A FARMERS' CIRCULAR

Calling a Convention of Farmers and Laborers of the United States

IN OPPOSITION TO THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

An Effort to Protect the Farmers from the Control of Scheming Politicians.

By Telegraph to the News.

FARMERS AND LABORERS.

A Convention Called to Meet in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 18.—The executive committee appointed by the Fort Worth Farmers' Alliance convention has issued a circular to the members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, and to the farmers and laborers of the United States" calling a convention in St. Louis, Sept. 15th next. The convention is called in accordance with a resolution passed at the Fort Worth meeting in opposition to the sub-treasury plan. This is an effort on the part of the conservative members and real farmers in order to emancipate the Farmers' Alliance from the control of scheming politicians.

The Deed of a Drunkard.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—Avon Taylor, a farmer, returned home yesterday after a drunken spree and with a pickhandle beat his wife and boy in a horrible manner. The woman cannot recover; yet the boy may survive. Taylor has escaped.

Royal Guests.

PARIS, August 18.—King Alexander of Servia and his father, ex-King Milan, are the guests of President Carnot at Fontainbleau.

An Institute for Infectious Diseases.

BERLIN, August 18.—The infectious diseases institute was formally opened in the presence of Professor Koch.

A Valuable Find in Russia.

MOSCOW, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from the Russian Zenshchan, Asiatic Russia, states that Captain Bartrowsky, the explorer, arrived there from an expedition into Eastern Bokhara. The captain reports that he has discovered large deposits of gold, lead, iron and petroleum.

The Berlin Wheat Market.

BERLIN, August 18.—The grain market opened excited and lower this morning. August rye opened at a decline of 10 marks 50 pfennig. August wheat opened six marks lower, and September and October 5 marks and 50 pfennigs lower. The decline was caused chiefly by the news of the government's action in ordering a substitution of wheat meal for rye in making bread for the army. There is a growing belief that the situation is exaggerated and that the rapid advance in prices is not warranted by the facts in the case.

Death of a Belgian Economist.

LONDON, August 18.—Tiesinsem, the Belgian economist, is dead.

Arnold's Discomfort.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 18.—It is reported that Arnold is dismissed, and Jno. A. Wills appointed chief mechanical engineer at the public works department in his place.

The English Wheat Prospects.

LONDON, August 18.—The *Times* refers to the encouraging prospects ahead for the English farmer, saying that if he is given good weather for a fortnight the wheat crop of Great Britain will be a good average.

The Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 18.—The feeling in the wheat and corn pits was quiet this morning. The foreign markets being lower caused quietness here. December wheat which closed at 103 yesterday started at that price and fluctuated both ways within the range of 1-4. At the end of the first half hour it was quoted at 102½. Corn opened 1 lower and fluctuated within a narrow range, September rye which closed yesterday at 102 was offered this morning at 95.

The Russian Rye Ukase.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 18.—It is known that the imperial ukase prohibiting the exportation of rye was not only at first opposed by the Czar, but it was also met by opposition in other quarters. At first it took in several other articles, but the Czar consented to it only as long as restricting it to rye. The statement that the measure was a political one is absolutely untrue.

A Hitch in the Sale of the Stickney Trust.

CHICAGO, August 18.—There seems to be a hitch in regard to the sale of the Stickney trust to the packers' syndicate. Armour, of the "Big Four," says Stickney made the contract of sale without the consent of his associates and he has been called to come and explain matters.

Change in the Mexican Customs Regulations.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Information has been received that a very important change is made in the Mexican custom house regulations. Under the old system all goods imported were subject to two examinations, one at the port of entry and another at the custom house where the goods was delivered. By the rule just adopted the last inspection is now dispensed with. The goods are thoroughly examined upon their entrance in the country, and sent to their destination with due promptness and delivered to the consignees upon the presentation of proper documents.

The Price of Flour Advanced.

LEEDS, August 18.—Leeds millers association has decided to make an advance in the price of flour of 1 s. 6 d.

Seals Signed.

PITTSBURG, August 11.—Secretary Dillon of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union has received a telegram from Fort Smith saying that all scales are signed. The factories will all be in operation the first week of next month.

