# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING AND EVERY EVENING

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, July 27, 1892.


## A POLITICAL EXCRESCENCE.

The Utah Commissioners have been making up their list of registration officers for the August election. The majority have always been unfair in this work, for which heretofore they have been paid so exorbitantly. They have never conformed to the spirit of the law which created their office and defined its duties, but have invariably given the minority the majority of the election offices, and where they could have kept out representatives of the majority altogether. It appears they have acted in a similar manner on the present occasion.

The Democrats were largely in the majority in the Territory at the last election, but the great majority of the registration officers now appointed are said to be either Republicans or "Liberal" Republicans. The preamble and resolution introduced by Gen. McCleernand, which will be found in another part of this paper, was voted down, and also an amendment he offered to the proposition of Col. Robertson. The rejection of this amendment is of greater significance than the voting down of his first resolution. Here is what all the Commissioners but the General refused to be governed by:

"Resolved, That the political affiliations of any person shall not be in themselves a cause for excluding him from appointment as a registration or election officer, and provided further, that the Commission shall, in making such appointments, act fairly and equitably in respect to the different political parties in the Territory."

That refusal was equivalent to saying that certain political affiliations should be in themselves a cause for excluding a person from an appointment, also that the Commission would not bind itself to act fairly and equitably in respect to the different political parties in the Territory. However, this is nothing new, but it gives additional evidence that this anti-American body is worse than useless to Utah, and ought to be utterly abolished and cast away as an excrescence upon the body politic.

## A SALUTARY CHECK.

The City has had too many "inspectors." Most of them have been appointed for private instead of public benefit. Some of them have been a positive detriment, and sometimes ought to be done to check this disposition to create offices for political pets. The resolution introduced by Councilman Rich on Tuesday evening is a movement in this direction. If it prevails it will form a check on these appointments and will, to some extent at least, aid in securing competent persons where inspectors are really needed in the public service. It is to be hoped that the committee, to whom the matter was referred, will take favorable action upon it. If they do so, and refrain from giving good and substantial reasons for their disappproval, it will be equal to a notice to the public that places will continue to be found as political rewards, without regard to public necessity or the fitness of the persons who are to be thus rewarded at the public expense.

## THE PROPOSED CREMATORY.

We suppose it is settled that a crematory shall be established for the consumption of the city's garbage. It is not settled yet where the establishment shall be located. This is a matter of some importance and care ought to be taken to select a place which will be the least offensive to residents of the city.

We understand that many of the City Council are in favor of a spot near the Warm Springs. We hope they will not forget that this is a popular resort likely to become more popular as the city increases in size, also that a hospital is to be erected in the vicinity and probably a large hotel.

The transportation of the garbage is also a serious consideration. The place to which it is taken should be of as easy access as may be, and the route should be one which will create as little opposition as possible from the people who live along its lines.

The whole subject ought to be well canvassed and the whole area of the suburbs be looked over before a decision is reached. No matter where it is located some objection will be found and some protests will be heard, but the public good ought to be paramount while as little injury as possible should be done to private interests and valuable surroundings.

## FATAL DEFECTS IN A STORY.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Herald*, in its issue of this morning contains an article under the head of "Contract Labor." The story told under this caption is, in a nutshell, about as follows:

"The last legislature passed a law providing for the appointment of a coal mining inspector." A Liberal named Homer Thomas applied to the Governor for the appointment, the request being backed by the signatures of a number of prominent men of the Territory. In case those endorsements should be deemed insufficient by his Excellency the applicant offered to procure "from Cornwall or Cardiff, Wales," other certificates as to his competency. The Governor appeared to be favorable to granting the request and making Homer mining inspector, but was surprised, on calling on him, to be greeted as follows:

"Hum! I am sorry, Mr. Thomas," said the executive, "but I am afraid that the position is already filled. In fact there is a man already on the way here, who will fill the position. Good day!"

Here is the closing paragraph of the article:

"This is the story told on the streets by friends of the applicant and they further insist that the man who is to be sworn mine inspector of the Territory sailed for Utah from Cardiff, Wales, a week ago!"

As a matter of justice to Governor Thomas it ought to be stated that the article referred to—the fabrication of which appears to be to reflect upon him—embodies some fatal defects. In the first place the last legislature did not pass a law providing for the appointment of a coal mining inspector.

