TELEGRAPHIC.

THE STRIKE ON.

The Great Northern and Montana Central System Involved.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Men Employed Demand the Wages Prevailing Before the Reduction of August, 1893.

HELENA, Mont., April 13.—The strike on the Great Northern and Montana Central system was peacefully inaugurated today at noon. At the stroke of 12 the men all left their posts in shop and gathered at the station, to await the appearance of the east bound passenger train at 12:05. As soon as the train stopped, two men delegated for that purpose, uncoupled the mail car from the coaches. The baggage and express were all taken from the car and then the engine and mail car were ready to proceed eastward.

At the end of fifteen minutes no move to move had been received. Craig L. Dunn of Great Falls, the local representative of the American Railway Union, stepped to the end of the platform and said:

"Friends and Fellow Citizens—We are ready and willing to move this train, the men are at their posts. It is the company's fault, not ours, that it did not leave on time. We are ready and willing to do our part. The company will try to make it appear that we are the cause of the delay of the mail, but I want you all to bear witness to the fact that we are ready to move the car."

Some time since the officials of the Great Northern issued a new schedule to govern various employes. This was to go into effect the 1st of April, and it bore sweeping reductions in the wages of all the employes. The men were to not accept it and it was being agitated the return of President Hill from Europe. Since his return he has declared that the schedule is suspended, and rather than accede to the demands, which they consider unjust, men went to work at noon today.

The strike extends from Larimer, N. D., to Spokane, and 1,500 men are now out, 200 of that number being in this city. The only trains that have left Helena today are two freights, one east and one west bound, and neither left this morning. They will be allowed to proceed to their destination.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 13.—The Great Northern main line has had the engine cut out of it by a strike which began at noon today. Not a wheel is moving, not a wire working and not a trackman on duty between Spokane and St. Paul, according to a telegram received today from James Hogan, of Helena, chairman of the American Railway union, by the local officials.

This strike includes engineers, firemen, conductors, trackmen, switchmen, roundhouse men, bridge carpenters, section hands, car cleaners and repairers.

The road has, extending along the Sound from Seattle to New Westminster, seen not included because the organization is not strong enough there to give results of success. As the Tacoma officials only have charge of the road from that to the south line to not yet know their management, they have nothing officially and very little unofficially.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 13.—It is a fair to say that the strike on the Great Northern system is unexpected in size or significance. In fact, from all local sources of information, the same report comes that the strike is not general. Vice President Clough said tonight that the first word received by the company was in the form of a telegram, signed by some one named Hinzet, announcing that the men would go out at noon on the western division. No demands had been received from the men, and judging by the results so far reported with them lately they were fairly well contented with affairs as they now exist. Over a month ago a committee of engineers conferred with the officials and finally signed an agreement that when the earnings of the company reached a certain figure the old rates would be restored.

Colonel Clough says the present movement was not only unauthorized by the brotherhoods and their chiefs, but is deprecated by them.

President Hill of the Great Northern, is at West Superior, and when approached by the Associated Press correspondent, said, "These reports are exaggerated. There are a few local disagreements along the line, but nothing to cause any anxiety. No statement has been yet received as to the number of men out."

A Denver, Leadville special says: The executive of the local American Railway Union, which consists of 100 members from all departments of railroading here, received a telegram from the president ordering a strike at noon today. As the telegram was not signed by President Debs they decided not to act until they hear from him.

THE PULLMAN STRIKE.

Judge Wilson Examines the Witnesses for the Defense.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The deposition of Molly Hughes was concluded today, and in that connection Mr. Wilson charged that the defense had counted to deliberate perjury. It was known that Madeline Pullard was in Pittsburg all the time the dispatches were said to have been sent to her by the strikers. The testimony of Mrs. Hughes, as she had been called, had established that Madeline Pullard, however, was not "Mamie" Pullard, and it was evidence that the plaintiff had a sister named Mamie, a respectable woman, who married well and married to a Methodist clergyman.

In this connection Mr. Wilson developed a new point, which seemed to require the witness, and he was able to say that Mamie Hughes-nee Pullard was practically called to prove that in 1887 Madeline Pullard had been a common woman, and it was admitted that Mamie Pullard, of whom she spoke, was married then. Concerning the expression to Woods, he declared there was no kind of improper relations.

