DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR

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THE ABSORBING QUESTION.

There is no local topic of general interest which causes so much agitation as the tax question. The county assessment raised a rumpus, as the valuations were almost universally considered excessive and the amount of revenue to be raised thereby largely above the needs of the county.

The assessment list for the city was purposely delayed until after the August election, and the "Liberal" stump speakers, with their organ, commented upon the high valuations made by the county assessor, using them as argument against the People's Party and intimating that the "Liberal" assessment of city taxes would be very different.

When the city list was filed and the tax notices were served, it was found that the county assessor had touched the people with a feather in comparison with the grievous burden prepared for their weary shoulders by the "Liberal" city assessor, who seemed to have smelled in advance the certain termination of his official career at the close of his two years, and determined to feather his nest as thickly as he could while opportunity lasted.

The protests against the valuations placed upon realty by the city assessor represent the great bulk of the property. They have come from all classes and parties. They show that very little system has entered into the methods of assessment. Some of the figures are ludicrous in comparison with former valuations. They appear to have been made more with a view to the profit of the assessor than fairness to the taxpayer or regard for the law governing the revenues of the city.

In addition to hundreds of objections to these excessive assessments with requests for a reduction, the City Council has been petitioned to lower the rate determined upon by that body. A question has been raised as to whether the Council has power to comply with the request. We have no doubt as to the authority of the Council in the premises, the only question, it appears to us, is as to its will.

The powers of the City Council, as a board of equalization, to "change the valuation of assessment of any real or personal property by increasing or diminishing the assessed valuation thereof, as shall be reasonable and just," are set forth in the Act of the Legislature of 1888, amending the charters of incorporated cities, Sec. 3 of article x. And the Revised Ordinances of Salt Lake City, Sec. 14 of Chap. xxiii, agree with the charter, and say that the Board of Equalization "may change and correct any valuation, either by adding thereto or deducting therefrom."

As to changing the rate of taxation after it has been fixed, the City Council has the same power as in regard to any other action it may have taken, whether by ordinance or resolution; that is, the power of amendment or of repeal. It may be said that there is a time set for the fixing of the rate. So there is a time fixed for the completion of the assessment roll and its return to the Council. But the Council extended the time, to accommodate the assessor and help the "Liberal" party, and has ample power to change the rate of taxation to accommodate the taxpayers, relieve the public of a needless burden and prevent a surplus of revenue.

The disposition of the Council, not its power, is a matter of doubt. The will of the people has been emphatically expressed. The sentiment in favor of a reduction is general. It is held by all classes and parties alike. Will the men elected to office, and those who are holding places to which they know they were not elected, act as the servants or as the masters of the people? That is the problem which will soon be solved.

As an advocate of the People's Party, we might almost wish that the "Liberal" City Council will turn a deaf ear to the appeals of the public, reach out for large revenues, support the assessor in his flights of arithmetic and palpable game of grab, refuse to relieve the oppressed taxpayers, and thoroughly ruin the party that placed them in power. But the public welfare is or should be above all sectional interests and party proclivities, therefore, for the good of the city and the interests of its people, we hope the Council will both regulate the valuations and reduce the rate, and thus do justice to all and maintain the reputation of Salt Lake City for reasonable taxes and conservative progress.

ANTI-"MORMON" LEGISLATION.

It is scarcely probable that the monstrous propositions embodied in the bill which bears the name of Representative Struble will be seriously considered by Congress at the present session. He is reported as anxious to have action taken upon it in the House. Should the Speaker recognize him for the purpose we do not believe he will succeed in his project, for the object of it is pretty well understood by members of Congress, and no just person who comprehends its purport can fail to be disgusted with its tenor and spirit.

Mr. Struble has thus far failed in achieving the fame which he anticipated from fathering a measure against the unpopular "Mormons." He is the very opposite of the gentleman in the Upper House whose name has become notorious in connection with anti-"Mormon" legislation. Yet he imagined that by similar means he could obtain popularity and pave the way to coveted honors. But alas for human expectation! He has not been renominated in his district. The spokesship did not get within forty feet of his reach, and the prospects for the Presidency have utterly faded away.

Not by injustice to the "Mormons" will ambitious politicians reach the goal of their desires. They may all write that down for ready reference. The history of the United States shows numerous political wrecks, shattered by striking upon the rock of "Mormonism". But it records no grand success for any statesman who has built his hopes of renown upon the sands of anti-"Mormon" schemes and projects. Mr. Struble might just as well retire gracefully and wait for another turn of the political tide.

