TELEGRAPHIC.

A FEVERISH SESSION.

A Tilt Between Speaker Crisp and Ex-Speaker Reed.

PARTISAN BLOOD BOILING.

The Senate Transacts Some Business and then Adjourns Till Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—The regular order, the Joy-O'Neil contested election case, was then taken up and the filibuster against the seating of O'Neil was resumed.

At 12:05, while the role of the House was being called, Mr. Pruden, the President's executive clerk, appeared at the bar of the House and transmitted the President's special message, vetoing the Bland seigniorage bill.

The vote on the pending measure was taken and resulted 154 to 11—not a quorum.

Then some more filibustering and Patterson offered a resolution to revoke the leave of absence and instructing the sergeant-at-arms to take the absentees into custody. The order, according to the resolution was in operation in force from day to day until revoked.

Mr. Reed attempted to make the point that a quorum was necessary to adopt a resolution continuing an order in force beyond adjournment, but the Speaker overruled him.

The previous question was ordered, 161 to 2.

Mr. Reed took the floor and, in a speech, scored the Democratic side, dwelling particularly upon the absurdity of a proceeding which almost at pleasure a quorum by duress, and other non votes secured, left the House powerless to record its presence.

Something which Mr. Reed said evidently stung Speaker Crisp, who was on the floor at the time, and when the ex-Speaker sat down, Speaker Crisp arose and said it was not his purpose to enter into discussion of the merits of the question. He only wanted to call attention to the persistence with which the leader of the minority (Reed) had issued a statement to the member (inquiry of the presence of members (in reply to who when their names were called.

We have been denounced time and time again," said he "for refusing to vote."

"I counted you," interrupted Mr. Reed, with laughter.

Mr. Reed, Speaker Crisp went on, had placed his party in a position which to make his quorum-counting ruling where it either and to sustain that ruling or renounce him. It was an open secret, he said, that Mr. Reed had been unable to get the Republican caucus to use such a ruling.

"I never tried," said Mr. Reed.

"But," continued Mr. Crisp, "when Mr. Reed had once made the ruling, his party felt bound to sustain him."

Party feeling had been aroused by the remarks of Mr. Reed and Speaker Crisp, and the Republicans began filibustering with redoubled vigor.

Mr. Payne moved to adjourn.

Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, moved to reconsider, and Mr. Payne moved to adjourn. The motion to adjourn was lost, 98 to 111.

By this time the members of both sides were wildly excited. Partisan blood was at fever heat, and for several minutes pandemonium reigned. From all parts of the floor members were shouting their defiance, and several personal collisions were narrowly avoided.

One cup," pulled some one across the floor, while the Speaker banged his gavel and ordered all members to be seated. The Speaker was evidently determined to crush the filibustering tactics of the minority.

"I rise to a question of order," shouted Mr. Payne.

"And the Chair refuses to recognize the gentleman for that purpose," retorted the Speaker.

In the midst of the chorus of voices that followed, Messrs. Payne, Bentsle and Reed were on their feet, clamoring for recognition. The Speaker refused to recognize them.

"Tellers," shouted Mr. Payne. Pending that motion he moved to adjourn. The Speaker declined to entertain the motion.

Mr. Reed loudly insisted on his rights to know why, but the Speaker replied by ordering him to take his seat.

Mr. Patterson called for the ayes and nays, and Mr. Payne demanded tellers on the motion. The Speaker appointed Mr. Patterson and Mr. Payne. The latter was still clamoring to be recognized on his point of order. Democrats and Republicans alike filled the aisles in front of the chair, the Speaker ordered Mr. Payne to take his place as teller. Mr. Payne declined to serve.

"The chair then appoints the gentleman from Maine," said the Speaker.

Mr. Reed was wild with rage.

"I decline to serve," said he.

"The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Patterson) will act alone."

The Democrats raised a cheer as the Speaker sate this, and moved rapidly feet him single file, but he counted. The excitement was intense.

Things were now going with a high hand. The cause reminded the old members of the Fifty-First Congress, when Mr. Payne was still talking loudly in the aisle, as the clerk began calling the roll. He was ordered to take his seat, and replied that he would so as when he got ready.

The Speaker met this retort by declaring he was ready to entertain a motion to have the sergeant-at-arms of the House act customarily. He said the Speaker must have some power to enforce order.

