A PLACE OF SUICIDES.

BEAUTIFUL LOOKOUT HILL, MADE FAMOUS BY WASHINGTON.

A Spot in Brooklyn's Magnificent Park Where Despondent People Go to Commit Suicide—Memories That Cluster About the Neighborhood.

Most New Yorkers know very little of Lookout hill in Prospect park, Brooklyn, except that they occasionally see some mention of it in the newspapers. One Brooklynite who was asked for information about it the other day described it as a place where "fools from New York go to commit suicide sometimes."

This description of Lookout hill is hardly a fair one. It is true, however, that for some reason men who want to commit suicide do somehow manage very frequently to drift out to this part of Brooklyn's big park to carry out their intentions. But they don't all of them go from New York. There have been two suicides there by Brooklynites. The two that preceded those, however, were men from New York, and of the many prior to those Brooklyn may be charged with the most of them.

One stormy, snowy day a well dressed young man hired a cab in this city and was driven rapidly over the bridge to Brooklyn and out to Prospect park. When the cab reached the city line the young man got out and sent it back to New York. Then he went into a saloon near by. He left the saloon, entered the park, walked through the driving snow to the summit of Lookout hill and there shot himself.

A policeman heard the shot, and found the body of the suicide still warm, but he was dead. He had evidently intended that there should be nothing cheap or vulgar about the affair, for even the revolver used by him was of the most expensive pattern and make and had been bought new for the purpose. He was identified as a Columbia college student belonging to a New York family of excellent standing.

REMARKABLE IDENTIFICATION.

The suicide before this was also that of a New York man, and it attracted some little attention at the time by reason of the fact that there was a mix up about the identification of the body. This had lain on the hill so long before it was found that it could be identified only by the clothes on it and by the formation of the body. It was formally identified at the Brooklyn morgue the morning it was found as the body of a New York printer, who had, through despondency, taken his life.

This identification was made by two members of Typographical Union No. 6, who had known the man. Later that day the body was again identified as that of a barber doing business on Third avenue in this city, and this identification was finally found to be correct.

The most curious thing about this case was the physical likeness of the printer and the barber. The barber was deformed—that is, he had a club foot. The same was true of the printer, and it was the left foot that was deformed, as was the case with the barber. They were physically alike otherwise. Then the printer's friends identified the clothing, the shoes and the hat and even a knife that was in the pocket of the suicide.

But the printer wasn't dead. The writer knows that, for he reported the first identification for an afternoon paper; the second was made too late for notice that day, and in about a week afterward the printer brought suit against that paper for $20,000 damages for saying that he committed suicide. He didn't get the $20,000, but he did prove to the satisfaction of all that he was very much alive.

A HISTORIC PLACE.

But there have been any number of suicides on Lookout hill. Brooklynites are inclined to object to the use that is made of this picturesque spot, and so for the Prospect park police, they more than object. They constantly patrol the neighborhood of the hill, and any lounger about there is sure to have a very careful eye kept upon him by the bluecoated guardians of the park.

Lookout hill is one of Prospect park's picturesque and historical spots. It is a high hill looking out over the big lake and the boulevard, and is heavily wooded. As a point from which to view the surrounding country it is unsurpassed. From its brow you can see for miles in all directions. Coney Island, Manhattan beach, and even Far Rockaway, are visible to the naked eye. Flatbush and other towns nestling down among the trees, and the farms stretching out over the level country, present a fine scene at this season.

General Washington used this very hill to make observations from when he was holding Brooklyn and watching for the expected landing of Sir Henry Clinton on Long Island. It was from here that the American generals watched Clinton's movements when preparing for the disastrous battle of Long Island that resulted in the retreat of Washington to the heights above the Harlem and gave New York city into the hands of Sir Henry Clinton.

The tide of battle swept all around the hill and in the green field below it good blood stained the sward.

But times have changed. Battles are still fought in the field below Lookout hill—the sham battles of the Brooklyn militia. And the hill itself is no longer visited by great generals. Those who want to commit suicide go there instead.—New York Recorder.

How Dentists Acquire Skill.

The dental student studies as much chemistry, anatomy and physiology as do medical men, and also performs a great deal of work in the histological laboratory. He learns to fill teeth by taking a decayed molar, for example, that has been pulled out. This he cements in plaster of paris and carefully excavates and fills with tin under the direction of a demonstrator. When the student has progressed far enough he practices on the patients who go to the clinics.—Philadelphia Record.

