MORMONS IN MEXICO.

A Protest Against Sweeping Condemnation of the Latter-day Saints.

[From Daily Times.]

While I am no apologist for any wrong-doing on the part of any man, be he Jew or Gentile, Mormon or pagan, I am unwilling to see misrepresentations of people whom I know to be as moral and as law abiding as any other class in the United States, and among whom I am proud to number many friends. It has been for many years quite the fad to denounce the Mormons, and there never are wanting writers who are ready to fill their sails with the breeze from the popular side, without regard to the justice or correctness of the statements they may make. For two or three generations nothing has been for shrieve to hurl at the Mormons, but whether as a people, or man for man and woman for woman, I believe they will compare favorably with any other in the country. Time is fast proving this to be the case, and the old Mormon baiting cotion is rapidly being relegated to the same position in public estimation as the long-eared jackass, turning and other interesting amusements of our New England forefathers.

A FEW STATISTICS.

For general information will the ever courteous editors of the *Times* permit me to give a few statistics? I quote from "The Rise and Fall of the Mormon Hyper Home Rancroft, whose histories of the various states and territories of the Pacific coast are acknowledged authority, says: "Native Races of the Pacific States" enjoys a world-wide reputation. In his preface to his work on Utah, Bancroft says:

"In regard to the quality of evidence I have encountered in investigating the history of the Mormons I will say that never before has it been my lot to meet with such a mass of immorality. [Mark the term used.] The attempts of almost all who have written upon the subject seem to have been to make out a case rather than to state facts. Of course, by any religious sect dealing largely in the supernatural, believing itself under the direct guidance of God, its daily doings a standing miracle, commingling in all the ordinary affairs of life, prophecies, special interpositions and revelations with agriculture, commerce and manufactures, we must expect to find much written which none but that sect can accept as true. * * And in relation to keeping evidence, almost every fact that has been put forth respecting the people of Utah by one not a Mormon is full of calumny, each author apparently endeavoring to surpass his predecessors in the blackness of falsehood. Most of these are written in a sensational style, and for the purpose of deriving profit by pandering to a vitiated public taste, and are wholly unreliable as to facts."

VOUCHED FOR AS CORRECT.

With these statements six years' intimate observation of the Mormon people and their teachers in Utah compels me to agree. The Mormons have taken the Bible literally and as a whole as their guide in life, not merely for one day in the week but for every, and their teachers have vied with each other in their efforts to publish widespread misrepresentations of the last the most wilfully mendacious statements, distorting every word, thought and act of the Mormons, and piecing upon each the most sensational and misleading construction possible, until the information that the public generally has been vouchsafed to them upon this subject has become a tissue of false and falsity in comparison with which the tales of Baron Munchausen were gospel truth. As a press reporter, a newspaper correspondent, an editor and a telegraph operator, my facilities for getting at the true inwardness of the situation during my life in Utah were unusually favorable.

THE FIGURES.

Now let me give some speaking statistics brought down to 1885, and compiled from the census of 1880, from police and penitentiary reports and from the reports of the territorial commissioners appointed under the Edmunds bill, promising that the Mormons outnumber the Gentiles in Utah at least ten to one. The criminals arrested during the time specified there were for murder, manslaughter and all assaults amounting 3,517 non-Mormons to 41 Mormons; for rape, 5 non-Mormons to 1 Mormon; for prostitution and similar crimes, 249 non-Mormons to 4 Mormons; for drunkenness, 564 non-Mormons to 109 Mormons; for disturbing the peace, 111 non-Mormons to 34 Mormons; for vagrancy, 147 non-Mormons to 1 Mormon; and so on throughout the list, the grand totals in the comparison being 1878 non-Mormon criminals to 208 Mormons, and this in a section where the latter outnumber the former ten to one. In the face of such facts as these, how absurd to talk about "persons who presidentially only claim a plurality of wives," when the facts show that in a community where these "persons" number ten to every one of the non-Mormon class, ten of the latter are criminals to one of the former!

WILL NOT ABANDON THAT.

