(Continued from Page One.)

TWO OR ONE, WHICH?

Further The Loan company now is in the same position as the applicants for the five receivers were formerly. All that was asked was that this court give to the Loan company the same treatment that was given to its opponents formerly.

Referring to the general history of the receivership, Mr. Kellogg said that when it suited the receivers the non-paying lines were thrown over, but the paying Short Line was retained.

As to the claim of the Union Pacific attorneys that the receivership might be dissolved in a short time, and thus be expensive, because the first mortgage foreclosure proceedings were in court, Mr. Kellogg declared that the Loan company had offered to withdraw its case if the foreclosure was proceed to a termination, and the line be sold, but this was refused because the foreclosure was not brought in good faith, but was a scheme to retain the Short Line in the Union Pacific interest.

Taking up the road segregation proposition, Mr. Kellogg pointed out that that was begun by the Union Pacific in its own procedure by dividing the property. It was the five receivers who asked the division of the Short Line by mortgaged sections, and the court granted an order allowing this, which discriminated against the Loan company in not paying the interest on its first mortgage, not paying the interest on the mortgages of others. This was what the Union Pacific had done, and now it had the effrontery to come into court and charge the Loan company with seeking to disrupt the road. The Loan company wanted its property, which was the entire road. In the first eleven months the receivers had shown $1,250,000 surplus in the earnings of the Short Line; subsequently they show practically no increase, but an indebtedness of about $1,000,000. It surely was time the Loan company came in and asked the courts to protect its interest which was thus being wasted.

Mr. Kellogg was here interrupted in his argument by an inquiry from Senator Thurston as to how the revenue was covered by a mortgage, and replied that he would come to that in the course of his argument, courteously thanking Mr. Thurston for the interruption—a rather marked contrast to some of the proceedings in connection with interruptions yesterday. Mr. Kellogg then quoted from the models, said mortgage that the revenues should be taken under it after default in six months which had elapsed. This was the reply to Senator Thurston's inquiry, and when it was made the senator afore said took the copy of the mortgage to examine it.

Referring to the use of revenues before and after the appointment of receivers, Mr. Kellogg pointed out that law and equity require a distinction which the Union Pacific had not observed. Further than this, it was specially provided in the Loan company's mortgage that it should have the revenue in a certain time, but this had not been allowed by the receivers. The Loan company sought a receiver for the entire Short Line, because the Union Pacific receivers were not legally entitled to it. It was a right which he claimed for the Loan company. The courts in the eighth and ninth circuits had recognized the law and the right, and the Utah court was asked to do the same thing. This put on the other side about disruption of the road was all claptrap, brought in to divert attention from the actual issue. The Loan company asks a uniform order; it is not disrupting the system, the other side has been doing that. It asks that its rights be not subverted to interests that have no claim.

Turning to the role of comity, which he said was a rule of courtesy, Mr. Kellogg said that if it was applied as the other side urged it should be, then their own claim for a local receiver must fail, because there would be a breach of uniformity in not appointing Mr. Egan. The Loan company does not say this court should appoint Mr. Egan, but it suggests him as a suitable railway man. The other side ask why we do not foreclose our mortgage; but if we might do so the court would tell us that we would have to pay delaying interest, and there would be the same claim which has been going on for the past two months. The Loan company does not ask any options, it asks the possession of its property. The first mortgages are not the Loan company, but the bondholders, and the separate receivership is in their interest. The way the other side talks, one would think the Loan company had committed a great wrong in taking that mortgage securities. The court is asked to do justice to the men who had placed their money here for the development of a great enterprise, who purchased bonds under the consolidated mortgage. The court is asked only to issue receiver's certificates which will preserve the consolidated mortgage, the Loan company's property. The Loan company asked pay the first mortgage, but it allowed the Union Pacific interest coming out of the second mortgages, which the court is asked to prevent.

Mr. Kellogg argued that the percentage of interest on the certificates and price of sale were the best that could be obtained under existing circumstances. It was the unseen presence of the Union Pacific that brought the Loan company into court to ask that it be protected in its rights.

