and in two columns and a half of the thinnest kind of twaddle, run all round his pungent points without directly touching one of them. The gentleman gave them credit for honesty of convictions, and supposed they would concede to those who cannot endorse their policy the same honesty of purpose. In doing so he made a double mistake. In the first place they are not honest in anything they say or do on the "Mormon" question. In the next place they will not concede honesty of purpose to any one who will not endorse their views and assist in their designs.

The proof of their dishonesty is in their daily writings, filled with sophistry, misquotations of their opponents, contradictions of their own statements and attempts at argument, and abuse of those who do not see through their green spectacles. That they will not concede honesty of purpose to the writer of the letter is seen in their attempted and long drawn out miserable attempt at a reply. Here are a few of the "arguments" offered in answer to his courteous communication:

"The mind of the writer is entirely perverted."

"He talks like the average kind of a Jack-Mormon."

"This man says."

"This man thinks."

"If he had told the whole truth he would have said" etc.

"There have always been a class of men like the writer of the letter, men who are so special bugaboos about the question of polygamy, men who could nothing at all about Church rule, and who for the purpose of trade have always been ready to endorse anything that was ordered from the back of the Mormon Church."

"This is all bosh," etc.

"He is marched to the direct line of the plan to get Utah set aside as a State for land, not as American soil, but a foreign State—a Mormon State," etc.

"And he, coming here three years ago, dares to hold up the ignorance of those young men as a proof that the Liberal party has not done its duty."

"This man, with a band of reprobates in the Liberal party, asks them to shall lay down his weapons and admit that it has been wrong from the first."

"We believe he has been misled into his present views. We believe he never did have any horror of polygamy or any horror of Church rule," etc.

The pure creatures who fulminated the thunders and anathemas in the movement in process. Their minds are so warped with anti-"Mormon" fanaticism that they cannot perceive the high motives that actuate men like the writer of the letter that has agitated them, nor some the fact that their bigotry and bile are sickening the better elements of the so-called party which they desire to perpetuate. And they have set the grave to acknowledge the candor and fairness which shine throughout the letter we have reproduced, but instead endeavor to misrepresent it.

There is nothing in the letter to justify the epithets hurled at the writer, or the statement that he condones "polygamy and Church rule," and is moving in the line to make a State that shall not be an American State. These Tribunesque efforts to dodge the issue. The latter could not very well be ignored. The only thing for that paper to do was to publish it and then try and raise a dust round it and pelt it with Tribune mud.

One thing should be understood. The gentleman does not say the "Liberal" party is responsible for the ignorance of politics among the men of Utah. He does not even say they are ignorant. He merely concedes the point for the sake of argument. As a matter of fact the young men of Utah know as much on vital questions in national politics as the same number of young men in similar conditions anywhere in the Union. They have much clearer conceptions of the principles of the science of government than some of their detractors.

Take, for instance, the writers of the inconsistent and contradictory articles on the tariff and other questions of political economy in the *Tribune*, and compare them with the writings of young Utah men in the *Herald*, and the utterances of youths in our higher schools. The *Tribune* masses of contradictions show confusion of mind and superficiality of thought as well as deep dishonesty in dealing with an opponent. The *Herald* articles are, in the main, complete annihilators of the *Tribune's* bugbearisms, and whatever opinion may be formed as to the merits of the subject, it must be conceded that Young Utah has tumbled his boastful antagonist every time.

There is some doubt perhaps in the minds of the masses of the voters in this Territory as to which of the national parties they should give their support in the event of their joining either. And this is because it is difficult for the best and ablest reasoners to give a clear definition of the radical differences between the two parties. There are prominent men in each party whose views on the most important national question harmonize with those of the opposite party. There are protectionist Democrats and tariff for revenue Republicans. There are silver coinage men in both parties. On the question of the rights of the respective States in relation to those of the General Government, there are as ardent supporters of the full autonomy of the States among Republicans as the most ardent State rights men among the Democrats. So in regard to other questions. The adherence of the citizens of Utah to one or the other of the great national parties—some to one and some to the other—is of course only a question of time and circumstances. There have always been among the "Mormon" people men of prominence who held to Republican views and others to Democratic principles. But the assault of the un-American and unprincipled schemers who have sought their disfranchisement and political ruin, have united them into one party and caused them to work together for self-defence. That has been the necessity for the People's Party.

