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POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
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For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d105 1y

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO.,
169 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ills.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MOLDINGS, FRAMES, POLE CORNICES AND MIRRORS,
And Jobbers of PICTURES, Etc.
Our goods are kept at Savage's Art Bazaar and by leading Furniture dealers throughout the Territory. d&s alt

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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

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SIX-CORD
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FOR SALE
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DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GRAY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 124 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity. These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

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Office, 62, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.
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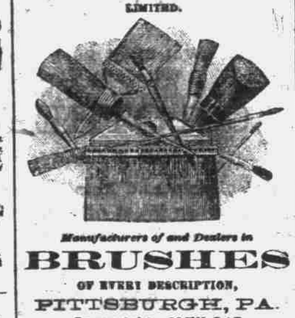
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BRUSHES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Represented by JOHN RAE.
For sale at Z. C. M. I. and its branch stores, Scars & Liddle Godbe, Pitts & Co. Barnes & Davis, Messrs. Allen & Co., Cunnington & Co, Clark, Eldredge & Co.
d&s alt

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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft, and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
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BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure*
Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invaids as well as for persons in health.
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BUY
Parents Children's Shoes with
TRADE
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MARK
BLACK TIPS PROTECTING THE TOES.

WANTED!
AT MRS. WHITE'S EMPLOYMENT Office, any number of good girls for General Housework.
Office 34 E. Second South Street in A. J. White's Real Estate Office.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 24. — After routine morning business in the Senate, a bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws was laid before the Senate. At the request of Mr. Pugh it was informally laid aside to permit of the consideration of the bill providing for the appointment and compensation of United States District Judges for the Southern District of Alabama.

Logan moved as an amendment the provision of the bill heretofore passed by the Senate, fixing all the District Judges' salary at $5,000 a year. Logan advocated the amendment which was agreed to, the first division (relating to salaries) by a vote of 32 yeas to 29 nays, the second division (prohibiting nepotism) by a viva voce vote.

The bill as amended was then passed.

The bill repealing the pre emption and timber culture laws was then proceeded with.

George addressed the Senate on the bill.

Stanford stated that the provisions of the bill, as amended by the Senate, would absolutely prevent the reclamation of desert lands. There were enormous quantities of such lands, he said, not worth a penny an acre, and they could only be reclaimed by the expenditure of large sums of money. In order to make the reclamation possible, he moved to restore certain words already struck out by the Senate.

Plumb feared the amendment might lead to fraud, and opposed it.

Stanford's motion was rejected.

The bill then passed—yeas 34, nays 20.

On motion of Dolph a committee of conference was ordered, on the disagreeing votes of the House and the Senate on the bill.

The Fitz-John Porter bill was then laid before the Senate.

Sewell said it was the same bill that had passed before.

Sewell had the clerk read a number of resolutions of Grand Army Posts, urging the passage of the bill.

Logan obtained the floor to reply to Sewell, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 24.

Long, of Massachusetts, rising to make a correction of the *Record*, said that in his speech, made some weeks ago, the gentleman from California (Henley) had charged that Charles Francis Adams, of the Union Pacific Railroad, had committed gross violations of the law. He had asked the gentleman to specify what those violations were, and the only specific reply made by the gentleman was that Mr. Adams had himself stated that the matter of free passes given by the Union Pacific cost the government some $2,000 a day. He (Long) had denied the correctness of this statement. He found that his denial was altogether too broad as it appeared from his published speech that Henley had said that it cost the company $2,000. Adams in his testimony before the Senate committee had stated that free passes cost the company $2,000 per day, but this was not in violation of the law, and the statement was accompanied by the modifying remark that many passes were issued to railroad employees. In extending his remarks in the *Record*, Henley had made what purported to be a quotation from Mr. Adams himself, consisting of some fifty-eight lines and containing very severe reflections on the Union Pacific and on Mr. Ames, and on gentlemen connected with him in the construction of the road. It seemed to be a quotation from a book written by Mr. Adams in 1869. He found on examination that the first 24 lines of that alleged quotation were words which were taken from that book or pamphlet, but the remaining 34 lines were words which Mr. Adams had never uttered and had never written, and which were incorrectly and improperly attributed to him by the gentleman from California. About 18 months ago an enormous pamphlet had been published containing a severe criticism on Adams. In this pamphlet appeared the first 24 lines of the quotation and then followed in different type certain disconnected passages which had now been put in Mr. Adams's mouth. He knew the gentleman from California was not guilty of intentionally putting in Mr. Adams's mouth words he had never uttered, and he knew the gentleman would have no objections to having a correction made in the *Record*.