In respect to the last paragraph quoted from our contemporary it need only be said that the Edmunds-Tucker act requires that every person appointed to office in this Territory shall take oath as to his possession of certain qualifications, among which is citizenship of the United States. The absence of the law providing for the appointment of the officer in question of course kills the whole statement without anything further, but the bar against persons holding office who are not citizens is here cited merely to show that even a story told on the streets is not always falsifiable.

## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' COLLEGE.

We have received the annual circular of the Latter-day Saints' College for the seventh academic year of 1892-93, which will cover a period of forty weeks, exclusive of the winter vacation, divided as follows: The first term will begin Aug. 22d, 1892, and end Dec. 23d; the second term will begin January 9th, 1893, and end June 8th.

The following will constitute the faculty: Willard Done, D. D., Principal; Biology, theory and practice of teaching, English, Phonography and typewriting. Joseph Nicholas, Assistant Treasurer; academic department, Mathematics, and business courses. W. H. Chamberlin, Secretary; intermediate department, first section; physical geography, assistant in mathematics. John T. Woodbury, Librarian; intermediate department, second section; elementary science. Philip S. Maycock; intermediate department, third section. Zina Beaman Lady Superintendent; assistant in intermediate department. Dr. Romanta B. Pratt, Advisory Physician. Prof. Joe. J. Daynes, Vocal Music.

The people are familiar with the fact that it is the intention of the authorities of the Church to establish a university, which will ultimately possess the necessary buildings and have associated with it all the most advanced facilities to make it a high class institution. It has been decided to form a nucleus for this proposed establishment by commencing work in line with its development forthwith. For this purpose a building is being erected on the college grounds on First North Street. This new structure will be occupied temporarily by the university, and classes will be conducted therein in language and science. It has also been provided that Willard Young, President of the university, shall have the supervisory charge of the college and the grounds connected with it.

These new arrangements will be a decided advantage to the students of the college, who, in addition to their studies in that establishment, will also be enabled, if they so desire, to attend the university science and language classes without additional charge. The rates of tuition are as follows:

| | First term (10 weeks). | Second term (10 weeks). | Entire year (40 weeks). |
|---|---|---|---|
| Primary dept. | $1.00 | $1.00 | $4.00 |
| Intermediate dept. | $1.50 | $1.50 | $6.00 |
| Academic dept. | 2.00 | 2.00 | 8.00 |
| Normal dept. | 2.50 | 2.50 | 10.00 |

A liberal number of worthy and qualified young students will be appointed to work in the department free of charge as assistantes, under an appropriation made for that purpose by the Church. Such students may be called at any time to render assistance, according to their qualifications, in departments and classes of the college. All applications for appointments under this provision must be made in writing to the principal.

"A normal training class for officers of the Mutual Improvement Associations will be organized in connection with the college. Officers of those associations and others interested in this work will be admitted free of charge under proper restrictions. The study in this class will be conducted according to the M. I. A. Manual, and will cover a period of five weeks, two sessions of one and one-half hours each, per day."

The Students' Society has always been an attractive feature of the college. Its object is to provide social recreation, and to furnish opportunities for gaining general information and practice in public exercises. The meetings of the organization have heretofore attracted large numbers of visitors, who have shown their appreciation of the labors of the society. An effort will be made to increase its usefulness in the future.

We are gratified to be able to state that the Latter-day Saints' College has accomplished a great deal of good in the interest of what constitutes true education from the standpoint of the Church. Continued with such a teaching the religious and moral nature of the students is cultivated. It has accomplished much while treating under cultivation, which proper public support will enable it to overcome. We have no reference now to the attendance, which has been almost uniformly good. Instead there have been occasions when it has been impossible to admit all applicants, because of insufficient accommodation. The college needs financial assistance from those who have the proper education of the children of the Saints at heart, and we trust it will be fully accorded.

Details connected with the establishment can be had from the circular, which, together with any other information desired, can be obtained on application to Prof. Willard Done, whose address is P. O. Box 1700, Salt Lake City.

We wish the institution the abundant success and hearty support of which it is so well deserving.

## A POPULAR ERROR.

As exchange contends, as will be seen by the following, that both President and Vice-President may be chosen from the same State:

"It is a time-honored popular impression that the Vice-President of the United States can not reasonably be elected from the same State.