The relations of Madeline Pullard and Wilson were discussed next, and Mr. Wilson elicited the fact that Hughes was to testimony of the defendant to the effect that the said man, who could not speak for himself, had sustained improper relations with the plaintiff. Rhodes, however, was a man who, unlike the downfall, kept his house. Those letters had been taken up, and throughout them there was no evidence to hint of improper relations between the parties to the correspondence.

Discussing the testimony of Hiram Kadman and John Hanaft, the counsel said some good water had waded through the filth of the back alleys of Lexington to bring forward the known perjury, which had greater significance because it shows the character of the witnesses.

Wilson went on to speak of the testimony of Rankin Beerle. He might, he said, have proven by that testimony as did a famous lawyer who handled "a most unpleasant fact," by standing him with, "Say to God have mercy on your soul."

He then characterized Beerle's testimony as "a black—a damnable lie; a lie nailed to the counter, to be written up in letters of unspeakable shame in the defense."

Then Mr. Wilson proceeded to attack the credibility of the defendants.

"He has been equally guilty with my client," declared the lawyer, "even more so, for he had taken a solemn vow to heaven and she had not. He had sworn that vow, by his own resolution, before he ever met Madeline Pollard. He had lived a life for ten years; his life has been that of bachelorism in the disgraceful sense. He has lived a life of duplicity, of hypocrisy, such as I can't even words to express the length and breadth of. He tells you he went to Mrs. Hackburn intending to deceive her; he tells you he went to Madeline to deceive her."

"When he attempted to shatter the testimony of my client, I want you to measure his testimony by the rules of law. How do you know he is not telling this story to deceive? The probability is that he is doing it, for he is now in the toils, he is brought to bay and in his extremity he asked you to believe such a story on his unsupported word. This man is steeped and soaked in depravity and original sin. I want the world to know the whole of it, even to his dress from this testament. It is the test of the serpent over her life. I wish all the mothers of the land could see this woman in her true light. They would open their hearts to her; their sympathy would swell up for her. She should be, if not excused, understood as not being the seducer of this unprincipled man, but as injured by his machinations."

He closed for the day. He will speak for an hour tomorrow morning, and then Judge Bradley will give the case to the jury when he finishes.

THE INDUSTRIALS.

Golly Harried on to Omaha—His Escape from Utah.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 13.—The industrial army arrived at 3 p. m. with banners flying and fife clanking. The army was not permitted to stop within the city limits, but the engine were changed at Dillon station, five miles west of the city, and the train of twenty-six cars was afterwards run through to Fort Cheyenne, where but a brief stop was made to take on a supply of provisions, including 1,500 loaves of bread and five beeves, furnished by the city—enough to feed the men until North Platte, Neb., is reached tomorrow morning.

The railroad officials decided to pass the army right through Nebraska, on that night schedule, reaching Omaha tomorrow afternoon. General Kelly and his men expected to go via Denver, but the Union Pacific refused to run the extra train south.

KELLY'S STORY.

When asked how they came to be aboard the train, General Kelly said that after they had been driven out of Ogden by the militia the train of empty box-cars came along and the men boarded it without the consent of the trainmen. The army is under the best of discipline and the men are sworn to implicitly obey the orders of their commander. They are in good health and seem to be enjoying the trip. The only difficulty they experience is keeping warm at night. Coming from the balmy climate of California, they are unaccustomed to the cold nights in this section.

General Kelly said: "I am confident the army will accomplish its purpose. We are respectable men. We formed six trains preparatory to reaching Green River, but they were left with the local authorities. Every man of us has taken a personal obligation not to violate any law of the land and we are going direct to Washington to petition Congress for shorter hours. California has kept these men and hold more or over two years and we believe it is now the government's duty to give us employment. We ask relief for only a year or so, when we shall be able to do for ourselves. We do not propose to destroy property or menace engineers who do not seem to us. This industrial movement is separate from Coxey's army in Ohio. He has nothing to do with this organization. On reaching Washington we will call upon Congressman Foster, of Colorado, and Delegate Rawlins, of Utah, to assist them in our behalf.

"The best of discipline prevails, and the men are sworn to obey their officers."