Mr. Outhwaite and Mr. Boutelle, in the general confusion that followed, were engaged in a wordy duel and Mr. Outhwaite threatened to move that Mr. Boutelle be called to the bar of the House for contempt. The Speaker ruled that such proceedings could not interrupt a roll call, but upon its completion they were to order.

The resolution was adopted, 154 to 3.

Bigger (Rep.) of Nebraska moved to reconsider, and pending that to adjourn. During the process of the roll call the excitement subsided and by an agreement the motion to reconsider was withdrawn, and at 5:50 p.m. the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—After the introduction and reference of several unimportant bills and resolutions the Senate took up the bill appropriating the balance of time for a portion of time to certain lands disposed of under the act of Congress known as the "Omaha act," and for the protection of Indian women and children of the tribe, which are situated in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. The bill was passed.

Dawes, chairman, on behalf of Senator Price, reported the pension appropriation bill.

The House joint resolution, appropriating $50,000 additional to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act, was passed.

At 2 o'clock the Mefferson bill was passed without division. It takes the claims of William McGarrahan to the court of Pacheco Oracle, to the court of title and claims, which shall report to Congress if the secretary of the interior, who shall have a patent to McGarrahan if his decision shall be in his favor.

At 5:30 the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:35 adjourned until Monday.

Results of a Snowslide.

ROSLAND, Wash., March 29.—As a result of two great snowslides on Cayuse creek in the Coeur d'Alene mountains today, twelve families, consisting altogether of from twelve to fourteen persons, are mangled and bruised to death thousands of feet of snow and any possibility of any of them being rescued alive is out of the question. Snow has accumulated on the mountains to a depth of fifty sixty feet, and the slides carried the huge masses to many of several places.

At an early hour today a section of snow fifty feet in length, near the Black Bear mine, became detached and started down the steep mountain side at a terrible rate, and before the inhabitants of the cabins in the path of the slide could flee for safety, twenty-five houses were swept from their foundations. Trees were torn up by the roots, and boulders carried along with mighty force, the whole shaking the earth as if an earthquake was in progress.

Two families, whose names could not be learned at this writing, together with their mines, were caught and carried along with the slide and buried out of sight at the bottom of the canyon. Others unaccounted for are also believed to have been killed.

THE WASHINGTON PILGRIMS.

General Fry Meeting—Reports From Washington.

DALLAS, Tex., March 29.—A telegram to the Times-Herald from Sherman, Texas, says: A special train of five cabooses and two baggage cars left here at 1 o'clock this morning, with General Fry in charge of the coxeyite industrial army on board. Company K, of the regiment under Captain Cunningham, will join the regiment at Valentine, which place they reached day before yesterday. The train is expected to reach San Antonio tonight.

THE WASHINGTON ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Wash., March, 29.—According to statements of a leading Populist, there are in Washington and vicinity over 1,000 members of the industrial army, some time ago a man representing himself as an organizer of the order came to this city, and it is said gained a large number of recruits.

COXEY BACK AGAIN.

COLUMBUS, O., March 29.—Coxey has rejoined his army. The Commonwealth is enjoying a big boom. The Farmers' alliance provided three wagon loads of provisions and 100 at work. In a speech coming out of the army's camp today, Carl Brown said he was being misrepresented by city agitators and some of men who followed him around. He meant the reporters, and has issued orders to put newspaper men out of camp. The citizens of this place provided a camp stove here being provided. Thirty-six recruits from East Liverpool joined. This town has a Coxey club, with fifty-three members.

DISTRESS IN GRAINS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 29.—Reports from twenty towns indicate that interest in Coxey's army is steadily increasing. It is stated about 300 men are camped along Redlick and that the nation is alive along the Allegheny river with scows, bringing supplies with them.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President appointed J. W. Adams superintendent, and Hiram Harris assistant superintendent of the mint at Carson, Nev.

Registers land offices—Irving H. Mulkomia, Independence, Cal.; William C. Hall, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Edward H. French, Douglas, Wyo.

Receivers of public moneys—Edward Madden, Douglas, Wyo.; Thos. A. Dunn, Sundance, Wyo.

DENVER'S TROUBLE.

The Governor May Have to Declare Martial Law.

DENVER, Colo., March 29.—Late this afternoon Judge Glynn, acting in the district court, issued an order for an injunction restraining the old police board from interfering with the new board, pending the settlement of the controversy between the two boards in the courts as the case warrants proceedings. The sheriff is also enjoined from taking a hand in the controversy.

