DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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If you have Real Estate to Sell;
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If you have Houses to Rent;
If you want to Rent a House;
If you have Money to Loan;
If you want to Borrow Money;
Come and see us,

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A Specialty made of Scientifically

TESTING THE EYE-SIGHT

and

FITTING SPECTACLES.

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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for

SAPONIFIER, and take no other.

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NEW STORE

AT

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WITH AN

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

— OF —

CLOTHS!

He is also authorized by the late U. O. Tailors to pay and collect all debts of he said Corporation. d6m

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I carry the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK of

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Undertaker's Goods in Utah, Wholesale and Retail, at

IMMENSELY REDUCED PRICES!

Lower than were ever offered in Utah.

LOTS and GRAVES furnished in any Cemetery in the City. All orders filled day or night in the shortest time possible.

Office and Warerooms Never Closed.

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P. O. Box 956. Telephone 251.

LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Speeches by Blaine and Sherman —The Usual Republican Arguments.

President Cleveland Promptly Nails the Absurd Campaign Falsehood.

Stanley, the African Explorer, Heard From. He is Probably Alive.

The Whaling Vessels Imprisoned in the Ice Make Their Escape.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

POLITICAL POINTS.

Speeches by Blaine and Sherman—Frauds in Chicago.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 2.—Blaine arrived this afternoon and spoke briefly to an audience of 3,500. He referred to protection by reminding the republicans of Connecticut that if they did not protect themselves they must not expect other portions of the country to do it for them. He referred to the deposits of money in the national banks by Secretary Fairchild and touched slightly upon the Sackville incident. After his speech he left for Derby.

At Derby, Mr. Blaine and party were escorted to the residence of Thomas Wallace, where a lunch was served. The party was then driven to the Trotting Park, where 10,000 persons gathered and gave Blaine an enthusiastic reception. Blaine spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow Citizens—If you allow the protective law to be broken down and destroyed, when do you think it will be put up again? Do you think you can vote for the free trade party for fun and have someone else to maintain the protective principle for you? If you will put General Harrison in the presidential chair I will guarantee that the protective tariff will not be disturbed. The party was then driven to the —fair and unfair. While in the west I read an interview with Postmaster-General Dickinson, in which he described New England as selfishly hanging on to the body politic, absorbing its wealth and giving back nothing. He described us as an unpatriotic people, who had not done as much to suppress the rebellion as Missouri and Kentucky, and had to say something about him, but he replied, describing the laboring men of New England as in the last stages of starvation. He said that in Fall River there were thousands of men with families, and they could not earn more than 40 or 50 cents a day for their whole family; that occasionally a family had a little pork to eat; that they did not have five pounds of beef a year; that they lived mostly on bread, and sometimes were obliged to go to bed without anything to eat. Gentlemen, I didn't mean this to ridicule Mr. Dickinson. Stuff like this has been circulated throughout the west and southwest as arguments against the tariff. They are malicious because they represent New England as having two classes, one class living in luxury and around them a class bordering on starvation. This mode of speaking of the results of protection and describing New England is a libel on the most industrious and one of the most deserving sections of the Union. The question pressed upon you today is, "Are you willing to trust the President of the United States who sent the free trade message to Congress? Are you willing to trust him with the tariff?" The whole question, my friends, is a question of wages, and being a question of wages, the votes of the men who earn wages can decide this question. The western democrats say New England has palaces on every hill top. I have lived in New England many years, but have seen very few of them. A vast number of the people are comfortably well off. It is in their hands and always has been in their hands to make and manage the laws of the country. All the millionaires from the Atlantic to to the Pacific cannot offset the votes of the workingmen of this valley. [Applause.] You can outvote them as often as you please. You have it in your power to mould public opinion stronger than they can. You can argue the matter for yourselves, and if the republican party shall lose the support of men who are comfortably well off or the farmers and workingmen in the factories, the republican party ceases to exist. The democrats say: "Did not the republicans predict all sorts of disaster if the democrats got in, and don't you see we have as good times now as before?" As if Cleveland had anything to do with that. Why, we are having good times because the democrats have been guarded by the republican Senate. The President and members of the House from the south have stood for free trade and the struggle is now whether to reinforce the Senate with a republican President or give way and let the democrats have full swing. Will you reinforce the Senate for protection or the House for free trade? If Connecticut shall give her electrial vote to Harrison and Morton, you may rest secure in the belief that the business of the country will go on as it has for a quarter of a century in peace and prosperity. But if Connecticut allows her vote to favor free trade, then you will have abundant leisure in your competition with the ill-paid labor of Europe to calculate just how much you have made out of it.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Blaine left for New York.