Senator Thurston then addressed the court on behalf of the Union Pacific interests, and also as assisting the other counsel with whom he was associated. He would endeavor not to mislead the court. He believed that instead would lose by such a procedure, he would therefore advise the court as to his professional belief as to the law. The receivers did not wish to remain in possession a single day. They only asked that the interests of the property be preserved entire. They did not impose an objection to the possession being given to receivers. Mr. Thurston here quoted from Judge Sanborn's statement as to the honorable and commendable conduct of the receivers in handling the property, in which it was said that the administration of the present receivers was for the property's best interest. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Thurston did not see that they be retained in power for an hour. But in behalf of all those interested in the property, and in behalf of the commercial community largely interested in proper administration, that the court make an order that will conserve the welfare of the property as an entirety.

There was no connection as to the right of the Loan company to have a receiver appointed. The controversy was whether a man selected as Mr. Egan had been by the Loan company, should be given the vast control of this property. Mr. Egan was an able man, a splendid system, whose distinguished service in maintaining law and order the speaker commended. But it was a question whether this court should be a medial puppet, and merely shove the motion of a distant court, or whether the orders of transfer shall be of a character to preserve a fair, equitable operation of the entire property in accordance with its several obligations and the interests of all concerned. The court should impose conditions which should prevent the disembowelling of the system in Utah. If the Loan company failed to take all the property, the responsibility was with the court if it gave the order permitting dismemberment.

Referring to the proceedings in court, Senator Thurston said the first court appealed to was one which had only four or ten miles of road in its jurisdiction, but was the one to which the Loan company gave an order affecting these vast interests. The judges there and in Wyoming, however, wisely made their orders subject to approval here. The Utah court could say in it it had primary jurisdiction over nearly all the lines in Utah, and could order an insolvent receiver, not terminated by any interest, but by the court, and expect by the rule of comity that that receiver's order would be endorsed by the other courts.

Senator Thurston said that in the other courts, when he urged the rule of comity it was rebutted by Mr. Storey, Senator Dolph, and other counsel for the Loan company; but now they invoked it all. Mr. Thurston sought to establish the rule of comity, and believed he could say what it was; said it is that a court which takes property secondarily will not undertake to take every property, but will by another court without its comity. That it will make no orders in conflict with the orders in a court of primary jurisdiction, provided these are legal. The rule of comity could not be invoked to shift the responsibility on to another of making an illegal order, or to excuse the committing of an error which another court had committed.

Judge Thurston then took up the question of the relationship of the Loan company to the Short Line, claiming that the former had no right to deal with the divisions of the line which previously existed, but must recognize the entity with which it dealt when the mortgage was made.

At this point recess was taken till 2 p.m.

When court resumed this afternoon Senator Thurston pointed out the fact that in a court of equity the interests of the public should be considered, and in the order of the court this interest must be recognized. In this particular it was a public interest that the whole line must go together and be operated together, as the Short Line and the Union Pacific and receivers had done. Mr. Thurston insisted that the Loan company should keep the promises made in the Short Line consolidation. The properties of the Utah Southern and Utah Southern Extension should not be rendered valueless by being lopped off in a section parallel for a hundred miles by the Rio Grande Western. The consolidation assumed the responsibility of operating, and paying the expense therefor, of every part. There was the public duty to operate every mile of the roads that went into the consolidation. The obligation was the same over every part, irrevocable upon the consolidation, and it could not abandon it. Its grantee can not do what the consolidation could not do. Some of these lines south are not paying operating expenses. Suppose the Loan company refuses to take these southern lines, they must be operated separately at a steady loss.

As to the rolling stock, it was pointed out that it all belonged to the consolidated company. The branches south had no title in themselves to a single engine or car. The Loan company therefore will take, and expects to take, the whole rolling stock. If it will not take the southern branches, it will strip these of all the rolling stock. The gentlemen on the other side smile, and well they may. Will equity arrange it? In what court? At Portland, the court of final jurisdiction. And yet this corporation had its life in Utah; hence the equities should be exercised by the Utah court in the order it makes in this case. Under the law all the property of the consolidation was equally responsible for the expenses of every part. There is no destruction of possession, property, power, duty or obligation; the consolidated company takes all. The obligations of the several parts become the obligations of the whole.