Henley said that the gentleman was right in the statement that he (Henley) had attributed certain language to Mr. Adams which he had never uttered or written. When he prepared his speech he remembered that a good many years ago Mr. Adams had written a scathing arraignment of the Union Pacific, its directors, the Credit Mobilier and Oakes Ames. Before the Senate committee, Adams had become not only the apologist, but the eulogist of the Union Pacific, which he had previously denounced. He (Henley) had thought it a fair matter of criticism for him to criticize Adams's past and present utterances. Not having Adams's pamphlet at hand he had been obliged to rely upon what had been reported to be a correct copy of it in a newspaper, and he had used it, not dreaming that there was anything in it that could not be properly attributed to Mr. Adams. He would make the correction, but he wanted to call attention to the precise injury which Mr. Adams fancied he had sustained at his hands. In that part of the quotation which was conceded to be correct, the sentiment and denunciation was in exact accordance and in entire harmony with that part which he had been improperly attributed to Mr. Adams. He could not conceive that that gentleman had suffered injuries at his hands. There were other things in his speech to which Adams could address himself and could complain about if they were not true. The logical result of the complaint Mr. Adams had made was that he had no denial to make of the charges made.

Mr. Long then took up the charges in the published speech and denied them in detail. The first charge was that Charles Francis Adams and his co-directors had criminally violated the law in issuing $5,000,000 five per cent. collateral trust bonds in 1883. That transaction had taken place before Adams had ever become a director. The second charge was that Adams and the directors had violated the law in paying a dividend in 1883 and 1884, in the teeth of the existence of a floating debt of $15,000,000. It was not a violation of the law to pay a dividend when there was a floating debt. The third charge was that Adams and the directors had violated the law in placing the endorsement of the Union Pacific on about $15,000,000 of the bonds of the Oregon Short Line Company. That was perfectly legitimate and had occurred three years before Adam's connection with the company. The fourth charge was that Adams and the directors had deliberately defrauded the government by using the assets belonging to the government hen, by anticipating the payment of the third mortgage bonds. The answer to that was that there were no third mortgage bonds at all.

Henley—Everything I alleged there can be proven.

Mr. Long—The matter was then dropped.

Randall of Pennsylvania moved to dispense with the morning hour. Agreed to.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Reagan of Texas in the chair) on the sundry civil bill.

Reed remarked that a very sensible wing of the Democratic party had control to-day. [This was greeted with loud applause on both sides of the House.]

The pending amendment was that offered by Warner of Ohio, providing that no money appropriated for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be used in printing United States notes of a large denomination in lieu of the notes of a small denomination cancelled or retired. The amendment was agreed to—99 to 78.

Gibson of West Virginia offered an amendment providing that nothing in the section shall be construed as subjecting the apprentices in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to the civil service rules.

The amendment was rejected.

The section of the bill concerning the geodetic survey having been reached, according to previous agreement, general debate was in order, after which the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired From Washington.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Senator George to-day introduced in the Senate a bill to restore the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts. It provides that whenever under the laws of the United States jurisdiction of civil courts depends upon citizenship, said courts shall not thereafter have juridiction unless the amount in controversy shall, exclusive of costs, exceed $2,000. It repeals all laws in contravention to the proviso of section 629 of the Revised Statutes which gives the Circuit Courts cognizance of any suit to recover the contents of any promissory note or other chose in action in favor of the asignee, unless the suit may have been prosecuted in such court to recover such contents if no asignments have been made (except in case of foreign bills of exchange), and it re-enacts and declares said proviso to be in full force. Its provisions are not to apply to any case now pending.