One of the quaintest names for a street is that borne by a public thoroughfare in the annexed district of New York called Featherbed lane. It is supposed to have been so christened because it is full of rocks. The name occurs in the city directory.

In sugar refining factories metallic vessels called kettles are used, some of which are capable of holding a thousand gallons.

MARES FOR FARM WORK.

European Farmers Breed the Working Instinct Into Draft Horses.

Much of the success of the French and English farmers in breeding draft horses is in the fact that they use the mares to do the farmwork, and they are the more regular breeders and the instinct for work is bred into the colt, but too many of our farmers keep the mares in idleness, especially if they have choice, high bred mares. They are too good to work, and they are kept fat and sleek to look at and do not breed half the time. The European farmer not only gets the work of the mare—indeed, it is often the mainstay of the farm, and the colt is an important source of revenue to pay the rent.

We are glad to see, says The Western Livestock Journal, some of our breeders and farmers utilizing the farm mares, and generally when the farmer undertakes a pride in grading up his farm mares to the useful size we find they fully appreciate their motive as the greatest money makers on the farm. Farmers generally will find it more profitable to use good brood mares to do the farm work, and we know of many fine teams of imported coach mares that are kept for driving and regularly raise their colts. On this subject Hon. Burdett-Coutts, the great breeder of English horses, says:

Hitherto there has been some inexplicable prejudice in many quarters against using mares for harness purposes. Elsewhere, all over the world, mares are considered as good as geldings. In Germany especially they are largely used for harness work. I, myself, have for many years driven more mares than geldings without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. Now, a pair of Hackney mares for a phaeton or brougham, or pair of Yorkshire coach mares for a barouche are of infinitely more value as property than a pair of geldings. They are as good looking, they step as high, and they do their work as well while actually in work, but they also have an enormous additional quantity in their power of reproduction whenever they become incapacitated by accident, infirmity or age. A gelding, be he ever so fine, that goes permanently lame at, say the age of 8 or 10, becomes absolutely worthless. A pedigreed mare of the same individual excellence, but coming of a good registered strain might, under similar circumstances, be worth $300 and upward.

The Good Qualities of Blue Grass.

One of the good qualities of blue grass is its strong vitality and persistence in growing. A blue grass pasture does not run out as many grasses do. It is true that drought will dry up a blue grass pasture until it may seem to have been exterminated, but with the first rains the blades will spring up, and in a few days the whole surface will again be covered with living green. For a hillside grass on lands subject to washing, and where erosion should be avoided, it is unequaled after it has obtained a permanent foothold, and especially on soils of a limestone character. This is not an easy thing to be attained in all cases, but it is so desirable on such lands that it is worth while to persist in the attempt until it is accomplished. If a soil has enough fertility in it to nourish grass it can generally be made to grow even on quite steep places. In sowing it on doubtful grounds it is well to use a mixture with other grasses; the more varieties the better. In their early growth each one that takes serves to protect and strengthen the other, and if any finally survives the blue grass will. The great point is to establish a vegetable growth that will hold the soil where it is, and for this purpose blue grass is excellent.

Why They Failed.

An interesting chapter has been published by the New York Press about why people fail in life. A number of the failures tell their own story. One man is a failure because he always wanted to study theology and the destiny of the human soul. He was so much interested in this that he found it impossible to become interested in anything that would serve to maintain the human body in comfort. This was unfortunate, as in a comparatively short time man becomes a soul without a body, and will have a chance to solve without trouble the mysteries our friend pines to know.

A woman teacher failed because she married. She had an excellent place, was highly educated and capable and saved most of her salary, with a fair prospect of being rich in time. But she "thought she must marry," and she did. It does not appear that she particularly had any wild attachment for the man she married, but she merely "thought she must marry." Now she has to go back to teaching again with two children to support, and no place for her that begins to compare with the one resigned when she thought marriage was the proper thing for a woman on general principles. Marriage was the cause of her failure, she says.

It is sufficiently plain why certain other writers failed. One actress confessedly is left behind because she was not very good tempered and was "fussy." Good temper is one of the first requisites of success. Nobody can get on without it. Others went down through sheer want of gumption. One man who ought now to have been a millionaire failed because a railroad company "insisted" that he should buy a million dollars' worth of property for the railroad in his own name. He was foolish enough to do so, and, as he might have known beforehand, was held responsible for the payment. Of course it broke him up.