The consolidated company acquired the valuable right to the franchise from the public for a quasi-public service. It cannot use the franchise to operate one part and refuse to operate the other. The consolidated company gave to its mortgagee only what it possessed; therefore the mortgagee, the Loan company, must fulfil the obligations of the consolidation when it enforces its mortgage claim. This reaches to every part, for the former separate portions became a part of the general property in the consolidated company.

Judge Thurston further claimed that the former mortgage on any part of the road was a mortgage on the consolidated company's franchise entire. Therefore the second mortgagees on part of the Short Line had rights over the consolidated mortgage, the consolidation assumed the obligations of the parts, and the general franchise was pledged to the satisfaction of those obligations. The Loan company had taken its mortgage, subject to these terms, to those obligations, taking the mortgages subject to portions of the line, and the responsibility therefore could not be legally evaded. The consolidated mortgage did not take the road piecemeal, but as a whole, subject to all that was upon it. It was not for houses, as the other side claimed, but a living creation, which depended on its motive powers for its revenues. It was the court could not look for any process of destruction such as was proposed here. If it did, the public, as well as others would suffer. The welfare of a community was not subject to the caprice of a man, it was interest in a railway system, such as was proposed to be here, and the court would not allow it. The responsibility on the Utah court was to see that this franchise should not be disrupted, but should be preserved as a whole.

They claim upon the letter of the bond that the Loan company may do as it asks. But the people who gave this road its franchise, speaking through the court, also say that the franchise shall be taken in its entirety, and all the obligations connected therewith be fulfilled. This court is asked to write aimed on the orders of another court, without further consideration. But Judge Sanborn added to the order of Judge Gilbert all the conditions in the power of his jurisdiction to add. Judge Sanborn had been asked to make three orders, but he made one uniform order; that was what was asked by his side today, that the Utah court make a uniform order for all. By comparison of the two great trust orders, there could not be discovered any geometrical relation to each other. Judge Sanborn requires the Loan company to pay the interest on all property in his district, before they look the fields. Mr. Thurston asked that Judge Merritt do same thing. This was necessary for the protection of the property and the interests of the people in the jurisdiction—this court could not do less. Mr. Thurston said that all that was asked was that the Loan company be required to pay and keep paid all interest and obligations in Utah, as had been required by the other judges within their jurisdictions. He asked that Judge Merritt exercise only the same powers and caution that Judge Sanborn had done. The responsibility of the Utah court was much greater than that of the Wyoming court, because here the lines were in a populous district, while in Wyoming it was different. Judge Sanborn provided that if the conditions were not fulfilled the property should all come back. Wyoming had 55 miles; Utah had nearly 600 miles. In the latter place there were located the homes of thousands of people. Here is the place at the desire of the lines involved, was one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities that the sun shone upon. The interests of the people here should not be slaughtered, but their interests be conserved by the proposition presented by the Loan company to take only such parts of the road as they may choose. The company and McNeil, receiver of the Oregon Navigation company, and Jim Hill, its law officer, or his subordinate, and Mr. Egan, flock together like birds in spring. The Loan company has the controlling interest in the Oregon Navigation company. Its interest is in the lines south of Salt Lake, and in eliminating the others. It is the duty of this court to prevent this distribution of the interests of the road and of the people of Utah.

If we have navigated by Mr. Thurston, as counsel from the local attorneys of the Union Pacific, then Judge Merritt appoint a receiver in this district to act in connection with Mr. Egan. Under the rule of comity the other courts would approve of such a selection. Judge Gilbert had not appointed an assistant receiver, for in Mr. Egan all the interests of the Oregon Navigation company, the Loan company and Jim Hill were satisfied. Here the Loan company has a chip on its shoulder and says the court dare not knock it off; they have a mortgage, and may do as they please. Tweed since made a suggestion of similar character.