The President was so much occupied to-day in considering a large batch of private pension bills that he denied himself to all callers and even postponed the regular cabinet meeting. Secretaries Lamar and Whitney, Attorney General Garland, Postmaster General Vilas and Acting Secretary Fairchild were promptly in attendance but the President informed them he would prefer to dispose of the pension bills while his mind was on them, rather than to take up the business of the Cabinet unless some of the departments had important matters to submit, requiring immediate attention. As there was nothing requiring immediate attention the meeting adjourned.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has nearly completed the river and harbor bill. It is possible but not probable that a few unimportant changes may be made at the meeting to-morrow. The items in the House bill have been increased to an aggregate of $3,483,275, and others have been decreased to an aggregate of $615,500—a net increase of $2,867,775. The total appropriation by the Senate bill is $18,049,975.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections, was addressed this morning by Congressman Butterworth, who advocated the investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Payne to the Senate.

The committee will meet again to-morrow for the purpose of discussing the evidence laid before them, and endeavor to reach a conclusion as to whether or not the investigation shall be made.

The following special notice was to-day issued by the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service:

By order of the Postmaster-General 26 clerks have been removed from the service in different parts of the country, for insubordination in conspiring to obstruct the regulation of the service by the department and to injure its efficiency. They have secretly attempted to form an association with a view to dictate action to the Department and many of them have also been guilty of deception towards their fellow clerks by representing the purposes of such association to be merely benevolent and thus enlarging them.

The Postmaster-General says the discharged men threatened to strike or bring about the combined resignation of many clerks so as to menace the Department with embarrassment.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney gave a dinner in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland this evening.

The President vetoed twenty-nine more pension bills to-day.

Senator Morrill although somewhat improved as compared with the worst stage of his present illness, remains in a critical condition. His disorder is inflammation of the bowels.

Secretary Whitney said to day there is no truth in the report that he has resigned, and adds that he had no such intention.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day decided to report favorably the bill authorizing the President to appoint military and naval attaches to foreign legations; also a bill to protect submarine cables.

The following are some of the most important changes made by the Senate to-day in the House river and harbor bill, the amounts given being the totals of the appropriatiaus recommended by the Senate committee: Oregon—Yaquina Bay, $100,000; Coos Bay, $45,000; Portland harbor, $5,000; Cascades, $250,000; Columbia River, $250,000.

In the cause to-night the attendance was large, nearly all of the democratic representatives in the city being present, and the proceedings were harmonious throughout. Contrary to common expectation, nothing was said directly about the tariff or the pension tax proposition. The state of the business which he had previously announced. He (Henley) had thought it a fair matter of criticism for him to criticize Adams's past and present utterances. Not having Adams's pamphlet at hand he had been obliged to rely upon what had been reported to be a correct copy of it in a newspaper, and he had used it, not dreaming that there was anything in it that could not be properly attributed to Mr. Adams. He would make the correction, but he wanted to call attention to the precise injury which Mr. Adams fancied he had sustained at his hands. In that part of the quotation which was conceded to be correct, the sentiment and denunciation was in exact accordance and in entire harmony with that part which he had been improperly attributed to Mr. Adams. He could not conceive that that gentleman had suffered injuries at his hands. There were other things in his speech to which Adams could address himself and could complain about if they were not true. The logical result of the complaint Mr. Adams had made was that he had no denial to make of the charges made.

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Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, 24.—Silas W. Saunderson, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of California and attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, died here this evening.

Savage Slugging.

PITTSBURG, 24.—Matthew Millett and William McDonald indulged in a terrific glove fight at a sporting resort to-night. Five rounds were fought when the police interfered, and the fight was declared a draw. Both men were badly punished.

Base Ball.

DETROIT, 24.—The game between the Philadelphias and Detroits was postponed; rain.

