DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING EXCEPTED, BY THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, April 27, 1898.

THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

A Day Set Apart by the First Presidency of the Church.

To the Latter-day Saints in Zion and throughout the world:

Beloved Brethren and Sisters—A little over two years ago we were impressed to call upon the Latter-day Saints to set apart a day for fasting and solemn prayer unto the Lord. Our position at that time was such that it seemed as though no earthly power could deliver us from the evil which surrounded us and which threatened our overthrow. Turn which way we would, every avenue seemed closed against us. Human help was beyond our reach. Our eyes and hearts under those circumstances, turned to the Lord as the only power to which we could appeal for succor. Do we say too much when we testify that the Lord did on that occasion condescend to hear and answer the supplications of His people.

Their humiliation before Him was not without its fruits. If the objects which were suggested in our circular letter at that time to be prayed for be examined, the results will show how wonderfully the Lord has granted the prayers of His people?

In view of this, and the great mercy shown unto us by our Father in heaven in permitting us, at our recent General Conference, to lay the top stone of the Salt Lake Temple with shouts of Hosanna to God and the Lamb, it has suggested itself to us that it would be most appropriate for the Latter-day Saints to gather in their various places of worship, on Sunday the first day of May, 1898, and in fasting and prayer, offer up to the Most High their heartfelt and solemn thanksgivings for His goodness and mercy, which He has shown unto them and the deliverance that He has wrought out in their behalf.

Surely, no people have greater cause for thanksgiving and praise than have the Latter-day Saints throughout these mountains. And as we cannot have occasion for thanksgiving because of deliverance wrought our foes, without our brethren and sisters in other lands sharing in our joy, it is proper that they, too, should select a day, as may be suitable and convenient to them, in like manner to fast and pray and offer up their gratitude and thanks to the Great Creator for the blessings He has bestowed upon His people.

We have decided to select Sunday for this purpose, because it can meet with a more general observance on the part of all the people than would be possible upon any other day.

Every man, woman and child belonging to our Church should join in this glad service, for, although we have many obstacles to contend with, and the adversary of our souls has not made truce, nor laid down his arms, yet the Lord has spoiled many of his schemes, and destroyed his snares, and has provided for us a way of escape from his power.

In our prayers we should still supplicate the Almighty Father to continue to bless and deliver His Zion, and to prepare the way for the ushering in of the full reign of righteousness and truth, when He whose right it is to reign shall hold undisputed sway over all the earth.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the immense assemblage of saints at the laying of the top-stone of the Temple:

Believing that the instruction of President Woodruff, respecting the early completion of the Salt Lake Temple, is the word of the Lord to us, I propose that this assemblage pledge themselves, collectively and individually, to furnish, as fast as it may be needed, all the money that may be required to complete the Temple at the earliest time possible, so that the dedication may take place on April 6th, 1893.

Plans have been suggested for the collection of the funds needed to complete the Temple in accordance with this resolution; but we have decided that no better occasion could offer for this purpose than the time when the Saints shall be assembled to observe this day of prayer and thanksgiving. Subscriptions can then be taken by the various Bishops and other presiding officers from all who are present at the meetings; and if all are not prepared to give that which they desire to subscribe at the time, they can make their arrangements to pay by installments.

It is very desirable that this labor should be completed so that the sacred building can be dedicated to the Lord at the General Conference, April 6th, 1893. Steps have already been taken to have the work done, with the full expectation that the funds which were voted for when this resolution was adopted will be forthcoming in time to meet all the payments. We feel assured there will be no disappointment in this, if the Bishops and other presiding authorities do their duty.

There is no labor in which the Latter-day saints feel more deeply interested than in the building and completing of Temples.

This Temple at Salt Lake City has long been in process of erection. By the 6th of April next, forty years will have elapsed since the laying of the foundation stones. It seems proper, then, that the expiration of that period should witness its dedication. We trust that no overthrow will be spared to accomplish this end, and that all will respond literally to the call which will be made upon them.

Praying the Lord to bestow upon all the Latter-day saints upon this occasion the spirit of prayer and thanksgiving, we remain,

Your Brethren,

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

A CARESS OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

THE taxpayers of Salt Lake City should pay attention to what is going on in the City Council. If they will read the minutes of the meetings of that body they will learn that the extravagance and recklessness of the preceding "Liberal" body are not only reproduced but increased in the present. Nearly every week new offices with large salaries are created, and schemes devised to spend the people's money unnecessarily. The latest proposition is to bond the city to its utmost legal limit. The sum of $600,000 is wanted in addition to the regular income from taxes, licenses, fines, etc., and it is boldly demanded and will very likely be obtained by bonds at five per cent. interest.

