THE STATEHOOD BILL.

FOLLOWING is the full text of the bill for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. John T. Caldwell, July 30, 1892, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed:

A BILL TO ENABLE THE PEOPLE OF UTAH TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT, AND TO BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the United States now constituting the Territory of Utah, as at present described, may become the State of Utah, as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. That all persons who are qualified by the laws of said Territory to vote for representatives to the legislative assembly thereof are hereby authorized to vote for and choose delegates to form a convention for said Territory, and the qualifications for the right to such convention shall be such as by the laws of said Territory are now or may be required to persons to be eligible to the legislative assembly thereof; and the aforesaid convention shall consist of one hundred and seventy delegates, apportioned among the several counties as within the limits of the proposed State as follows: Beaver County, two delegates; Box Elder County, four delegates; Cache County, eight delegates; Carbon County, three delegates; Emery County, three delegates; Garfield County, one delegate; Grand County, one delegate; Iron County, one delegate; Juab County, one delegate; Kane County, one delegate; Millard County, two delegates; Morgan County, one delegate; Piute County, one delegate; Rich County, one delegate; Salt Lake County, twenty-one delegates; San Juan County, one delegate; Sanpete County, seven delegates; Sevier County, three delegates; Summit County, two delegates; Tooele County, two delegates; Uintah County, one delegate; Utah County, five delegates; Wasatch County, two delegates; Washington County, two delegates; Wayne County, one delegate; and Weber County, eleven delegates; and the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates allotted to said Territory to be held on the sixth Tuesday after the passage of this act, excluding the day of the passage of this act, in each of the said counties, which proclamation shall be issued within fifteen days after the passage of this act and such election shall be conducted, the returns made, the result ascertained, and the certificates to persons elected to such convention issued in the same manner as prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating election therein for members of the legislature. All persons qualified in said proposed State who are qualified voters of said Territory, as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the ratification or rejection of the constitution, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe, not in conflict with this act.

Sec. 3. That the delegates to the convention thus elected shall meet at the seat of government of said Territory on the fifth Tuesday after their election, excluding the day of election in case such day shall be Tuesday, and, after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said proposed State, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon said convention shall, by act, declare and ordain ordained to form a constitution and state government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State—

First. That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Second. That the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribe; and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction and control of the Congress of the United States; that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing without the said State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents thereof; that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use; but nothing herein, or in the ordinance herein provided for, shall preclude the State from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian who has severed his tribal relations and has obtained from the United States or from any person a title thereto by patent, or other grant, save and except such lands as have been or may be granted by Congress or the United States under any act of Congress containing a proviso that exemption from taxation shall continue for a limited time; and such ordinance shall provide that all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as such act of Congress may prescribe.

Third. That the debts and liabilities of said Territory shall be assumed and paid by said State.

Fourth. That provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of said State and the common school.

Sec. 4. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of this act, the convention forming the same shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for its ratification or rejection, at an election to be held at a time fixed in said ordinance, at which election the qualified voters of said proposed State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The returns of said election shall be made to the secretary of said Territory, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the constitution, the governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or propositions, and a copy of said ordinance, articles, propositions, and ordinance. And if the constitution and government of said proposed State are Republican in form, and if the foregoing provisions of this act have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation announcing the result of said election, and thereupon the proposed State of Utah may assume such rank as of Congress into the Union under and by virtue of this act on an equal footing with the original States from and after the date of said proclamation.

Sec. 5. That until the next general census, or until otherwise provided by law, said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative in the Fifty-third Congress, together with the governor and other officers provided for in said constitution, may be elected on the same day of the election for the adoption of the constitution, and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the constitution and the State is admitted into the Union, the Territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices in said Territory; and

Sec. 6. That upon the admission of said State into the Union sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of said proposed State, and where such sections, or any part thereof, have been sold or otherwise disposed of, or be within the authority or any act of Congress, other lands equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter section, and as contiguous as may be to the section in lieu of which the same is taken, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools, such lands to be selected within said State in such manner as the legislature may persist, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; Provided, That the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections embraced in permanent reservations for national purposes shall not be subject to the provisions of this act, nor shall any lands granted or intended to be granted by reservations of any character be subject to the grants or to the indemnity provisions of this act until the reservation shall have been extinguished and such lands be restored to and become a part of the public domain.

Sec. 7. That upon the admission of said State into the Union, in accordance with the provisions of this act, fifty sections of the unappropriated lands within said State, to be selected and located in legal subdivisions as provided in section six of this act, shall be, and are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State, when permanently located, for legislative, executive, and judicial purposes.