A COMMITTEE OF INTELLIGENCE.

From our Washington dispatches we learn that the Committee on Territories adopted on Monday a resolution, submitted by Mr. Manser of Missouri, relative to Arizona and New Mexico, which incidentally includes something specially interesting to Utah.

It authorizes the appointment of a sub-committee of seven members who are to visit Arizona and New Mexico and inquire into the actual situation in those Territories, with the view of determining whether they are fit for and desirous of admission into the Union on a footing with existing States.

And this sub-committee is also authorized to visit such localities in Utah as they may deem proper, for the purpose of learning about the extent or decadence of the doctrine and practice of plural or celestial marriage.

A report on these matters is to be prepared and submitted to the present Congress at its next session.

This we regard as a very important and very sensible movement. Such conflicting rumors reach Washington in regard to the people in the Territories mentioned, that Congressmen may well be puzzled to arrive at the truth. Party interests are so strong that facts are frequently kept out of sight, while others are grossly exaggerated and the welfare of the people is ignored. As to Utah, the most glaring and stupid fabrications are presented as admitted truths. And those who are ready to make the needful explanations are looked upon with natural suspicion as representatives of an unpopular religious body.

We hope the examination will not be too hurried. It ought to be thorough and complete. Prejudice and opinion, and party and sectarian notions ought to be excluded and only facts considered. The appointment of this sub-committee is a prudent measure, and, as the resolution was unanimously adopted, it is probable that shortly after the adjournment of Congress the gentlemen selected will be on their way toward the wild and wonderful West.

RETIRING COUNTY OFFICERS.

The People's Party have reason to be proud of the county officers who have retired to give place to their successors, chosen at the last election. One of the gentlemen who has stepped down and out is Elias A. Smith, selectman and formerly probate judge. He has served the public with ability and probity that do himself and the community credit. The same can be correctly and truthfully said of the other retiring officers, Mr. John C. Cutler's business qualifications and fidelity to an upright course have fitted him admirably fo the duties of the position (County Clerk) he recently filled. Mr. George M. Cannon, ex-Recorder of the county, is recognized as one of the most competent officers that ever occupied the position, his merits being recognized by all classes of the community. Added to his ability he has exhibited toward all with whom he has come in contact unvarying patience and courtesy, which have made it a pleasure to do business with him. The outgoing Treasurer, Mr. M. F. Cummings, has manifested similar qualities, and the four officials who now give place to their successors, are entitled to receive from the public the plaudit they deserve—"Well done good and faithful servants."

While speaking thus of the officers who have just retired, we give a friendly welcome to their successors, at the same time expressing a hope that they will make as good an official record in their several positions as those who immediately preceded them.

Items From Southern Utah.

Leaving Salt Lake City August 23, your correspondent arrived at Milford about 5:30 a. m. August 25, and found it a very desolate looking place, caused by two fires during the summer, which took the depot and some of the principal buildings of the place. The prospects of its being rebuilt are not very promising, as they expect to commence laying track on the line from Milford south on the 1st of September, and it will not be long before the terminus will be located further south, and that will take most of the business from Milford. The extension of the road will be a benefit to the people of Southern Utah, as it will give them a better chance to ship their early fruits and vegetables to the Salt Lake market. At present there is no encouragement to raise more than they want for their own use, as they cannot ship fruit so far by wagon and have it as fresh as they can from other places where there are railroads.

Boarding the stage, we leave Milford about 6 a.m., and arrive at Minersville at 8:30. From here we go to Beaver instead of to Rush Lake, as formerly. On July 1st the route was changed so as to pass through Beaver, Parowan and a number of other smaller settlements, and the contract was then given to another company, that of Corey & Walker. Beaver has just completed a new county court house, and a number of other improvements have lately been made. From Beaver south we traveled with Mr. Thomas Walker, one of the contractors, and he said that although the distance through Beaver was about thirty miles farther than the old route, the fare was reduced, and persons wishing to make the round trip could get another reduction, and have the privilege of stopping at all the stations a few days or whatever time they desired.

It is very dry in this part of the country, and in some sections the crops are very poor, while in others they are good.

W. F.

St. George, Aug. 28th, 1890.

A Painful Accident.