A report, published in a morning paper, that Governor Waite had decided to declare martial law, was unfounded. If a clash should occur between the rival police forces, however, it may become necessary for him to take that step.

Chief of Police Stone was arrested today at the instigation of the new fire and police board, charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in clearing the corridors of the city hall last night of a crowd which threatened to take possession of the building. The charge of drunkenness was dismissed, however, and Stone, however, fined $10 by Judge Frost, who is a Populist.

Governor Waite has refused a request to end over the Carey necessary and issue a call for the unemployed of Denver to march to Washington.

Chief of Police Stone sent his officers out on duty to-day, in defiance of the injunction issued by Judge Glynn, and the Chief and Commissioners Orr and Martin will be cited to appear in court to-morrow in contempt proceedings.

Martial law seems to be the only alternative, and it is believed Governor Waite will order the militia, despite injunctions, unless the supreme court consents to take the case up at once on its merits, and so avoid the delay which is inevitable if it drags through the district court and court of appeals. A petition asking the supreme court to act under all formalities and double the police board controversy promptly is receiving many signers.

BRECKINRIDGE'S LIAISON.

The Silver Tongued Orator Tells His Side of the Story.

He Paid Miss Pollard a Ten Dollar Bill for the Pleasure of Her Company on a Ride.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—At the afternoon session Breckinridge himself took the stand in his own behalf. After detailing the facts in his life, in answer to questions, he testified that in and Miss Pollard met in the spring of 1887 on a train between Lexington and Frankfort.

Later he received a letter from her, asking him to call at the office on business of importance to her. He replied that it was inconvenient to call.

Later he received another letter, and Butterworth, meeting in a theatre between acts, heard if that was the lady who owned it as the letter in question.

A few days later he called at the college and was received by Miss Pollard.

Here Butterworth offered the letter in evidence. After it had been read Colonel Breckinridge resumed and received what had been represented to the lady that he had kept three, one at his house, one at his office and one parts outside. He. It was his recollection that he had been placed on the file in his office.

Returning to the visit to the Washington seminary the defendant stipulated it has been made to appear on a journey trip to Covington, on Friday, the 1st of August. There being no hotel accommodations in Covington, he had gone to Cincinnati to spend the night. After dinner, remembering the letter of Miss Pollard, he strolled up to the college.

"I sent my name up," he said, "was invited into a room and in a few moments the plaintiff came down. We shook hands. She said she supposed she had accidentally left the letter, but was so bad nervous. We took seats, she on a sofa, I on a chair, in the reading room. She narrated the circumstances under which she made the agreement with Mr. Hinsdale. Until then I had not known who her mother was. I said I knew her father, but that was in bad nervous. As soon as she left she was flying with her mamma, Miss York Keene, I knew was her mother by reason her uncle, York Keene, had begun to sue Madison's regiment. Inquiries our father had been in circumstances and for the little her mamma had not been pleasant, she wished to leave; Mr. Hinsdale had fallen in love with her, but she had supposed him to be other men, but had not proved him. She wanted to know whether he would compel her to marry him. I treated the matter with some levity; said there was no law by which she would be compelled to specific performance, if she did not like. She looked as though she had not slept for days and her mamma had not been pleasant, she wished to leave; Mr. Hinsdale had fallen in love with her, but she had supposed him to be other men, but had not proved him. She wanted to know whether he would compel her to marry him. I treated the matter with some levity; said there was no law by which she would be compelled to specific performance, if she did not like. She looked as though she had not slept for days and her mamma had not been pleasant, she wished to leave; Mr. Hinsdale had fallen in love with her, but she had supposed him to be other men, but had not proved him. She wanted to know whether he would compel her to marry him. I and want to be the Adm. Lee, with a house full of them and unable to feed them." She put her handkerchief to her face.

"He said: 'I gave him a higher price than that another.' Then I said she ought to marry him, say way. She said: 'I can't; I have grown away from him. I know what other men are and his very presence is offensive to me.'

"Then the conversation drifted away. There was nothing more I could say. She seemed to have said all she cared to.

"As I stood there, with my hat in my hand, she continued: 'I note not my heart so bending an enthusiasm.'

"I said, 'I don't see why you can't do that, but you must remember you double life may come up against you some day. It is a big job to be sewed. A young girl can't afford that. You should marry him as soon as you can.'