Sec. 8. That twenty thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as provided in the foregoing section of this act, are hereby granted to said State for the support of an agricultural college in said State, as provided in the act of Congress making donations of land for such purpose.

Sec. 9. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by the United States subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State to be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the common school within said State.

Sec. 10. That all lands heretofore granted for educational purposes, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, shall be disposed of at public sale, and at a price not less than five dollars per acre, the proceeds to constitute a permanent school fund, the interest of which only shall be expended in the support of said schools, and such lands shall not be subject to pre-emption, homestead entry, or any other entry under the land laws of the United States, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, but shall be reserved for school purposes only.

Sec. 11. That the lands, to the extent of two hundred thousand acres, granted by the third section of the act of February 21st, 1855, to be reserved for the establishment of a university in Utah, are hereby granted to the State of Utah, for university purposes, to be held and used in accordance with the provisions of this section; and any portion of said land that may not have been selected by said Territory may be selected by said State. But said act is hereby so amended that none of said lands shall be sold for less than five dollars per acre, and the proceeds shall constitute a permanent fund, to be carefully invested and held by said State, and the income thereof be used exclusively for university purposes. Townships, colleges, and universities provided for in this act shall forever remain under the exclusive control of said State, and no part of the proceeds arising from the sale or disposal of any lands herein granted for educational purposes shall be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school, college, or university.

Sec. 12. That all mineral lands shall be excepted from the grants made by this act, and if sections sixteen and thirty-six, or any subdivision or portion of any smallest subdivision thereof in any township shall be found by the Department of the Interior to be mineral lands, said State is hereby authorized and empowered to select, in lieu thereof, an equal quantity of other unappropriated lands in said State in lieu thereof for the use and the benefit of the common schools of said State.

Sec. 13. That in lieu of the grant of land for purposes of internal improvement made by new States by the eighth section of the act of September 4th, 1841, commonly known as the "Land Distribution Act," and by other acts which section is hereby repealed as to said State, and in lieu of any claim or demand by the State of Utah under the act of September 28 sixty-eight, eighteen hundred and fifty, and seventy-four hundred and seventy-seven, entitled "Swamp Land Act," and all acts amendatory thereof, and in lieu of any grant of swamp and overflowed lands to which States, which grant is hereby declared to not extended to said State, and in lieu of any grant of saline lands to said State, the following grants of land are hereby made to said State for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, namely:

For the establishment of permanent water reservoirs for irrigating purposes, two hundred thousand acres; for the erection of deaf and mute asylum, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a deaf and dumb asylum, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a reform school, fifty thousand acres; for establishment and maintenance of an insane asylum, fifty thousand acres; for establishment and maintenance of an insane asylum, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a school of mines, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a deaf and dumb asylum, fifty thousand acres; for the establishment and maintenance of a reform school, fifty thousand acres; for establishment and maintenance of an insane asylum for the blind, fifty thousand acres. The United States reserves and shall take and sell lands and appropriations connected therewith and set apart and reserve thereof are hereby granted to the State of Utah.

The said State of Utah shall not be entitled to any further or other grants of land for any purpose than as expressly provided in this act, and the lands granted by this section shall be held, appropriated and disposed of exclusively for the purposes herein mentioned, in such manner as the legislature of the State may provide.

Sec. 14. That all lands granted in quantity or at indemnity by this act shall be selected under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior from the surveyed, unreserved, and unappropriated public lands of the United States within the limits of the State and of Utah. Other lands shall be selected from the number of acres of land donated by this act for specific objects in said State the number of acres herein mentioned shall be granted by Congress to said Territory for similar objects. None of the lands granted under this act shall be sold or subject at public sale, and for not less than five dollars an acre, but the State may lease any of the lands for periods of not more than five years, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the laws of the State.

Sec. 15. That the State of Utah shall constitute one judicial district, which shall be called the District of Utah, and the circuit and district courts therein shall sitting at the capital of said State for the time being. The judge of said district shall receive a yearly salary of five thousand dollars, payable monthly, and shall reside in the district. There shall be appointed clerks of said courts, who shall keep their offices at the capital of said State. There shall be appointed for said district one district judge, one United States attorney, and one United States marshal. The regular terms of said courts shall be held at the place aforesaid on the first Monday in April and the first Monday in November in each year. For judicial purposes the district of Utah shall be attached to the eighth judicial circuit, and only one grand and one petit jury shall be summoned in both of said courts.