Yet another person owes his failure in life to the fact that he was over anxious to accumulate property and mortgaged what he had to buy more. Then a crash came and doubled him all up. Want of pluck and perseverance seems to be a prime cause of failure too. Many who have failed through bad business judgment or otherwise appear to give down and believe there is nothing more for them in life. There is no more fatal mistake. There is a good living in the world for every human being if only he has the dauntless spirit that can never be downed. Having that he can always succeed at last, no matter how old he is or how often he has failed.

American Girl of the Period (to her millionaire father)—Papa, please buy me a nature.

The Real English People.

While the London Times is expressing its fear that the British literary style may be demoralized by the American copyright law, and while our English cousins are constantly casting it into our teeth that we do not use good language, and have moreover ruined the spelling of our native tongue by going back to original Latin in such words as "labor," "ardor," etc., instead of hugging to a "u," in imitation of the French, and spelling them "labour" and "ardour," it may not be amiss to recall what Gladstone said about the real English speaking majority. It is a cardinal doctrine of our republic that the majority shall rule. If this is to hold good then it is the United States that should lay down the law as to what is good English or otherwise, and not England.

Here is what Gladstone wrote in 1878:

A hundred years ago the English speaking population of America amounted to [illegible]. It now amounts to [illegible], and we are told, with every appearance of probability, that in another hundred years it will amount to [illegible]. Under these circumstances I wish to recognize the right of America to be considered as being, prospectively, at least, and even now to a certain extent—for we have not in our small islands yet quite reached [illegible]—I wish to recognize the prospective and approaching right of America to be the great organ of the powerful English tongue.

Condolences for Canada.

The people of the United States send their sincere pity and sympathy herewith to their fellowmen across the Canadian line. Canadians have been for many years making an awful example of the United States as a government full of all corruption and rottenness. The Canadians prided themselves on their purity not only of blood, but of morals. They were honest people over there, they were, and couldn't abear the thought of how the politicians and government contractors in the Union were fleecing the poor people.

Well, such stupendous frauds have recently been unearthed in the Dominion government departments as would make the ghost of a boss tweedmost turn pale. It is doubtful whether any record since that made by Boss Tweed a quarter of a century ago in New York can show anything equal to the Canadian frauds that have been perpetrated under the eminently respectable, high toned and "loyal" Conservative party of Canada. Sir John Macdonald himself knew of them. He himself used to say that corruption "and lots of it" was the only way to lubricate the wheels of government in the Dominion. The fact is, there is considerable human nature in Canada.

Sir Hector Langevin, the minister of public works, accepted a testimonial of $32,000 from government employes, office seekers and contractors, especially the contractors. They in turn took it out of the people of Canada, and a debt of fifty six dollars for every man, woman and child in the Dominion is the result. This includes both the provincial and the Dominion debt.

A firm of contractors was in the secrets of this fine old Conservative government. It is interesting to know that one of the members of the firm was our own American Murphy, ex-canal commissioner from New York city, who left that place under unpleasant circumstances, and has not felt that it would be healthful for him to return. To this firm the honest Conservative officials tipped the wink when railroads, locks or public buildings were to be erected. They made their bids therefore lower than anybody else and got contracts in every case. Then, after they got a contract, "blunders" would be discovered in the specifications and new ones had to be made. A rich harvest was reaped. Part went to the contractors, part, it is charged, to government officers themselves, and what was left to the famous "reptile fund," a sum of money kept constantly on hand to keep the Conservative party in power. These were the government methods in vogue under that fine old statesman, Sir John Macdonald, who used to warn Canadians against the rascally United States.

Rev. Dr. Arthur Pierson says that so far from being a degenerate age this is an age of splendid advance along all lines. With all the world's doubts, rationalism and money grabbing, religion never shone out with more remarkable power than it does today. This is evidenced in its liberality, its wide beneficence, its yearning and reaching out after federation and co-operation. An important event in one denomination is now the common concern of the Christian and Jewish world. The reverend doctor might have added that this is especially the case if the event is a trial for heresy, but he did not. He must have thought it, however.

It reminds us that we are a very young nation in the world's history as yet when we read of the recent death of Samuel Sands, of Baltimore, the printer who first put into type the words of "The Star Spangled Banner." Sands was ninety-one years old. He was a printer's apprentice when in 1814 he received from its author's own hands the poem. Fired with patriotic zeal the boy printed it and scattered it all over the city. He worked in the office of the Baltimore American at that time.

American commerce with foreign nations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, was the largest in the history of the country. It amounted to $1,729,330,-896. We are going to be the greatest country this world has ever known, unless some of the nations of the continent of the lost Atlantis were greater.