"She said, 'I wasn't do that now, anyway; no danger of his giving me up.' Then she spoke of an entertainment at Vine street. She said there was to be a critical day. I have been going to Cincinnati ever since I was a boy, but I never knew which one of the dills Vine street was on. She said in an unlikely proper way—perfectly proper—that Mr. Hinsdale seemed anxious to make assurance doubly sure on this point—that we might ride. I asked if they would be not go. She said she was a member coached and she know no rule against it.

"Then a young man came into the room whom I recognized as Mr. Brown. We shook hands and he said it would be perfectly proper for us to go. Then I took dinner at the Burnett house, and after dinner I walked up to a stable and selected a carriage, without any particular thought about what kind it was. It was a big, big, big night evening. There was quite a little crowd in position. Nothing was said about a closed carriage or about my having a sore throat. I'm a Baptist myself, so excuse me any reason for any excuse."

"We started in an entirely proper way." Mr. Butterworth. "Did you would have been wholly out of place, nor was any reason asked."

For the first time the firm of silver deposition he was shaken from the matter of last query of Major Butterworth, "How long were you at the college that afternoon?"

"I should say about an hour and a half. There was a light conversation which deepened into a tender, grave conversation and afterward became light again."

"How long were you driving that evening?"

"I can't say, Mr. Butterworth. We got back before the school was closed—just about 10 o'clock."

"Did you make protestations of love to this woman?"

"I did not."

"Did you go to any concert that night?"

"We did not."

"Was we there in the conversation, trifling, tones or appearance to permit to indicate chaste was not a girl of mature years?"

"Was I addressed to a young woman of 20 or 22. She might have been 19 she was a fully grown young woman of perfectly proper manner."

"Anything to indicate that she was not a proper young woman?" asked Mr. Butterworth.

"No, no, no, no," he replied. "Not the slightest. Her manner was entirely natural. Nothing was said about her peculiar relations to Mr. Hinsdale."

"Were the windows of the carriage open or shut?"

"They were open," replied the witness, and then without prompting he came to the heart of his narrative.

"Just a case of timid love," broke in Mr. Butterworth.

"That was it, Butterworth. I am a man, she a woman, timid, both of us."

Continuing: "That was going out. Going back there was a change. I was quite and all and under the influence of the drugs.

"As we got out, I put it into her hand, closed her hand, and bid her good night."

"What was it?" repeated Attorney Butterworth.

"It was a bill; I think a $10 bill."

"Adjourn the court," shouted Judge Hodges, who had sat throughout the witness with his head averted and eyes closed, and the court adjourned.

A Woman Suffrage Bill Passed.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 29.—The house this afternoon passed the woman suffrage bill, giving women the right to vote for school purposes and also on the question of issuing bonds.

River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The river and harbor committee of the House has practically completed the river and harbor bill for this Congress, though there may be some minor changes therein when the bill is finally passed on by the committee. In addition to the amount carried by the regular river and harbor bill, the sundry civil bill contains items aggregating $6,300,000 for contract work on rivers and harbors. The total amount available for the next fiscal year is nearly $10,000,000. Among the items of appropriation in the bill are the following, to mention being made of those points where the amount exceeds $100,000: Galveston, $1,000,000; Galveston—Galveston, $600,000; Wilmington, $1,000; San Diego, $40,000; San Luis Obispo, $40,000.

Oregon—Coos bay and harbor at Coos bay, $100,000; Yaquina bay, $50,000; Tillamook bay, $15,000.

Washington—Gray's harbor and Chehalis river, $25,000; Olympia, $10,000.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

T. C. R. R. A.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 15, 1893.

At a meeting of the directors held today, a dividend of four per cent was declared payable on the 15th day of April next, out of earnings of current year, free of taxes, and after Mar. 31st, 1893, the transfer books will be closed for the dividend.

The share register will be ready for delivery on and after the date, provided the stock certificates are issued in the Bondholders' greater office.

THOMAS G. WEBBER, Sec.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY

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STANDARD GAUGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 13, 1893.

Leave Salt Lake.

No. 1—For Ogden, Brighton and intermediate points ..... 8:00 a.m.

No. 3—For Ogden, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 9:30 p.m.

No. 5—For Ogden, Provo, Marysvale and points intermediate ..... 4:00 p.m.

No. 7—For Ogden and points North ..... 11:30 a.m.

No. 13—For Ogden and the West ..... 7:15 p.m.

Arrive Salt Lake.

No. 2—From Denver, Grand Junction and the East ..... 12:30 p.m.

No. 4—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 11:40 p.m.