Sec. 16. That the circuit and district courts for the district of Utah and the judge thereof, respectively, shall possess the same powers and jurisdiction and perform the same duties possessed and required to be performed by the other circuit and district courts and judges of the United States, and shall be governed by the same laws and regulations.

Sec. 17. That the marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts of the said district of Utah, and all other officers and other persons performing duty in the administration of justice therein, shall receive the same fees and compensation for like services as are allowed to officers performing similar duties.

Sec. 18. That the convention herein provided for shall have the power to provide, by ordinance, for the transfer of actions, cases, proceedings, and matters pending in the supreme or district courts of the Territory of Utah at the time of the admission of the said State into the Union to such courts as shall be established under the constitution of the State formed, or to the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Utah, and no indictment, action or proceeding shall abate by reason of any change in the venue, but shall be proceeded with in the State or United States courts according to the laws obtained respectively. That all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any writ removing any judgment or decree of the supreme court of said Territory, or that may hereafter lawfully be prosecuted upon any record from said court, may be heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; and the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court hereby established within the said State from or to the supreme court of such State, as the nature of the case may require. And the circuit, district and state courts herein named shall, respectively, be the successors of the supreme court of the Territory as to all such cases arising within the limits embraced within the jurisdiction of such courts, respectively, with full power to proceed with the same and award mesne or final process thereon, and that from all judgments and decrees of a superior court of said State in such cases, there is no, in any case arising within the limits of the proposed State, prior to admission, the parties to such judgment shall severally have right to prosecute appeals and writs of error in the Supreme Court of the United States as they shall have had by law prior to the admission of said State into the Union.

Sec. 19. That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to said Territory for defraying the expenses of such convention and for the payment of the members thereof, under the same rules and regulations and at the same rates as may be fixed by law for the payment of the Territorial legislature.

Sec. 20. That the constitutional convention may by ordinance provide for the election of officers for a full State government, including members of the legislature and a Representative to the Fifty-third Congress, at the time of the election for the ratification or rejection of the constitution, but the said State government shall remain in abeyance until the admission of the said State. Those so provided by this act, in case the ratification of said State shall be ratified by the people, but not otherwise, the distribution of said government officers, senators, and state representatives of the United States in the manner prescribed by the laws of the United States, and the governor and secretary of State of the proposed State shall certify the election of the Senators and Representative in the manner required by law, and when such State is admitted into the Union as provided in this act, the Senators and Representative shall be entitled to be admitted to seats in Congress and to all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representative of other States in the Congress of the United States; and the State government formed in pursuance of said constitution, as provided by the constitutional convention, shall process to exercise all the functions of State officers and all laws in force made by said Territory at the time of its admission into the Union shall be in force in said State, except as modified or changed by this act or by the constitution of the State, and the laws of the United States not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said State as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 21. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act, whether passed by the legislature of said Territory or by Congress, are hereby repealed.

FIRST NIGHT'S SESSION.

The City Solons Listen to the Complaints of Dissatisfied Taxpayers.

SIXTY-EIGHT CASES HEARD.

The Council is Next for Ten Consecutive Nights.—No Regular Session This Evening.

The City Council met in special session last night and received itself into a board of equalization and review to hear complaints from dissatisfied taxpayers and adjust the tax assessments. President Lauritzen occupied the chair. The Councilmen present were: Rich, Folland, Hom, Larsen, Evans, Wandland, Hess, Hardy, Moran, Bell, Simonsen.

Alex A. Holland, Flat E, asked to be relieved from paying any tax on account of poverty and being a widow. Granted.

Catherine M. Jones, flat B, asked relief on account of being a widow and in poor health. On motion of Hess it was granted.

Folland moved that a list of all applications for relief from persons feeling themselves aggrieved be kept as matter of reference and safeguard by which the Council could act. Carried.

John P. Ball, flat B, asked for an abatement of $6.50 on taxes for the reason that he was poor and an invalid. Granted.

Jane Keddington, flat B, asked that she be relieved from paying $6.50 taxes for the reason that her husband had deserted her and left her without any means of support. Granted.

M. A. Keddington prayed for relief for the reason that she was poor and a widow. Her husband, she said, had left her eighteen years ago and had contributed nothing to her support during that time. She had heard of him about three weeks ago. But he had wealth and taken pains to screen himself from her. Where he was now she did not know. The total tax was $6.40 and on motion of Wandland was remitted.