The Mormon people have never done or said a thing to indicate anything like an exodus from Utah. And despite "news" manufacturers, of whose side reports Bancroft says: "Never before has it been my lot to meet with such a mass of immorality," those who for years have lived by trading and plundering the Mormons, would fain be the last to quit such avocations. In the words of an eminent representative of this class, they would repeat what he himself said: "We don't want to drive you Mormons out. We want you to go on cultivating your farms and building up the Territory. All we want is the offices." As regards the Mormon settlements in Mexico, they are simply and solely the result of the overflow of an industrious and energetic population. Instead of flocking into the cities of Utah and filling them with bilers, paupers and criminals, the surplus Mormon population, under the directions of enterprising leaders, moves on into new agricultural territory and repeats the wise and commendable system they have for so many years followed in Utah, and of which I spoke in my letter to the *Times* a few weeks ago. They dig irrigating ditches, cultivate the fields, plant fruits and crops, change the barren and waste places into areas of unsurpassed fertility, and become the pioneers of civilization.

MORMON MONEY AND ENERGY.

Five years ago the Mexican government granted a valuable concession to parties who pursued settling the fertile valleys in the States of Sonora and Chihuahua and building a railroad. Until this concession fell into the hands of the Mormons it was void of result. About a year ago the change occurred. Mark the change. A dispatch telling the result says:

"Here the Mormons have already accomplished much by their thrift and energy. They have neat and comfortable adobe houses, windmills for raising water, both for domestic and irrigation, well-filled barns and corn cribs, and thriving vineyards and orchards. In the background well-cultivated fields stretch far up over the landscape, in most graceful contrast to the tiresome mesquite and chaparral which not a short time since covered the mesa. In place of the barren, treeless plains, are now seen thousands of acres under cultivation, hundreds of comfortable homes and a few school-houses. The Mormons are doing at Diaz, what they accomplished at Salt Lake, transforming the wilderness into a garden.

"They have graded several miles of railroad, which is now ready for the ties and on the first day of July were to begin a fifty-mile section of the road from Deming, New Mexico, which will pass through a country of rich and varied resources. From Deming this road will run south to the Casas Grandes river, crossing the Mexican line, thirty-five miles from Deming. The road will then follow the Casas Grandes valley and through the Rosario Grand track of forty miles of fertile soil."

TO PLANT FOUR COLONIES.

Here John W. Young, a son of the Mormon leader who founded Utah, will plant four colonies. The most important of these will be at Diaz, situated in a vast plain of rich, deep soil, watered by the Casas Grandes river and several large springs rising to the hills to the west. This plain is especially adapted to growing grain and fruit and raising cattle. Water rights bring $75 to water twenty acres of land, and real estate now ranges from fifty cents to $5 per acre. South of Diaz the road will pass through a country of deep alluvial soil, which cannot be surpassed even by the famous valley of the Nile. The commission covered 2,000,000 acres of land, all of which has passed under Mormon control. To encourage settlements along its frontier Mexico has set off a strip of country called the "free zone." Anything manufactured therein may be imported into Mexico free, and anything bought through the United States for three per cent of the regular Mexican duty. The immense life and manufacturing value of these privileges are abundantly appreciated and will no doubt be made the most of by the colonists.

SOMEBODY BOUGHT.

Just south of Diaz are many old abandoned Mexican mines, which have not included in the concession. Into these one is great quantity are piled up as the dumps of those deserted mines, and there is abundance of high-grade ore in the old workings. It is said that the exact calculation has demonstrated that one of the old Mexican mines in the district, piles on its dumps over 1,000,000 tons of low-grade ore, running in silver from fifteen to fifty-eight and some of it as high as eighty-six ounces per ton, but so mixed in varying proportions." This can all be utilized now under new milling processes, and the owners of the old ruining district is honeycombed with old abandoned mines holding dumps full of thousands of tons.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATION.