As to the continually repeated story about "Mormon" obligations to do as they are told in politics and everything else, and the "orders of the Priesthood" as to how they should vote, there is nothing in it but falsehood and bombombs. And the sensible Gentiles in Utah are beginning to see for themselves a doubt, and to recognize the fact that the abusive and dishonest scamps who have raised all this disturbance have deceived the public and hindered the progress of the Territory. The end of their career is at hand.

THE GREAT COKE STRIKE.

THE great coke strike in the vicinity of Pittsburg has at last reached a crisis. Late dispatches from that city state that rioting of a serious character is in progress. On the 26th inst. three of the principal coke works which had resumed operations with "scab" labor were raided and wrecked. The strikers were called in the early morning by the sounds of a brass band, and marching in procession behind this, approached the works and captured them.

At the Leisenring works, a bomb was exploded, and the building occupied by non-union men, wrecked. Three latter were then chased away from the premises. It is said that 20 fires were lost. The report of the bomb was heard several miles from the scene of the explosion.

At Morehead, 800 strikers assailed the works where the "scab" labor was employed. These works were guarded by a force of deputy sheriffs, or rather Pinkerton detectives, sworn in as deputies. The guards were swept aside as if they were helpless children, and the "scabs" run out, the works completely wrecked, and the plant mutilated.

At Dunlontown, a judge has issued an injunction restraining persons and employes from approaching the works. On Saturday near a hearing will be given, for the purpose of obtaining a permanent injunction, then the sheriff can arrest a striker, whether on the grounds for acts of violence or not.

The most deplorable feature of the rioting is the conduct of the women. They arm themselves with nondescript weapons of all kinds. One woman armed with a bar of iron attacked a pitboss named Cooper, and mortally wounded him.

At Homestead, Huns, Italians, Bohemians and Slavs, are acting like infuriated demons. There were a number of person wounded at this place.

At Mt. Pleasant, Pa., a state of terror prevails. The strikers are camped on the hills, and are prepared for deadly work. The sheriff of Westmoreland County has applied for permission to arm his aids with the guns of the militia, but Governor Pattison replied that before using the military, the civil power must be exhausted.

It will be remembered that this strike took place several months ago. When the coke workers presented their demands, the employers ignored them and closed all the works. There was no violence then, nor since, until work was resumed a few days ago. It is thought that the strike was engineered by a few labor leaders in the interest of the employers. There was then an surplus of coal and a supply of coke on hand sufficient for six months. The employers wanted the output and supply curtailed, and a strike was just the way to do it. But it looks now as if they acted without calculating what the reaction would be. He who would rend the rock must calculate on the rebound. This the employers of the coke-workers did not consider.

A WRANGLE ABOUT FISH.

PERHAPS it is not generally known that a lobster is the innocent cause of much of the triangular trouble relating to England, France and Newfoundland. Such is the case. The lobster in question is a tender bivalve, and whatever opinion may be formed as to the merits of the subject, it must be conceded that Young Utah has tumbled his boastful antagonist every time.

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There was a time when all the vast regions now known as British America and Newfoundland, were possessions of France. Then there came a time when they passed over to England. But though becoming British possessions, France, by the treaties of Utrecht and Versailles, retained certain fishery privileges in Newfoundland. Among these were right to hand for, and to cure fish on the shores between Cape St. John and Cape Ray. The treaties gave French fishermen the right to erect "stages made of boards and huts necessary and usual for drying fish." When these words were written, lobster canning was not an industry. Recently the French added this industry to their works in Newfoundland. The Britishers objected, and claimed that lobster is not fish. The French claim that it is, and that under treaty rights they are justified in canning lobster under the title fish as stated in the treaty. This question will be dealt with by three experts in international law. Their names are Martens, Rivers and Grass. A conference will be held at Brussels and the whole matter discussed. There seems to be no way for England to get out, except by buying the French interests in George's Bay, or by defending and protecting them according to treaty stipulations. This latter, the Newfoundlanders do not want. They demand that the French be rooted out absolutely.