The train pulled past Cheyenne shortly at passenger speed, and a stop after leaving Fort Cheyenne until reaching Sidney, Neb.

Mayor Mason visited the men Goldsmith, and, after giving three cheers for Cleveland, the train pulled out for Omaha at 4:30 o'clock.

A Presidential Possibility.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13.—The Times will tomorrow print an interview with Grand Judge Sammel T. Kelly, of the Knights of Honor, in the effect that the organization, which has a membership of over 2,000,000 in the United States, is to work for the nomination of Judge Caldwell of the United States court for the presidency of the United States at the next Republican convention. A meeting of publicists is expected to be called for the city to have been called for May 15th to perfect the plans of campaign.

HAWAIIAN ADVICES.

Dole Working on a New Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The steamship Alameda, which arrived this morning brought the following Hawaiian advices:

HONOLULU, April 5, 1894.—Even since the retirement of President Dole from the office of minister of foreign affairs, he has been engaged in drawing up a new constitution to be submitted to the convention to be held in May. The government is very reticent in regard to the new instrument, but it has been ascertained, on good authority, that by the constitution which President Dole will propose, the executive power is to be vested in a president. He will not have a seat in the executive council, as is the case now. He will have the right of veto, but every veto can be overruled by a two-thirds vote of the senate and assembly. The vice president will not have a seat in the executive council either, and his duties will simply be to preside over the senate. The executive council will consist of five members—minister of foreign affairs, minister of finance, minister of the interior, minister of health and education, and minister of justice, or attorney general.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

In regard to the legislature, it is understood that it will be formed by a parliament. The house to be called the senate will consist of twenty-four members, to be appointed by the president, vice president and executive council, and will hold office for two years.

The lower house will consist of forty members, and is to be appointed by the executive council.

Preparations for the constitutional convention are being made. Twenty-one of delegates is to take place on May 2. The registration of voters for this election is now proceeding, but has been very slow, only 537 having taken the oath necessary to qualify for office.

The American Union party, although in complete control of Honolulu, has met with opposition on the islands of Maui and Hawaii, the largest islands of the group. The nonnaturalized, who are all connected with the plantations, have unanimously adjourned to the plank in the platform that excludes Chinese labor and have formed a party exclusively under the old platform, pertaining to Asiatic labor under proper restrictions.

The newly elected central committee of the American Union party has begun the warfare against the Japanese claiming the franchise, having passed a stringent resolution to that effect at its first meeting.

BLOOD FLOWS IN SAMOA.

Thirty Natives Killed and Others Cruelly Maimed.

The Consuls Have Asia from Destruction and Try to Avert Further Bloodshed.

APIA, SAMOA, March 27.—Samoan blood has again been shed. Since early in March, there has been a nearly continuous series of the most active tribes, and already over thirty natives have been killed and fifty cruelly maimed.

It had been hoped that there might be a peaceful settlement of the internal difficulties and it was with that in view that the warring factions submitted their chiefs to a trial before the chief justice. This peaceful method, however, came all to naught. On the 19th inst. the two factions came together in actual warfare. On that day a detachment from the Asaua, or rebel party, submitted a number of natives of Fangaiaga, Safaali, who are understood to be supporters of the government. Several were killed. None of the outlines was received here during the progress of a consultation between the president, chief justice and consular representatives.

The opening battle served conclusively that neither the rebels nor the government natives will heed to the least the ordinances recently enacted by the Samoan government prohibiting head-cutting barbarities. In fact, the taking of the head of Mataafa Tufaga was of more than usual atrocity. When brought a captive into the government camp, he was but slightly wounded, but it is asserted that his arms were first taken off and afterward his head. That Chief Tufaga's head was actually brought to Apia to be presented to King Malietoa, is certainly significant.

Following this outbreak, there was a cessation of hostilities for a few days, but there was great excitement here, caused by news that the people of Atua, who sympathized with those of Asaua, intended to join the rebels in an attack on Apia.

The united consuls issued a proclamation warning armed parties of Samoans against coming within the Apia municipal district. The proclamation prevented the town from being overrun by armed rebels.