"No party has ever put two citizens of one State on its Presidential ticket. Of course there are obvious political reasons for selecting the candidates from different parts of the country. But many have asserted that there is a constitutional rule upon the selection of a Vice-President from the same State from which the President is taken.

"Hence, when the election of Mr. Cleveland as President, and the choice of Mr. Whitney Hill as Vice-President began to loom up as a political possibility, it is not surprising that the question should be widely asked whether such a combination is not contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution.

"If the effect of the third party movement should be to throw the election into the Congress, as the leaders of that party boast it will do, says the New York *Herald*, the President would be chosen by the House and the Vice-President by the Senate. The House, being Democratic, would of course elect Mr. Cleveland. The Senate, being Republican, would elect Mr. Hill, who is constitutionally eligible. Is such a result contrary to the Constitution?

"It will doubtless surprise some readers to learn that the popular impression on this subject is entirely erroneous, and that there is nothing in the constitution to prevent the election of both President and Vice-President from the same State either by the House and Senate or by the members of the electoral college. The constitution says:

"'The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves.'

"It will be noticed that this does not prohibit the electors in general from voting for the President and Vice-President residing in the same state.

"It simply declares that one of the candidates voted for shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with the voters. That is to say, the citizens of New York may not vote for two citizens of New York for President and Vice-President. But there is nothing in the language used to prohibit the electors of any other State from voting for two residents of New York or of any other State except their own.

"It is obvious, then, that a President and Vice-President may be elected from the State without violating the letter of the Constitution. It is equally true that such a result would not be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. The best proof that the framers of the Constitution did not intend to embody in it the spirit to that they need no language equivalent with constitutions.

"Little importance seems to have been given to the subject when it was discussed in the constitutional convention. It did not appear in the debates and commentaries on the Constitution have paid to it attention to it. Hamilton gives the account of the night:

"Mr. Gerry proposed that each man should vote for three candidates. Gouverner Morris accepted the principle, but desired to limit the choice of the voters to two, of whom at least one should not be of his own State. This Hallowell approved, believing that the citizens would give their second vote with absurdity at the best of the third choice.

"The convention was then discussing the mode of electing the president. No mention had been made of the office of vice-president. The plan was to allow each elector to vote for the two candidates for president, and it was thought that the person second would have a better chance of getting a president of the elections in the larger states were prohibited from voting for two of their own citizens. Without any views being laid upon it the principle was adopted in the original constitution, but the vice-president was made second in importance and it was related to the mode adopted, which introduced the system of separate and distinct tickets for vice-president.

"It is not likely that the people will ever have a chance to vote for two citizens of the same state as president and vice-president, though such a contingency may arise in congress. But there is no constitutional bar to it in either case."

## THE PERILS OF TRAVEL.

A few eight years ago Robert Bruce left Quebec, Canada, for Melbourne, Australia. In his new home he did not thrive well. Though a mechanic and locomotive engineer, his success in Australia was very poor. He could not obtain regular employment, and about four months ago he wrote to his wife and children in Canada for means to return. They sent him a ticket good for transportation to San Francisco. A few days ago he arrived by the steamer "Australasia," but as he had no money and looked somewhat weather stained the immigration inspector, Mr. Hanson by name, decided that Bruce should be returned to Australia. The man told his story but it was not heeded. Finally a railroad agent telegraphed to Quebec, and got a reply that money for a second ticket sale from San Francisco to Quebec had been paid to the local agent of a railroad there. The reply came just in time. If it had been a day later Bruce would be on the bosom of the Pacific bound home for his country which, above all others in the world, he did not want to see.

## WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Bradstreet's in its report for July 23, 1892, says that the past week has shown some improvement. Speculation has not been active for some time. Operations were deferred until the harvest prospects could be fairly determined. The change begins to set in, and greater activity in stocks is expected in the near future.

The attitude of Congress on the silver question has demonstrated that there need be no apprehension about the coinage of five years longer at least. In view of this it seems unnecessary and now is that some of the banks should raise any objections to paying out gold certificates to depositors desiring to export that metal. If gold is due to Europe, it must go. There is such a thing as conservation without wisdom, and the attitude of a few banks is a sample of it.

