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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

The Political Pot Boiling in Michigan, Indiana and New York.

Discussion in the House Over the Industrial Association Appropriation.

The Majority and Minority Reports on the Tariff Measure.

By Telegraph to the News.]

THE TARIFF BILL.

Majority and Minority Reports on the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The report of the majority in reporting the Senate tariff bill, was made public this afternoon.

The report declares that the demand for a careful and thorough revision of our revenue laws is imperative, but declares that the House bill is utterly inadequate for the purpose. It has been the evident purpose, the report says, of those who have controlled the policy of the party in power to delay action, multiply the causes for uneasiness, and intensify the evils until the people of the country should imperatively demand relief, and then to assume that the evils and embarrassments from which we are suffering are the necessary incidents of the protective system, and that relief can only be found in the emasculation and destruction of that system.

The report declares that the demand for a careful and thorough revision of the revenue law is imperative.

First—To reduce the national revenues which are now excessive.

Second—To protect honest importers and domestic producers from the disastrous consequences resulting from fraudulent undervaluations of imported merchandise on which an *ad valorem* rate of duties is levied.

Third—To remedy the defects, anomalies and incongruities which have been from time to time discovered in the tariff schedules or which have been created by erroneous decisions of the Treasury Department.

Fourth—To secure a proper readjustment and equalization of the tariff rates, modified business conditions, improvements in its methods of production and radical changes in prices, by new elements or sources of competition.

Fifth—To give relief and protection to many industries now suffering on account of the inadequate rates levied on competing products.

The public demand for a reduction of the revenue, the majority says, is more urgent on account of the inexcusable retention in the national treasury or on deposit in the national banks of vast sums of money in excess of the amount required to pay current demands on the treasury and to meet the maturing obligations of the government. This sum, with the additions which will accrue within the next four months, and before any legislative action reducing the revenue can be effective, it declares to be sufficient to pay in full the outstanding 4½ per cent bonds due in 1891, of $21,000,000. This accumulation could and should have been profitably averted and the possibility of a business disaster avoided by the prompt return of the money collected from the people to the channels of trade through the purchase of United States bonds that could at all times have been obtained for prices which the government would have been willing to pay and which would have been the equal of the investment of otherwise unprofitable funds at a rate of interest of not less than two per cent.

The majority expresses its conviction of the inadequacy of the House bill as a remedial measure for the reasons:

First—It would probable increase instead of reduce the revenue.

Second—It provides no remedy for undervaluations, but, on the contrary, invites and gives impunity to fraud by submitting *ad valorem* for specific duties; and

Third—It does not remedy any inequalities or anomalies, or cure any defects of the existing law. If foreign manufacturers, the majority says, should, through the changes made in the cotton and woolen schedules, secure a quarter of the market now held by American manufacturers, and this it thinks a very conservative estimate, the additional duty would reach at least sixty millions. An expansion of imports, it declares, would also follow a reduction of rates on china, porcelain, common window glass, manufactures of iron, steel, flax, jute, hemp, and many minor manufactures with greatly augmented revenues.

It declares the House bill perpetuates the existing infirmities created by its obscurities and faulty construction. Doubts and ambiguities must multiply indefinitely the present confusion.

The results, however, the majority says, which would flow from the failures of the bill as a corrective measure would be much less disastrous to the material interests of the country than those which must surely follow the adoption of its vicious affirmative propositions. The feature which most clearly indicates its purpose is the proposed substitution of *ad valorem* for specific duties. This could have no other result than to change the rates now protective to others which would not protect. The promoters of this bill must have been unfamiliar with the testimony submitted to Congress by Secretary Manning disclosing the enormous frauds upon the revenue and honest merchants through the use of *ad valorem* rates. The use of *ad valorem* rates has been condemned by the experience of every commercial nation in the world, by the judgment of those who have been entrusted with the responsibility of customs administration and by honest importers and merchants as well as by intelligent political economists and legislators of every shade of economic belief. When business is depressed and foreign prices are abnormally low, when foreign competition is most to be feared and when a defensive barrier is most needed by domestic producers, then *ad valorem* rates are the lowest, protection is reduced and the depression is intensified. On the other hand when foreign values are highest, the rates highest and restriction is enlarged into prohibition, if it is desirable a sliding scale of duties should be adopted and the rates should increase as the foreign prices diminish.