It will be found on investigation and by experience that the large expenditures in process and in prospect, like the extension of water-mains to uninhabited districts, are all fly in the interest of real estate speculators and with a view to their profit. There should be a check on this spendthrift spirit and this pandering to the demands of a speculative class. It was expected by many citizens of different parties that the Mayor, as a man of property and experience in local affairs, would act in a conservative spirit and hold the reins of control as far as possible over the more radical members of the Council. Whether his "Liberal" affinities will permit of the exercise of this restraining influence is a matter of doubt. But the taunts of "Liberal" control are becoming more and more apparent to the burdened and helpless taxpayers.

THE CITY OFFICIAL APPOINTING POWER.

THERE appears to be, in the minds of the present city officials, some very wide-range ideas with regard to the distribution of the appointing power. As an instance, at last night's session of the City Council, Treasurer Dukes, with much complacency, notified that body that he had appointed A. C. Reese license inspector and requested that the appointment be confirmed.

Is there such an office as "license inspector?" If so, what are his duties? Does it devolve upon him to look after other officials and see that they attend properly to their business, or what? An inspection of the published volume of ordinances throws no light on these questions. Neither does that book furnish any evidence to the effect that the appointing power to any office is vested in the treasurer.

We have already directed attention to this subject—the appointment of officers aside from the Mayor and Council, the question having been brought up by recent actions of the committee on public construction. They notified the council that they had appointed an inspector of retaining walls and an inspector of side walks for the Seventh and Eighth paving districts. On the face of these transactions it appears as if the question of their advisability is still pending, as the subject was referred to the committee on streets. It is learned, however, that the first committee had not only made the appointment in the case of the retaining wall inspector, but had set the appointee agoing in the performance of his alleged duties before sending in any notification to the council.

Even the so-called pavement inspector has—we are informed—been set to work in performing his real or imaginary labors. Yet the question of these appointments, involving the payment of $200 a month, is still pending in the hands of the committee on streets, which has as yet made no report, and the Council has taken no action. What kind of a city government is this, anyway?

It appears that the Anarchists in Paris succeeded in terrorizing the jury.

ANOTHER CITY SINECURE.

THE unsatisfactory of licenses by the "Liberal" city government goes forward apace. Last night (Tuesday) a cement inspector was appointed, with a salary attached to the new office of $75 a month. Of course this appointment was an absolute necessity—in order to give a political partisan a job at the expense of the people, who get no adequate service in return for the expenditure of their money.

To make this point clear it is only necessary to explain the intelligence and amount of labor needed in the cement-testing process. We give an instance: One thousand sacks of cement (equal to 250 barrels) have arrived for the paving of Richards Avenue. The tester simply takes a shovelful of the material from each twentieth sack, mixes it, and with a small brass mould, the dimensions of which are only a few inches each way, makes a number of "briquettes." This work can be done in about one hour. These "briquettes" are put into water, where they remain seven days. That is the entire test. If the articles are sound at the end of the specified time, the cement is pronounced all rightly if not, otherwise.

It will be observed from this explanation how much necessity there is for the creation of a new office, the making of an appointment and the payment of a salary for the purpose of attending to the duty of testing cement, which the law provides shall be done by the city engineer, or in connection with his office. This does not mean, we presume, that he shall do it personally, but under his supervision, by one of his aids.

The present "Liberal" administration are making a record that will stand up at the end of their term.

THE TEMPLE LOT IN JACKSON COUNTY.

THE taking of depositions in the suit brought by the Reorganized or "Josephite" Church against the Church of Christ or "Hedrickites," for possession of the Temple grounds at Independence, Missouri, was resumed at that place on the 19th inst. Among the witnesses examined was Charles Johnson, of Southwest, Missouri, who married Maria Louise Cowdery, daughter of Oliver Cowdery. It was through Johnson that the "Josephites" obtained the quit-claim deed on which they base one of their pretended "rights" to the property in question. His wife and her mother died a short time ago within forty-eight hours of each other, and particulars were published in our columns.

In cross-examination it was disclosed that this man and his wife had done considerable business in signing quit-claim deeds for land to which they declared they held title, people paying them in order to quiet litigation. From the Kansas City Journal we learn that the witness claimed that through his wife's inheritance by reason of being the daughter of Oliver Cowdery, who had large real estate interests in Jackson county in an early day, he had title to seventy-three acres in the west ern portion of the city and also in Kansas City. The witness stated that about two years ago Bishop Kelley, of the Reorganized church, had visited him and paid him $100 for a quit-claim deed to the Temple lot.