Iron Works Destroyed.

BOSTON, August 18.—At Cambridge this morning the Danson Iron works were destroyed. The building is valued at $50,000. The entire loss to the Danson Iron Co., will approximate $200,000, on which there is but a partial insurance.

The Kendall machine shop, adjoining, was destroyed. The loss was $10,000 on the contents, insurance $50,000. The men employed in both places lose their tools valued at $10,000. The Howard Dry Plate Co. suffered a loss of $2000.

Harrison Goes to Bennington.

PHILADELPHIA, August 18.—A special train bearing President Harrison and party to Bennington, Vermont, to take part in the centennial festivities, left Cape May this morning. Private Secretary Halford accompanies him.

Switzerland Will Exhibit.

BERNE, August 18.—Chas. H. Grosvenor, one of the members of the foreign committee of the Chicago Columbian exhibition commission, has received the assurance from the Swiss government that a good exhibit will be made at the World's Fair.

Texas State Convention of the People's Party.

DALLAS, TEX., August 18.—The first Texas State convention of the People's party convened here today with a hundred delegates present. The convention declared in favor of the alliance sub-treasury plan. It also passed a resolution in favor of the Australian ballot, and adopted the Cincinnati platform.

BEAR GULCH MINING BOOM.

An Excitement Follows the Discovery of Rich Ore There.

A great furore has suddenly sprung up from the regions of Bear Gulch. If the reports are reliable that come from there, the prospectors have at last struck something worth looking after. In anticipation a town has been located, houses are being built and the people of Ogden and Logan are in a general stampede for the scene of the discovery.

The camp, which has been christened "La Plata," was discovered more than a month ago by a sheepherder by the name of Johnson, whose lamb accidentally kicked over and chipped off a piece of mineral lying in an old sheep trail. The bright, glistening character of the rock somewhat attracted his attention, and he put the chip in his pocket for a token of good luck. Mr. J. Ney, who owned the sheep herd, and for whom Johnson was working, at once recognized its value and proposed to his employe that if he would show him the location they would go in partnership on the ground. This was done and the claim located was called the La Plata.

Mr. Johnson went to Logan and there met T. J. Harrison, who had been recently employed at the Bullion Beck mine at Tooele, Utah, and told him of the strike. It was not long before Mr. Harrison had the Tooele Builder, Agent Hyde and others, after the ground.

The mine is situated in La Plata gulch, about 20 miles from the Logan section with Bear gulch, at which point Yeamans's old saw mill was located about eight years ago. At this point he located the town of La Plata City, named and organized on Thursday, July 15. At present the young city is dotted with tents and wagons. Tom Heller of Ogden being the only man who has made civilized improvements by the erection of a three-log cabin, upon which is inscribed "Heller Hotel, open in five days." Joe Farr proposed the location of lots, and inside of one hour the gulch for a quarter of a mile was dotted with location stakes, and every tent moved to its respective location. At the time the La Plata Mining Company had a surveyor on the ground, and the new site, which covers a water and mill site, was being surveyed, R. J. McDonald of Logan, doing the engineering.

The Bullion-Beck Company are owners of a one-half interest in the property, which is the property of Logan superintendent, and T. J. Harrison foreman. On Thursday morning the company visited the mine. They are Moses Thatcher, George W. Thatcher, Amasa Hyde, Aaron T. Farr of Logan, and Jesse W. Fox of Salt Lake City, accompanied by R. W. Sloan of the Logan *Journal*. These gentlemen thoroughly inspected the mine and its surroundings, and at once ordered the Hyde Horticul to procure as many men as possible and at once begin operations. Ten experienced miners were sent for to Tintic, and all the toys in the camp offered work if they wished to. A contract was at once let to John W. Hessler to erect company buildings, and also to make preparations at the mine for other buildings.

The question of the formation of county lines is a subject of much discussion among the men now interested at the same camp. A meeting will be called at La Plata some time during the evening week for the purpose of deciding this important matter. Washington Jenkins, the surveyor, who designed the county lines between Cache and Weber, is confident that his lines bring La Plata City within the jurisdiction of Weber county.

Rule for Feeding Ducks.