Corralitos is twenty-seven miles south of Diaz. Dublan, another of the Mormon settlements, is twenty-two miles farther south, to the midst of the former home of the Mormon colonists, and five miles north of the old Mexican city of Casas Grandes. The Casas Grandes valley is replete with relics of a prehistoric civilization, which dwelt along the streams of Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico, and of which the modern records date from the journeys of Cabeza de Vaca in 1535. Even at that date the Indians then peopling the valleys had no knowledge of the history or origin of the people who had built the huge Casas Grandes, the exterior walls of some of which then extended north and south 450 feet, and from east to west 250. About these ruins are found to this day stone hammers and axes, bows and arrows, pottery, mosaics, traces of irrigating canals, broken pottery and earthen jars. Vain to question "Who were the people who built the imposing structures, dug the immense canals, and redeemed from the desert such vast stretches of land? Did war, pestilence, famine or some mighty convulsion of nature destroy them? Nothing is left to tell the story of their existence, their customs or their beliefs." But the Mormons, in industry and in the science of agriculture through means of artificial irrigation, are their worthy successors.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.

And the Book of Mormon, which they devoutly believe to be inspired truth, is the only work which pretends to give any authentic information of the prehistoric people of this continent. Whether it is true or false matters not, so long as it is believed by the Mormons, for it gives them a mass of information which they consider reliable, and which the ruins of the valleys they settle serve but to the more firmly establish. In fact, there is no other known record of them. A correspondent of the Salt Lake *Herald*, speaking of the Casas Grandes Valley of Mexico, says:

"Traces are yet to be seen the remnants of the old reservoirs and canals, probably of the old Toltec civilization. Over against these worthies the present generation have their set themselves to work to try the masters with the ancient agriculture. It has been demonstrated that cotton will do well here, and two crops a year of vegetables are common. Corn grows here to an extraordinary height, a man on horseback being unable to reach to the top of a stalk of corn as Irishmen in the field."

THE NEW RAILROAD.

The railroad now being graded will run 300 miles almost directly south of Deming, from Deming, New Mexico, whence it will run westward through the mountains. Juarez and Pachuca, the extreme settlements, are thirty-five to forty miles in the mountains of Chihuahua. At El Valle the low grade silver ores of Corralitos are duplicated in quantity and quality. Over 100 miles of the distance is covered with dense forests of pine, oak, sycamore, ash and walnut, through which the railroad will pass. Alternating, the extreme southern point, the road is to cross the Sierra Madre mountains into the east fields of the States of Sonora, down to the port of Topolobampo on the Gulf of California, where a city of Kansas colonists is located, and then crossing the gulf coast northward to Guaymas, where it will connect with the Ferrocarril de Sonora, which is part of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system, reaching the Southern Pacific road at Benson, 80 miles north of Guaymas. From Guerrero a branch line will be built to Chihuahua, capital of the state of the same name, where the Mexican Central road comes from El Paso to the City of Mexico. In all there will be built by the Mormons 1,200 miles of railroad.

COLONIZED REGARDLESS.

J. Fewson Smith, civil engineer for the road, says: "I tell you in all sincerity and earnestness that I will not either return or leave, so far as I have seen it, than that its resources are unlimited. During a year's drive through the valley of Casas Grandes he says he rode through some lingly limitless fields of wild cane and native grasses, as high as his horse's bottom of the waggon-box as he passed. Antelope abound everywhere, will children seem to flock around the people in the streets of the centre of the Casas Grandes river country. Herdsmen in the mountains cane is abundant, while and black-tailed deer and black, brown and cinnamon bears are numerous. The climate is delightful, and when the settlements number from ten thousand to twenty-five thousand people will again receive the credit they can not claim in Utah, of having made the wilderness and changing the desert into a garden.

PATRIOTISM IS DEAD.