Chicago, 24.—Washington 8, Chicago 9.

St. Louis, 24.—New York 10, St. Louis 2.

Kansas City, 24.—Boston 7, Kansas City 10.

The Water Works' Association.

DENVER, Col., 24.—The second day's session of the American Water Works' Association was given up entirely to the reading of papers by the following gentlemen: E. A. Keating, of Halifax, N. S., on "The Fungus, or Mossy Growth of Clear Water;" John W. Hill, of Milwaukee, Wis., on "Pumping Engines;" Col. Wm. Ludlow, of Washington, D. C., on "Water for Public Supplies;" J. C. Brigg, of Terre Haute, Ind., on "Coal Gases;" Chas. A. Hague of Milwaukee, Wis., "Steam Boilers and Settings;" George A. Ellis, of Springfield, Mass., on "Street Mains;" Dexter Brackett, of Boston, A. H. Howland, of Newton, Mass, and Peter Milne, of Brooklyn, N. Y., each had a paper on "Specifications for Cast Iron Pipes."

The visiting members are guests of the Denver Water Works' Company, who give a banquet at the Albany Hotel to-night in honor of the delegation.

The convention elect officers for the ensuing year to-morrow, and then adjourn.

Senator Edmunds.

MONTPELIER, Vt., 24.—The republican convention of Washington county refused to refer and unanimously adopted a resolution that the honor and interest of Vermont and of the nation require that persons accepting our nominations as Senators of this county shall in good faith by their votes use all proper exertion for the election of George F. Edmunds to the United States Senate.

The Milwaukee Anarchists.

MILWAUKEE, 24.—At 10:15 o'clock to-night the jury in the case of Henry Dampf, charged with riot, returned a verdict of guilty.

FOREIGN.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, 24.—A group of Parisian financiers have advanced 25,000,000 francs to the Panama Canal Company as a security for the hypothecation of the recent call.

German Demand for American Securities.

LONDON, 24.—A dispatch from Berlin to Reuter's Telegram Company, says: Negotiations are proceeding with the Handelsgesellschaft and some leading New York firm to take over $5,000,000 of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad mortgage bonds in the form of a five per cent. loan, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the railway to Texas.

The Expatriated Princes.

PARIS, 24.—The Duc de Chartres will accompany the Count of Paris to England and afterwards return to France.

The Duc d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville will live together in retirement.

The annual hunting meeting at Chantilly forest, has been stopped.

Prince Jerome (Plon Plon) is at Geneva en route to Italy to bring Princess Clotilde, his wife, and their daughter to spend a season of three months at Prangins, Switzerland.

The Count de Paris left Chateau d'Eu at 11 o'clock. Just before his departure he stood surrounded by his family in the principal entrance of the Chateau and bade farewell to the twelve hundred persons who had called to convey to him their sympathy. The assemblage was sorrowful but orderly, and after the Count's departure dispersed quietly. The journey from the Chateau to Treport was made without any demonstrations. The Count embarked at Treport for England at 1:30 this afternoon. He will assume the title of Marquis of Harcourt and remain *incognito* while in England. A brilliant company, including the Rothschilds, is awaiting the Count's arrival at Dover.

London, 24.—The Comte de Paris has issued the following manifesto: "I am constrained to leave my country and I protest in the name of justice against the violence done me. I am passionately attached to my country, whose misfortunes had rendered her still dearer to me. I lived there without infringing the laws, and for tearing me thence a moment was chosen just as I returned happy in having formed a fresh tie between France and a friendly nation. In proscribing me vengeance was taken on the persons of 3,350,000 voters who on October 4th condemned the faults of the Republic which sought to intimidate those daily detaching themselves from the present regime. In me is preserved the monarchial principle transmitted as a trust by him who had so nobly upheld it. It is desired to separate from France the head of a glorious family which guided her course for nine centuries in the work of national unity, and which work is associated with the people which alike in good and evil fortune, founded her prosperity and grandeur. I hope the cherished France has not forgotten the happy, peaceful reign of my grandfather, and the still more recent time when my brother and uncles fought loyally under her flag in the rank of her bravest armies. Such calculations will prove fallacious. Taught by experience, France will not be misled as to either the cause or the ills she suffers. She will recognize that a traditional monarchy by its modern principles and institutions can alone furnish the remedy. This national monarchy, of which I am the representative, can alone reduce the importance of the men of disorder who threaten the repose of the country, and can alone secure political and restore religious liberty, restore public fortune, give our democratic society a strong government open to all and superior to parties, and with an ability which will be in the eyes of Europe a pledge of lasting peace. My duty is to labor without respite in this work of salvation and with the aid of God and the co-operation of all those who share my faith in the future I will accomplish it. The Republic is afraid. In striking me, it marks my post. I have confidence in France and at the decisive hour I shall be ready."