The Supreme Court of Newfoundland has decided that there is no legislation in existence under which England can enforce treaty rights in that colony. That court further decided that the Queen's prerogative is not sufficient to compel submission to treaty provisions. It requires an act of State to go so far as this, and that means an act of Parliament with all that it embodies. This act both houses in London are trying to pass. Lord Kimberford in the Lords, and James Ferguson in the Commons, are working for the passage of a bill that will empower the Queen to order the navy to enforce French rights in Newfoundland.

The Newfoundland Parliament has refused to enter into any legislation which would recognize French claims. This is rather embarrassing for England. By acceding treaty rights to France, England drives her own subjects in Newfoundland into revolt. If the bill should pass in the British Parliament, the Conservative ministry will suffer a defeat, and there is a possibility of a general election. The Newfoundlanders are clamoring for annexation with the United States. But should they effect this it would not destroy French rights. The claim would only be transferred from John Bull to Uncle Sam, and the latter would have a lobster on his hands in addition to the seal and codfish.

The whole trouble can be summed up in a few words. By their treaty rights the French have a monopoly of the fishing in George's Bay. Recently they went into lobster canning, and it has become a vast industry. The Newfoundlanders also want into it in what is regarded as French Territory for fishing purposes. The factory of Baird, one of the Britishers, was closed by the Queen's commander of the navy in those waters. The Supreme Court of Newfoundland has decided that the Queen's order was illegal, and beyond her prerogative. This is what produces the conservative government and irritates the Newfoundlanders.

THE UTAH SITUATION.

The following letter appeared in the Salt Lake *Tribune* of Monday March 30th, accompanied by two columns and a half of an attempted reply, which did not touch the question raised in the letter but consisted simply of a big bundle of assertions and insinuations without force and was a painful exhibition of editorial senility:

Salina, February 20, 1891.

Editor *Tribune*: In your issue of the 20th I notice you give place to the communication of Mr. Bateman, from Provo, and from your comments or thereto, appear to be presented as giving him credit for honesty of purpose. I feel encouraged to ask your consideration of a few points involved in that letter and your comments.

In picking the first proposition that Mr. Bateman lays down, you assume that he, and those like him, are simpletons, or so he does, but really in view the false agitation of the Liberal party, with a possibility of the disintegration of the People's party, I do not.

This is not the position we take. Our position is a complete and full recognition of local and national politics in Utah. The real distinctions of the factions as they now antagonize each other, and the organization of political parties on National party lines.

You say: "You suppose that should it come, we do not see that if the Saints proved they could go in and capture every office and take absolute possession of the Territory?" This is what we consider the vice of the Liberal party, its scramble for office, the fusion of opposed organizations and factions for the purpose of uniting their forces to acquire numerical strength sufficient to capture every office and take absolute possession of the Territory." Governments are not created for the benefit of political parties, but for the benefit of the people, "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

It is claimed that the Mormons have very little acquaintance with the spirit, the theory, the genius of our American institutions that inter-relation on matters pertaining to our government has had the tendency to weaken their loyalty, and "un-Americanize" them. Suppose we concede this. Where could they receive better schooling then by being assimilated in full sub-divisions, into either the republican or democratic party? Aside from my sentiment as a republican, where could they learn better the story of freedom, the rights of mankind and national progress, than by connecting their political fortunes with the republican party? The Ogden *Standard*, speaking of the republican party and its glorious history, says: "Its great triumphs will brighten the pages of history as long as men live to read the records of political parties, for it was hope and true at times when opposed to it was a tangled mass of treason, conspiracy, assassination, anarchy, rapine, pusillanimity and rebellion."