It may be entirely natural to above a people who have been taught to believe if one who was a good thing to possess, that three wives were three times as good. But the Mormons of today and the future will be permitted no more legal wives than any other class of citizens. Polygamy is dead, practically to never already in Utah, and those in Utah that have sought to argue a nightmare to modern people. Andrew Carnegie of the Utah Commission recently said and published, to the effect that "of the whole Mormon population of Utah only a very small per cent are in polygamy." Is it so? Well, there are from eighty-five to ninety-five per cent, are not living in a polygamous relations." How, John T. Caine, Utah's delegate to Congress, says: "Polygamy has been more of a thing to us than an act. The Church got along during its past years without it and prosperous. I have had for my wife and one family was all I could support." Wilford Woodruff, president of the Church, says to his people, and declares this my advice to the Latter-day Saints is to refrain from contracting any marriage ceremony by the laws of the land." And a Mormon conference of last October formally ignored "plural marriages."

IN OUR TO STAY.

The Mormons are in Utah to stay. They have seen settlements taken from them in Wyoming down along the valleys of Utah into Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico. As a people they have never complained, but would not desert their homes and possessions, and they could not take them to Mexico, where they have established a commonwealth of the Rocky mountains. If they could do this they would find no place in Mexico for them. Congress as well will try and expel a million people as it will try and expel a population of 250,000 of the people of New York state to the western prairies. Why should they leave their office and fireside, their home and their farms and go to Mexico or elsewhere? For eighteen years this exodus has actually agitated and not one family has left. In 1877 it was reported that "Brother Brigham and a chosen others of several thousands are to flee to Mexico." This took wide circulation and published throughout the East. But "Brother Brigham" never went, and the "Lion of the Lord" continued to reside in "Zion," the Salt Lake City—until the day of his death, August 27, 1877.

EXTENDING THE LINES.

In 1872 200 persons settled in Arizona, and previously 500 from Utah had extended into Mexico. In 1884 the first Mormon colony was established in Sonora, Mexico. In 1885 another colony was established at Cuchillas, Chihuahua. These and the present more extensive settlements are but a part of a special exodus of colonists begun in 1880 when Salt Lake City was seven villages. At that time the Church authorities sent out exploring parties and colonies, instead of people flocking to the centre of that city—the centre of the entire system. This policy has been continued until the present day. When a colony is determined upon so many volunteers, 100 or 200 as the case may be, are called out. They build a fort and then so many pounds of breadstuffs, so many bushels of wheat, so many pieces, horses, bedclothes, cows, oxen, sheep, swine, fowls, wagons, farm and implements. There must be so many carpenters and joiners, a millwright, a surveyor, blacksmiths, shoemakers, masons and so on, and no more. There is nothing haphazard about it. There is no exodus about it. It is growth, and nothing more or less, the Mormon leaders are the Yankee pioneer settlers of Mexico, as they were of Utah.

A TRANSLATED PROPHETS.

Their religion is a translated eastern prophecy. Their industry is as easy it is just as good an ism as any of the New England isms. Talk not of persecution! It is hard to admit it if it will give up what Bancroft calls "the inevitable of crime" and dispassionately investigate. For myself I can endorse the statements of Dean Stanley that, a Massachusetts gentleman who says: "I have been intimately acquainted with the Mormon people for seventeen years, traveled in their settlements, lived in their homes, spent the length and breadth of their land before the railroads came there, and I know the Mormon people with them in which I always found them honest, worthy. Barring their practice of polygamy, now fallen into innocuous desuetude, I know of no better or more quiet people within the limits of those United States." W. H. H.

GARFIELD BEACH.

New Time Card.

On and after June 29th trains will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Garfield	Leave Garfield	Arrive Salt Lake
7:45 a.m.	9:45 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
10:00 a.m.	12:00 m.	12:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
12:00 m.	2:00 p.m.	3:30 p.m.	5:15 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	6:00 p.m.	7:30 p.m.	9:15 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	8:30 p.m.	10:15 p.m.
6:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.	9:30 p.m.	11:15 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	9:00 p.m.	10:30 p.m.	12:15 a.m.
8:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.	11:30 p.m.	1:15 a.m.
9:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.	12:30 a.m.	2:15 a.m.
10:00 p.m.	12:00 a.m.	1:30 a.m.	3:15 a.m.
11:00 p.m.	1:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	4:15 a.m.
12:00 a.m.	2:00 a.m.	3:30 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
1:00 a.m.	3:00 a.m.	4:30 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
2:00 a.m.	4:00 a.m.	5:30 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
3:00 a.m.	5:00 a.m.	6:30 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
4:00 a.m.	6:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
5:00 a.m.	7:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	10:15 a.m.
6:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	12:15 p.m.
8:00 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	1:15 p.m.