The ships of the new navy now under construction will be finished months before they were expected to be. Cruiser No. 12, the Pirate, is already well under way in building, and the contract for her mate, Cruiser No. 13, has likewise been awarded to the Cramps at Philadelphia. "Two such ships could exterminate the commerce of any country," says Secretary Tracy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Minor G. Atwood, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT William H. Atwood, administrator of the estate of Minor G. Atwood, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court his final account of his administration of said estate, and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Tuesday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court for the settlement of said account, and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file exceptions, if any there be, why said account should not be allowed and approved, and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated August 10, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of James Mackam, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT [illegible] administratrix of the estate of James Mackam, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court, her final account of her administration of said estate, and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Tuesday, the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file exceptions, if any there be, why said account should not be allowed and approved, and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated August 12, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of John A. Booth, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Elizabeth H. Booth, administratrix, with the will annexed, of the estate of John A. Booth, deceased, has rendered for settlement, and filed in said court, her final account of her administration of said estate and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Monday, the [illegible] day of August, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of said court, in the County Court House, Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, has been duly appointed by the judge of said court for the settlement of said account and hearing said petition for distribution, at which time and place any person interested in said estate may appear and file exceptions, if any there be, why said account should not be allowed and approved, and final distribution made as prayed for.

Dated July 21, 1891.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. E. STANTON, Deputy.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Bill Mining Company. Location of principal place of business: Park City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the [illegible] day of August, 1891, in Salt Lake City, Utah, an assessment [illegible] was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable to the secretary within thirty days from the above date, at [illegible] Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment remains unpaid on the [illegible] day of September, 1891, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the [illegible] day of October, 1891, at the hour of [illegible] o'clock [illegible] m., at the secretary's office, [illegible], Salt Lake City, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expense of sale.

LUCKY BILL MINING COMPANY,
M. J. [illegible], Secretary.
Residence [illegible] West Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.

WHEREAS GEORGE G. NOBLE AND Alice E. Noble, his wife, on September [illegible], 1890, executed and delivered to Charles [illegible] their certain promissory note [illegible] [illegible]

That under said deed A. C. Wilson was trustee [illegible]

Whereas on the [illegible] day of April, 1891, said A. C. Wilson duly refused to act as such trustee, and W. H. McKenney being unable to act, appointed John M. Cannon to act in his stead [illegible]

Now therefore notice is hereby given that I, the said John M. Cannon, as trustee [illegible] will sell [illegible] at public auction, at the front door of the County Court House in Salt Lake County, Utah Territory [illegible] the following described property [illegible]

Dated August [illegible], 1891.
JOHN M. CANNON, Trustee.

Ask my agents for W. L. Douglas Shoes. If not for sale in your place ask your dealer to send for catalogue, secure the agency, and get them for you.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?

[illegible]

$5. [illegible]
$4. [illegible]
$3. [illegible]
$2. [illegible]
$2. [illegible]
Boys' [illegible]
Ladies [illegible]

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Sold by GEORGE DUNFORD

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

The Bullion, Idaho Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of Mines and Works, Mineral Hill Mining District, State of Idaho.

NOTICE.—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPON the following described stock, on account of assessment of thirty (30) cents per share, levied on the 13th day of April, 1891, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.	Amount
Chas. H. Briggs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. F. Webster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
John T. Hanak	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. H. Hurd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chas. H. Briggs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geo. S. Frink	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Shaughnessy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Shaughnessy, Trustee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Barnett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
F. O. Horn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. R. Patton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Bean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. A. Bogue	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arthur Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Baumgarten	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 13th day of April, 1891, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the office of the Company in Salt Lake City, on Friday the 26th day of June, 1891, at [illegible] p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
F. O. HORN, Acting Sec'y.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 26, 1891.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bullion Idaho Mining Company held this day, the date of payment of the above described delinquent stock, was extended from the [illegible] day of June, 1891, to the [illegible] day of July, 1891, at the same hour and place.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. O. HORN, Acting Sec'y.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 28, 1891.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bullion Idaho Mining Company, held this day, the date of payment of the above described delinquent stock was extended from the [illegible] day of August, 1891, to the [illegible] day of August, 1891, at the same hour and place.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. O. HORN, Acting Secretary.

NOTICE TO WATER CONSUMERS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS hereby called to an Ordinance in relation to the Water Works, passed September 1st, A. D. 1891, restricting the use of water for sprinkling purposes, within the Upper and Lower Sprinkling Districts, described as follows, to wit:

All that portion of the city lying east and north of the following boundaries is hereby [illegible] and declared to be the Upper Sprinkling District, to wit: [illegible]

All that portion of the city lying west and south of the foregoing boundaries is hereby made and declared to be the Lower Sprinkling District.

