TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

An Order Reorganizing the Military Department of Arizona.

UTAH CHANGES ITS PLACE.

General McCook to Command.—Indian Troubles Said to be Ended.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—President Cleveland, before leaving Washington yesterday, signed an order reorganizing the military department of Arizona, under the name of the department of Colorado, with headquarters at Denver. The department of Arizona consisted of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona and that portion of California south of the thirty-fifth parallel.

The new order abolishes the department of Arizona, and places Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado in the new department. Southern California is restored to the department of California, with headquarters at San Francisco.

This change has been urged by military authorities for a year past. The headquarters of the department of Arizona were at Los Angeles, placing General McCook, commander of the department, at the extreme western part of his department. This caused great delay in communicating with army headquarters at Washington, as all matters in his section were sent to him and by him to Washington. With headquarters at Denver, he will be at the extreme east of the department and in the closest communication with Washington. This, it is believed, will effect economy in time and money and greatly facilitate the disbursement of supplies and ammunition. General McCook will command the new department.

General Schofield has received reports from Leech Lake, Minn., indicating that the recent troubles with the Chippewas are at an end. The Indians are satisfied that the shooting of one of their number by Dr. Walker was purely accidental and the injured man has now recovered. Troops will not be withdrawn for the present.

Failure of a Car Company.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—The Madison Car company, which was concerned in the jobbing of notes handled by Post, Martin & Co., a few days ago, assigned at Edwardsville, Ills., today. The liabilities are $918,000, and the assets $1,122,000. The works gave employment to 2000 men.

When the news reached St. Louis it created great consternation among the brokers, and all the parties interested are heavily concerned in a number of big local enterprises.

The car works are located at Madison, at the east end of Merchants' bridge. The company is one of the largest of the kind in the United States. It was the intention of the capitalists who operated the plant to make the town another such a place as Pullman, and the project was meeting with much success.

Senator Sherman Talks.

CLEVELAND, O., July 1.—Senator Sherman was asked tonight for his views on the silver question. He said the measure with which his name is connected was in the nature of a compromise to prevent the enactment of free coinage legislation, which was imminent.

"The only objectionable feature in the law," he said, "is the clause requiring silver purchases, and that, I presume, will be repealed. At all events, I shall vote for the repeal of that clause myself."

Butte Merchants Meet.

BUTTE, Mont., July 1.—A largely attended meeting of the merchants of Butte was held tonight. Resolutions were adopted calling attention to the fact that Montana is a consumer and producer of food, implements, machinery, etc., and that the crusade against silver now being waged threatens to annihilate the general industries of the state. They ask the manufacturers and vendors of these goods who trade with the West to enter upon an impartial investigation of the subject of silver as a money metal with a view to aiding in the restoration of silver as a standard.

The speeches and resolutions together with the closing down of the mines present the commercial aspect in anything but a favorable light for business in Butte.

Value of Foreign Coins.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Considerable consternation was left among importing agents today when the new circular fixing the value of foreign coins for the next three months appeared from the treasury department at Washington. The calculations of the circular are based on the average price of silver for the last three months. The circular shows that there has been a decline of only 1 per cent, whereas, during the past week the decline in the value of silver has been about 15 per cent. For an example the Chinese tael is valued by the circular at only 1 cent less than in the preceding circular, but its value today has fallen 14 cents. The merchants are much concerned.

Allison's Views.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 1.—Senator Allison in an interview tonight on the silver question expressed the opinion that the action of India emphasizes the necessity for an international agreement and that the United States alone cannot maintain free coinage.

"It is obvious to the least discerning Bonanzas of the country that the act of 1878 would eventually bring about no doubt a standard of discredited silver. Hence, from the beginning these dollars were received with great distrust, but Congress having entered upon a strange scheme of expansion, determined to use the power of the government to force the circulation upon an unwilling public. It decreed that no national bank should belong to a clearing house that refused silver certificates in payment of balances. When bank shinplasters had to be redeemed they were conditioned on the receipt and circulation of currency already had, and getting worse day by day. The government entered the field as a common carrier and transported, without charge, unacceptable currency to any part of the country that would deposit gold for it in the subtreasuries. Thus the government sowed the wind and now, by the just law of retribution, reaps the whirlwind.