One day last week as R. B. Moore was coming down the canyon with a load of tiles, he accidentally fell to the ground and injured his left arm so badly that he feared it was broken. Dr. Miner was called to attend to the wounded man and he pronounced it a severe sprain and treated it accordingly. When seen yesterday by an *Evening* reporter the wounded man was suffering intense pain and he expressed himself as being afraid that the injury was more serious than it had been represented to him. Mr. Moore has been engaged in hauling tiles from Willow Creek Canyon, and will be at a considerable loss from having to lay over now while the roads are in such a good condition. We hope to see him at work again soon.—*Evening Examiner.*

The examination of teachers for the city schools began in the Twelfth Ward schoolhouse this morning.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Emperor Pinkerton. — Strikes in Fashion.—A Tie-Up Broken By Compromise.—Labor Agitation Defeats its Object.—A Great Railroad Employes' Organization.—A Possible Gigantic Strike.—Effect to Establish White Slavery.—Treatment of "Mormons" the Entering Wedge.—Religion in Labor Unions.—The World's Fair.—Speculation in Silver.—Financial Depression.

Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]

At the present time the newspapers have something serious to talk about. One does not have to read heavy editorials on John L. Sullivan's morality, or on Mike McDonald's political power. It is true the foreign dispatch agent surprises us sometimes. He tells us today that while the Princess of Wales was traveling from London to Balmoral, a hot box in her car caused her to change coaches. When the news reached London it was then transmitted to the four corners of the world, and possibly to the poles also. Even some of our journals were grieved to learn this terrible news, and they favor lynching a few English railroad superintendents so as to prevent a recurrence of this calamitous character. Our railroads, though not freighted with princesses, are carrying quite as important personages. They are carrying Emperor Pinkerton the First and his prime minister Major-General Foley, and if there don't be hotboxes before long there is sure to be something worse.

Strikes are the fashion just now. Happily one strike has been settled today in Chicago, and though not a very extensive one yet large interests were involved. This was the strike of the engineers and firemen of the Railway Switching Association at the Union Stock Yards. There are thirty-four engines worked by this company. The engineers were paid 20c an hour, and firemen 16⅔c an hour. They made a demand for 25c and 22½c respectively. This demand was not granted and the engineers and firemen struck. The strike of these men caused a tie-up and switchmen, yardmen and others were laid off. Directly about 250 men were involved in this strike, but indirectly over 3000 men were laid idle by the strike.

The Railway Switching Association is a company formed to handle the freight of seventeen different railroads which do business with the stockyards. It was organized in 1887. A compromise with the strikers effected a settlement. Engineers will now receive 20 cents an hour and firemen 18 cents an hour. The Chicago *Tribune* scores the strikers heavily because they did not petition and agitate before striking, and thus obtain their demands without damaging business and people to an alarming extent. But the *Tribune* fails to notice that agitation and remonstrance and petitions are just the things to secure for an employe his walking papers. It failed to notice it was agitation of this kind which precipitated the New York General strike. On that road trainmen petitioned for a twelve-hour day with overtime for more than twelve hours' work. The petition was at first granted, but after a time the demands in the petition were ignored. The employes knew what this meant, and before petitioning a second time resolved to prepare themselves by organization. The men who took part in the petitions and in the agitation were summarily dismissed. Mr. Powderly says it was for being active Knights of Labor; Mr. Webb says it was for drunkenness, incapacity and insubordination. Anyhow the strike was the result.

There is in existence now what is called the Federation of Railroad Employes. There are four branches at present in the federation, the switchman, the fireman, the trainmen and the conductors. They are all organized to work in harmony under certain conditions. Each organization has an executive composed of a president, vice-president and secretary. The executives of the four organizations form what is called the Supreme Council of Federated Railroad Employes. This council is now in session at Terre Haute, Ind. It is this council which determines whether a strike in one branch will be supported by all, or be disapproved.

The Knights of Labor association has no connection with this federation. In fact they are hostile bodies. But three men who belonged to the Switchmen's Union were ordered to take the places of the striking Knights. This the switchmen refused to do. One of the iron-clad rules of their order is not to take any striker's place, no matter whether that striker belonged to an organization or not. The switchmen were discharged and the other switchmen struck, and will remain out until the discharged men are reinstated. The Switchmen's Union sustains the strikers and demands the reinstatement of its members. The meeting of the Supreme Council will decide whether the federation will recognize the strike of the switchmen as legitimate; if so, the other branches must quit work. The federation then must extend the strike to all the Vanderbilt lines, a system embracing some 20,000 miles of railroad. The next thing then will be to cause other roads to refuse handling any cars from the Vanderbilt roads. So that if the Supreme Council decides on a general strike we are likely to have an exciting time in Chicago. This city might be said to be the central point of the Vanderbilt system. The Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Nickel Plate, the Chicago & Northwestern are all Vanderbilt roads, and all focus in Chicago. But it is thought at present that the strike will not become general.