No. 6—From Ogden and points North ..... 7:00 a.m.

No. 8—From Ogden and the West ..... 3:45 p.m.

No. 14—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:00 a.m.

Daily. Sunday excepted. Through Sleeping Cars between Ogden and Grand Junction and to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado points. For detailed time tables and information address the undersigned, or any agent of the company.

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.

H. G. MCMILLAN, GEN. MANAGER. J. E. ROSKRUGE, GEN. TKT. AGT.

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SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

The only line running the Famous Canyon of the Grand, Through Fast Trains daily to LEADVILLE, ASPEN, PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER.

EFFECTIVE NOV. 13, 1892.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 10:30 a.m., arrives at Pueblo 5:00 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:30 a.m., Denver 9:45 a.m.

Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 5:30 p.m., Salt Lake 8:00 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 7:35 a.m., Colorado Springs 10:05 a.m., Denver 12:20 p.m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with the and Kansas City and Chicago lines. Take the D. & R. G. and save a day. Corrected to date, using the time-card of the date issued.

A. S. HUGHES, G. A., HOUPER, Traffic Manager. G. P. & T. A. Denver, Colorado.

R. E. NEVINS, General Agent, Salt Lake City, Ut.

DID YOU NOTICE IT?

Everybody Else Did—The Difference Between the Testimonials Published by Drs. Shores & Shores and that of Worldly Competitors.

DR. SHORE & SHORE DO NOT PAY ADVERTISING BILLS TO WRITE ALL TO OVER TO DECEIVE THE SICK AND SUFFERING.

THEY PUBLISH THE CLEAN WORDS OF GENUINE PATIENTS WHO HAVE BEEN CURED BY THEM AND THEMSELVES.

In all lines of business there are a few firms who make their sales and make a very big account, but time does take with the customers. They may to make the impossible seem possible, but they are soon undeceived and turned back with the cross.

What the point is, man is the law, and nothing but the law. They want the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Men want to know what they are what to use, and that is what makes the little firm so much a very big success.

Drs. Shores and Shores are not usual doctors—they are physicians and surgeons and their success is due to skill in the treatment of those who need it most. They do not publish the same statement from one month's end to another. NOTICE THE DIFFERENCE between the testimonials published by them and those of Drs. Shores & Shores. They make their patients, and their testimonials are just what they do to the public or who is doing the good.

Drs. Shores & Shores are honest, reputable and skillful physicians. Each patient is given their personal attention, and their drugs, which are the purest in the market, being procured from A. S. Smith & Co., or a guarantee that they are THE VERY BEST, and sensible proof enough that you will get value received.

Old advertising dodgers and old medicine are played out. Men want to know, most scientific and quickest is what the people of the present day appreciate.

You would not go out to Fort Douglas in a horse car when you can ride in the electric and get there in half the time and enjoy it more. Why not have the treatment of disease. There is always something new, and Drs. Shores & Shores have the latest, best and most successful treatment of any physicians in Utah having practiced medicine six years in the Territory. They are reliable physicians, not paying dodgers, and have the success and confidence of every resident of the city.

Enough has been said little right in the judgment to WHO ARE THE PEOPLE, who are the PEOPLE'S DOCTORS and who are running their patronage.

A personal invitation is extended to the public to visit the office of Drs. Shores & Shores and inspect their NEW TREATMENT of the eye, ear, catarrh and all chronic diseases, which is different from any ever used in the city. Drs. O. W. and A. J. Shores are a pioneer and in New York City studied the latest scientific treatment for catarrh, and in success to all cases in the evidence of this paper.

30 days for one month's treatment, examination, and medicine, $5. Office hours from 10 to 4 a.m. Don't let Coxey advertisements, the offspring of some diseased mind, induce you to go to strangers, to where the people go, the whom they care not, to the very reliable medical and surgical institute in the city.

Read the new evidence of the skill of the leading specialists of Salt Lake City Drs. Shores & Shores.