"What now is the remedy?

"First—Customs duties should hereafter be paid in gold alone.

"Second—The silver bullion in the government vaults should at once be sold for cash in gold and the proceeds covered into the treasury.

"Third—Three per cent gold bonds to the amount of $300,000,000 should be promptly sold and the proceeds transferred to the treasury.

"Fourth—A day should be fixed, not after than January 1, 1895, for the redemption and payment in gold coin of all the circulating notes of any kind and every description heretofore issued by the government.

"Fifth—At least half of the silver dollars issued under the acts of 1878 and 1890 should be sold as bullion and the remainder minted into subsidiary silver coins and made legal tender only in the payment of ten dollars or less.

"Sixth—Provisions should be made for the use of three hundred millions in gold bullion as the basis for banking, making provisions as liberal as possible consistent with safety but under government supervision.

"Seventh—The basis of national banking should be so enlarged as to permit the issue of circulating notes on deposit of other than United States bonds, the security of such bonds to be passed on by responsible government officials.

"Eighth—All bank issues to be redeemed in gold.

"Ninth—All foreign gold coins should be made legal tender for debt and receivable for government duties at the value fixed by law.

"Tenth—Previous to the 1st of January, 1893, the surplus funds of the Treasury received from loans or collections should be placed with banks in such amounts as may be determined by the secretary.

MORTON'S VIEWS.

The Post prints a letter written by Secretary Morton to hon. J. F. Lee of Manhattan, Kan., on the silver question. Among other things the secretary says the continued purchase of 450,000 ounces of silver per month is very demilitating to the coal reserve in the treasury of the United States. The question now is which will hold out the longer, the gold of the United States or the silver of the whole world.

Dexter's Will.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—The late A. J. Drexel's will, drawn ten years ago, but with numerous codicils since, will not be read until the week after the funeral. The estate will amount to over $30,000,000.

Crisp Interviewed.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2.—Speaker Crisp left at noon today for Washington. Asked about the reason for his trip, the speaker said:

"I am on my way to Washington in answer to a telegram from Secretary Carlisle, who intends to go to Chicago Thursday, but who desired to have a conference with me before he left the city. I look for great good to result from the extra session."

"Will the Sherman law be repealed?"

"Undoubtedly, I think."

In reply to a direct question whether he would be a candidate for the speakership, Judge Crisp said:

"I am now a candidate, as you have doubtless observed, for re-election as Speaker of the next House of Representatives. I, of course, appreciate the kindly use of my name in connection with the speakership, but it is altogether unauthorized by me."

Idaho Roses All Right.

BOISE, Ida., July 2.—The mining camps of Silver City and DeLamar which have been most prosperous in this state are not so seriously affected by the decline in the price of silver, owing to the fact that a large portion of the product of the mines is gold. All have some gold and in only a few cases does silver predominate. Later developments show that the prospect is that there will be no suspension.

DEATH NOTICE.

Sudden Death of Georgia Drew Barrymore.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 2.—Georgia Drew Barrymore, the actress, died suddenly this afternoon. She came to this city three weeks ago for her health and had improved considerably, but today had a violent hemorrhage, which proved fatal. Her husband, Maurice Barrymore, the actor, is in New York.

Suffering Innocently.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—This afternoon a man giving his name as Louis Trowbridge walked into the office of Chief of Police Harrigan and asked to be arrested. Eight years ago Trowbridge, then a San Francisco lumber merchant, forged a note for $1800, using the name of Warren Jones, a banker of Eureka, Cal. He got the money on the note from James Harmon. Harmon was arrested, convicted and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Stricken with remorse, Trowbridge today gave himself up.