POSTAL MEN MAY VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Acting-Postmaster General Knott today issued the following order in answer to inquiries:

"While election day cannot be observed as a holiday in the postoffices throughout the United States, as such an observance would interfere too seriously with the postal service and the public convenience, all postmasters are instructed, however, to so arrange the public business of their respective offices on that day so as to give full opportunity to the employes of their offices to exercise their right of suffrage as American citizens."

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Judge Barrett has refused to grant a mandamus requiring the inspectors of election to keep the polls open after 4 p.m. on election day to receive votes in the overcrowded districts.

CYNTHIA LEONARD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Cynthia Leonard, the female candidate for Mayor, has obtained an order to show cause why she should not be allowed to vote. The inspectors allowed her to register, but threaten to prevent her voting.

FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—It is claimed that startling frauds have been uncovered in connection with the naturalization of a large number of Italians in Cook County courts during the past two months. Attorney Underwood, who has been investigating the matter, swore out late this afternoon thirty-one warrants for perjury against one Wm. Walker. Mr. Underwood said to a reporter this evening that he was employed by the republican county central committee to look into the matter, but that he had prosecuted it regardless of party interest. His attention was attracted to the matter by information that Walker was swearing in nearly every case where endeavors were made to take out papers. Mr. Underwood says the investigation has shown that not only has Walker sworn in Italians not entitled to naturalization, but also that fictitious names have been used. Out of 31 newly created citizens named in the warrants sworn out today, the investigators have been able to find but one, and he lived here only one year. The other 30 were not known by the addresses given by them in court.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN SPEAKS.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Nov. 2.—Senator John Sherman made his second speech of this campaign in Indiana at this place this afternoon. A steady rain began to fall in the early morning and made the prospect of a good meeting rather dull, but the people came through the rain and the mud until the crowd numbered in the neighborhood of 10,000. The parade took an hour to pass the rink. Sherman said:

When I was traveling over the State of Ohio recently I was occasionally asked what about Indiana, and now since I have been in Indiana I will be able to answer more accurately than I could have done, although I believed the people of Indiana were loyal and brave and true, and would never turn their backs upon their most eminent citizen when he had been designated by the republican party as the candidate for the chief magistracy. I have no longer a doubt about Indiana.

What are the topics of the day? The republican party for twenty-four years so administered the affairs of this government under the leadership of such men as Lincoln and Grant, that our nation was held higher than any other empire or kingdom in the world. Why was it then that the people four years ago turned their backs upon the republican party? First of all, accusations were made four years ago that the republican party was accumulating vast sums of money in the treasury; that it was hoarding it there and keeping it out of the channels of circulation. They said if they came into power they would distribute this money among the people to contribute to your comfort and success. That had more influence in Indiana than anything else. They promised civil service reform, an economical administration and a reduction of taxes. Has anybody in Indiana received any portion of the money that was to be distributed? [Laughter]. On the contrary, I have the last official report of the Treasury Department, signed by the democratic treasurer of the United States, elaborating on the condition of the treasury and the reason of the surplus.