The re-establishment of law and order at Homestead and in Idaho has restored confidence, and general trade has not been disturbed. Money is easy, though exports of gold still continue. Even should further shipments be made, they need cause little concern, because larger offerings of produce bills will soon be forthcoming. European selling of American securities has practically ceased, and it is expected that the security movement may turn the other way.

## SIR CHARLES DILKE.

A curious revolution in the English political wheel has brought into public life once more Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke. He was chosen Member of Parliament in the recent elections by a majority of 2,318 over his Conservative opponent.

Sir Charles was born in Chelsea in 1843. In early life he was a vehement Republican, and advocated the immediate abolition of royalty. Queen Victoria, at this time, is reported as having perpetrated a joke. It appears that the Dilke family were at one time special friends of royalty, and that the Queen petted young Charles while a boy on the lawn. Subsequently, when he assumed rank as Republican, her Majesty was reminded that this was the lad whose hand she had patted so frequently. She replied that she must have strolled into the wrong way, owing that he entertained such dislike for all things royal.

He married an Irish woman named Kate Sibut. She was as much a radical as he, and both in their sojourning times strove hard to the hearts of British aristocrats. Later on in life he became acquainted with the Prince of Wales, and gradually satisfied into Gladstonian Liberalism.

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

In their trade report for the week ending July 23, 1892, Dun & Co. state that a distinctly improvement has set in, and that prospects are bright for the coming season. The labor controversy continues, and though it is tending to become serious, yet business is not disturbed.

There is an advance in prices in the speculative markets, which is attributed by many to the fact that Congress will not interfere with trading, to the way of anticipation measures. Wheat has risen 7½ cents. Oats rose 1 cent, corn 1½ cents, cotton fell a sixteenth, and pork products are a shade weaker. Western receipts of wheat amounted to 3,00,000 bushels in New York during three days, while the exports were only 537,000 bushels.

In iron the dry goods trade shows activity. Cotton and woolen mills are busy. The cotton wool reached during the week 8,500,000 pounds. A number of iron mills are closed at Pittsburg, which affects trade at other mills, and in Cleveland the works are being run beyond their capacity.

The wheat crop in the Northwest promises to exceed last year's abundant harvest. The crop prospects are reported excellent in all the Lake region and along the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The institution of Mulsey railroad has withdrawn from the Western Traffic Association, but this has not affected the stock market. Money is unusually plenty, declining in call from 2 to 1½ per cent. Merchandise exports in three weeks of July are only half of last year's, but larger than last year, while in imports a large increase appears, but the final accounts of foreign trade for the past fiscal year show imports falling above 100 millions in value, and exceeding imports by 200 millions.

Business failures for the week mentioned numbered in the United States 195, and in Canada 18. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 214 in the United States and 19 in Canada.

The New York Commercial Advertiser tells of a new trick operated by gotham thieves. "Crack No. 1 boards an elevated train and sits down in one of the cross seats on the side nearest the station. If the window is shut he opens it and begins to read a newspaper. He pal joins him afterward and takes a seat facing him. No sign of recognition passes between them, and they continue to ride thus until the next cross one of them is accosted by a passenger carrying a satchel or a bundle which has the appearance of containing articles of value. Then when the station is reached one of the musclers leisurely and walks out of the car. He waits until the car is in motion, and then rushes breathlessly to his pal and excitedly asks for the valise which he has behind. His pal picks up the valise and passes it out of the window to his confederate before the fugitive can get into a cleaner to pursue. Explanation follows, but the man, pretending to be his mistake, hurriedly apologizes and leaves the train at the next station.

## A Party Without Principle.

It is said the Presidential campaign of this year is to be one of principle rather than of men. In Utah the national campaign cuts no figure, to use a commonplace. But Utah is to have a campaign in which there is no principle involved and in which there is really but two motives—selfishness and self-defense. On the one side is the revamped "Liberal" party that strives like a drowning head from its own grave to revive its own corpse for the purpose of getting control of the public offices in the town and county where its strongholds are in the majority.

I say this in no captious spirit. The party is too contemptible to excite anger and too gross to be amenable to reason. Consequently, there is only one course in speaking of it and that is to tell the truth plainly and leave the result with time. I make no mistake in saying that the party motive of the revived "Liberals" is possession of public offices. The party so declared itself to its recent conference. There is, therefore, no principle in the party. It would, if it could, control all Utah for the spoils of office. It is a menace to property and a danger to good government.