On Monday, March 19, a particularly sanguinary battle was fought. For Samoan warfare, it was a heavy engagement. The rebels ended in a complete rout of the rebels, but their defeat was not accomplished until houses had been burned, cows and horses butchered, women and children maltreated and the most horrible of barbarities committed. The rebels lost ten or twelve men and had a large number wounded.

The consuls are trying to arrange a truce and avert further bloodshed. That they will succeed is, however, doubtful.

Economy and Strength.

Valuable vegetable remedies are used in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla in such a peculiar manner as to retain the full medicinal value of every ingredient. Thus Hood's Sarsaparilla combines economy and strength and is the only remedy of which "100 doses one dollar" is true. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills do not purge, pain or gripe, but act promptly, easily and efficiently. 2

Get your Abstracts of Title at the County Recorder's office. They are made directly from the original record.

For delicacy, for purity, and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals PEARSON'S powder. 18

Dr. Burgess, Oculist, Aurist and Optician. Spectacles fitted. Commercial Block.

A Cup of Beef Tea — The largest price ever paid has been paid to procure extracts from

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.

There's only one genuine and that you will know by the signature in blue on every jar.

J. v. Liebig

CONQUERED AT LAST

Drs. Shores & Shores New Treatment for Catarrh and Chronic Diseases a Success in Almost Every Instance.

MILD, PAINLESS, SAFE AND CERTAIN

The large number of patients who are now under treatment at the Zion Medical and Surgical Institute is ample proof that Drs. Shores & Shores have met very large success in the treatment of catarrh and chronic diseases. Yesterday the results were so large it was almost impossible to say, upon any consecutive day, Shores & Shores will be in their office from 9 to 12 in the morning, 1:30 to 5 in the afternoon, and 7 to 8:30 in the evening.

We have no branch office. Their is only one place, Drs. Shores & Shores' Medical Institute, and that is at 244 Second South Street. Drs. Shores & Shores are specialists, physicians. Read the testimonial given by Mr. George Stanton, which appeared in the Herald with his usual the words of praise who have tried all others and found no relief. They say they have been cured by Drs. Shores & Shores.

ST. VITUS DANCE CURED.

A Case That has Baffled the Leading Specialists of the Country—Cured at the Zion Medical and Surgical Institute.

Mr. George Stanton, whose place of business is in the Deseret National Bank building, this city, says:

"My son was afflicted grossly from St. Vitus dance, and although we did all we could for him, he seemed to painfully grow worse. Hearing of the wonderful skill of Drs. Shores & Shores at the Zion Medical Institute, I decided to try them. Since then I am happy equally to thank, which we feel, both cured and restored to health. I cannot say too much in praise of the physicians, for they cured my child's life."

Everybody in Salt Lake City has heard something about the wonderful treatment of Drs. Shores & Shores, but it is only those who have had some personal experience of their skill in some obstinate and dangerous case who believed what really happened. For my part, says this Salt Lake business man, I don't think that any believer who has seen these treatments would say too much in praise of their admirable methods. They cured me of a very bad case of catarrh, deafness and terrible headache, for which I thought I never could be cured. My symptoms were such that it is neither easy nor pleasant to describe, there was such a congestion of them. First there was a chronic catarrh of the head and throat, there was a miserable stopped up nose, pain in the nose and head, with an abundance dripping of the catarrhal matter from the throat, causing the unpleasant and wearied habit of constantly hawking and spitting. I had been so bad that I had LOST MY HEARING. My eyes were weak and watery, and upon stooping over and rising quickly I would become faint and dizzy.

"I now feel it my duty to the public that I cannot say too much in praise of Drs. Shores & Shores for what they have done for me. I AM NOW AS WELL AS I EVER WAS. Hearing my testimony will be of benefit to others who are suffering, I leave it with you, Drs. Shores & Shores, to use it as you think best.

MR. GEO. STANTON,
[illegible] South Street, City.

Catarrh and Nervous Prostration Cured.

Miss Mary Tyler is eleven years of age, has suffered from catarrh and nervous prostration and in an interview with some of her friends she made the following graphic description of her case:

"After her trouble had started, she immediately began to have headaches. She would wake up at first one side, then the other, horrible distressing headaches, causing noises in the ears, the noises would drop from the head to the throat, causing a most nauseating and sickening. Her throat was always sore, a throbbing sensation, she could not sleep, and in fact ALMOST STARVED TO DEATH, and what little she did eat made her sick at the stomach, causing her to vomit. Without vomit by an her stomach.