Senator Sherman went on to say that the surplus could have been avoided had the democratic administration utilized the money for the redemption of bonds, but they failed to do so until both Houses of Congress gave it the power it already possessed. He then said: They did another thing, and if there is any hard-headed, hard-fisted democrat here I want him to take this home. They took $60,000,000 of your money out of the treasury of the United States and scattered it around among the various banks without interest and with the promise that it should not be drawn against. What excuse did they give? They said the republicans did it too. That John Sherman did it, and they made me a kind of a devil with horns. I never did that thing at all. Never. Nor did any republican treasurer do it. [Applause.] What we did was this: When the national banks were organized they were made public depositories or commercial agents of the people, to collect internal revenue tax and aid the government in the sale of bonds. Whenever the citizens of Indiana wanted to pay a tax on whisky or beer or any other tax imposed under the internal revenue law, or when a citizen desired to purchase bonds, he might go to the national bank and get a certificate of deposit and send it to the Treasury Department, and the government would accept that as money and leave the money in the hands of the bank. That was restricted by the individual until it was wanted in the public treasury. For many years there was no public law for the Secretary of the Treasury, but by private citizens as a matter of convenience. This deposit never exceeded $15,000,000. They say, too, that John Sherman had at one time $161,000,000 in the national banks. Let us see about that. When we were refunding the public debt, when I was called upon as Secretary to sell $300,000,000 of [4 per cent bonds with which to pay for $600,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, then we made those bank depositaries, and we said if the citizen wanted to buy our 4 per cents he might deposit the money with the banks. Then we left the money in the banks for ninety days, and why? Because under the law we could not apply that money to the payment of 6 per cent bonds. We had given notice to the holders, and to prevent the withdrawal of the money from circulation we left it with the banks for that time. During that time we sold $300,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds and paid for $600,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, thus saving you $12,000,000 of interest per annum. While this was going on this money was left with the banks that it would not be withdrawn from circulation; but the very moment the ninety days were out that money was withdrawn from those banks to pay for the six per cent bonds and the transaction was ended. When any democratic friends say the republicans did this thing, I most respectfully and in the politest language say they are greatly mistaken. I have shown you that this pretense of the democracy was absolutely unfounded, while on the other hand the money matters were conducted with such marvelous success by the republican administration as to excite the wonder and surprise of Gladstone and Bismarck, and the promise of the United States today to pay one thousand dollars is worth more in the markets than the promise of the Emperor of Germany or the Czar of Russia or the Great Britain government itself.

In regard to the charge of rascality if you can tell me of a single republican who was turned out of office for that cause I will give up the ghost. [Applause.] It is one of our proudest boasts that when the government passed from our hands there was not a single man in office from the smallest postmaster to the Secretary of the Treasury that was charged with peculation or defalcation. [Applause.] Is it likely that when General Harrison comes in on the fourth of next March that as good a showing will be made by the democratic party?

Have you gained anything on your foreign relations by the democratic administration? [Cries of "No! No!"] When General Grant was President all the powers of the world respected us. Suppose Cleveland had been President when the Alabama claims were settled and England paid us $15,000,000 in gold, would we have got a dollar or a nickel? He has shown his ability by his treatment of the fisheries question.

What have the soldiers gained by Cleveland's election? [A voice, 'vetoes!"] Think of the big fat man sitting there in his luxurious upholstered chair and going into details about a $12 or $8 or $9 pension bill which Congress had passed, to see if he could not find a flaw! It is enough to sicken me, and I don't want to dwell upon it. You people, democrats and republicans alike, fought bravely for the flag, and you have no sympathy for any such poppycock work. [Laughter.]