Such being the case there is but one motive before all people who are not controlled by the pseudo "Liberal" party, and that is self-defense. Whether we are Democrats or Republicans, whether we think we believe in free trade or high tariff, there is but one urgent duty before us, and that is to protect ourselves against the unprincipled adventurers and schemers who make up this un-American thing called "the Liberal party."

I had intended to quit work in Utah on my old line because I thought that most of the honorable men having left Utah "Liberalism" it was dead, but the news goes out of it, the lower element, sensitive and uncontrolled, manifests its true character in a more venomous line than ever, thereby I return to the field as a laborer and may find it in my way shortly to have a paper of my own in Salt Lake.

The thought which suggests this communication was a statement in last Sunday's Tribune. I have seen it many times in that paper and have intended to call attention to it. It was speaking of "Young Utah." The Tribune always assumes that it owns that sentiment and use such words into its mouth and talks for it "with perfect impunity," as Mrs. Partington used to say. On this occasion the Tribune assumes to lay it down for "Young Utah" that it must tell the old folks that it thinks something of their church, but the only thing that it really does is to return to the field as a laborer and may find it in my way shortly to have a paper of my own in Salt Lake.

The thought which suggests this communication was a statement in last Sunday's Tribune. I have seen it many times in that paper and have intended to call attention to it. It was speaking of "Young Utah." The Tribune always assumes that it owns that sentiment and use such words into its mouth and talks for it "with perfect impunity," as Mrs. Partington used to say. On this occasion the Tribune assumes to lay it down for "Young Utah" that it must tell the old folks that it thinks something of their church, but the only thing that it really does is to return to the field as a laborer and may find it in my way shortly to have a paper of my own in Salt Lake.

That is a catching phrase, but it is sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. No more unpatriotic, unchristianlike, immoral national sentiment was ever uttered than "our country, right or wrong!" But it is just the sort of Utah Liberalism. It is precisely the same sentiment that was embodied in the Tribune's expression which is so tenderly cultivated and nurtured by some stamp in Salt Lake to entice "Young Utah" from the salutary influence of church and home.

"Our country, right or wrong," means the same thing as "our party, right or wrong," and that has been the shibboleth of Utah Liberalism all its years. The man or men who have no higher conception of right than to nominate that old, lonial and immoral cry are unfit to have anything to do with the government of Territory, State or nation or with the schooling of a people. The daily paper that can disseminate that poison is unfit to circulate in the homes of the people, and the party that has no higher conception of right than to follow the lead of such an organ within itself deserves the contempt of mankind, between which and avowed anarchy there is only the distance to be crossed by a single bound. It is this party without principle that is trying to poison the people of Utah have to defend themselves. Let them do the work as well this time that it will never have to be repeated.

CHARLES ELLIS.


KIRK'S

AMERICAN FAMILY

SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY

DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP,

HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.

Cures Chapped Hands, Sunburn, Tetter, Itch.

Recommended by Physicians.

# This Weather

AND OUR SIDEWALKS

ARE VERY TRYING ON

# BOOTS AND SHOES

There is no Money in Buying Off Widths or Sizes, There is Nothing Saved by Wearing Goods from Unknown Makers. Stock that has been "Culled to Death" is not Profitable to the Buyer at Any Price.

# Z. C. M. I.

As Special Agents carry Complete Lines from the following Well-Known

*FIRST-CLASS MANUFACTURERS:*

Laird, Schoeber & Mitchell,

E. P. Reed & Co.,

Williams, Hoyt & Co.

J. S. Turner,

Hauthaway, Soule & Harrington.

Z. C. M. I. Factory Goods.

All of which we unhesitatingly recommend. They will Stand our Climate, Wear Well spite of our Streets, and the purchaser can select from

# A PERFECT STOCK!

*Just as Cheap as from any Broken or Bankrupt Stock in this City.*

HONEST GOODS. FAIR PRICES. MODERATE PROFITS.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

# F. AUERBACH & BRO

# MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE.

*Down they go, and out they go! Necessity knows no Law, and we know no Cost when Clearing Time Comes.*

NOTE the ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS for THIS WEEK.