The following is said to be Mr. James Rolfe's rule for feeding ducks: "Dandelions and wild winter months feed ducks; in the dear about equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran and boiled turnips or potatoes, with about 10 per cent of beef scraps. At noon give a small amount of dry food, composed of equal parts of crushed corn, oats and wheat. When the little cosmopolitans bring, as they will about January, gradually increase the quantity of meal and animal food, proportionately decreasing the amount of bran. This is what one might term training for egg production. The feeding of meat scraps keeps the ducks strong and healthy—in good condition to use the heavier feeding when eggs are wanted. It is a common mistake to half starve the hens when they are not laying, and then crowd food into them when they begin."

The American Institute fair is announced to open in New York Sept. 26, and will continue until Nov. 2.

The California state board of agriculture has ordered a lot of Australian grass-hopper parasites.

Irrigation will be given a thorough test in western Kansas this season.

It is said that the question of fuel in northern Iowa is becoming a grave one.

It is said that Kansas has this year the largest average of wheat ever known.

SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZONA.

Tilt in a Marvelous Country by One who Appreciates its Worth.

I confess to have been somewhat prejudiced against Salt River valley in Southern Arizona by the reports I had heard concerning its climate before I visited it. I had been given to understand that, owing to the extreme heat which there prevailed, I would jeopardize my health if not actually endanger my life by visiting it—that I would be overpowered by the heat within a few hours after my arrival and that my whole exhibit from the effect of prickly heat, would resemble the same third degree as a sticky grasshopper now, while the intense feeling to which I would be subjected would only be alleviated by submerging my body in water, a somewhat difficult thing to do as all the water in the country was used for irrigating the land except what was kept in "dollar" for drinking purposes, none of which were large enough to take a bath in.

One of my friends who claimed to be familiar with the climate, on learning of how gradually I had been getting used to heat by visiting in the oft-named portions of Colorado, New Mexico, Northern Arizona, Old Mexico and the Gila Valley before attempting to go to Salt River, ventured the opinion that my experience in living temperatures might enable me to stand that of Salt River Valley, but if so I would be able to slide from there right into Hades without noticing any change in temperature. I felt that my temperature did not provide for my visiting the last mentioned place without that was another name for San Francisco, and courageously decided then and there to go to Salt River at all hazards, and if the prickly heat was inordinable to take a bath if necessary in the same manner in which my old friend W. C. Stateen once constructed a dam which he defied his neighbor Johnson with the scrubbing brush engineers to touch—by sitting down in an irrigating ditch. Well, I went.

I was fortunate in meeting on the cars, while on the way home from Deming, Brother Jas. F. Johnson, of Mesa City, who became my inseparable companion during my sojourn in Salt River and made visit in the valley more made my visit as unexceedingly pleasant one. On reaching Tempe, the nearest railroad station to the settlement of the name, he secured a team to convey us to Mesa City, a distance of seven miles, and then commenced heating us on the most tempting watermelons, grapes, plums, figs, etc., which conditions during that and ten succeeding days, my indisposition being limited only by the capacity of my stomach, which is not or small as it might be.