Sherman next spoke of the committee which framed the Mills bill, saying it was appointed by the open free trader, Speaker Carlisle, and six southern brigadiers with two democrats of the north entered into a secret conclave and formed the Mills bill. As soon as it was reported the northern democrats began to squeal. The Connecticut man said: "If you don't restore the duty on wood screws there will be no democratic Congressman from Connecticut." The man from New Jersey said the same thing of pottery, and so they let wood screws and pottery alone. Here and there they patched up their bill so as to suit a few northern democrats, but whenever the bill affected a district represented by a republican they struck ruthlessly and recklessly. The policy of protection is a benefit to the farmer, directly guarding him against Canadian and other importations of farm products, and protecting him against the importation of Australian and South American wool. Under this system he has the home market for 92 per cent of all farm products. The farmers are not the only people who are benefited. Whatever tends to produce general prosperity is beneficial to all classes. The laboring people are most directly benefitted by this system. Take it away and you bring our laboring man in sharp competition with the laborer of Europe, where they get scarcely enough to support life. Some democrats say it makes no difference in wages. That is a great error. They say the reduction would fall upon the manufacturers. This is a great error. If the manufacturer finds he cannot make money he can go out of business or change his business. You cannot throw the burden upon him. The burden falls upon labor, which is 90 per cent. of nearly every production. The question is between American interests and English interests, as was only recently shown by the remarkably friendly letter of our friend, Mr. Sackville-West. [Laughter.] I think the meanest act of this Administration was to turn its back upon its friend. It was a cowardly act. If West came out in favor of me, although his policy was wrong, I never would have turned my back upon him, but would have fought it out on that line if it took me all summer. [Applause.] This administration has not only secured the endorsement of the rebels of the south and the Mugwumps, but has the endorsement of the British minister.

Indiana has been greatly honored by the nomination of its most eminent citizen for President of the United States. It is a high honor to one of the thirty-eight sister states. I appeal to you, then, not only as republicans, but as democrats, not merely as belonging to a party, but as men belonging to a great and honored state, to remember the obligation you owe to this eminent citizen and gallant soldier, who has been nominated for President of the United States—General Benjamin F. Harrison. [Great cheering.]

RUBBER BANDS

Recommended for Ballots in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 2.—Chairman Huston of the republican state central committee, in his letter to Chairman Jewett of the democratic committee yesterday, suggested that the election inspectors be required to place a small rubber band on each ballot as it was received, this band not to be removed until the ballots were taken from the box. This it was thought would preclude the possibility of any person depositing more than one ballot. Chairman Jewett replied as follows:

"I do not believe such an agreement can be carried out over the entire state at this late day, and I am sure we can make an effort to secure a legal ballot in disregard of it. Nevertheless, as such an arrangement may in some degree conduce to a fair election, if you will put your idea into the farm of a recommendation to the inspectors I will cheerfully sign it."

On receipt of this reply Chairman Huston, acting upon the suggestion contained in Jewett's letter, submitted an agreement officially signed for approval and the signature of Chairman Jewett.

To this Mr. Jewett replied substantially:

"I said in my letter this morning that the scheme was impracticable at this late day, and since then have learned there are not half enough rubber bands of the kind named in the State of Indiana, and I am therefore fully convinced it is impracticable to get the bands and have them distributed and fully understood by election day. Besides, it has been suggested to me that any manipulation of a ticket by the inspectors, aside from taking it from the hands of the voter and placing it in a box, would be regarded with great distrust by our voters, who are unused to any such proceeding. A much better arrangement would be for the voter to put the ballot himself, and the same result be accomplished."

To this Chairman Huston acquiesced, returning the agreement with the amendment that bands, and blanks he would undertake to furnish all the rubber bands required, the expense to be shared by the committees.

The correspondence abruptly closes here. The messenger that carried Huston's amended agreement to the democratic headquarters tonight, returned with the statement that Chairman Jewett had nothing more to say.

The character and outcome of the correspondence is the subject of general comment tonight in political circles.