Johnson signed the quit-claim deed, he said, for the $100 and as oral consideration. The oral consideration was that said should be brought for the possession of the Temple lot and all expenses of such suit were to be paid by the church. The outcome of the suit, the witness thought, would materially aid him in establishing his claim to the land without expense to himself. After once establishing his claim in the Circuit court of the United States, he would be able to reap a harvest of shekels from property owners who would, in order to sell their property, have to give a clear title. Some of the finest residences in the city are located on this land, and Johnson could collect handsomely from people who have dwelt in fancied security.

In addition to this shaky title purchased by the Josephites, they base their claim on the absurd notion that the original Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was disorganized at the death of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and that the "Reorganized" church is its successor. On this theory, every time the First Presidency becomes disorganized by a vacancy in the office of President, the entire Church becomes disorganized and a new Church has to be started or the whole thing is dead. Against this ridiculous notion is the established order of the Priesthood as set forth in the Doctrine and Covenants, by which the Church is to be perpetuated, its Presidency chosen and appointed by the body, and all vacancies in its quorums and councils filled, that it may endure for ever.

Whatever words of doctrine and discipline may have been imbibed by the "Hedrickites," they are in possession and lawful possession of the property which they have bought and paid for, and the present underhanded attempt to oust them and wrest from them this land, cannot be too strongly condemned by fair and honest people.

BAD FRUIT IN GOOD LOCALITIES.

OWNERS of orchards and particularly growers of fruit for the market, will do well to pay attention to some remarks in regard to "bad fruit in good localities" made in an article by William H. Dwyer, that appears in the latest number of the *Irrigation Age*. We reproduce a portion of them, which we commend to the attention of our horticulturists. After outlining the poor policy of not engaging more extensively in the cultivation of fruit, he says:

"But there is a much more serious evil, one to be feared in some localities where fruit is already quite largely. This is the fact that it is found with so very disorganized the best varieties and the best methods, and is often left undiscovered against the unsuspected and faithless pests. If this self-destroyer in one season does more than is another perhaps in larger type may be seen in the lovely valleys of Utah. It is almost a proverb that a good apple cannot be found in Utah. Like all proverbs, it is absolutely true, but, like all proverbs, there is a large element of truth underlying it. All the hardy fruits and many of the more delicate varieties are raised in abundance in the golden valleys that south under the peaks of the Wasatch. But, with few exceptions, this abundance belongs to waste in the conservatory and reflects no credit to the country. It is a sort of drunken accompliment—a waste of splendid resources and a travesty on what might be.

"The reason is that intelligent study was not used in the selection of varieties, or in cultivation, or in the defense of the ancient foeman in natural enemies. The result is a miserable apology for what should be a wonderfully prolific and substantially profitable horticulture. It is a case where nature has amplified the beauty of God and set at naught the genius of man. We have seen here a great country with these fundamental errors so remedied and the irrigation undesirable that not only by the sweat of his face shall he earn his bread, but that by the exercise of his brains he shall lay up a competence."

In consequence of the backwardness of spring it is not too late now to select and plant out good varieties of fruit trees. There are lots of old and worthless stocks that should be cut down and new and valuable budded trees put in their places. Concerted and determined efforts to destroy the codlin moth and other pests would be another step in the way to improved fruit culture, and if this good work were continued awhile, it would not be long before the reputation of Utah would be restored for producing the finest fruit in the world.

THE PURITANS AND THE "MORMONS."

THE newspaper discussion over Professor Elliot's defense of the "Mormons" is not yet concluded. It has been a great deal more than a "nine days' wonder." The public mind seems very sensitive on anything that relates to the "Mormons" and the public prints of course have an eye to supplying the popular demand. We clip the following from the St. Louis *Republic*, because it treats on the matter in a different view from most of the newspaper comments:

"The row between New England and President Eliot of Harvard College is a family quarrel in which the Brigham has had no mind to interfere, but it does seem to us that there ought to be some limit to New England impertinence of a worthy and benevolent doctor of all the laws, theologies and arts, whose sole offense lay in comparing the sacrifices made by the Mormons for sometimes sake to those made by the "Pilgrim Fathers" and charged to the same account of profit and loss.