## SILK DEPARTMENT.

50 shades extra quality Pongees, only 42½c, - - worth 65c
35 shades good quality Surahs, only 25c, - - worth 50c
18 shades 20in. choicest quality Surahs, only 50c, - worth $1.00
10 shades 24in. Japanese Silks, only 65c, - - worth 1.20
11 shades 27in Pongees, only 75c, - - worth 1.25
1000 yards of 19in. all Silk Black Surah, only 50c, - worth 75c
300 yards of 24in. and 25in. best quality Black Surah, only $1.00, worth $1.50
24 different styles of good quality Printed Chines down to 25c, - - worth 65c
43 different Styles of Printed Pongees, 37½c, - - worth 75c

25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST. (Figured Chiffons, Ruffled Ruffles, lovely designs in Pongees, down to width from 22 in. to 24 in., 25 per cent. Less Than Cost.) 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.

Five Leaders in Black Silks. Don't fail to examine quantities.
19 in. Gros Grain at 62½c, 75c, 75c, 85c.
22 in. Satin Merveiux at 75c. 19 in. Satin Lisse at 87½c.
28 shades at 40 in. French Cashmere, 75c, - - worth $1.25
A lovely line of Albatross, 39 in., at 50c, - - worth 75c
A few Crepon Suitings, were $1.25, now $5.00
Great Slaughter of all remaining ROBES and Suit Lengths, too numerous to mention.

## PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

24 in. Black Gloria Silk Sunshades, 85c, worth $1.25.
$4.50, $4.50, $5.00 Sunshades in lovely designs, in good all Silk Surah or Taffeta Silk, now $1.50.
Every Parasol has been marked to less than half value.
CHALLIES! CHALLIES! at 15c, - - - - - worth 30c
Best French Challies at 45c. and 50c.

## GREAT SALE

OF BLAZER SUITS, WRAPPERS, WAISTS and CHILDREN'S GINGHAM and SEERSUCKER DRESSES, at COST. The superiority of Fit and Style of our Ready-made Goods wins every time.

(EACH.)
25 Dozen Ladies' Indigo Blue WAISTS at 45c, - - worth 72c
22 Dozen Ladies' Fast Printed Lonsdales Waists at 65c, - - worth 75c
41 Dozen Ladies' Fancy Lawn Waists at $1, - - worth $1.50
5 Dozen Ladies' Assorted Plaids and Polka Dot Silk Waists at $2, - - worth $3.50
9 Dozen Assorted Silk Waists, all shades, at $3, - - worth $4.50
40 Dozen Ladies' Wool Flannel at 50c, - - worth 75c

(EACH.)
Dozen Ladies' Cotton Stockings at 15c, - - worth 25c
Dozen Children's Seersucker Dresses, worth $2.00, now $1.00
Dozen Children's Gingham Dresses, sold for $1.25, now 75c
Dozen Children's Scotch Ginghams, sold for $1.50, now $1.10
Dozen Ladies' Wool Flannel Skirts, all shades, sold for $3.00, now $1.55
Dozen Ladies' Flannel Skirts, made Dresses, sold for $4.00, now $2.00
Do not fail to inspect our stock of BATHING SUITS, which we offer at VERY LOW PRICES.

## SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Down go the Prices! Down! Down! Our chief aim now is to Sell! Sell! The Cost or value not considered.

Babies' Shoes, 60c, reduced from 75c; Ladies' Shoes, 3.00, reduced from 4.00
Children's " 85c, " " $1.00; " " 3.50 " " 5.00
" " 75c, " " 1.25; Youths' " 1.00 " " 2.00
" " 75c, " " 1.50; " " 1.25 " " 2.25
Misses' " 85c, " " 1.50; Boys' " 1.75 " " 3.00
" " 1.00 " " 2.00; " " 1.75 " " 3.25
Ladies' " 1.50 " " 2.00; Men's " 1.50 " " 2.50
" " 2.00 " " 3.50; " " 2.00 " " 3.00

1 Lot of Ladies' and Gents' Slippers at 40c, - - reduced from $1.00
The Finest French Kid Slippers in the house goes for $2.00. There are Slippers in this for the total $5.00.

CLEARING SALE IN BOYS' CLOTHING.

Buy now and save money. Special Attention paid to Mail Orders.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.