WORK OF THE FIRE FIEND.

OGDEN CITY, Utah,
June 24, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

At 1 o'clock this morning the

WHISTLE, BELL AND PISTOL

sounded the alarm of fire, and many of our citizens who had just been enfolded in the arms of Morpheus were readily awakened, leaped from their couches and began to look for the locality and work of the fire fiend. A lurid glace was seen rising in the north, and a telephone message bore the information that the fire was at the place of

JOHN CARDON,

in the south part of Lynne, about two and a half miles from Ogden. The fire was first discovered by Mr. James Harrop, the policeman in that precinct. He at once gave the alarm and proceeded to raise assistance and to stop, as far as possible, the work of destruction.

In the meantime the conquering element had got under good headway, and, considering that there was a high wind blowing at the time, it is fortunate that

THE WHOLE PREMISES

were not ruined. As it is the loss is heavy. The barn, a shed, a "lean-to," and part of the dwelling house are burned, and had it not been for the timely warning by the policeman, it is probable that the family would have been either burned to death or suffocated. About seventeen tons of hay and some 6,000 pounds of peaches were destroyed, besides other property.

The loss sustained is estimated at present at near

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

I did not learn whether or not it is covered by insurance. The Ogden Fire Brigade was on the spot at the earliest possible moment and worked with their powerful energy, and by means of the liquid element subdued the flames and prevented their further spread.

Much credit, however, is due to Cardon's neighbors, who worked with a hearty good will and had done much to put out the fire before the boys arrived. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary, and suspicion points to an individual who had been recently an employee of Cardon's, as the guilty party. He has disappeared from the neighborhood. WEBER.

Drowned.

BONDOUT, N. Y., 24.—The schooner *M. Atwater* was run into and sunk off Fort Montgomery last night by the steamer *City of Kingston*. Capt. Jas. Black of the schooner, and Richard Golden, cook, were drowned.

Fast Fruit Train.

SACRAMENTO, 24.—The first fast fruit train ever sent from California to the East left this morning. It consisted of 15 cars forwarded by the California Fruit Growing Association.

Barnum.

NEW YORK, 24.—P. T. Barnum telegraphs from Bridgeport, Conn., in reference to the rumor of his death, that he is alive and as well as ever.

ATTACKED BY CATTLE THIEVES.

A COW BOY KILLED BY ONE OF THEM.

BLUFF, San Juan County,
Utah, June 16, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

A short time ago, as one of our boys was on the range he noticed four men driving some horses, and started to go to them. They drew a gun telling him not to come any nearer.

He immediately came to town and told of the affair. A small party was chosen to follow after them and see if they had any of our horses, as we well knew that something was wrong. Just as the party was about to start, four cow boys from Blue Mountains rode in inquiring for stolen horses, when it became quite evident whose horses were gone.

The two parties joined and were soon on the trail of the thieves, caught up with them just as they were breaking camp, drew their guns, and were about to fire on them, but some overruled in favor of letting them start, fearing they would kill some of the horses. They trailed them till next day, when our party was ambushed and fired into, killing one of the cowboys (Wm. Ball) and one horse and wounding another horse.

The chase was then given up, the man buried and the rest returned home.