"We think rather underwhelmed the case, for the sacrifices of the early day Pilgrim saints of the "Mayflower" were not a patching to those of the Latter-day Pilgrim Saints who crossed the plains and mountains in wagons, while the Pilgrims crossed the ocean in a ship with all the comforts and conveniences of the time. The Latter-day Pilgrims crossed the desert in wagons. The Puritan saints had no easy time bamboozling Indians who had nothing but bows and arrows and tomahawks wherewith to defend themselves. The Mormon Saints had to deal with Indians much more ferocious and well armed with guns they knew how to use. The Puritan Saints left England that they might worship God in their own way, with the privilege of hanging Quakers and boring their tongues, which was denied them in England. The Mormon saints left Missouri that they might worship God in their own way and carry more wives than the law allowed in Missouri.

"If Brigham Young is not just as high up in the roll of saints as the saints who hanged Quakers and bored Puritan tongues and poisoned alien in their vagrancies, on the theory that the earth belongs of divine right to the saints of the Lord, then the *Republic* is too incapable of acting as an impartial umpire in this quarrel between Dr. Eliot and the Latter-day Saints of New England."

AN UNDIGNIFIED SPECTACLE.

THE scene that occurred yesterday during the investigation into the alleged crookedness in the pension department at Washington, was disgraceful. Commissioner Raum several times made a negative reply to a question put to him by Representative Enloe, of the committee. The latter wanted an affirmative answer and became angry because his wish was not satisfied. He hurled an offensive epithet at the witness and was about to follow up this breach of decency by pounding him on the head with a sponge glass. This latter operation was hardly prevented.

This was certainly an unseemly spectacle, and scented of scurvy, as far as it went. An intelligent man like Mr. Enloe could scarcely have been incited to act as he did in the hope of eliciting an affirmative answer to his question from Mr. Raum by such unusual means as a sponge glass. The process has no effect in inducing a man to tell the truth if he be otherwise inclined; neither does it result in setting some into him if he does not naturally possess it. When there is a question of veracity between an interrogator and a witness—especially in [illegible] there will be important investigations—it is only right to have the service [illegible] difference ought to be left to [illegible] the question [illegible] ought to be a write [illegible] the street [illegible] in dollars [illegible] garden.

As Mr. Raum [illegible] having his head pounded by an irritated commissioner, he did the proper thing in covering his caput with his hat, walking out of the building, and refusing to respond to an inscutable call for him to return.

GENERAL GRANT'S OLD BUSINESS PARTNER.

ON Saturday morning, April 30, Ferdinand Ward, the well known member of the firm of Grant and Ward, will leave Sing Sing prison. On October 31, 1884, he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment with hard labor for embezzlement and obtaining money under false pretenses.

Ward was the son of a Baptist preacher. He entered life as a messenger boy in the Produce Exchange, New York City. In time he became one of Gotham's best known business men. General Grant entered into a speculative partnership with him and the firm of Grant and Ward for a short time ranked as a sort of financial Gormandizer on the Atlantic seaboard.

Enormous profits were guaranteed to investors with this firm and for a while it seemed to prosper amazingly. But in May, 1884, rumors of the firm's weakness began to be circulated. Gen. Grant called on his partner for an explanation. Coolly and quietly Ward wrote out a check for a million dollars and presented it to the old war hero as the purchase money of the latter's interest. The General, on such evidence of prosperity as this, was satisfied, and left rolling in the delusion, continued that the reports were baseless.

On May 8, however, the crash came. Ward's nerve could not stave off creditors. The firm went under, involved to the extent of $14,000,000. Two weeks after Ward was arrested, and later an accomplice named Fish. Both were convicted. Fish got seven years, and is now free, residing quietly with his daughter in New York City. Ward was defended by General, now Secretary, Tracy, and a strong but unavailing fight was made to keep him out of prison.

Ward is still young and in good health. He will receive a suit of clothes and a ten dollar bill on leaving prison, and who knows but he may yet figure once more as "a Napoleon of finance?"

DAHOMEY AND FRANCE.

THE trouble between France and the King of Dahomey is not yet settled. According to the dispatches the French expedition from the coast to the interior is decided on, and a soldier named Colonel Dodds appointed to the supreme command. Troops which are more or less acclimated in Africa will be used. Contingents will be drawn from Senegal and other points for the expedition. Behanzin, King of Dahomey, has, it is said, 10,000 warriors now prepared for action. And if he would only take time by the forelock and not wait until the French are fully prepared, it is thought that his lady soldiers would achieve a conquest.