H. Roach and others assessed for forty-five acres of ground in the northwestern part of the city, received signed paying taxes on seven and a half acres of ground more than they owned. Referred.

Mary Waring, 123 C street, asked for relief for the reason that a portion of her property was money loaned. Referred.

Mrs. Jacob Fairclough, Flat A, made application for relief for the reason that she was a widow and unable to pay the tax. Referred.

Cathina Sedina, represented that she was a widow, poor, and unable to work and asked that her tax be remitted. Referred.

Mrs. Samuel Riser and others whose total tax amounted to $9.10, asked for abatement for the reason that she had a mother to support and her husband only received $2 per day. Referred.

Mrs. Margaret Cannon stated that she was a poor widow dependent upon the profits of a few grocery daughters, aged twenty and thirty years respectively. Referred.

Mrs. David Norris, widow with five small children and an acre of land, asked for the abatement of her total city tax amounting to $10.60. Referred.

Charles Humphrey, 84 centre street, pressed against paying $5.50 taxes on money loaned on mortgaged property. Referred.

Hannah Millar on Second Street, an aged and infirm widow, asked that her taxes, amounting to $10.60, be remitted.

Bell moved that the request be granted for the reason that the applicant came from his part of the city.

Rich objected to "his part of the city." He contended that the citizens were there to represent the entire city and not any particular portion thereof. Referred.

Charles Dockin, an aged and indigent person residing on Second South, who was supported by the church, asked that his taxes, amounting to $5.50, be remitted. Rejected.

Tom Howard, whose taxes amounting to $6.25, represented that he had been assessed excessively on a portion of his property, and a series of it was money and was taxed and assessed by mortgage. Referred.

L. H. Evans, 124 East Seventh South street, a poor gentleman 80 years of age who was supported by the Church, asked that his tax amounting to $8.50 be remitted. Granted.

Jane Aiden a widow at 572 West Seventh South street asked that her tax be abated on account of poverty.

Elizabeth H. Tait requesting to be relieved paid of the city complained of overvaluation. Referred.

Anna M. Carey 241 Second street complained of excessive valuation. The property was valued $400 higher than Mr. Clark's figures of last year which she considered too high. Referred.

Mary Wrenchine an aged and poor widow asked for relief. Referred.

Benedict Dunn represented that he was unable to pay his tax. Referred.

Henry Cantwell protested against paying taxes on money loaned on mortgages. Referred.

Mrs. Petersen, a widow, asked that her taxes be remitted for the reason that she was poor and had a son born with typhoid fever. Referred.

William D. Owen, an aged and poor man asked that his taxes amounting to $4.90 be remitted. Referred.

Mrs. O. A. McPhetters, between Ninth and Tenth South streets complained of overvaluation. She said there were no improvements in her locality. But weeds and grasshoppers were thriving there in a profusion that was astonishing. The valuation was as high as the ceiling of the tower of Babel.

Benjamin Iver represented that he was aged, partially paralyzed and very poor; his wife was now on her death bed; he had two children, but they contributed nothing towards his support; one of them had recently graduated from Columbia College, but had little or nothing.

Anna Hansen, a widow with five children, kept by the church and their father, had her tax of $4.15 remitted.

Martina Lenn complained of over valuation. Referred.

Mary Ann Pratt, a widow seventy years of age, poor and an invalid, asked that her taxes be remitted. Referred.

Mary Flower, 63 Quincy street, asked that her tax be abated for the reason that her husband was very poor, aged and unable to work. Referred.

Catherine Forsythe, 548 west North Temple street, complained of excessive valuation. Referred.

Edwards & Co. claimed that their business property was assessed while they were absent and that the valuation was entirely too high. Referred.

Mary Phelps complained that their property was assessed $1000 higher than last year and asked that it be entirely too much. Referred.

Anna Hamilton, an aged widow, asked for relief on account of poverty. Granted.

James Smith estate, 125 west Third North street, asked for a remission of taxes on account of poverty. Granted.

Jenny Dayton complained that her property was assessed at actual cost, which was $1500 higher than last year's valuation. Referred.

Mrs. E. M. Gillespie stated that she was a poor widow with five children, asked that her taxes be remitted. Referred.

Ann Jackson complained of excessive valuation. On motion of Wandland the matter was referred.

Mary B. Campbell, East Eighth Temple street, said that she was a widow and unable to pay her taxes. Referred.

Anna Mathesland said she was a poor widow and that her part was built by "Mormon" guises control of the city. Taxes were remitted on a mortgage of $700.