† Daily except Sunday.
‡ Daily except Monday and Tuesday.
Orchestra Band in attendance every day.
Fare for round trip, 25c.

D. E. BURLEY,
Genl. Agt. Passg. Dept.

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.
Agents Provo Woolen Mills.
Home Made Woolen Goods.
Wholesale and Retail.
No. 36 Main Street.

Your choice of 3,000 piece of Shirt Bosom Goods for 50c at Cutler's CHANGEABLES, 524 Main Street.

THE FARMERS' CAMP.

Four Thousand People Assemble to Listen to Senator Peffer of Kansas.

HOW TO REDEEM THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

A Prediction of Victory for the People's Party in the United States.

[By Telegraph to the News.]

SENATOR PEFFER.

The Kansas Senator Addresses the Farmers.

BELLEVUE NEBRASKA, July 28.—Senator Peffer was the center of the Farmers' movement today. Not slight than four thousand people were present to hear the Kansas senator. He wanted the government to loan the people money at 1 per cent, to lift 9,000,000 mortgages, and to put the tools and close the mouth of the greedy dragon in Wall street, he proposed to do this with the money issued directly to the people, not had notes issued to their bonds. His speech lasted for two hours and he closed by saying the People's party would finally elect the President, Congress and Senate, and if the Supreme Court, war and with them, they would elect members.

Gold Premium.

BUENOS AYRES, July 28.—Gold is quoted today at 317 per cent, premium.

Rubies and Fibers in Today.

LONDON, July 28.—Dispatches from Bombay state that there have been heavy rains and rubies fell in that presidency. There are damages and many miles of railroad have been washed out by washouts. The crops in the district of Poonah are neither and thousands of acres of land submerged.

THE CANADIAN HOUSE.

Richard Cartwright's Amendment Defeated.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 28.—The House, at four o'clock this morning, by a vote of 108 to 50, defeated an amendment to Foster's motion to go into committee to consider the resolutions containing the tariff changes. The amendment, which was both that it be resolved "that the government could not wisely secure all under consideration, and more especially as these resolutions could generally commend to members, fishermen, miners and farmers, and, further, that the resolutions which the House has been informed are to be carried in Washington in October should be conducted on the basis of a mutual reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States, of manufactured as well as natural products," was defeated. The vote stood 48 yeas to 114 nays.

Dissolution of the Sugar Trust Company.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The petition of the American Sugar Refining company, Brooklyn, for the dissolution of that company, has been granted by Justice Barrett in the Supreme Court. Trust company has been appointed receiver.

The Race Postponed.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The race today at Morris Park has been postponed on account of rain.

Death of a U. S. Consul.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A cable gram from Cadiz announces the death of Wm. E. Sims of Virginia, U. S. consul at that port.

Two Hands Thrown Out of Employment.

QUINCY, Mass., July 29.—By the strike of the boilers in the big shipbuilding factory of John S. Drake, 200 hands are thrown out of employment.

Sugar's Outlook.

MANCHESTER, July 29.—The Guardian's commercial article says that buying is nearly, owing to the belief that the sugar duties will be long sustained. The prices show slight decline, the export of yarn is exceedingly dull, prices in favor of the buyers. There is a fair demand for better qualities of staples, the common are neglected. The tendency in the market is toward improvement.

Reciprocity with the Dominion.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An important reciprocity treaty under the terms of the McKinley tariff bill will be concluded with the republic of the Dominion, through the efforts of John W. Foster, the special commissioner of the United States. The terms of the treaty are very similar to those in one section with Brazil.