Every body in Salt Lake City has heard something about the marvelous treatment of Drs. Shores & Shores, but it is only those who have had some personal experience of their skill in some desperate and dangerous case, who really know how much they owe them. "You my part," says Miss Rose Smith, "I don't think that any married woman who has ever taken their treatment could say too much in praise of their admirable system. I was troubled for a very bad case of catarrh, deafness and shrieking headache, for which I thought never could be cured. My symptoms are such that it is almost easy not possible to describe, there was such a complication of ailments. First there was a discharge, smarts of the head and throat, there was a miserable sensation in the nose, as if it was stopped, with an occasional stopping of the nasal passages into the throat, causing the involuntary and very painful hawking of mucous, hawking and spitting. It had been so bad that I LOST MY HEARING. My eyes were much and painfully affected, and upon stooping over and rising quickly I would become faint and dizzy. Now, for my case to the public that I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Shores & Shores, and I can every thing. I AM WELL NOW, I AM AS WELL AS EVER, and I feel as though I never was sick. Report my testimony will be of benefit to others who are suffering, I long to remain, Yours truly,

MISS ROSE SMITH,
27 Fourth Street, City.

FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH FOR ALL DISEASES, MEDICINES FURNISHED FREE.

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Write for the and medicine. Send the physicians to personal cases, write for the and treatment, and by a system of some correspondence medicine can be sent to any place in the world where there are no good physicians. Write for symptom blank. Medicine shipped carefully. Try one treatment.

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WITH THEIR NOW COMPLETE AND MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

GUARANTEE THE PUBLIC TO SERVE IT AS IT CAN BE SERVED NOWHERE ELSE, OR NO SALE.

SPRING WRAPS.

Nice styles have been pouring in upon us until we positively know the largest assortment ever seen in this town.

IN JACKETS.

For Ladies and Misses—All the latest novelties with Mono Metals, Mono sleeves, tight fitting, single breasted, large pearl buttons, double breasted, tight fitting, or ruffle skirt, etc. Prices from $5 up.

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The very newest effects in Cloth and Moire or Paillo silk, with large Moire Bow Lace Bonnets, Embroidery Jet and Crisp Trimmings. All shapes, sizes, etc., at our POPULAR LOW PRICES.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS.

The latest in stylish Boucles, with Moire Sleeves and Braid Trimmed, in Checks or plain goods, are the largest assortment.

SUITS AND WAISTS.

Waists receiving the best assortment of image, Moire Satin, fancy cloth, dimmer, in large checks, plain silk or braid trimmed; also a most elegant line of Waists.

MILLINERY.

Of our Millinery opening there was but one opinion expressed by the ladies who attended our exhibition.—Use for elegance, taste, impeccable accuracy and low prices, Auerbach's are so much—UNTOP.

TRIMMINGS.

Just received another very select assortment of very fine Cut, Jet and Gimp edgings, Sprigged Braid Galloons, White Braid and Iridescent Passementerie.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS.

We offer a handsome line of 27 and 36 inch Wool Gloria, into the thing for waists and dresses, at

50c YD.

Handsome American Challies, 36 and 36 inch, dark grounds, with neat fancy designs at

35c YD.

French Challies, large assortment, in dark and light grounds, elegant designs, at

50, 60, 65c YD.

Swiss Silks in plain and fancy effects, also in CHERON Silks. The very latest at

50, 60, 75c YD.

BLACK AND COL'D BROADCLOTHS.

In bright suitable for opera special this week—42 in wide at $1 yard.

FINE COTTON FABRICS.

Window Fig Goods, special 12½c yd, solid black satines for yd., worth 15c yd.

Crinkled Seersucker 12½ yd., worth 15c. Stripe Seersucker at 20c yd., worth 30c.

Just Received

CRYSTAL CLOTHS,

in light shades, suitable for evening wear at 20c yd.

Percales in new designs at 10c, 12½c, 15c, etc.

FRENCH CAMBRICS,

suitable for Dress and Ladies' Waists, double fold, at 25c.

LACES.

Point de Venise and Point Gaze Laces, in Butter color, in the most beautiful designs, up to 36 yd.

Point de Venise Lace, insertions in butter color, up to 36 yd.

Black Net Shorter Lace, very pretty patterns, 6 to 8 inch, 20c yard.

Black Bourdon Lace, with silk cord Applique, latest effect, 6 to 18 in. special, up to 20c yd.

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THE CHOICE RESIDENCE PART OF Salt Lake City.

Sixty new houses built on this beautiful property, and "THORNDYKE" adjoining, during the past ten months. No other part of the city improving so rapidly. Five foot cement walks to our line. Excellent car service to fare. Beautiful shade trees. The purest water in the land. Everything that is desirable for a home. Eight lots at the remarkably low price of $275 per lot, one-half cash, if sold before Dec. 1st, after that time at the regular price of $325 each, on monthly payments. Also houses on the installment plan, $1,350 to $5,000.

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