"She was weak and so nervous that sometimes when walking along the street she would fall down from exhaustion she would not go to school, and her condition was quite alarming.

"Her case was taken by Drs. Shores & Shores and after a course of their new treatment, she was been entirely cured. And I would advise all others to do the same, for the benefit of people they are entirely fully."

Mrs. Tyler resides at No. 225 E street, Ogden, and is well known in town and will gladly verify this statement.

A personal interview is extended to the public to visit the offices of Drs. Shores & Shores and inspect their NEW TREATMENT for the cure of catarrh and all chronic diseases, which is different from any other used in the city. Drs. S. W. and S. S. Shores, is a recent visit to New York City, where they visited the most prominent institutes for catarrh, and the results are well known to the readers of this paper.

CONSULTATION & EXAMINATION FREE.

No money will other doctors have told you, but come to Drs. Shores & Shores. "Old in years, old in the Treatment, and will convince all you whether you may be cured or not.

Is you are an honest honest and will tell you the truth.

Office hours: Daily from 9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 afternoon, and 7 to 8:30 evenings.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES,
Specialists,
Zion Medical and Surgical Institute
244 E. Second South Street.

Specialists to the Ladies of the City, Wife, Mother, Maiden, Female, Infant and Nervous Diseases. Only specialists for Nervous Diseases, Catarrh, Lung Diseases, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Blood Poisoning, Kidney and Bladder Diseases. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., 1:30 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8:30 p. m.

WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework. Mrs. McKeen Employment office, 30 S. West Temple, opposite Tribune office.

ALTERATION HOSE APPLY AT MRS. Parker Dressmaking, 56 East 1st South street.

$75.00 A WEEK PAID TO [illegible]

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED—SELLING [illegible]

GENTLEMEN TO CARD TO MY ANTI [illegible]

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO [illegible]

$100 to $5,000 TO LOAN [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE. [illegible]

TWO GIRLS, A GENTLEMAN AND [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED FOR A NEW AND [illegible]

THE PARAGON. [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

THE [illegible] 22 AND 24 E. SOUTH [illegible]

FOR RENT.

A GOOD FARM IN SALT LAKE [illegible]

FOR SALE.

320 ACRES IN SOUTHERN IDAHO. [illegible]

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Real Estate Loans, Notes, Bonds, Mining Stocks. Rooms 216 Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

INSURANCE, AS WELL. [illegible] Lloyd, Jr., Salt Lake City, Utah.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD MORTGAGES. [illegible]

PERSONALS.

MRS. STANGER, A NEW SEERESS OF [illegible]

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MARBLE WORKS,

25 W. 2nd South. Headstones and Monuments Manufactured right here at eastern prices. P. O. Box 407.

Cheapest place in Utah to buy

PIANOS AND ORGANS

on easy payments.

ZEPHYR MUSIC HOUSE,

204 S. West Temple St., Opposite City Hall. Write for prices and terms.

THE UTAH JUNK HOUSE,

62-66 E. 2nd South.

BONES, SCRAP IRON, BOTTLES METALS AND RUBBERS.

Special prices on rag line of hose from the country. No junk, goods or scrap.

THE CELEBRATED

GENEVA MINERAL WATER

is now for sale at my Pavilion Block.

COME AND SAMPLE THE WATER.

JOHN STODDARD, Agent.

J. P. FOWLER.

57 South, West Temple St.

HORSE SHOEING AND GENERAL BLACKSMITHING.

SPECIAL SHOES MADE TO ORDER, [illegible] Road [illegible]

WATER RATES.

ALL PERSONS OWING WATER RATES [illegible]

PRACTICAL HOME INDUSTRY

is now being illustrated in the show window of the Eagle Gate Cigar factory, 71 west, Second South street, where the public can see how the "Eagle Gate" Cigars are made.

WE WILL GIVE

to every purchaser of our world of cigars a one

Cigar Case

FREE

Anyone who has not yet smoked one of these beautiful ART GEMS, "IN CUPIDS ALBUM," should apply at once, as our last consignment is rapidly going.