The reciprocity treaty negotiated between the United States and the Dominion under the terms of the McKinley tariff act will be proclaimed to take effect at an early date next month. The Cuban reciprocity treaty with Spain will also be proclaimed about the same time.

Spain.

HAVANA, July 28.—The amount of sugar exported from the island from December 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, to the United States is 2,239,649 bags, 22,408 hogsheads, 10,131 tons.

Sudden Death of a Capitalist.

LEVISTON, July 28.—It was the intention of the wealthiest of the new American steamer "Charles Wetmore," which is the first of a new type of steamer called the "Whaleback," from the Atlantic, having recently arrived at this port from Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., today for New York, but their plans were changed by the sudden death of the commander of the vessel, Capt. Saunders. It was noticed that the captain did not leave his room as usual this morning, and upon investigation it was found that he had died in his berth some time during the night. Consequently the steamer will be detained until a new captain is selected.

It is supposed he died of heart disease, brought on by taking a sulfur bath yesterday.

Tendered His Resignation.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Callaway Jones, B. Francis, the turning assessor, that he had tendered his resignation as collector of the port of New York. The president refused to give any reason for the action. The resignation will take effect on the 15th of August. The resignation has been in the hands of the President several weeks, but he has taken no official action on it.

Drop Coal and Secure Health by the Use of

PHOS-FERRIDINE, THE BRAIN AND NERVE TONIC, in the country. C. M. L. Tong, Exclusively, Main Street, Salt Lake City.

DR. J. THOMAS,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Has removed to his old stand, No. 16 Main Street, where he can be found by his friends and patrons.

Bradley's Arnica Salve.
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

FOR COUGHS.
Use Dr. Isaac Hayes's Cough Remedy and Lung Healer, the best and only infallible cure. Sold by druggists. Johnston, Foster & Co., Wholesale Agents, Salt Lake City.

Stock Sheep Wanted.
Call at Parker & Dupont's Office, 164 W. A. EVANS.

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RICHARD W. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Room 17, Dooly Block, Opp. Postoffice.
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DR. R. S. WRIGHT,
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Residence: Cor. Second South and Second West Streets.

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THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
A. G. M. L. Tong, Salt Lake City, July 28, 1891.
A DIVIDEND DECLARED OF THREE PER CENT ON THE PAID UP CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS BANK, FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1891, PAYABLE AT THE BANK ON AND AFTER AUGUST 1, 1891.
C. M. TONG,
Secretary.

SOAP.
A. G. M. L. Tong, Salt Lake City, July 28, 1891.
THE CITY TRADERS ARE NOW DELIVERING THE SOAP PRESENTED BY THE BANK, ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE BANK BOOK.
C. M. TONG,
Secretary.

FOR SALE.
FIRST CLASS TWO HORSE AND WAGON SCALE, ALMOST NEW. P. O. BOX 1.

FOR SALE CHEAP.
A FEW OF THE BEST SECOND HAND PIANOS. Call and see them at Cutler's CHANGEABLES, 524 Main Street.

WANTED.
IMMEDIATELY, A MODEL WOMAN, to assist in housework and care of a child. Address, with full particulars, Box 1, Deseret News Office.

FOR RENT.
HOUSE OF TWO ROOMS AND KITCHEN, Water Closet, Cellar, Water in House. Enquire 1001 Twelfth Street.

R. K. THOMAS
36, 38, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

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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 the 75c Fancy Silks that are worth 90c, all shades.
Corporation Checks, new patterns, and Printed Cotton Silks of the choicest, worth 50c, going in for sale at 40c.

BLACK SILKS, TOO.
Are put way down for this session.
Almost entire line of Plaid and Stripe Taffeta Silks.
Yes,
Plain Taffeta Silks as well.
A slow selection of shades such as Brown or Pink, Blue, Heliotrope, Beige, Reseda, Sage, French Gray, Cardinal Green, Rose, Sapphire, Black and White, all at special prices.
AND
NO HUMBUG IN THE SILKS at less than half price.