I would like to hear a few more good men—a few more Mormons—talk that way. I am willing to take my chances with men having that kind of political faith, but their religious faith, or want of faith, is what is my.

Here is something I am totally unable to understand. I quote it full:

"This correspondent asks if this is to continue for several years, until Statehood, how are people to be prepared for Statehood at last? He does not know, but the object behind all this division on party lines is for immediate Statehood, for the election of the next President, and it means Mormon Statehood, in which he could not get a living in anyone in this Territory if the Saints could control it. He is not in a position to receive how worthy he might be, no matter how influences to expulsion he might be, he would have to depend upon himself and the Gentiles to obtain any employment, by which he could earn his bread. Some of us are not anxious for Statehood under those conditions. He thinks it would be a great help if they could have books and papers free to the public schools. Why, what is there to hinder that now? What is there to hinder it except the determination of the people to buy the books and papers?

Before I moved to Utah, some three years ago, I had read from the Tribune and other papers, that Gentiles were entirely excluded, socially, in business, and in all respects. This, to my wife, was a great objection. To bring children and attempt to rear them in a community like that was out of the question. Leaving my family in Kansas, I came to Provo. I began to investigate. I stopped into a lawyer's office. I found a Gentile and a Mormon constituted the legal firm. I found in other business concerns the same thing. I found as a rule that the Gentiles—some that had been here for thirty years or more—were better off financially than their Gentile neighbors some, yes, they claimed to have suffered martyrdom, had, with all their sufferings, at the same time the pleasurable experience of making positive gains to their amount of this world's goods. The bulk of my business came from Mormon patrons.

After a residence of about three months, I concluded that someone was mistaken, I moved my family to Provo. I have been here three years, and as far as all these matters are concerned I am content to remain.

I do not want to give offense, but I must ask if the Tribune was in earnest when in speaking of the books and tracts in school: "Why not let them be bought by the determination of the people not to buy the books or the tracts?" My candid opinion is that if the people public school literature is not to and some one around soliciting the people to buy them, I was sorry to see the Tribune, a responsible journal, and books and tracts and speeches—in fact, anything that was established and intended for the information of the people—would come by the wagon load, and we were only too glad to give them away. Let us never have a free Republican Territorial committee, and the people will not go without books and tracts but because they don't buy them.

The Tribune further says: "We do not see the changed conditions." Well, are we to understand from that that the conditions of Gentiles in Utah as they has always existed? If that is true, all the claims of the Liberal party falls to the ground. Provo will have a Chairman of Committee. The officers and members are composed of both Gentiles and Mormons. They both join in advertising the advantages of the city. They both join in inviting people to come here. They both distribute their money for the share purposes. This advertising, these invitations, are not made to Mormons, but to Gentiles, and they know that have deposited in these mills, after coming here, formed business relations with Mormons. A bell was given by the Chamber of Commerce. The bells of both classes were present. The wives and daughters of the Gentiles were led out by the Mormons, and the wives and daughters of the Mormons by the Gentiles, and all passed off very enjoyably. The families of both classes enjoyed it. Shall we, in face, we seem to get along together Mormons will come to politics, and throwing itself—

Now, as to the "massacre" concerning polygamy. If they had claimed a revelation direct from the Almighty, I should have been staggered. I think it came in the right way. The civilization that had made its way here was against it. In the laws of their land it was against it. It was being punished, overtaken and punished. All—either it was wrong, or a great humbug—in the people, affecting not only the guilty, but the innocent offspring of that relation. Their religious ideas were changed. What was the people to do? Take? I think, and what they did do. And even if it was for the purpose of the Tribune suggests, to hold their citizenship and political rights, I know that he would not vote for it, I know that he would not vote for it, I would endorse it everything.