The Cowboy Race.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The settlement of awards in the cowboy race was made today. The technical protest against Berry was upheld, but in consideration of the fact that he rode a square race he gets $150 out of Buffalo Bill's Wild West purse of $500, together with a saddle given by a Chicago firm. Joe Gillespie was decided to be first in the race for the Chadron agreement, and he was given $50 of the Wild West purse, $500 of the Chadron purse and a revolver offered by the Colts. The remainder of the purse were divided between the other riders.

THE MALADY AND REMEDY.

Ex-Senator Henderson Addresses Mr. Carlisle on the Silver Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2.—Ex-Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, who has devoted long and careful study to matters of finance, has addressed to Secretary Carlisle a communication, in which he says in part:

"There is no error of more common prevalence than that an abundance of money issued necessarily adds to the commercial or business energy of the people. Of course, a certain amount of the money tokens is absolutely essential with which to effect smaller exchanges of commodities. These money tokens don't create exchanges, but the exchanges create the necessity for the tokens. Among people entirely civilized, over 95 per cent of the exchanges necessary in these operations are consummated through the medium of bank checks. Experience demonstrates that these bank facilities have become enlarged or contracted as money tokens become scarce or abundant. Hence there is no danger in limiting the bulk of circulating money than people generally imagine."

Commenting upon the amount of money in circulation per capita among the people of the United States from 1873 to 1893, Mr. Henderson says that neither individual prosperity nor commercial prosperity, nor commercial activity, are absolutely controlled by the amount of circulating medium. Continuing, he states:

"I think I am safe in asserting that from July 1, 1879, to July 1st, 1882, we enjoyed very great prosperity, individually and nationally. There was no lack of money. It sufficed not only to fill the treasury, but abundantly answered the demands of commerce, and extraordinary business activity was followed by very high prices. The average per capita circulation during the period was $23.81. From July, 1885, to the present period there has been great monetary stringency, yet we find an average circulation per capita of $23.95. It is therefore apparent that, in common parlance, 'times may be hard' and money scarce with the most abundant circulation per capita.

"The circulation in Great Britain is now $19.34, $14.49 in gold, silver $2.03, and paper $2.21 per capita. The circulation in Germany is $17.56, and yet in these countries with vast commerce and manufactures there is no dearth of money, and interest rates at seasonly more than half the rates prevailing in this country. England adopted the single gold standard in 1816 and has adhered to it ever since, and by so doing became the money center of the world.

"The American Congress in 1873 adopted without dissent the single gold standard. Two years after a measure was inaugurated and passed for the resumption of specie payments to become operative on January 1, 1879. If these two measures had remained on the statute books inviolate and unamended there is no economical reason why the United States and the people should not today enjoy the most substantial prosperity. We should have had the best and most abundant currency, a good currency of universal value and of such volume as to force its circulation, as in England, France and Germany, into the hands of the people.

"It only remains now briefly to state the consequences of the silver acts of 1878 and 1890 and furnish you reasons for believing the overthrow of public confidence and the present depression in business are the legitimate consequences of those acts. The natural and normal results of the legislation would probably have followed much sooner but for the many abundant crops in this country and numerous failures abroad. Under the act of 1878 the government purchased 291,000,000 ounces of fine silver at a cost of $308,126,252 and coined 378,166,000 silver dollars to the amount of $308,166,000, a profit of nearly $70,000,000 made by stamping a fashion on the coins converted into the treasury as a much profit. Under the act of 1890, the government up to June 1st, 1893, has purchased $155,931,857, and under injunction continued coinage for a year. Under the act of 1890 there were coined additional dollars to the amount of $55,987,045. Adding to these amounts the seignorage of trade dollars into standard dollars, we find on June 1st, 1893, coined silver dollars amounting to $419,232,303. If we take the market price of silver June 1st (83 cents per ounce), the loss on this bullion so purchased by the government on that day was $83,519,028. On June 30th, 1893, her silver was worth only 72 cents an ounce, entailing upon the government an additional loss of $44,593,402 in less than a month.

TRYON'S FATAL MISTAKE.

Official Reports on the Victoria-Camperdown Disaster.