The Cattle Association around Blue Mountains offered a reward of $300 for each of the thieves, when two parties, composed of the best men on the range, including the farmers, organized and started after the fugitives. One party of 23 men, well mounted and equipped, passed through this place *en route* for the Colorado River, near Brown's or Brinkerhoff's Ferry, the supposed rendezvous of the thieves. A guide was furnished them from this place. The other party crossed Grand and Green Rivers *via* Moab. They will go to Rabbit Valley and get more help, thence to Colorado River, where both crowds will meet on the same day.

It is very much hoped that they will capture the thieves, as they are a bad lot and have been a great pest to this part of the country.

Crops here look well, but are late. The high water has been a great hindrance, in keeping the water out, but peace and plenty prevails and there is room for more good people.

Respectfully,
L. H. REDD, JR.

If there were a way to prohibit prohibition some politicians would be happier.

Butler and Sullivan on a ticket would sweep the state of Massachusetts like a Kansas cyclone.

The finest screws used in a watch have 250 threads to the inch, but screws with 500 threads to the inch can be cut. It takes 144,000 watch screws to weigh a pound.

LANGUAGES.
Private tuition at pupil's residence in
LATIN, GREEK, HEBREW, GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND SPANISH,
BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER.
Address: Dr. Godfrey Hessel, care of DESERET NEWS OFFICE.
dlm DR. GODFREY HESSEL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elizabeth Kingdon, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Kingdon, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at his residence, 19th Ward, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, June 18, 1886.

JOHN KINGDON.
Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Kingdon, deceased.
SNOW & WOODALL, Attorneys. d5w

NOTICE!
Sale of Delinquent Stock in the Brighton and North Point Irrigation Company.
Principal Place of Business, Brighton Meeting House, Salt Lake County, Utah.

ON THE SECOND (2ND) DAY OF July, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described Shares of Stock will be sold to pay delinquent assessments, and expenses of said sale, which was levied upon the Capital Stock of said Company, on March 17th, 1886, by the Directors of said Incorporation, and this sale is authorized according to law statute:

Name.	No. of Shares.	Am't of Shares.	Am't $ cts.
Stanley Taylor, part of	No. 11	2	80
James Jack,	" 27	99	11 60
H. B. Clawson,	" 29	22	8 80
D. Bockholt,	" 41	18	7 20
Wm. Hunter,	" 82	1	40
W. W. Taylor estate	" 65	48	19 20
Isaac Hunter,	" 77	14	5 60

CYRUS H. GOLD, Sec'y.
Office with Solomon Bros. & Gold, No 70 Main St., Salt Lake City.

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To No. 116 MAIN STREET.
RESPECTFULLY THANKING OUR FRIENDS and the public for past favors, we invite inspection of
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Just Arrived, New and Fresh from Factories, and now Opening Out, consisting of
BED ROOM AND PARLOR SETS,
Chairs and Lounges, Bureaus and Bedsteads,
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
AT BED ROCK PRICES!
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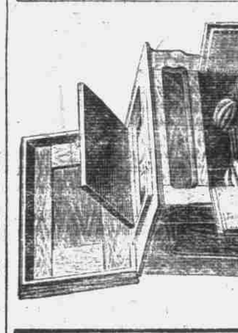
SORENSEN AND CARLQUIST



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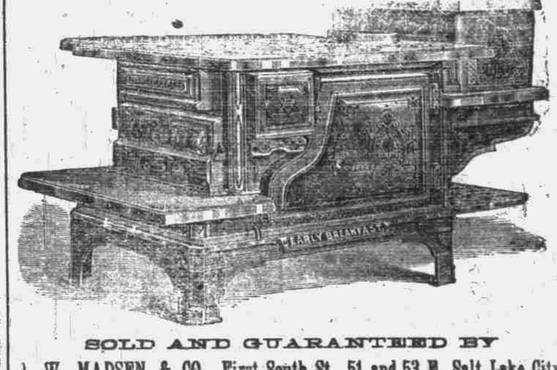

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