The proposal to apply this principle to all manufactures of wool would be unsatisfactory and destructive. The rate proposed in the wool schedule would prevent the importation of low grades of flannels, blankets and hats of wool and all low and medium grades of cassimeres and other cloths which enter into the clothing of the great mass of our people, but would be insufficient on all finer classes of dress goods and cloths for men's wear.

The majority says that with the exception of silks, wines, liquors, tobacco and sugar, every tariff schedule is invaded by alterations made with hostile spirit which pervades the House bill and that nearly all of our industries would feel the blighting effect of the changes which are either inconsiderate or purposely destructive. The majority says the free trade tendency, partly concealed in these propositions, to cripple or destroy numerous industries is clearly brought into view by an examination of the list of articles which the bill proposes to place on the free list. Of 104 items from which the duties are removed, nearly one half (48 in number) are manufactured articles; 16 are agricultural products, 11 are articles now free of duty or without commercial importance, and 21 are articles which now pay a small revenue duty, but which are of such a character that the removal of duties would be unobjectionable. The report here embodies a list of about 50 manufactured articles from which the duties are proposed to be removed by the Mills bill, referring to which list the majority says: This is free trade in the concrete, and the list furnishes conclusive evidence of the intent of the House bill which cannot be neutralized by eleventh hour disclaimers of its supporters. Upon investigation it will be found that with the exception of tin plates the supply of the above articles for consumption at home is now furnished to a great extent by domestic producers whose business would be in most instances at once destroyed by the adoption of this bill.

The majority report estimates that at least $50,000,000 capital and 200,000 workmen are now so employed. It declares that in many cases where the manufactured article is placed on the free list the duty is retained on materials from which it is manufactured, and that this discrimination would act as a prohibition on production in this country. The provision admitting German looking glass plates free, the majority believes is the first attempt which has been made in the American tariff to discriminate between the productions of the various foreign states, and thinks it can be safely assumed that the producers of France, Belgium and England would not submit to this discrimination in favor of the German manufacturers. In several cases articles are free under one description and dutiable under another. In a great number of instances the materials used by manufacturers are dutiable at one rate, while the finished products are dutiable at a lower rate.

As to free wool, the majority says; We have been recently advised by the President of the United States "that in any tariff revision such reliance upon the present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and justly regarded," and assured that in the reforms inaugurated by his party, friends, "abrupt and radical changes, which might endanger such enterprises and injuriously affect the interest of labor dependent upon their success and continuance are not contemplated or intended." There can be no better test of the sincerity of these high-sounding declarations than the proposition to put wool on the free list. Wool has been dutiable since 1816, and through all the tariff mutations which have taken place since, no suggestion has been made by any political party up to the inauguration of the present administration for a removal of the duties. The wool growers of the country produce annually 300,000,000 pounds of wool, valued at $100,000,000. They supply nine tenths of the clothing wool made by American manufacturers, and they have raised the United States to the first rank among the wool producing countries. This harmonious progress and this disorganization of labor we are asked to face in the hope that with one-sixth of the world's supply of wool cut off, we may thereby get cheaper wool and woolens. It is better to maintain the wages of our workmen and to develop our own resources than to abandon our fields, stop our mills and look to Europe for the supply of our manufactured products.

The majority term the Mills bill: "A sensational bill," and say its provisions point to an attempt to discriminate in favor of planters in the cotton-growing states in attempt made with the vain hope that it may be found possible to achieve permanent prosperity for one section at the expense of another. This discrimination, it says, is not less marked in favor of Canada and against the farmers and lumbermen living along our northern border from Maine to Oregon.

The majority treats at length upon the advantages of the home market for farm products, arguing that it is for the highest interests of the American farmer that the number of our food consumers rather than of food producers should be considered.