I found the warmest things about the country to be the welcome of the inhabitants, many of whom were old acquaintances in Utah before they went to Arizona, and who have lost none of their old-time hospitality by their change of residence. I was more agreeably surprised by what I saw and learned of the country. I consider it one of the best and most desirable I have ever seen—a region that has not been fully appreciated by the Saints generally or so few would not be settling there now, and with such a small proportion of the valley in their possession, almost the entire valley having been open for settlement when the Saints first went there. Indeed, I hardly think the present inhabitants realize to the full the extent to which they are now the pioneers of those parts, and how much more they would have over those residing elsewhere if they were not to develop the natural resources of the country. As it is, they could be easily be induced to leave the country, for, with the exception of during about three months in the year, when it is rather too warm to be pleasant, the climate is most delightful, and, owing to the productiveness of the soil, there is required to make a living than in most other places. While most of the Saints in that locality cultivate the soil for a subsistence and the majority of them have good farms and gardens and have done much to demonstrate the capabilities of the country, their efforts in that line have generally been of a desultory character. They have raised a little of everything almost rather than made a specialty of those particular things for which the country is best adapted. Nor would I question the wisdom of this course in the past, for the people who settled there were with scarcely, and a subsistence was the first consideration with them; besides, it was reasonably uncertain in the past as to what would be the most profitable crop. No doubt should longer exist, however, that the country is much better adapted for the production of finer than cereals, or that the former is much more profitable to raise than cereals, which is cultivated so extensively. The truth is that Salt River valley is one of the choicest places on this continent for raising semi-tropical fruit. Fig trees can be raised there as easily as poplars can in the more favored parts of Utah, and bear heavily. Pomegranate trees grow so thriftily that they form a hedge, and a kind of a hedge and are cultivated for that purpose. Grapes could not do better anywhere, and are more extensively cultivated than any other kind of fruit. Peaches, almonds plums and apricots thrive excellently and there is little doubt but oranges will do quite as well there as in southern of California. The average annual temperature is seven degrees higher and the average winter temperature is nearly four and a half degrees higher than at Riverside, the most famous orange growing district of California. Besides, the season there is from five to six weeks earlier than in any part of California, which would prove an immense advantage in the matter of obtaining a market. The chances for which would also be enhanced by the fact the Salt River is located so much nearer eastern markets than California is.

I traveled from Tempe to San Bernardino with a couple of wealthy and experienced California orange growers who had been spending some time in Salt River valley, investigating the soil, water supply, etc., as an orange-producing district. He also informed me that the profits in an orange crop were greater than most people imagined—that it was not unusual for them to gather from $1000 to $1200 worth of oranges from an acre, and that a neighbor had obtained $1700 worth from an acre during any year. He also gave it as his opinion that the people of Salt River valley might reap immense profits from the cultivation of figs and pomegranates, especially the latter, as they were in good demand and not grown to any great extent in California.

Salt River valley is very well watered—would be extremely fit for the growing of fruit as has would be required in that case—than for raising tubers and grain. The water is so abundant that an special efforts need be made in wages in California, where cement pipes and conduits, etc., have been been resorted to, and may never be necessary, even though the whole valley is cultivated.

As a rule the land throughout Salt River valley is very easily irrigated, being quite level, and need not be level or have such a gentle slope that President C. L. Robson secured on that land known the water is run in a wagon track which would be a quarter to half an inch in depth a distance of seven miles. That the country has suffered an immense population at some period in the past and distinct just is attested by the extensive ruins of cities and canals that still exist. The remains of canals, some like huge mounds of earth, the structures having been built of adobe, but there when excavated reveal walls and in many instances portions of carved timber, besides human remains, pottery, ware, implements of husbandry, weapons of war, etc., making the region a most fruitful field for scientific research.

Altogether Salt River Valley is a most interesting region to visit, and has as great a future before it as perhaps any portion of this favored land of America. G. C. L.

WHY THE DESERET NEWS SHOULD BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER PAPER.

1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and therefore is the mouthpiece of the Church, through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church Authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public journals to treat upon.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints and has from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe; and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing by proofs, it may there be derived from it, being devoted to extending the sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper making and type-founding, encouraging and distributing—therefore necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their running (which is this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the News failing to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—a result to the case of hundreds of newspaper ventures every year.

7. It is now printed throughout in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eyesight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it refuses them at any price, to the extent of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.

9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion or the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements, but is always what is right and enlightens the mind which is wrong, regardless of results, financial or otherwise.

10. It never necessitates its readers by painting off volumes of self-praise for news items.

11. The News practices no deception and resorts to no subterfuges to induce people to subscribe but on the contrary, prefers to stand on its own merits, as the people's newspaper, with a promise only to do its best to give its patrons the full value of their money, a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one newspaper, that paper should be the Deseret News, and if he can afford to take one, the News should invariably be the one.

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	1 Yr.	6 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.
Daily,	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$1.00
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THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
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"We want your trade, "and to assure you that we appreciate it, will offer our immense stock of Dry Goods, Notions at wholesale prices. You need shoes, up to the time.

GEO. A. ALDER & SON,
50 East First South.

Dollars are big as cart wheels these days; you can save a good many by buying boots and shoes of us.