Chairman Huston, when asked tonight by an Associated Press correspondent whether there were any special reasons of general interest that led him to propose the rubber band plan and make such persistent efforts to secure its adoption, said there were very urgent and important reasons, and furnished the following written statement:

"Yesterday we learned from a man who had been taken into the scheme by the democrats, that double voting was to be resorted to by them all over the state. This man was taken into a room where he and several other men from different counties were instructed in the art of voting double tickets. They were told to fold and iron smooth a number of ballots the night before election. One or more of these ballots smoothed in that way were to be slipped into the folds of the lawful ballot, and this ballot was to be held with the finger fastened on the side of the ballot opposite the outward fold, so that no one could see there were other ballots inside the lawful ballots. The democratic inspectors were to be instructed to seize the ballot between the fingers in the same way and deposit it in the box quickly. Once inside the box, the lawful ballot would spring open and the spurious ballots would drop out of its folds, especially when the box was shaken or the ballots stirred by the hands of the inspector in counting. The informant discloses the name of the man giving the instructions, but we are not ready to make it known to the public. I regret to say he is an Indiana man and holds his head pretty high. These men were also instructed to have these tickets voted by the electors who might be bought on election day by the democrats, but afterwards this part of the scheme was abandoned temporarily for fear the republicans might watch the voters too closely to permit the successful operation of the plan, and so the party receiving instructions were told to get their better class of democrats to cast these ballots, for they would not likely be watched so closely by the republicans. These instructions have been given to parties all through the state, and in order to encourage them, they were told that the same plan was to be operated in New York. I have accordingly advised our friends in New York to be on their guard."

The balance of the statement partakes of the nature of party instructions regarding the subject.

At a late hour the Associated Press correspondent found Chairman Jewett at his hotel and showed him Chairman Huston's statement. Mr. Jewett talked freely about the proposed agreement submitted by Chairman Huston, and gave his reasons for not signing the same. At the suggestion of the correspondent he sat down and wrote the following statement:

"There are many reasons why such arrangements should not be made, and one very good one why it would be entirely futile.

First, the agreement would be incapable of fulfilment for the reason that it would be impossible to get the bands to distribute them and have the fact that they were to be used thoroughly understood at this late day.

Second, the law of the State prohibits the placing of any distinguishing marks upon a ballot, and these might be construed as distinguishing marks, especially if of different sizes or variously placed upon the ticket, nor could any voter or inspector be compelled to observe it.

Third, it would be an innovation, for the reason that such a practice never has been pursued, so far as I know in this State.

Fourth, the right given the inspector to manipulate the ballot while putting on the band, would give an opportunity for fraudulently changing the ballot or inserting an additional ticket in each one, and thereby preventing the counting of the other ticket.

Fifth, the agreement could not authorize the election board to reject a legal ballot found in the box without a band.

Sixth, it has been reported to us for some days that persons who are strangers in communities where they have been seen, have been traveling over the state, having no known business, but who have visited the republican election inspectors in committee and no one else. We entertain a real apprehension that they have been instructing such as are corrupt enough to engage in such work how to substitute tickets, stuff boxes and other ballot-box devilry. The statement by Huston as to ironing tickets and voting tickets double is, using slang, a "chestnut." The democrats and better class of people generally always regarded these statements as merely intended to instruct republicans how to commit these crimes and implied request to go ahead and commit them. Any statement that the democratic organization of this state has any knowledge or connivance with any fraudulent practice or intended wrong in connection with the election is entirely false, and I challenge proof."

THE VERDICT UNANIMOUS.

W. D. Sult, druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Belleville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my twenty years' experience is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all the diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. Only half a dollar a bottle at H. C. Smith & Co's drug store. 2

A WOMAN'S DISCOVERY.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made, and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest test, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N.C. Get a trial bottle at A. C. Smith & Co's drug store. 2

BEAUTIFUL AND GRAND

Is the exhibition of Fine Art Work at the White Sewing Machine Store. The ladies of the city and vicinity are cordially invited to call and see the same during the present week. d

St. JACOBS OIL

For GOUT AND GOUTY SWELLINGS, Lameness.

IT NEVER FAILS TO CURE.

Cured Promptly and Permanently.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Balto., Md.

CURE FOR PILES.