Senator Thurston said his side had chips on their shoulder, and had from the first. They challenged the Loan company to pay up the first obligations, and to pay on the whole, not a part. That challenge was unacepted. Mr. Thurston further took up the matter of selecting Mr. Egan, and insisted that such selection should not be done by the court, but by the court.

Senator Thurston was still speaking at the close of the News report, the probability being that Mr. Storey would not have time to make his reply until tomorrow, unless an evening session is held.

YOUNG MEN'S CONFERENCE.

Interesting Program of the Two Days' Session Beginning Tomorrow.

The general annual conference of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement associations of the Church will convene in the Assembly Hall beginning tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. A most interesting and instructive program has been arranged. The outline of it is as follows:

ASSEMBLY HALL, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1895.
Eight o'clock.

1. Opening exercises.
2. Roll call of officers and wards.
3. Reading of minutes.
4. Unfinished business.
5. Reports, suggestions.
6. Miscellaneous business, questions, suggestions and communications.
7. Music.
8. Benediction.
9. Invocation.
10. "The Tenants Hall."—D. M. Cannon.
11. Music.
12. "M. I. Home Preparations."—G. H. Brimhall.
13. Music.
14. Benediction.
9 p.m.
1. Invocation.
2. Lecture: "Helps in Government."—Dr. E. L. Macrae.
3. Music.
4. Benediction.

TABERNACLE—SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1895.

10 a.m.
1. Invocation.
2. Discussion—Sunday Teacher.
3. Music by Harmony Glee club.
4. Stake representations.
5. Report by Secretaries Cluff.
6. Benediction.
2 p.m.
1. Invocation.
2. Testimonies by the general superintendency.
3. Music by Harmony Glee club.
4. Ordaining of officers.
5. Stake representations.
6. Music.
7. Benediction.
7 p.m.
1. Invocation.
2. Discussion—G. F. Whitney.
3. Music.
4. Benediction.

Police Court this Afternoon.

Ah Joon, charged with peddling within the restricted district, was found not guilty and discharged.

Lewis Lorson, charged with being drunk, was also discharged.

Frank Anderson and Frank Smooth, accused of vagrancy and carrying concealed weapons, plead guilty and were sent to jail for fifteen days.

Thomas Allen and Frank Nelson, alleged vagrants, were given until 5 p. m. to get out of town.

HIS AIM WAS VERY BAD.

Young Joe Russell Shot at the Family Cow, but Hit his Companion Johnny Schenk.

Johnny Schenk, the sixteen-year-old son of the State street tailor of the same name, was the victim of a little shooting escapade today. Johnny has got a companion, Joe Russell by name, of whom he thinks a good deal.

Well, a little before noon today John went up Second East to visit Joe. The latter had a gun and boy like he wanted to see how it would work, so he brought it out of the house. It was loaded—such things generally are—and he said he guessed he would take a shot at the family cow. So he levelled the gun, blinked his eyes and pulled the trigger—that is what Johnny says. The cow walked away unhurt but Johnny was not so fortunate. His way shot through one of his heels, the bullet falling at his feet. He now carries it in his pocket. The wound was dressed by Dr. Bell. Anderson and a few days Johnny will be all right again.

AMUSEMENTS.

EUTHENIA—The Theatre held a typical summer commencement day audience last night, the crowd was large and the enthusiasm went beyond a subnormal height over the exhibition of games, the postures, the dances, and more than all the charming costumes and pretty faces that crowded the stage. Some 200 young ladies and gentlemen of allied to Greek economics made up the exhibition, which was intended to be a representation of one of the fabled festivals of Greek mythology. There was a short dramatic prelude in which several characters were well sustained, probably the most creditable being by Mr. Best. Miss Babcock deserves the highest credit for the way in which the whole entertainment was conceived, dressed and managed. Tonight there will be "a carnival of educational gymnastics, also under her supervision.

TWO OLD CRONIES will be the bill at the Theater tomorrow night by the Willis Comedy company.

THE THREE BLACK MANTLES drew a very good audience at the Grand last night. The opera is a charming one, and its dainty music is, in the main, well interpreted; that in the second act especially well.