Elizabeth B. Pratt, 464 south Third West street, a widow of seventy-seven years, asked that her taxes be abated. Referred.

Julia M. V. Grove complained of excessive valuation and inability to pay the tax. Five dollars were remitted.

Mrs. E. J. Hyde, a widow with three children and a small income, asked for a remission of her taxes. On motion of Folland $5 was remitted.

J. L. Hammon, 60 South Third West street, said he was blind and was unable to support himself. On motion of Rich $5 was remitted.

Mrs. F. C. Butterwood, flat A, a widow with five children and an income of $25, asked that her tax be abated. Referred.

John M. Larson, 235 South Seventh East, a cabinet maker, seventy-five years of age and almost blind, prayed for relief on the ground of his taxes. Referred.

Mrs. Marion Ross, 372 West Third North street, complained of excessive valuation and inability to pay. She received $10 per month for keeping her sister and a monthly allowance from the ward authorities. Referred.

Mrs. R. S. Wilcken, a poor, crippled widow with one daughter, and $10 per month income, asked that her taxes be remitted. Referred.

S. L. Sprague complained of excessive valuation. Referred.

Mrs. Martha Cooper, a widow, with a $1000 dollar mortgage on her house, asked for a remission of her taxes. Referred.

Mary E. Horsley said that her husband had left were very poor, and that their taxes were entirely too high. A remission of $5 was allowed.

Florence J. Fairbanks, 1 street, complained of excessive valuation and inability to pay. Referred.

Lewis Howells represented that he was too poor to pay the tax and that he was a cripple and could not work. A remission of $5 was made.

James Ward said he was assessed on a $700 mortgage, and asked that that amount be stricken from the list. Referred.

Elizabeth Hall, a poor widow with three children asked for a partial remission of her taxes. On motion of Folland $5 was remitted.

Mrs. Nels Berger, an invalid widow, had $5 remitted from her tax.

John P. Eckman complained that his property was assessed $1000 too high. Referred.

John Crane complained that his property was assessed one hundred per cent above its cash valuation. Referred.

Noah Williams, a widow, residing at 500 south, Ninth West street, asked that her taxes of $7 be abated on account of poverty. Five dollars was remitted.

Hannah Battle, a widow, 300 south Fourth West street, had her taxes of $4.25 reduced on account of poverty.

Mrs. Fowers, a widow with a sickly income, asked for the abatement of her taxes of $12. Referred.

Isabella M. Jones, 305 Third West, said she was unable to pay her taxes. Referred.

Mrs. L. Grice and others complained of excessive valuation and inability to pay. Five dollars was remitted.

Mary E. Phillips on Ninth South street, with three children to support, asked that a partial remission of her taxes. Five dollars was remitted.

Charles L. Cathcart complained that his property was assessed too high on its income. Referred.

Adjourned until 7:30 tonight.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Peter Hallman, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Amy M. Hallman, administratrix of the estate of Peter Hallman, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims against said estate, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of this notice, to the said administratrix, at the office of Jeremiah Stevens, in the city of Salt Lake, Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

Dated July 1, 1892.

AMY M. HALLMAN,
Administratrix of the estate of Peter Hallman, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Hamill, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Thomas D. Lewis, administrator of the estate of James Hamill, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims against said estate, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the date of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Jeremiah Stevens, in the city of Salt Lake, Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1892.

THOMAS D. LEWIS,
Administrator of the estate of James Hamill, deceased.

R. K. THOMAS

THE SILK HOUSE

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

SUMMER

CLEARANCE SALE

30 DAYS.

Our Grand SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE is now on and will continue until September 1st. Everything in Summer Goods Must be Closed Out This Month.

WE'LL SLAUGHTER

THE FOLLOWING LINES:

LACES.

All Kinds Black Flouncings Especially.

PARASOLS.

The Entire Stock will go.

EMBROIDERIES,

Dress Flouncings Especially.

BATHING SUITS,

Men's and Boys'.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

Waists and Blouses, Boys' Waists & Knee Pants, Lace Curtains--5 lb. Bundles, Children's Bonnets and Hats, White Goods, Ginghams, Challies, Zephyrs, Lawns, Outings, Belts, Collars, Ties, Ruchings, Hosiery Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, Handbags, Purses, Towels, Table Linen, Jewelry, Men's and Boys' Shirts.

SILKS

TAN SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Ladies' Misses' and Children's and Men's

BETTER BARGAINS than ever before in the Above Lines During This Sale.

R.K. THOMAS