The Command the Execution of which Brought Inevitable Destruction.

LONDON, July 2.—A midshipman from the Mediterranean squadron arrived here this morning bearing dispatches concerning the Victoria-Camperdown collision and he went directly to the admiralty office, where the admiralty board were awaiting his coming. After reading these dispatches they decided to publish them in full forthwith.

The first dispatch dates from the Camperdown, June 22nd, from Rear-Admiral Markham. After reporting the loss of the ship and the bewailing of the loss of life of Admiral Sir George Tryon, twenty-two officers and 336 men, he recites the circumstances of the squadron formation just before the accident, and continues as follows:

"We were about five miles from Anchorage off Tripoli the signal was made to form columns of divisions in line ahead, disposed abeam to port, the columns to be six cable lengths apart. We proceeded in this formation until the signal was made from the Victoria for the first division to turn sixteen points to port and the second sixteen points to starboard. As the columns were only six cable lengths apart it was our, in my opinion, position to execute the evolution. I directed the flag lieutenant to signal that the order was not understood. I ordered prepared a counter signal asking instructions but before it was carried to the commander-in-chief signaled to know what I was waiting for.

"Having the fullest confidence in the great ability of the commander to maneuver the fleet I ordered the signal hoisted that I understood. The helm of the Camperdown was put hard aport and at the same time the Victoria starboarded. I watched very carefully the movement of the Victoria as indicating the purpose of her signal. As the two ships turned toward each other and seeing the helm of the Victoria still starboard I directed the captain of the Camperdown to go astern full speed astern with the starboard screw in order to decrease the circle of turning, and, seeing that a collision was inevitable, I then ordered him at full speed astern. But before the boat was put materially changed the Camperdown struck the Victoria and crashed into the ship almost to the center. It was, I think, quite two minutes before the Camperdown, although going at full speed astern, was able to get clear of the Victoria. Seeing the critical condition of the Victoria boats were immediately prepared, when a signal was hoisted by the Victoria not to send boats. A very few minutes later she keeled over to the starboard, and, turning bottom upward, disappeared."

Rear Admiral Markham then recited the efforts made to rescue the men and states that nothing of importance was recovered from the Victoria. The injuries to the Camperdown were serious but he hoped they could be temporarily repaired so she might be sent to Malta. He closed with an expression of the deep grief and sorrow among the Mediterranean squadron over the unnecessary catastrophe and pays a high tribute to the ability and personal character of Sir George Tryon.

Hon. Maurice Bourke, captain of the Victoria, in his report, says, after a technical recital of its orders:

"I directed a midshipman to observe closely the distance of the Camperdown, and I reported to the commander that it was too close, and asked permission to reverse the port screw. This was done, and just before the collision both engines were going at full speed astern. When a collision was seen to be inevitable orders were given to close the water-tight compartments. I asked if everything was right and was answered with 'Yes,' but by whom I cannot say."

Lord Gilford, flag lieutenant of the Victoria, in his report, says:

"I reported to Admiral Tryon the lowering of the boats. He then upon inside a signal so send no boats."

Gladstone Meets with an Accident.

LONDON, July 2.—Mr. Gladstone slipped and fell this morning while descending the staircase in Petersham, the residence of the earl of Dysart, with whom he was visiting. He sustained a sprained ankle and his spine he was seriously hurt. The injury is not severe and it is expected that Mr. Gladstone will return to London tomorrow.

De Rothschild to Retire.

PARIS, July 2.—De Rothschild announces that he has decided to withdraw from political life for four years.

India's Action.

LONDON, July 2.—Goschen, ex-chancellor of the exchequer, in an interview regarding the Indian action in closing the mints to the free coinage of silver, said it must be regarded as temporary and tentative. India now possessed no real standard of value. It is impossible that such a state of affairs should continue indefinitely. Everything depends in India upon how the natives regard the new measure. The natives are naturally conservative and retain the hope as almost sacred. If they absolutely refuse to accept the new measure the government will be compelled to withdraw it.

The Latin Union.