THE SALT LAKE CONCERT CO. left for Park City this morning. They sing there tonight and return to the city tomorrow afternoon.

Land Office.

The following filings were made in the local land office under date of June 7:

Elasius Peterson, of Price, Carbon county, final proof of homestead entry of the east half of the southwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 27, township 14 south, range 10 east.

Heber Anderson, of Morgan City, Morgan county, homestead entry of the south half of the southeast quarter, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and lot 4, section 18, township 4 north, range 2 east.

Lauretia Isbell, of Richfield, Sevier county, desert entry of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 23 south, range 3 west.

Personal.

M. O. Funk, of Sanford, Colorado, is in the city and today made a pleasant call at the NEWS office, accompanied by his friend W. T. Jack. Mr. Funk came over from his home in the Centennial state for the purpose of being in attendance at the Young Men's Conference. He says the people of Colorado, in the particular region from which he comes, are in a prosperous condition. The crop outlook this year being very promising.

Stanley Price, formerly assistant clerk in the office of the board of education, has returned from the east, where he has been attending Columbia college for the last year. He will remain in Utah during his vacation and go back to Ann Arbor to resume his studies in the autumn term.

F. L. Kneiger, of the Stanford university, arrived in Salt Lake this morning and registered at the Knutsford.

John A. Greeley, of the Lemhi reservation works, Idaho, came in from the cities on the north today and autographed his autograph to the register of the same hotel.

C. O. Woodmancy, a well known business and traveling man, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is in the Templeton.

In Curing
Torturing
Disfiguring
Skin Diseases
Cuticura
Works Wonders

Looking Backward

to the good old days one wonders how the colonial housewife succeeded at all without

GOLD DUST
Washing Powder

This famous preparation is one of the greatest boons science has ever given women. It has been the means of giving her the leisure she rightfully deserves. There are thousands of thoughtful, thrifty housewives today who would hardly know how to begin with out the aid of GOLD DUST. Get a package and see for yourself how it takes you back to the days of hard work. Sold everywhere. Price, 25 cents.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
St. Louis. Chicago. New York. Boston. Philadelphia. San Francisco.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $159,745. Same day last year, $217,902.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, 67; lead, $3.125. London—Silver 30 5-16d.

ORE AND BULLION.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today bullion, $4,[illegible]; Ontario, $7,[illegible]; Tintic, $6,[illegible].

McCornick & Co. received today silver and lead ores, $10,[illegible]; cyanide, $13,[illegible].

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today Provo bullion, $2,[illegible].

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

New York, June 7.—Money market was a moderate degree of activity and firmness. Sterling exchange was steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86[illegible] for sixty days and $4.88[illegible] for demand. Silver at the opening and close was steady at 67 bid, 67½ asked.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, June 7, noon.

Adams Express	1[illegible]	Pacific Mail	3[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	Pullman Palace	[illegible]
Bay State Gas	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	Southern Railway	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
C., C., C. & I.	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Delaware, L. & W.	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Denver & R. G.	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Express	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Sugar	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Cordage	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]		
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]		
Manhattan Consol.	[illegible]		
Michigan Central	[illegible]		
New Jersey Central	[illegible]		
New York Central	[illegible]		
Northern Pacific	[illegible]		
Preferred	[illegible]		
Norfolk & Western	[illegible]		
Preferred	[illegible]		
Ontario & Western	[illegible]		
Oregon Navigation	[illegible]		
Oregon Short Line	[illegible]		
Pacific Coast	[illegible]		
Preferred	[illegible]		
Pacific Express	[illegible]		
Peoria, D. & E.	[illegible]		
Preferred	[illegible]		
Pullman Palace	[illegible]		
Rio Grande Western	[illegible]		
Preferred	[illegible]		
St. Louis & San Francisco	[illegible]		
Preferred	[illegible]		
St. Louis Southwestern	[illegible]		
Preferred	[illegible]		
Sugar	[illegible]		
Tennessee Coal & Iron	[illegible]		
Texas Pacific	[illegible]		
Union Pacific	[illegible]		
Wabash	[illegible]		
Wheeling & L. E.	[illegible]		
Preferred	[illegible]		
Wisconsin Central	[illegible]		
Express companies	[illegible]		
American	[illegible]		
United States	[illegible]		
Wells-Fargo	[illegible]		
Mining stocks			
Homestake	[illegible]		
Horn Silver	[illegible]		
Iron Silver	[illegible]		
Lead	[illegible]		
Placer	[illegible]		
Quicksilver	[illegible]		
Preferred	[illegible]		
Silver Bell	[illegible]		
Standard	[illegible]		
Sutro	[illegible]		
Tintic	[illegible]		