The capital of Dahomey is the City of Abomey. It is situated far inland. It is said to contain vast treasures in the way of gold accumulations amounting to $100,000,000. The successive kings of the country have been in the habit of burying large quantities of bullion in pits within their palaces. It is well known that gold exists in the country. In fact Dahomey is embraced in what is known as the gold coast of Africa, and there may be some truth in this report. Traders and missionaries assert that such is the case, and the London papers say that the object of the expedition is King Behanzin's bullion.

CALDER'S PARK

Open April 30. Bilating, music, dancing, etc. 65

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc. — Of perfect purity. Of great strength. Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and delightfully as the fresh fruit.

BOSTON CASH REGISTERS Stop the Leaks.

Send for cata to Business Colleges.

P. E. McGURRIN, PROPRIETOR, SALT LAKE CITY.

BEAUTY IS POPULAR, AND THIS SEASON A WAY, IN THE USE OF LACES FOR TRIMMING.

THEY ARE SEASONABLE, AIRY GRACEFUL AND THE NEW PATTERNS HAVE NEVER BEEN EXCELLED FOR DELICACY.

WE INVITE THE LADIES TO INSPECT OUR UNUSUAL ASSORTMENT

ASK TO SEE THE NEW

POINT DE IRLANDE,

IN ECRU, CREAM AND BLACK,

ALL WIDTHS OF SILK AND COTTON.

—SEE ALSO OUR—

Point de Ragouse, Point de Allengon, Point Applique, Guipure de Gene, Orientale,

AND OTHER MAKES, IN CREAM AND ECRU.

THEN LOOK AT

OUR SILK CHANTILLYS

IN BLACK AND CREAM. THE PATTERNS ARE WORKS OF ART.

Foster's KID GLOVES.

We carry a large stock of these celebrated goods, in all shades and lengths, and perfected with the "New Hook." Our lady fitter will put your gloves on the first time, so you will have no trouble afterwards.

FLOWERS, RIBBONS, BELTS and PARASOLS in profusion.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

WE OFFER, THIS WEEK, AT SPECIAL SALE, THE GRANDEST, MOST COMPLETE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF NEW SPRING GOODS.

SILK AND DRESS GOODS.

1000 yds. 20 in. Black Pongee Silk at 37c
800 yds. 22 in. Black Pongee Silk at 37½c
400 yds. 23 in. Black Pongee Silk at 37½c
300 yds. 27 in. Black Pongee Silk at 37½c
500 yds. 27 in. Black Pongee Silk at 39c
300 yds. 27 in. Black Pongee Silk at 39c
300 yds. 27 in. Black Pongee Silk at 49c
400 yds. 27 in. Black Pongee Silk at 49c
500 yds. Black Twilled China Silk, extra quality, worth $1.25, now $ 77c
450 yds. Black Twilled China Silk, 36 inch, worth $1.25, now $ 97c
500 yds. of Japanese Silk, in cream, white and black, 21 inch, worth $1.00, now 49c

BLACK CROS GRAIN SILK.

SILK GREAT BARGAINS.

20 inch at	65c	Worth 75c, yet cost more than now being offered.
21 inch at	72½c	
22 inch at	75c	
23 inch at	87½c	
24 inch at	$1 15	

BLACK SATIN RHADAMES AND MARVEILLEUX.

SILK GREAT BARGAINS.

20 inch for	87½c	Less than manufacturers' cost.
20 inch for	97c	
20 inch for	97c	
22 inch for	$1 25	
24 inch for	$1 15	

Great sale in Pattern Robes and Combination Suits. Also Novelty Suits at a great reduction during this special sale.

10 shades of 44 inch Whitehead Weave, worth $1.25, now 89

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN SPRING JACKETS, CAPES, BLAZERS, NEWMARKETS.

We have the goods you want at the right prices. Spring Dress Goods in the Greatest Variety, the Latest Styles and the Lowest Prices.

321—Ladies' Blazer in Black, was $2.25, now $1 50
324—Ladies' Blazer in Black with Gold Cord, was $3.50, now 2 95
325—Ladies' Blazer in Shades, Tan, Blue and Black Appliqued, Cord and Tassel, was $5.00, now 3 95
326—Ladies' Double-breasted Box Coat, in Beige, Shades, Gray and Tan, with large Buttons, was $6.50, now 3 50
328—Ladies' Double-Breasted Box Coat, full silk lining, was $12.50, now 6 95
329—Ladies' Double-breasted Box Coat, Boss Front Buttons, Silk lined, in Tan and Black, was $15.00, now 7 50

STYLE 341. CAPE.