BRUSSELS, July 2.—The Belgian government is reported to be about to convene a special conference of the Latin union states for the purpose of considering what action they shall take in view of the recent fall in silver.

The Army Bill Sale.

BERLIN, July 1.—Although the two estimates as to the millionaire composition of the relenting may exactly agree, all reliable reckonings show a divergence of only five members. In the estimates of those who will support the army bill calculators are placing the number favoring the measure at twenty-five and 210. As there are 397 members these calculations show a sufficiently strong majority to pass the bill. It is estimated that the opponents of the government in the next house will number from 167 to 182. Was ever uncertainty exists as to the definite strength of the parties arises from the mother character of the phases heretofore pursued in the platform.

The emperor and empress will start July 6th for a trip to Norway, after assisting in the ceremonies attendant upon Prince Eitel entering the first regiment guards as a lieutenant.

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MR. STAYNER is a graduate of the Bar of the SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, a member of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and a graduate of Arkansas in the Department of the Interior and all of the Bureaus thereunder, practicing in connection.

References, by permission—HON. JOHN T. LAVE, and other connected gentlemen in Utah and Washington.

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$225 TWENTY-SEAT GOLD SCHOOL Desk. Made to fit a child, adjusted to any age, seat, adjustable back, reversible, fastened to floor, adjustable foot rest, strong and durable, cost $3 each, offered for all or any part thereof, and the order is signed by the Trustees Commissioner of Schools, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Superintendent of Schools, Salt Lake City, Utah. Address Board of Education, Salt Lake City, Utah.

J. E. ROBERTSON, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES

$700 WILL GET A WARM STORE. Stove, wagon, furniture, frames, spring beds, mattress and bedding, cheap for cash. Address or call on W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

$300 WILL BUY EQUITY, RESTAURANT, lease and chairs, stoves, cooking utensils, cheap for cash. Inquire of W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

$600 PURCHASE A HIGH GRADE Jewelry business, two years old, cash business, receipts, $75 per week. W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

10 NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, CENTral, rent reasonable, gas, steam, and furnace heat, will lease $100, paying only $40. W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

$800 WILL PURCHASE ONE THIRD interest in established business, well known, no capital required, no risk, chance of taking charge of office and books. W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

DESIRABLE PARLORS, WELL FURnished and equipped, light gas, steam heat, rent cheap. Inq. 105 W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

A CAPABLE AND RELIABLE OFFICE man can not fail, 100 per cent in an established business, requiring $500 cash, capital required $1000. W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

14 COMPLETELY FURNISHED ROOMS and a good business, monthly receipts $300, rent only $35, price $600, $300 down. W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

SALOON—ONE HALF OR ALL OF ONE of the best known sporting saloons on the coast, a money maker, receipts over $300 per week. Splendid appointments. W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

I HAVE A NICE LIST OF GROCERY propositions in all parts of the city ranging in price from $250 to $3000. W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

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IF YOU DON'T SEE WHAT YOU WANT in my "ads" call on me, as I don't advertise the half of the business I have for sale. W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

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WE HAVE GOOD PROPERTY FOR sale in all parts of the city at bottom prices, which we offer before vacating our Broadway & Main, Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

$6000 BUYS 10 ACRES IN Salt Lake City, good frontage, fine soil, with fruit trees, good water, cottage, barn, etc., outhouses, must sell, good reason, to settle estate. Inquire of C. C. Richards & Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

$1100 BUYS TWO LOTS JUST ON Main Street, Park City, Utah. Must sell. Inquire of C. C. Richards & Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

$600 BUYS TWO LOTS BETWEEN West Temple and Main, Second South, Cheap. Inquire of C. C. Richards & Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

$3200 BUYS FOUR ROOM HOUSE, WITH cellar, on Second street, between 4 and 5 West, with lot 50 x 140 to Alley. Inquire of C. C. Richards & Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

$1600 BUYS SECOND AND THIRD, A nice house, with lot, on West Second South, near North Temple. Inquire of C. C. Richards & Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