CHICAGO MARKET.

Wheat, June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; asked. Corn—June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; asked. Oats—June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Pork—June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Lard—June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Ribs—June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible]. Flour, [illegible]. Bran, [illegible]. Flaxseed, [illegible]. Timothy, [illegible].

The Perfume of Violets
The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the blush of little cupidons is Pompeian's wonderful Powder.

Owing to numerous requests, Dr. Shelmerdine has consented to sacrifice part of his vacation, and remain in Salt Lake during June, so that those who have been unable to be fitted with glasses, can avail themselves of his skill.

Glasses that do not fit are dear at any price, whether they cost fifty cents or five dollars. Properly fitted glasses will lengthen the life and utility of the eyes, by removing all strain.

Go and see him if your glasses are not right. He has given such universal satisfaction that you will not make a mistake in calling and having a talk with him immediately.

The following are a few prominent people of the many that have been benefitted by Dr. Shelmerdine's work:

ELIAS MORRIS, 11 West, South Temple.

A. H. WOODRUFF, wholesale department, Z. C. M. I.

GEORGE REYNOLDS, secretary to the presidency, Mormon church.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

G. G. SYWATER, superintendent machinery, Salt Lake Temple.

CHARLES WILCKEN, city water master.

N. A. EMPEY, fire and police commissioner, of the firm of Clark, Eldridge & Co.

ISAAC BARTON, Barton & Co.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, the undertaker.

R. G. McNIECE, pastor Presbyterian church.

THOMAS McINTYRE, grocery department, Z. C. M. I.

J. W. SHIPLEY, the photographer.

Examination Free.

DR. SHELMERDINE,
Office Hours, 10 to 5.
Scott-Auerbach Building,
102 Main Street.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Martin Nelson, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible] administrator of said estate [illegible] Monday, the 1st day of July, A. D. 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the Court room of said Probate Court, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake county, Territory of Utah, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause why the said petition should not be granted.

Dated June 5, A. D. 1895.

E. A. STANTON,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

By A. C. Lewis, Deputy.

John M. Cannon, Attorney for petitioner.

R. K. THOMAS,
26, 28, 30, 32, East First South Street,
Salt Lake City.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

From Wednesday, May 1st to May 15th.
Two Weeks. Two Weeks.
Save your dollars for it. Come to town during these days. Remember the Dates.

May 1st First Choice.
May 2nd Second Choice.
May 3rd Third Choice.
May 5th Fourth Choice.
May 6th Fifth Choice.
May 7th Sixth Choice.
May 8th Seventh Choice.
May 9th Eighth Choice.
May 10th Ninth Choice.
May 11th Tenth Choice
May 13th Eleventh Choice.
May 14th Twelfth Choice.
May 15th Last Choice.

We shall take the intervening days going through the stock and marking everything down for this sale. It will embrace goods from every department.

Merchandise has never been offered as low as prices we shall name, and it will pay you to come from all distances to attend this

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

Specialties.
Ladies' Waists, Boys' Waists,
Ladies' Wrappers, Boys' Pants,
Ladies' Capes, Men's Ties,
Ladies Jackets, Men's Suspenders,
Infants' Cloaks, Men's Shirts,
Infants' Capes, Men's Shoes,
Summer Knit Underwear,
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Straw Hats for Boys and Girls,
Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Etc., Etc

R. K. THOMAS.