It is because I love the institutions of my country that I am not willing to circle them. I remembered to my mother's call when she was to send. I carry the marks of my treaty on my person. What time I did not to remember that think the political rights of thousands, the property of all by her institutions for the welfare of man. Today I look over our Territory and see thousands of young men, thousands of young children, shall I not interest myself—concerned in their welfare—their moral and material? When I see so many young men without any knowledge of the questions that disturb the peace of this community, shall I deprive them of the opportunity of acquiring that knowledge, a knowledge that every citizen should have. It is hereby clear to my mind that the present attitude and relations of what are called "political parties" cannot continue much longer without serious disaster to those I have mentioned above—the young men.

It is my belief that, by some means there must be created careful, patriotic and intelligent political instructors of all the citizens of the entire Territory.

The continuance as they appear to me the influences of the last nothing more than two factions arrayed against each other, each intent on wresting to what ever means may be necessary, political control. The one intent on securing power by the destruction of the other.

I do not blame or trouble the desire of power. But what power? That is all the question. Power to destroy? The lion's claw, and the dragon's breath? Not, no. Power to heal, to relieve, to guide, and to guard. Power of the weapon and shield; the power of the right hand that holds it to defend the right hand that and bases the equity—the throne that is founded on the rock of justice and virtue, and descended from only by steps of mercy.

Assuming that you are honest in your conclusions on these subjects, and that you will concede to those who feel they cannot follow the policy laid down by The Tribune the same honesty of purpose, I subscribe myself,

A. SAXEL.

Provo, March 28, 1891.

Baby Carriages, half price at S. R. Marks'; 300 to choose from.

DINWOODEY'S WALL PAPER. SUPERB LINE. LATEST DESIGNS, LOWEST PRICES.

S. R. MARKS & CO.,
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I used Ely's Cream Balm for dry catarrh. It proved a cure.—E. F. M. Weeks, Denver.

Ely's Cream Balm is especially adapted to a remedy for catarrh which is aggravated by alkaline dust and dry winds.—W. A. Hover, Druggist, Denver.

I can recommend Ely's Cream Balm to all sufferers from dry catarrh, from personal experience.—Michael Hoer, Pharmacist, Denver.

Ely's Cream Balm has cured many cases of catarrh. It is an excellent demulcent.—Geo. W. Hoyt, Pharmacist, Cheyenne, Wy.

LOST.

A BAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, THREE white legs, one in back, 9 to 10 inches. Strayed from Lincoln, Bingham County. Reward for information. Address Lincoln, Bingham County, Idaho. 3-31

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution will be held at the Institution's Factory on Commercial Street, on Tuesday, April 7th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of hearing the President's Report, electing the trustees of association, increasing the capital stock to change Article 2 of the Articles of Association to read as follows: "The Capital Stock of the Institution shall consist of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each," and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

T. G. WEBBER, Secretary.
Salt Lake City, March 19th, 1891. 3-31

JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. ROOMS 10 & 11, Third Floor, Commercial Building.

F. S. RICHARDS. C. H. MOYLE.
RICHARDS & MOYLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Office: Commercial Building, 74 S. MAIN STREET.
SALT LAKE CITY.

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Would require a volume to describe. We can mention a few only.

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25 pieces printed China Silk, at 65c., regular value, 75c.
20 pieces printed Pongees, choice designs, at 50c., regular value, 75c.
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We offer Novelty Dress Goods by the yard or pattern, at less than Eastern prices.

Our Cloak Department
is enlarged and filled with the choicest productions of the best manufacturers. We have no room for the following. CUT PRICES will move them quickly:
100 Ladies' Spring Jackets, worth $5, for $1.00 each.
100 Ladies' Jersey Jackets, worth $4.75, for $2.50 each.
100 Ladies' Lace Garment Wraps, worth $1.50, for $1.00 each.
100 Ladies' Blazers, very handsome trimmed, worth $4.75, for 3.00 each.
100 Misses' Long Cloaks, silk trimmed, worth $7.50, for $3.75.
Several lots of Ladies' and Children's Winter Cloaks at half price.