Itching Piles are known by moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itch as Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles, yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumors, allaying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. 50 cents. Address The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, O., or Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. d&n

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Its causes, and a new and successful Cure at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.

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They are NOT NOW selling our MINING WIRE CLOTHS. HOWARD & MORSE MANUFACTURERS. 45 FULTON ST. NEW YORK CITY.

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The decisive struggle of the late Civil War now on exhibition on West Temple Street, South from Temple Block Corner.

Open from 10 a. m. till 11 p. m.

NOTICE.

Utah & Salt Lake Canal Company.

Principal Place of Business, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at a meeting of the Trustees, held on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1888, an assessment of two dollars and fifty cents per share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable on the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1888, to Elias A. Smith, at No 123 West North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 22nd day of November, A. D. 1888, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

ELIAS A. SMITH, Secretary.
Utah & Salt Lake Canal Company.
Location of Office, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory. d0tw1w

Food For Reflection.

Some time since the scientific heads of the Great Universities of the country took up the subject of baking powders, subjecting every brand on the American market to a chemical analysition that nothing known to the adulterator's art could possibly escape. A feature of their findings, a feature that has food for reflection in it, is that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder was found to be free from all adulterants. The most perfect made.

KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO STARCH!

"Pure," Silver Gloss and Corn Starch,

FOR THE LAUNDRY. FOR THE TABLE.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF QUALITY.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO

Gardeners and Farmers.

BUY NORTHERN-GROWN SEEDS. WE ARE THE PRODUCERS OF seed sold by us. They are the best in the world. They are the best for all climates. They are earlier, more hardy, vigorous and productive than those grown in lower altitudes. We keep a large stock of fresh seed and believe that we can give you satisfaction. We unhesitatingly affirm that no better seeds than those we deal in CAN BE PROCURED. Bestowing such assiduous care upon them, we feel justified in saying our seeds are UNSURPASSED in purity and quality. We do not pretend to be the "only house in the west selling NORTHERN-GROWN SEEDS," but we do claim that we have the very best seed to be had anywhere; and that has not been all over the country, for several years, in commission boxes, as we do not send out any commission boxes at all, as so many do. Ask your HOME MERCHANT for our Northern-grown Seeds. OUR PRICES are as low as reliable stocks can be sold at and afford a fair remuneration for the expense and labor attending the proper conduct of the seed business. We ask a trial order from all who have not used our seeds. Write for circulars. Address all correspondence to the UTAH NURSERY CO., General Western Agency, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NORTHRUP BRASLAN & GOODWINS CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

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NEW ENTERPRISE

For Tailor-Made Clothing.

Having selected our own Cloths, and having all our goods made up under our own supervision, we are now ready and are displaying one of the Handsomest and most select lines of

FINE TAILOR-MADE GARMENTS

EVER SHOWN IN THE CITY.

Prince Alberts,

CUTAWAYS,

Sacks and Frocks.

Over 250 Patterns in both Fine and Medium Grades. Our garments are trimmed up in the very best of style, equal to Custom Made, and Fit guaranteed.

Our Expenses being small, we propose to give the Public the benefit, and sell our goods reasonable,

AT PRICES WITHIN the REACH OF ALL.

We Are Offering as a Leader

An Excellent Business Suit for $9.60.

WE ALSO OFFER AN EXCELLENT

Child's Knockabout Suit for $1.90.

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ARE HAVING A GREAT RUN;

AMONG WHICH WILL BE FOUND MANY NEW DESIGNS.

We Call Special Attention to our Handsome Line of TAILOR MADE TROUSERS, both in Foreign and Domestic Patterns

Our Complete Line of BOY'S SUITS and CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS are now, in and we solicit your inspection of many new novelties and Handsome Designs amongst them.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated

MANHATTAN SHIRT,

IN

Fancy Percale, Full Dress,

AND

FANCY FLANNEL.

ALSO

THE CELEBRATED PATENTED

Mother's Friend Shirt Waist

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