Those who have by their patient labor and intelligent efforts built up this great industry, relying for security upon the protection of the present revenue arrangements, are entitled to fair treatment and reasonable consideration. They are refused either by this proposal in selecting these branches of industry for radical changes which the free trade theories enforce. The President and his party have made it perfectly understood in this country and abroad that their acceptance of these theories is complete and that they intend to put the axe to the root of the protective system. It will be noticed that in 1860, after fourteen years of revenue tariff, the total production of domestic wool was 60,265,913 pounds or seventeen pounds per capita, while in 1884, after twenty-four years of protection the total production had increased to 308,500,000 pounds or fifty-four pounds per capita. This increase justifies the policy of affording this important agricultural product adequate protection. The development of woolen manufacturies in the United States has been arrested by the inadequate duties that were imposed upon the manufacturers of wool by the act of March 3, 1883, which taken together with the erroneous classification of manufactures of worsted have led to greatly increased importations from England, Germany, France and Belgium. It is only by the maintenance of the American system that the operatives in American woolen mills can hope to retain the immense advantages in respect to wages which they have over the workingmen engaged in Germany and France.

The protection of the allied industries of woolens has not, however, been beneficial alone to persons employed in woolen mills. It has at the same time helped to increase the wages and the reward of the farm hands. It has helped us to raise and sell 300,000,000 pounds of wool where 60,000,000 pounds were raised and to employ operatives in working up 400,000,000 pounds where but 86,000,000 pounds were manufactured. Coincident with this constant advance in wages and enlarged employment, there has been a great reduction on the cost of woolen goods to American consumers. Free trade in wool and a bare revenue duty for woolens would compel the farmers to raise other crops of which the supply is already greater than the demand, and it would close the factories in which many millions of capital are invested and throw an army of operatives of employment and force down the wages of all others.

It is true, it says, that the decline in prices of agricultural products has been very great, but the value of these when measured by the value of cheapening farm utensils and other necessities of the farmer's life is much greater now than in any of the years preceeding.

The report says after months spent in violent attacks upon the protective system and when fortunately the people of the country have been thoroughly aroused to the impending danger, the friends of the House bill suddenly discover that it is not a free trade measure and that it would not injuriously affect the vital interests of any of the large number of persons employed in American industries. In the place of this, it is said that the bill proposes an average reduction of only 3.32c. on every $100 of durable merchandise imported. It is assumed that the retention of the average rate of 42.78 per cent. on dutiable merchandise is conclusive evidence that the bill has no free trade tendencies. The majority defines a free trade country as one which does not impose protective duties upon importations, and says: A careful comparison of the provisions of the House bill now under consideration with the detailed suggestions contained in the resolutions, will show with what fidelity the programme of the trade conference, held in Chicago in 1885, has been followed in every essential particular. The controversy, it says, however, between the opponents and friends of the bill under consideration, is not one over names and phrases. It is a contest between those who support and those who oppose the American system of defensive duties, and this conflict is as irrepressible as that which was waged between the respective friends of freedom and slavery. The majority deny the charge that a war tariff is being maintained in time of profound peace and express the opinion that those sections of the House bill intended to modify the existing laws relating to tax on distilled spirits are certain to open a wide door to fraud in the collection of taxes on distilled spirits.

In conclusion, the report says the excessive duty of from 12 to 8½ cents per pound now imposed on sugar adds a considerable sum to the daily cost of living of every family in the United States, where in most cases the cost of sugar is greater than the cost of bread. The high rates of duty which are levied upon this important article of food have not successfully developed the sugar producing industry of the United States. The great natural advantages which the producers of cane sugar in tropical islands have over those of the United States preclude domestic competition upon equal terms. If it were not for the fact that parties interested in the production of sugar from sorghum or beets are confident of a rapid development of these industries in the United States, the committee would recommend a still greater reduction in the rate of duty upon sugar as the advantages of that reduction would be felt throughout a larger area than any other which could be made in our tariff schedules.

Your committee have considered the numerous suggestions for the repeal of all internal revenue taxes and the abolition of the internal revenue system, but they deem the adoption of this course both impracticable and unwise, not only because a repeal of these taxes would create a large annual deficit, but for the reason that the tax levied on distilled spirits used as a beverage and on beer should be retained, and the legislation to protect American dairy products should be enforced.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The report of the minority makes a document of twelve printed pages.

It begins with the statement that in the preparation of the substitute for the House bill, no member of the minority of the committee was consulted or informed as to its provisions until it was reported to the full committee on the 24th of September. The minority recites the work of the sub-committee in hearing the statements, arguments and appeals of manufacturers and others who demed that the present high rate of tariff taxation shall be maintained, and in most instances were prompted not by revenue necessities alone, but for the purpose of increasing their own profits at the expense of 60,000,000 tax-payers.