It will be seen from the correspondence between Webb and Powderly, that the latter, as far as rhetoric goes, has the best of it. The attitude Webb has taken is rather offensive to labor in general. He seems to think that a laborer has no rights whatever, no right to petition, to agitate, to remonstrate, no right but that of the ox, to obey and be slaughtered. Admit Mr. Webb to be in the right on this position and you justify at once human slavery. In fact Mr. Webb's stand paves the way to re-establishing slavery.

It is true labor sometimes makes foolish demands. Take the strike on the Illinois Central here a short time ago. It was foolish in the extreme, and helped to give reason to such men as Webb. But it is not generally known that the men who caused this Illinois Central strike were all expelled from the federation of railroad employes. Mr. Webb ignores the New York State Board of Arbitration, he ignores the New York state police and militia, and calls in an armed body of hired tramps to shoot people indiscriminately. But then the people are only getting a dose of their own medicine. These people were not very sensitive about law and order when they tarred and feathered Joseph Smith for no reason whatever, but that he tried in his own way to make them better people. During all the anarchism of government officials in Utah, not one word of remonstrance has escaped from the people; now they are subject to King Pinkerton.

Perhaps it is not generally known that religion begins to figure in labor unions. We had a strike here last week which originated in religious hatred. It occured on the Rock Island R. R. among switchmen. The old story, Protestant and Catholic figured. The strike was settled for the time, but in a short period it will out again. There is a secret order, partly political and partly labor, which is aimed at excluding able Roman Catholics from profitable employment either industrially or politically. The first attempt to show its power was in the Rock Island road a few weeks ago. It was not successful, and that is why it will gather strength by first defeat.

The World's Fair is not progressing favorably. The site has not yet been selected. Real estate sharks have taken possession of Chicago. They have flocked here from all parts, but principally from the West. They have demoralized everything. The newspapers give long accounts of their peculiar doings. They are making hay out of the World's Fair business. But there is one good thing about them, they are mostly eating each other. The little flurry in the money world will give them a setback, and perhaps have the effect of confining them to legitimate business. The stringency in money matters is beginning to be felt here. New York has had a good share, and she is not yet done.

In relation to these seismic developments in the money markets, the New York *Times* has a very interesting and instructive article. It attributes the stringency in money largely to speculation in silver. So eagerly were the speculators looking for inflation in currency to be brought about by the silver bill that the possibility of a stringency was never thought about. The Stock Exchange has not a member who can say now, "I told you so," but the cry is, "Who would have thought it?" Previous to the agitation for silver legislation, the monthly produce in silver was sold and promptly turned into cash. When the prospect for a silver bill was assured, silver to the amount of 9,000,000 ounces accumulated. To carry this required an equivalent in money, and as long as the metal remains merchandise this equivalent in money is locked up. This, together with the demand for currency from the country for the fall trade, had a bad effect on the banks. Then the rush of importations to beat the McKinley tariff bill caused a large drain in gold for foreign countries.

Last year the anticipated inflation which the silver bill was supposed to bring, strengthened securities. Now, when the bill is in force securities are dead, money costs 12 per cent per year, the banks $7,500,000 below their legal reserve, and the Treasury Department at its wits' end trying to stop the panic.

The labor troubles have a depressing effect, but the alarming condition of the financial world cannot be traced to them. The bank statement for last week in New York shows a contraction of $4,500,000 in loans by the banks, with a decrease in deposits of $10,000,000. The great result of this state of money affairs will be the death of real estate booms in the west and on the Pacific slope. Tight money kills bull speculation. 185 per cent, was paid for money in Wall Street last week. The west will feel this yet, though money is obtainable now at 6 to 8 per cent. Tariff tinkering has produced a better feeling among business men. The *Times* article concludes with this paragraph:

"The country did not ask for this tariff bill," it is said. "It wanted to be let alone." Another and growing sentiment is in favor of remodeling our treasury system, which is out of joint with the general machinery of the exchanges. The government takes in and pays out some $300,000,000 annually; it takes in regularly and lets out spasmodically, thus causing the financial machinery of the country to move by jerks and starts. The subcommittee which could create the National banking system, the best system in the world for its purpose, could, it is argued, by the same act, devise of a system by which money paid to the government shall not be withdrawn, Meanwhile, all the rambles or experiments proposed are more or less clog, and some remote and theoretical, while the stock market does not wait. Neither can tell whether the worst of the pinch is over, or whether the coming week will see it.