T. C. WALTERSPIEL,

73 West, 3rd South Street, or 72 E. 1st South.

WALKER BROS. & FYLER CO.

FLYERS

WHICH ARE ADDED TO THIS SALE.

FOR THREE WEEKS WE HAVE DOUBLED OUR SALES. EVERY DAY ADDING TO OUR SELLING FORCE.

Mark You This Prediction:

OUR STORE WILL BE CROWDED EVERY DAY.

PARASOLS.

A line of Silver mounted Parasols, large ribs, [illegible] $1.00

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

For little girls from 2 to 4 years of age, the prettiest little dresses in Salt Lake, embroidery trimmed, tucks, shirred and [illegible] 15c pr.

HOSIERY.

Women's Lacing Hose, full size, finished seams, they are the 15c kind. 8c pr.

ANOTHER FLYER.

Ladies Black Fleece Lined Tights, well made, trimmed, [illegible] $1.25

A big lot of our HIGHLY ORNAMENTED [illegible] 98c.

TEN SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

STILL ANOTHER!

Ladies Cashmere Hose, Extra Lighter and Finer [illegible] 10c

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton, [illegible] 20c.

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton, [illegible] 25c.

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton, [illegible] 35c.

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton, [illegible] 50c.

A Grand Sale.

Ladies' Black Cloth [illegible] 50c. YD.

UMBRELLAS.

DOMESTICS.

TWO LEADERS—10 pieces Dark [illegible] 4c.

[illegible] 4c.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Of our Great Slaughter Sale of

CLOAKS.

A Fearless Cut in Prices. $25,000 Worth of Ladies', Misses, Children's, Spring Wraps, at Less than Manufacturer's Cost. We are Over-Stocked and they Must Go, no Matter how Great the Loss.

100 Ladies' Capes, all wool, in all shades, [illegible] $2.95

100 Ladies' Capes, Black, navy, brown, [illegible] $3.95

100 Ladies' Capes, in black, navy, brown, [illegible] $4.95

100 Ladies' Capes, in black, navy, brown, [illegible] $6.95

100 Ladies' Capes, in all the most lovely styles and shades in Ladies' Cloth, Broad Cloth, English Worsted, Scotch Tweed, Moire Silks, Oriental Silk, Lustrine with Ribbon Lace or Braid trimmings at [illegible] reduction, from $7.50 up to $25.00.

200 Ladies' Jackets, in all the newest styles, in Black, Brown, Tan, all sizes, from $5.00 to $25.00.

Special.—Ladies' Tan Beige Jackets, with large sleeves, [illegible] $5.00.

Ladies' Jackets, in all the newest styles, [illegible] $7.50.

Ladies' Jackets, in all colors, great bargains, [illegible] $7.50.

Ladies' Vests. This season's fad to wear with the new Chiffon waist in white or dark green.

Ladies' Chemisettes, in all the newest styles and colors, at all prices.

100 Ladies' Jackets, in all colors, from $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, up.

2,000 Wrappers, all styles, colors, and prices.

Dark Brown Calico Wrappers, value $1.00, at 45c.

Light Percale Wrappers, small figured and stripes, value $1.25, at 69c.

Indigo Blue Calico Wrappers, value $1.50, at 75c.

Seersucker Wrappers, button sleeves, ruffle on shoulder, full back, value $1.50, at 98c.

Silk Front Teazlewrs, in dark and latest shades, elegant quality, value $5.00, at $2.95.

10,000 Waists, all the novelties of the season.

Specials.—Latest Calico Waists, at 25c.

Ladies' Blue Calico and Seersucker Waists, at 35c.

Black and Navy Sateen Waists, in small sizes only, value $2.50, at 50c.

Ready made Silk Black, wave diagonal basque waist, for $1.75.

Plaid Surf Waists, for $1.25.

Tailor-made Serge Suits, in navy blue, elegantly trimmed, with black braid, value $20.00, at 10.00.

Our line of fine Dress and Traveling Suits, in Serges, Broadcloths, Cheviots, and Scotch Goods, of the most exclusive and stylish styles, in eighty patterns, and all from $5 to $25. No charge for alterations.

Bona Fide Reductions on Goods in all Departments.

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