ALDER & SON,
No. 50 E. First South.

From San Antonio.

AUG. HOUSTON, a well known manufacturer of boots and shoes at 820 Nolan Street, San Antonio, Texas, will not soon forget his experience with an attack of the cholera, which he relates as follows: "I was taken with a violent cramp in the stomach, which I believe would have caused my death, had it not been for the prompt use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. The first dose did me so much good that I followed it up in 20 minutes with the second dose, and before the Doctor could get to where I was, I did not need him. This remedy shall always be one of the mainstays of my family." For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. 5 4 4

University of Deseret,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The first term of the academic year 1891-92 of the University of Deseret will begin at 9 a. m. Monday, September 14th, 1891.

All the courses have been changed and some of them have been extended.

A Mining Department, Military Science and Tactics, and Post-Graduate courses have been added.

Students of both sexes, over fourteen years of age, are admitted without charge for tuition in any course they are prepared to pursue. There is an annual admission fee of five dollars for residents of the Territory, and twenty-five dollars for non-residents.

Students may receive from the President permits for reduced fare over the railways in Utah.

For further information apply to

JOHN R. PARK, M.D., President.
5 4 4 to 17

Heart Wise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We feel at liberty to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. A. C. Smith & Co., Druggists. 1

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

HENRY G. SNOW, MANAGER.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

FOUR NIGHTS & SATURDAY MATINEE

ANNUAL SUMMER TOUR OF

DANIEL FROHMAN'S

LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY,

(From the Lyceum Theatre, New York)

NEW REPERTORY.

THIS EVENING:

Charles Cartwright, Richard Mansfield,
Sidney Herbert, W. J. Le Moyne,
Sir Geoffrey Wilton, Mr. Wilson Barrett,
Hon. Gerald Wilton, Mr. E. M. Bandler,
Hon. Cecil Wilton, Mr. Frank Worthing,
Hon. Lionel Lacy, Frank Wilmore,
Lady Sarah Wilton, Miss Ada Rehan,
Valerie Gregory, Charlotte Wiman.

THURSDAY:

Walworth Arms and Reginald Wessex,
"THE HUNCH"
(By the author of "The Wife.")

Friday Night,
"THE WIFE."

Saturday Night,
"OLD HEARTS AND YOUNG HEARTS."
(By Bronson Howard.)

PRICES—$1.50, $1.00, 50c., 25c.

Sale of Seats begins Tuesday, Aug. 18.

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UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK.

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LOOK HERE! RAMS! LOOK HERE

I HAVE NOW EN ROUTE FROM CALIFORNIA

500 Selected Crossbred French and Spanish Merino Jewett Rams.

200 Selected Crossbred Shropshire and Spanish Merino Hoyt Rams.

160 Cotswold, Shropshire and Leicestershire RAMS

HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA.

All are kept out of sight. Write or come. Prices are moderate.

Ogden, August 20th, 1891. ROLLIN P. SAKE, Agent for sales, OGDEN, UTAH.

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GRAND .·. MIDSUMMER

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FOR .·. TEN .·. DAYS

We will Offer Our Entire Stock of

SUMMER GOODS

Without any Consideration for Cost.

PROGRAMME.

SILKS.

Think of it!
Only 50c for Surah Silks that are worth 90c, all shades.
Crepe de Chelines, lovely patterns, only 75c., regular price $1.25.
Printed China Silks, stylish designs, worth 90c., going in this sale at 45c.

BLACK SILKS, TOO.

Are put way down for this occasion.
Also our entire line of Plaid and Stripe Trimming Silks.

Yes,
Plain India Silks as well.
A nicer selection of shades can't be found—Pink, Blue, Heliotrope, Beige, Porcelain, Sage, French Gray, Cardinal Cream, Rose, Sapphire, Black and White, all at special prices.

AND
500 REMNANTS of Silks at less than half price.

DRESS GOODS.