It is now an assured fact that there is a grievous shortage in the food supply of this country for the ensuing year. This fact is disheartening to wage workers and people of limited incomes in general. This shortage is attributed to drought. Now the social doctors are suggesting remedies for the production of an equable supply of food irrespective of drought or moisture. Among those receiving some consideration are the schemes of Prince Kropotkin the exiled Russian nihilist. His spots are artificial heating, glass roofs, hot water pipes, artesian wells, fermenting manures and so on. He says that a soil heated by fermentation will produce 700 bushels of potatoes to the acre. In farming he is far ahead of Horace Greeley, and probably his plans would be just about as successful, if farmers had the brains to lay out. He suggests that an experimental garden of 100 acres covered with glass be made a feature of the Chicago World's Fair. It would be a novelty, and it would demonstrate the possibility of reducing ideal farming to practical farming.

Among the many philanthropists and patriots who are endeavoring to benefit society by legislative means is a Mr. Featherston, a member of Congress from Arkansas. He has introduced a bill providing for the lending of surplus money in the national treasury to the different States at one half of one per cent a year, the State thus borrowing to lend again to counties at one per cent per annum. The county next to lend to the individual at two per cent per annum, taking as security real estate mortgages, corn, cotton, wheat, in fact anything merchantable. Money at two per cent would be cheap, certainly, but if we believe certain Democratic politicians, the surplus is now gone where the woodbine twineth. The most enthusiastic Republicans contend that a surplus of $100,000,000 will be available next year. Even so, this sum would not be in the Chicago *Tribune* observes, a cup of cold tea in Senator Edmunds' daily consumption of liquids. Chicago alone has mortgages on real estate to the tune of $250,000,000. The mortgagers are paying 6 and 7 per cent for this money.

They could borrow for two per cent and pay off their mortgages, if money enough could be had. But there are other cities besides Chicago in this realm, and they, too, would want a slice. Should such a bill become law nice discrimination in loans might settle the difficulty. Lend only to the man who supports the party in charge of the Treasury. Mr. Featherstone's scheme has the airiness of the bird about it. Senator Edmunds' plan of depleting the treasury is much more practical. He establishes a charity house at Salt Lake at an expense of $4000 a year. It benefits more persons in proportion than Mr. Featherston's bill would. Extend the women's home system all over the country, and the party in charge of the Treasury will have a political missionary school in every city in the Union. The professors will have ample time to disseminate political knowledge which will benefit the country.

JUNIUS.

Information About Fish.

Editor Deseret News:

A great many people are interested in the fish expected from the Mississippi River and they have been instructed to look to the daily newspapers for any announcement concerning them, therefore may I again ask you to insert this excerpt from a letter just received from Dr. Bartlett, and oblige,

Yours, etc., A. M. MUSSER.

"We will probably send the fish about the 10th to the 15th of September. I will advise you by wire several days in advance of shipment."

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 1st, 1890.

Storm at Ophir.

Intelligence reached this city yesterday of a terrific storm which occurred at Ophir. Trees were torn up by the roots, cobble stones were raised from the ground and hurled about, and buildings were damaged or demolished. Thunder and lightning of a startling character accompanied the storm.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Hall's Reciprocity Amendment: He Wants Exchange of Products with North and South.

BARRUNDIA'S MURDER CONDEMNED BY THE PRESS.

Ships in Distress.—Monks Expelled From Jerusalem.—Other News.

[By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Senator Evarts presented resolutions from the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, favoring reciprocity not only with nations in the South, but also with that of the north.

The House bill in relation to lotteries, reported from the post office committee, was placed on the calendar with notification by Sawyer, that he would ask its consideration as soon as the tariff bill passes.

The tariff bill was then taken up and the sugar schedule considered. Carlisle gave notice that he would move to strike out all paragraphs relative to sugar bounties.