Continuing they say: It is safe to say that all the interests benefited by the high protective tariff have been fully heard and have had much influence in shaping this substitute while the great body of people, the taxpayers and the victims of this policy have not appeared and have not been heard. It is then said that the short time that the substitute has been in the hands of the majority has made it difficult to ascertain its effect, but the essential difference between the House bill and the Senate substitute is apparent and radical and the outset of the matter of revenue. The one is framed in the interest of the public treasury, the other in the interests of private pockets. The one is framed in the interests of the whole people, the other in the interest of 300,000 manufacturers. One is designed to reduce both the government revenue and taxation; the taxation especially which bears heaviest on the necessaries of life, the other is intended to raise public revenues but to maintain private revenues by increasing and retaining the taxation on all necessaries of life.

The minority continues: The advocates of the substitute freely propose to reduce the duties or abolish them on those things which yield only government revenue, but refuse to reduce or abolish the duty on those things which produce private revenue, but the minority think it safe to say that the chief reductions of tariff taxation as provided by the substitute are confined to articles of sugar and rice, with jute and a few other unimportant articles put upon the free list, while there is an increase of duties imposed upon the multiform manufacturers of cotton, wool, iron and steel articles that the whole people and especially the poor and most needy classes are compelled to use. The substitute relieves none of the necessaries. Tobacco in all its forms, except cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, is to be exempt from internal taxation, and it gives free alcohol to the arts. Practically, the substitute offers to the people free whisky and free tobacco, leaving all the expensive machinery for the collection of revenue and the enforcement of the law in full force, while it increases the taxation upon the actual and indispensable necessaries of life.

The minority continues: The rods out of which the farmer's wire fence is made are not apparently changed in rate, but by various changes in classification actual and additional burdens are imposed. A reduction in dutiable value from 3½ to 3 cents per pound weight accomplished this. An additional size (No. 6) added without an apparent change of rate, adroitly increases the rate paid on wire rods of this size from 45 per cent to about 54 per cent, and is an increase of tax on wire rods of nearly $300,000, upon the basis of importations of 1887; and there is added a proviso by which smaller than No. 6 are classified as wire, and thus is effected a double increase of tax in one section, and this is called part of "a system," and rightly so called. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, billets, bars, etc., have now a 45 per cent duty if valued at less than 4 cents per pound. By this substitute, if valued at 1 cent or less, dutiable at ½ cent per pound, and as some of the items were valued at 1 10 of a cent per pound in the imports of 1887, the rate of ½ a cent is an increase from 45 to over 70 per cent, and nearly $1,000,000 tax is added in this one section.

Cotton ties also receive their careful consideration. Is it not enough that the most formidable and insolent trust which ever laid its hands upon the throat of honest labor, threatens every class from the poor colored cotton picker whose few pounds of crop could not get to market for the lack of means to wrap, to the merchant and capitalist who advanced necessaries of life to sustain that laborer through the season? To these comes the proposed revision, not with a helping hand, but with other burdens on the cotton ties which their own friends had reduced to 35 per cent in the tariff of 1883. This is one of the bright ones in a dark and disastrous iniquity. They omit to name, but include it in the new classification so that instead of 35 per cent it must pay according to the valuation of 1887, over one hundred per cent, adding nearly a quarter of a million dollars tax on imported ties alone, all of which is a loss to the common producer.