Sprinkling for the lawns, sidewalks, streets, gardens and fruits in the Upper District must be used only between the hours of [illegible] [illegible]

Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding [illegible] dollars for the first offence, and not exceeding twenty dollars for each subsequent offence.

A rigid enforcement of this ordinance will be enforced.
By order of the Mayor.

J. F. JACK, City Recorder.
Salt Lake City, Utah, July 23rd, 1891.

PIONEER
PATENT ROLLER MILL CO.

MILL: 58 North Temple St., East.
OFFICE: 21 South Temple St., West.

BRANDS:
High Patent, Baker's No. 1,
Superfine Whole Wheat Flour.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

Mill Telephone [illegible]. Office Telephone [illegible].
ELIAS MORRIS, Proprietor

[illegible]

F. AUERBACH & BRO.'S

CLEARING

·S·A·L·E·

PRICES CROWDED LOWER AND LOWER. COST IS NOT TO BE CONSIDERED.

We are now Preparing for Fall Business.

MANY NEW LINES HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED.

ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST GO IN THIS GIGANTIC CLEARANCE SALE.

OUR SILK DEPARTMENT.

Seven of the Greatest Bargains in Silk are offered in this sale:
$1.25 Figured India Silks for 75c.
75c Figured India Silks for 45c.
$1.85 Black Luxor Trimmings for $1.10.
95c Figured Pongee Silks for 50c.
90c Black Gros Grain Silks for 65c.
$1.00 Black Gros Grain Silks for 75c.
$1.25 Black Gros Grain Silks for 90c.
Only one Dress Pattern to each customer.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

School will soon open and we intend offering 1,000 Children's, Boys' and Youths' Suits at actually 30 per cent. below value.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Look at our elegant line of Ladies' and Children's Blouses at the following extremely low prices:
1 Lot of Ladies' Blouses at 35c, worth 75c.
1 Lot of Ladies' Blouses at 65c, worth $1.25.
1 Lot of Ladies' White, All-Wool Flannel Blouses at 90c, worth $2.00 and $2.50, a snap.
1 Lot of Ladies' Striped and Figured all wool French Flannel Blouses at $1.35, worth $2.75.
1 Lot of Ladies' Silk Striped Blouses at $1.25, worth $3.00.
1 Lot of Surah Silk Blouses, extra heavy, assorted colors, at $1.75, worth $3.75.
1 Lot of Ladies' Surah Norfolk Waists, in black cardinal and navy blue, at $1.75, worth $7.50.
Ladies' $5.00 Flannel Bathing Suits for $3.25.
Ladies' $6.00 Flannel Bathing Suits for $4.50.
Ladies' $7.00 Jersey Bathing Suits for $5.00.

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Has made cuts in prices to astonish you. See the following prices of our Children's, Misses' and Boys' School Shoes:
$2.00 now $1.50
$2.50 now $1.75
$1.75 now $1.15
$2.25 now $1.50

THIS WILL BE THE GREATEST SALE OF THE SEASON.

This is the Chance of a Lifetime, and the Ladies cannot afford to miss it.

REMEMBER THAT THERE ARE GREATER BARGAINS IN THIS SALE THAN WERE IN ANY SALE HELD BEFORE IN THIS CITY.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

WHAT IS A GUARANTEE?

Many merchants and salesmen are in the habit of indiscriminately "guaranteeing" their wares with no thought of being called upon to make the "guarantee" good. It is a pernicious and foolish custom more respected in the breach than in the observance.

A guarantee, to have any value, should be made with knowledge of the meaning of the word and a set purpose to carry out the terms of the guarantee. On the tools the makers instruct us to warrant, and we replace any tool found imperfect in use.

We have used our best judgment, acquired by a considerable experience, in selecting the following items for our stock and sell them to our customers with an absolute guarantee that if they do not prove to be all that we represent them, we will refund the purchase money in full.

"Jewel" Steel Range. A finished article, perfectly proportioned, made of the best material. Don't fail to see it. It will pay you.

"Quick Meal" No Generator, Evaporating. Light it as you do your gas burner. No smell. No danger. No complication. Every objection to the use of a Gasoline Stove done away with. Think of the discomfort missed in Summer by avoiding the heat of a big Kitchen Range.

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