Now is the time to buy them.
43 pieces all-wool 40 inch Plaids and Stripes, at only 45c., worth 65c.
15 pieces French Brocade Suiting, all wool and more than a yard wide, in Tans, Blues and Browns. This article is worth 90c.; we are going to sell it at 50c.; how is that?
27 pieces Assorted Dress Goods at 15c., regular price 35c.
29 pieces Assorted Dress Goods at 10c., regular price 25c.
Don't fail to see the Mohair Dress Patterns that we are selling for $5.00. It will astonish you. It is worth $10.00.

WASH FABRICS.

Here our 5c. Table.
30c. Zephyrs down to 16½c.
Zephyr Gingham only 8c.
20c. Challies down to 12½c.
300 pieces Challies. Will wash and not fade; 12 yards for $1.00.
Mayflower Organdie, 12½c., worth 25c.
We have a splendid stock of fine Challies, Tissues, Fine Apple Cloths, Lawns, etc., etc. They must be closed out.
REMNANTS of Challies, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Satens, Calicoes and Lawns at half price.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

40c. Fancy Half Hose for 25c.
60c. Fancy Half Hose for 35c.
Jersey Ribbed Drawers, 25c.
Jersey Ribbed Shirt, 25c.
15c. Handkerchiefs for 5c.
20c. Handkerchiefs for 8½c.
30c. Handkerchiefs for 12½c.
40c. Handkerchiefs for 16½c.
About 50 dozen of them to sell at these prices.
Men's Night Shirts at cost.
A line of Scarf Ties at 25c.
Men's Outing Shirts from 50c. up.
400 pairs Men's Odd Pants to close out.

Ip
You have any boys from 4 to 16 years old, send them to us for a suit of clothing, we are closing out our clothing.

PARASOLS.

Gracious, how cheap!
A $2.75 Parasol for $1.25.
A $2.10 Parasol for $1.00.
A $1.60 Parasol for 75c.
A good Parasol for 50c.
Of course such a disparity between the regular price and the sale price sounds unreasonable. It would be but for the fact that they were bought recently at just such values.
Children's Parasols at 25c., 35c. and 45c., worth 60c., 90c and $1.25.

LACES.

You can't use too much on your dresses this season.
Silk Lace worth 45c. for 15c.
Silk Lace worth 60c. for 25c.
Silk Lace worth 45c. for 20c.
50 pieces Assorted Lace at 5c.
50 pieces Lace (Job lot), 10c., 15c. and 20c., worth 25c. to 50c.
Torchon Laces at the same big reductions.

EMBROIDERIES.

Never before have embroideries been sold so cheap.
HERE IS THE PROOF!
$7.50 Flouncing for $1.00.
2.00 Flouncing for $1.35.
2.25 Flouncing for $1.50.
2.75 Flouncing for $1.75.
3.00 Flouncing for $2.15.
A large line of Cream Flouncings, Allovers and Edgings to match at nearly nothing. Ask to see them.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

48 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs at 5c., 8⅓c. and 12½c; regular price 15c., 20c. and 30c.

Ladies' and Misses' Mitts at 15c. pair.
Ladies' Derby Ribbed Lisle Hose, worth 75c., now selling at 39½c.
Misses' Plain Lisle Hose, 33⅓c., worth 60c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 8½c.
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, was never offered so cheap.
50c. Misses' Blouse for 39c.
75c. Misses' Blouse for 55c.
$1.25 Misses' Blouse for 89c.
$1.50 Misses' Blouse for $1.10.
Ladies' Blouse same discount.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Shawls and Embroidered Fichues, going at 50c. on the dollar.

SHOES.

Two or three lines to close out.
A $2.00 shoe for $1.50.
A $2.25 shoe for $1.75.
A $3.00 shoe for $2.25.
A $1.00 slipper for 80c.
A $1.50 slipper for 90c.
A lot of odds and ends in Children's Shoes, at less than cost.
We carry a full line of Men's Shoes. We are selling them cheap.

LINENS.

Turkey Red Damask, only 25c. per yard.
Half Bleached Damask, only 25c. per yard.
Towels, Crash Napkins and Tidies at reduced prices.
Lace Curtains, Silk Curtains.
Fancy Tables and Piano Covers at cost

EVERYBODY INVITED. COME EARLY.

HALF-A-BLOCK EAST OF THE CLOCK CORNER, ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE.

R. K. THOMAS