Hall offered a reciprocity amendment of which he had given notice on the 19th of June. He addressed the Senate upon the desirability of such interchange of products as the amendment proposed. He said: It had been a subject which had given rise to the closest attention and had resulted in grave and pertinent suggestions from eminent public men in the United States during the last thirty years. Wherever there had been a gradual falling off of American trade with Central and South America and the isles of the sea they must have witnessed those conditions with the greatest impatience. People of all those countries had common interests with people of the United States. Alluding to the late Pan-American congress, Hall said it proved that the same considerations which had their influence in the United States were also moving in the minds of eminent men from the sister republics who took part in the proceedings of that congress, and that they pointed to one sure, inevitable end. Increase of trade between the United States and these people. Those considerations which applied to an extension of trade and increased interchange of products applied not only to nations of Central and South America, but to the islands of the Spanish Main.

Train Robbers at Work.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 2.—The Louisville & Nashville excursion train last night was held up at Pensacola Junction by robbers who entered the express car and compelled the messenger to give up the contents of the safe. It is not known at this time the extent of the loss. Having secured the valuables, the robbers jumped off the train and took to the woods. Engineer Bob Starr says he was pulling out and just as his train got under way he turned around and saw men standing near him; before he could ask a question or look twice, two big revolvers were in his face. He was then told to run his train up to the Escambia River bridge, some miles distant, and stop. There was nothing left for him to do but to obey, and he did so. He was then told to get off his engine. When the robbers directed Starr to go to the express car and force an entrance, and the robbers jarring a heavy mallet in his hand Starr did so and burst open the car door. Express Messenger Archie Johnson was standing in his car with a pistol in hand, but seeing Starr he lowered it. Next minute he was covered, and told to lay down his gun and he obeyed. The robber standing in the car door compelled the messenger to open the safe and hand him all the money. While this operation was going on, a fellow was standing in the door coolly looking at his victim and firing first to one side of the train and then the other to overawe the passengers and train crew. When he got the money the robber told Starr to follow him, he showed the way to the engine and the man Starr pulled out and, with a parting shot and wild yell, dashed off into the bushes and was lost to sight. A posse has left Pensacola and another has left Mobile in pursuit of the robbers.

Unanimously Condemned.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Sept. 2.—The Mexican press unanimously condemn the death of General Martin Barundia. The Guatemalan revolutionists claim that the American, Captain Pitts, should not have surrendered him, though the legality of the act is not denied.

Ship in Distress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Captain Noble of the ship *W. H. Godfrey* reports that he spoke to the *Henry Reed* seventy days from New Castle, New South Wales, several hundred miles off New Zealand. She was flying signals of distress, and Captain Miller of the *Reed* signalled that she had been dismantled by a hurricane. He said the crew had been on short rations for several days, and he begged for supplies. Captain Noble attempted to launch a small boat but she was stove in by the waves. He was unable, therefore, to render any assistance. Buck is now out 90 days from Newcastle, and nothing more has been heard from her. It is thought that she has been lost. She was loaded with coal and carried a big crew.

Monks Expelled.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Turkish soldiers at Jerusalem have expelled the Franciscan fathers from the city. The French consul protested against their expulsion, but without avail.

Steamer Foundered.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The British steamer *Portocosa*, Capt. Hews, from New York August 17, for Para and Macro, has foundered near Angada Island, British West Indies. Nineteen of her crew are known to have been saved. Captain, the first and third officers, chief engineers, two stewards, boatswain, carpenter, a fireman and a seaman are missing.

Trades Union Congress.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—The trades union congress has opened here today. Five hundred delegates were present.

The British Mediterranean Squadron.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—Admiral Rieunier, naval commander at Toulon, in reply to a letter from Vice-Admiral Hoskins, commanding the British Mediterranean squadron, informing him that a British cruiser and dispatch boat were about to enter port, sent a courteous note inviting the whole British Mediterranean squadron which is now in the Gulf of Juan to visit Toulon. The authorities are making elaborate preparations for the reception of the squadron.

Invitation Accepted.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 1.—President Harrison and General Sherman have both accepted an invitation to be present at the 21st annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held here on September 17 and 18. Many other distinguished gentlemen are also expected, including General Rosecrans and ex-President Hayes.

German Flag Torn Down.