DRESS GOODS.
Now is the time to buy them.
42 pieces allwool 40 inch Plaids and Stripes, actually 65c, worth 75c.
18 pieces French Brocade Henrietta, all wool and more than a yard wide, in Tans, Blues and Greens. This article is worth $1.25; we are going to sell it at 50c; how is that?
17 pieces Assorted Dress Goods at 10c, regular price 25c.
28 pieces Assorted Dress Goods at 15c, regular price 25c.
Don't fail to see the 10c and 15c Dress Fabrics that we are selling for 25c. It will astonish you. It is worth $10.00.

WASH FABRICS.
See our 5c Table.
5c, Zephyrs down to 10c.
Zephyr Ginghams only 5c.
25c, Challies down to 12½c.
5c Lawns down to 2½c.
Silk Brocade Challies, Will wash and not fade, 12 yards for $1.00.
Mayflower Organdie, 12½c, worth 25c.
We have a splendid line of Bed Chambrays, Fine Apple Cloths, Lawns, etc., etc. They must be closed out.
REMNANTS of Challies, Gingham, Zephyrs, Satteens, Cambrics and Lawns at half price.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
40c. Fancy Half Hose for 20c.
50c. Fancy Half Hose for 25c.
Jersey Ribbed Drawers, 25c.
Jersey Ribbed Shirts, 25c.
25c. Handkerchiefs for 5c.
10c. Handkerchiefs for 12½c.
20c. Handkerchiefs for 12½c.
40c. Handkerchiefs for 25c.
About 50 dozen of them to sell at these prices.
Men's Night Robes, cut.
A line of Solid Tie at 25c.
Men's Outing Shirts from 50c up.
All pairs Men's Odd Pants to close out.

To
You boys and boys from 4 to 16 years old, send them in or for a suit of clothes, we are closing out our clothing.

PARASOLS.
Nothing like cheap!
A 75c Colored Sun at 25c.
A $2.50 Carved Sun at $1.00.
A $1.00 Carved Sun 50c.
A good Painted Sun 25c.
Or some such a disparity between the regular price and the sale price outside unmatchable. It would be not so the fact that they were bought exactly at just such values.
Children's Parasols in 25c, 35c, and 50c, worth 50c, 75c and $1.25.

LACES.
You can't see too much on your dresses this season.
Silk Lace worth 35c for 15c.
Silk Lace worth 50c for 25c.
Silk Lace worth 65c for 25c.
25 pieces Assorted Lace at 5c.
50 pieces Lace Silk Ruffling, 15c, and 25c, worth 50c to 65c.
Torchon Laces at the same big reduction.

EMBROIDERIES.
Never before have embroideries been sold so cheap.
Here is the Proof!
$1.00 Flouncing for $1.00.
75c Flouncing for $1.25.
$1.25 Flouncing for $1.00.
$2.25 Flouncing for $1.50.
$3.00 Flouncing for $2.25.
An assortment of Cream Flouncings, All-overs and Edgings to match at nearly nothing. Ask to see them.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
10 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched at 5c, 6½c and 12½c regular price 15c, 20c and 25c.
Ladies' and Misses' Silks at 25c, 50c.
Ladies' Boys Ribbed Lisle Hose, worth 50c, now selling at 25c.
Misses' Plain Lisle Hose, 25c, worth 50c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 25c.
Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear, was never offered so cheap.
Misses' Hosiery for 5c.
50c. Misses' Hosiery for 25c.
$1.25 Misses' Hosiery for 50c.
$1.00 Misses' Hosiery for 50c.
Ladies' Hosiery same discount.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves and Embroidered Mittens, going at 50c on the dollar.

SHOES.
Two or three lines to close out.
A $2.50 shoe for $1.95.
A $2.25 shoe for $1.75.
A $3.00 shoe for $2.25.
A $1.00 slipper for 50c.
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 Thins at reduced prices.
Lace Curtains, Silk Curtains.
Fancy Table and Piano Covers at cost.

EVERYBODY INVITED. COME EARLY.
HALF-A-BLOCK EAST OF THE CLOCK, FOREVER, ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE.

R. K. THOMAS