Our Shoe Department
Has selected several lots of last season's Shoes, and will offer the following astonishing cuts:
Finest Dongola French Kid, broad toe, button Shoes, formerly $7.00, now 3.75.
Finest Philadelphia make, French Kid, high-heeled Shoes, formerly $7.50 now 4.00.
Seven other lots of Ladies' finest make, French Kid and Dongola button Shoes, at equally cut prices.
Nine lots of Misses' and Children's Shoes, formerly $1.60, now 90c.; 1.50, now 75c.; 1.75, now 90c.; 1.90, now 1.00; 2.25, now 1.25; 2.75, now 1.50; 3.75, now 1.75, etc.
We offer 5,000 pairs of Nottingham, Swiss and Nick Curtains, imported before the McKinley Bill came into effect, at 35c., 50c., 60c., $1.00, 1.25, 1.75, 2.25, 2.50, 3.50, up to $20.00 a pair. We will save you 25 per cent. on Curtains and Portieres, sure.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS! PARASOLS!
ELEGANT! BEAUTIFUL! STYLISH!
From 18c. to $20.00 each.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
To make room—Tapestry Brussels at 35c., sold everywhere for 75c. A lot of 15 to 30-yard lengths of choice Body Brussels, worth $1.35 per yard, at 1.00 per yard.

Our Hosiery and Notion Departments
Are offering 100 dozen Boys' heavy black Hose, sizes 7 to 8, 35c. a pair, regular value 65c. a pair.
150 dozen Misses' ribbed Hose, value, 25c. a pair, two pairs for 25c.
50 dozen full, regular Ladies' Black Hose, at 25c. a pair, cheap at 35c.
50 dozen Ladies' Hose, three pairs for 25c.
Ladies' 5c. Linen Collars at 3c.
Ladies' 10c. fancy printed Handkerchiefs, four for 25c.
Ladies' 10c. fancy printed Handkerchiefs, two for 5c.
Our stock of HOSIERY is the largest and choicest always imported, and contains "values."

Our Boys' Clothing & Gents' Furnishing Dept
Offers Boys' Heavy Suits at almost half price.
Boys' Overcoats at almost half price.
Gents' Fine Dress Shirts, Linen Bosoms, Cheviot and French Gaulettes Suits, ranging in price from $1.75c to $.50, which are reduced prices in every department all over.
Boys' Shirt Waists from 15c. upwards.
Boy's Pants, 20c., 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 85c. and $1.00.
Men's Outing Cloth Overshirts, at 30c., 40c., 75c., $1.00, 1.25, 1.45, 2.00, 2.50 and up.
Men's Laundried Dress Shirts, at 75c. (Closing out a lot.)
Men's Black Satine and India Silk Overshirts. Can save you 25 per cent. on these.

Our Domestic Department
20 yards Cheviot for - - - $1.00 | 12 yards elegant Seersucker - - - $1.00
20 yards Gingham - - - 1.00 | Fruit of the Loom Muslin at 5c per yard - - - 50
10 yards Heavy Shirting for - - - 1.00 | 10 yards Silk Mix Gingham at 5c yard - - - 50
A lot of Hand-embroidered Pillow, worth 60c., to 65c.
Ladies' Calico Wrappers at 50c., less than cost of material.
One lot each of Misses' Jerseys, 2c. and 25c., worth double.
Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towels and Crashes at prices to distance "all competitors."
10 Turkey Red Damask Remnants exactly half price. A lot of 40-inch vesting.
Ladies' or Misses' $2.00 Machine shoes at 50c. Other cheap.
A lot of Ladies' 5c. to 10-inch Waterproofs. Regular price $1.00, for this week only $1.00 each.
Blankets and Quilts at closing out prices.
Our prices to all. We are never undersold.
You know us for nearly 30 years as reliable; you will never know us otherwise.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.