PITTSBURG, Sep. 1.—During the passage of the Bakers' Union in the labor parade in Allegheny City, this afternoon, a party of American mechanics broke into the ranks and tore down the German flag which the bakers were carrying. The bakers defended the flag, but they were overpowered and the flag trailed in the dust.

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FROM THE BEST FACTORIES. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION GIVE US A CALL.

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Extensive Additions to Our Store Necessitate the Removal of the west wall, and may compel us to close our store for some time during August. To avoid carrying over any Summer Goods we Announce a

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Every Article we offer is sure to go if selling desirable goods AT COST and BELOW COST will make them go.

OUR MOTTO.

Never to carry Goods to next season if reductions will dispose of them this season, has saved us thousands of dollars, and given us the Leading position in the DRY GOODS TRADE. Dry Goods, unlike good wine, do not improve with age, therefore, we Quote the

LOWEST - PRICES

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Black Gros Grain Silk at 60c.; worth 85c.
" " " " 70c.; " 95c.
" " " " 75c.; " $1.10.
Colored Silk at 75c., 90c. and $1.10 are the Biggest Bargains offered this season.
A line of Summer Silk, usually sold at 50c., 60c. and 75c. marked down to 35c.
20 pieces of Black Bunting at 15c., 20c. and 22½c.; worth 20c., 25c. and 30c.
1 lot of Plain Dark Organdies at 8½c.; worth 20c.
1 lot of Figured Linen Lawns at 10c.; worth 25c.
1 lot of Dress Linens at 25c.
1 lot of India Linens, 14 yds. for $1, 12 yds. for $1 & 10 yds. for $1.
Tennis Flannels at 10c., worth 15c.; and 12½c., worth 20c.
Extra Fine Silk Stripe Tennis Flannels at 35c.; worth 60c.
1 lot of Printed Wool Challies at 12½c.; worth 25c
1 lot of Ladies' Embroidered Dress Patterns, $1.00 and $1.50; one-quarter the cost.
1 lot of Boys' Low Cut Shoes at $1.25; worth $3.00.
1 lot of Men's Low Cut Shoes, size 5½ to 7 at $3.00. These goods were sold for $5.00.
1 lot of Ladies' Cloth Top Kid Button Shoes at $1.50; worth $2.50.
1 lot of Misses' and Children's Cloth Top, Kid Button Shoes at $1.25 and $2.25; worth $2.00 and $3.00.
All of our Children's, Misses' & Ladies' Tan Colored Shoes at cost
Ladies' and Children's Straw Hats at 10c., 15c., 25c., 40c., 50c. and 75c.; these are half price.

LADIES' OUTING CLOTH BLOUSES. 1 lot at 75c.; worth $1.00
1 " at $1.00; " $1.75

Children's Gingham Dresses, ages 2 to 10, at half price.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

Children's Outing Cloth Suits, in two pieces, at 85c.; worth $1.50.
Seersucker and Cheviot Kilt Skirts at 50c.; worth $1.00.
Boys' Cottonade Suits at 95c.; worth $1.25.
Jersey Kilt Suits at $2.00, worth $3.50; and $2.25, worth $4.00.

One Price to All. We are Never Undersold.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

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FULL- AND - COMPLETE - LINES - OF

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES

CARPETS,

CURTAINS,

WALL PAPER,

GROCERIES and

HARDWARE

—AT—

WHOLESALE - AND - RETAIL.

Bargains in Summer Goods.

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GENTS' SHOES.

WESTERN SHOE & DRY GOODS CO.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

HOOPER & EDBROOKE BLOCK

R. K. THOMAS,

26, 28, 30, 32

EAST, FIRST SOUTH STREET.

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Special Attention is called to my importation of

WINTER CLOAKS!

THE VERY LATEST CUTS IN

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As well as the most Stylish Shapes

— BIG DRIVES IN —

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About one half last Season's Cuts

— A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF —

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

At Popular Prices to suit all purses

— A SPECIAL LOT OF —

NOBBY STYLES of MISSES' NEWMARKETS

A NEW FEATURE THIS SEASON IS

Children's Colored Plush Cloaks.

In all Shades, about five hundred garments

Also, a large line Children's Plush Hoods, Hats and Bonnets, all Shades. All now being opened in the Basement where we are using ten Electric Lights. Great Bargains in Ladies'

CLOTH JACKETS and SILK WRAPS

FOR EARLY FALL WEAR. INSPECTION SOLICITED

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