$2300 BUYS THE EAST ON FIFTH South, near Main, Brigham and Jennie Dee Streets, 10 and 12 W., 24 feet front by 132 deep. Inquire of C. C. Richards & Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

INSIDE REAL ESTATE TO TRADE FOR Utah and Nevada Stock. Greenback & Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

5 ROOM HOUSE, HOUSE IN EAST Kanyon, South side of street, 10 rooms, the apartment house, 100 feet inside model. Greenback & Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

$325 BUYS ONE LOT, BOARD IN West Temple, near Second South, cheap. Inquire of C. C. Richards & Co., Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

$3500 BUYS A ROOM BRICK Store, Main street, 50x60 ground on West Temple, 1 and 3 W. Rents well, 10 per cent. Greenback & Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

$2700 BUYS 80 ACRES IN MILL Creek, 8 miles, 4 cultivated, balance good pasture, all in water. All the above on easy terms. Greenback & Rooms 30 and 31, 75 W. South Temple.

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MEAT MARKET AND GROCERY CONnected, splendid location and doing good business, will trade for some good city property. W. J. Rogers, 42 Pomeroy Block.

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WANTED—TO TRADE A FEW LOTS for a business. Address P. O. Box 903.

EVERY ONE DESIRING CLOTHES cleaned, dyed, repaired and altered should call on L. Fine, 17 Commercial St. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction and prices always reasonable. Repairing done while you wait. Second hand clothing bought and sold.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that they can get cabinet photos for dozen, crayons and all other work in proportion, at Lindsey's Gallery, 124 E. 2nd South.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 TO 8 PER cent. Hardy, Kimball Block, Hardy Block.

6 PER CENT. COMMISSION TO LOAN money on city property, money ready to hand. Call at P.O. Box 903.

MONEY IN SUMS OF $500 TO $5,000 to loan on long or short time, on good city or farm properties in Utah. Money on hand and paid when papers are executed. No delay. Apply to or address JAMES L. SHEW, Utah Commercial Salvage Bank, Salt Lake City.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AND CITY property, also on good collateral security. Loans made on unimproved acres. Wilcox Bros., Room 5, Clayton Block.

MONEY AT CURRENT RATES. NO DELay. W. F. Rowe, 12 & 14 Commercial Block.

ON IMPROVED PROPERTY. IN ANY amount. Apply Utah Loan & Trust Co., 12 Commercial Block.

IF YOU WISH TO BORROW MONEY, call on Salt Lake Valley Loan & Trust Company, 15 south, First floor corner.

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At Reasonable Rates. Patent Secured. If you want money call on us. We will advise you honestly. Reasonable rates only charged.

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FAT PEOPLE Reduced to low proper size without injury to health by Dr. Edison's Obesity Pills. Sent sealed for 50c. Address Dr. Edison, Detroit, Mich.

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Black and Colored Cashmere 36 in. wide: 25c, reduced from 35c. 47½c, reduced from 65c. 62½c, reduced from 85c. 75c, reduced from $1.00. 87½c, reduced from $1.25.

Black and Colored Henrietta, 36 in. wide: 25c, reduced from 35c. 50c, reduced from $1.25-45.

Black and Colored Serge, 36 in. wide: 47½c, reduced from 65c. 50c, reduced from $1.25-45.

Brocade and Fancy Dolaines: 50c, reduced from 75c. 12½c, reduced from 17½.

Satin and China Silks at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fancy Braid Trimmings in Great Variation Regardless of Cost.

Royal Velveteens: 50c, reduced from 65c. 65c, reduced from 85c.

Ladies' Princess Dresses: $4.75, reduced from $7.25. $5.25, reduced from $7.75.

Ladies' Satin Waists: 75c, reduced from 75c. 75c, reduced from 85c. 85c, reduced from $1.00.

Ladies' Cambric Waists: $1.00, reduced from $1.25. $1.65, reduced from $2.00. $2.25, reduced from $3.75.

Novelties in Ladies' and Children's Hats in all the Latest Styles and New Designs: Prices, 25c to $1.75.

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