341—Plain Cape, in Black, all wool, silk shoulder, Tan, Black and Gray, was $6.50, now 3 50
342—Better quality, 42 inches long, all wool, in Shades, Tan, Black and Black, was $7.50, now 4 95
343—A novelty, 40 inches long, Native mixtures, in shades, Tan, Gray and Black, was $7.50, now 5 95
344—Our special leader, very heavily appliqued shade, Tan and Black, was $9.00, now 7 50

STYLE 347. NEWMARKET.

347—Plain Serge, with Military Cape, sleeves in Tan, Black and Navy Blue. Double-breasted, was $12.00, now 7 95
348—Fine Cloth, with Military Cape, shades, Tan, Black and Navy Blue, period Billing, was $15.00, now 9 95
349—Fine Imported Fancy Suiting Material, Braided Novelties, was $20.00, now 12 95
350—Extra Fine Diagonal, in Worsted Material, was $25.00, now 15 00

LOT 1—Ladies' Black Sateen Petticoats, 50c
LOT 2—Ladies' Extra Fine Black Sateen Skirts, was $1.50, now 1 00
LOT 3—Ladies' Fine Black Sateen Skirts, Lace Trimmed, was $2.75, now 1 95
LOT 4—Ladies' Extra Fine Black Sateen Skirts, with Tucks and Lace, was $3.50, now 1 75
LOT 5—Ladies' Extra Fine Black Sateen Skirts, Ruffle Flounce, was $4.50, now 2 95
LOT 6—Ladies' Extra Fine Silk Petticoats, in Satin Nonrisk Widths, was $5.00, now 3 95
LOT 7—Ladies' Extra Fine Surge Satin, Satin Nonrisk Widths, was $7.00, now 4 95
LOT 8—Ladies' Extra Fine Silk Petticoats, in Satin and Ruffled Flounce, was $8.00, now 5 50
LOT 9—25 dozen Assorted Calico Wrappers, was $1.00, now 49
LOT 10—20 dozen Assorted Full Black Wrappers, perfect-fitting, was $1.50, now 89
LOT 11—50 Infants' Long Cloaks, in Cream White Silk, Embroidered, was $1.50, now 1 00
LOT 12—300 Assorted Cashmere Silk Embroidered Infants' Long Cloaks, Drab, Black and Modes, was $2.50, now 1 25

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

A continuation of matchless Bargains. Prices never lower. No one seems to buy.

8 cases of Cambric for 5c, 6c
Cases Striped Outing Flannel for 5c, 6c
Cases 4-4 Bleached Sheeting for 5c, 6c
Cases 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting for 5c, 6c
50 pieces Fast Colored Gingham, 5c, 6c
100 pieces Silver Grey Gingham, 5c, 6c
100 pieces Dark and Light Challies, 5c, 6c
100 pieces Figured Lawns for 5c, 6c
10 pieces Velvet Velveteen for 5c, 6c
10 pieces Check Nainsook for 5c, 6c
100 pieces Seersuckers, dress styles, 5c, 6c
12 pieces Scotch Zephyr Gingham, 32 inches wide, in the very latest designs, our price 25c, 25c
Brownville Bishop, large colorings, 5c, 6c
1 lot Fine Bishop Lawn, beautiful patterns and fast colors, 12½c, 15c
Indian white, soft finish, for 5c, 6c

BOYS' CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

See our Match Box Bargains in Boys Suits, at $1.00, $1.25, $1.65, $2.25 and $2.50.

1 lot of Navy Blue all-wool Jersey Suits, 2 pc. $2 25
1 lot of Navy Cassimere Waists for 25
1 lot of Boys' Cassimere Pantaloons, in light and dark shades 25
1 lot of Large Boys' Blue Waists 25
1 lot of Fine Percale, Light and Black sateen Waists 40
Boys' Odd Pants, from 4 to 14 years, at 25c, 35c, 45c, and 50
50c. Men's Outing Flannel Shirts for 35
50c. Men's Sateen Shirts 35
50c. Men's Outing Flannel Shirts 35
50c. Men's Jean Drawers 35
$1.00 Men's Black Sateen Shirts 75
$1.25 Men's Black Sateen Shirts, Silk Striped and Pongee Silk Shirts at $1.00, $1.50 1 25
50c. Silk Embroidered Night Shirts for 35
50c. Striped and Embroidered Shirts, two for 35
Linen Collars, one dozen for 25

F. AUERBACH & BRO.