Even with this they are not content, but still further tax the struggling agriculturist in this schedule by raising the duties on trace chains and all other kinds less than ¼ of an inch thick from 2½ cents, which is equivalent to 44 57 per cent to 3 cents per pound, equivalent to 58 57 per cent. Can ingenuity go further? That staggers iron should be raised from 30 per cent to 60 per cent, that table cutlery for the poor should be raised by specific rates added to the *ad valorem*, that knives for the poor should be heavier taxed and made cheaper for the rich, that breech-loading shotguns should be made cheaper for the $30 grade and dearer for the $15 grade, by making each pay 10 and 25 per cent *ad valorem*; all these and more are no longer startling, and prepare the mind for a thousand other inconsistencies and discriminations hidden by the new and obscure classifications that only time and patient investigation will reveal. In the cotton schedule again the great process of "leveling up" is called into requisition, to what end or for what purpose who can say? By changes in classification and by new subdivisions still further complicating the administration, and by changes in rates, in effect principally increasing the taxes, the most glaring inconsistencies and discriminations are perpetrated in this so called revision. In the woolen schedule the substitute not only retains a duty on raw wool, but increases the duty from 10 to 11 cents a pound on clothing and combing wool and the existing duty is retained on carpet wools, which all parties agree are not produced in this country, and the changes made in the manufactures of wool increases taxation and to a great extent increases the cost of the manufactured articles and especially the cheaper goods and the clothing of the poor.

The minority criticises in a similar manner the lumber, salt and provision schedules, and then discusses the subject of "trusts" as follows: The present tariff is the nursing mother of trusts. It is the walls behind which the combinations are formed by which the people are plundered. Trusts keep out foreign competition and combinations, suppress domestic production, and the whole people are at their mercy and must pay whatever is demanded. Language is inadequate to describe the iniquity of these corporations against the rights of the people or their disastrous effects upon the general welfare. As the tariffs which render trusts possible are established and maintained at the special instance of those who form them, it would seem but simple justice as well as good policy to tear down as much as possible of their cover and refuse to longer aid them in wrong doing. They are not "private affairs" as has been asserted, but public evils of the gravest character, affecting the price of every article which contributes to the comfort and support of the people. The provisions of the substitute favor them greatly and will serve to encourage their formation in other branches of manufacture. Many of those belonging to trusts appeared before the finance committee clamorous for such legislation as would promote their interests. They are all opposed to the House bill which should commend it to all who condemn their efforts. It is bad enough to permit those who are most interested (the manufacturers) to appear before our committees and suggest the legislation they wish, but surely we should not listen to trusts and aid them to rob with both hands.

The report then continues: The minority cannot pass by in silence the absurd accusation that the House bill means "Free Trade," "The Ruin of Industry," and "Degradation of American Labor." These charges are as false as they are misleading. It would seem no man can propose to cut off excessive taxation without subjecting himself to the charge of "Free Trade." True, the government revenues might be reduced by making the duties so high as to prevent importations altogether; but that is the other end of the rod which increases the taxes paid to private persons. If the first method of reduction leads to free trade, the other leads to free plunder, which is worse. It is safe to say that there is not a senator in this body, or a man in any way prominent in the councils of the republican party, who at one time or another had not admitted the necessity of reducing the taxes in order to stop the surplus. They are therefore free traders and desire the ruin of industry and the demoralization of labor. The minority respectfully submit that they are not for American labor who supplant it with the labor of unnaturalized foreigners whenever they can be got cheap.

The minority concludes its report: We are firmly convinced that besides the advantage to the whole country which would result from placing wool upon the free list it is easily demonstrable that each will reap his share of benefit. With a consumption of 60,000,000 pounds of raw wool in 1887 by a population of 60,000,000, the average per capita of consumption is easily reckoned at ten pounds or fifty pounds for an average family of five persons and the northern farmer, constantly exposed to the rigors of our winters, consumes something more than the average. It requires from three to four yards to make a pound of cloth, so that from twelve to sixteen pounds of woolen clothing for the family will be seen to be a low average. This is now taxed from 55 to nearly 90 per cent. The manufacturer is not benefited, because his finished product, comes into competition with the foreign product, made not only from untaxed wool, but cheaper wool. If the tax be taken off wools, we will import more wool of course, and in no other way can our great factories prosper, because their capacity is beyond our own wool production. When the factories are turning out more product, the employes have steadier work and better pay, and indirectly, of course, the whole country is benefited. Under the House bill the manufacturers with free wool secure even a higher competitive advantage over the foreigner than under the present law. The manufacturers will then export woolen goods as we now export cotton and leather, and the demand for wool will be better. The wool market will encourage increased production, while the average wool grower will reap from cheaper clothing more benefits than he ever did from the tax of his product, which he must himself pay. The minority, therefore, dissenting from the report of the majority, commend to the Senate and the country the bill of the House of Representatives as a measure for a reduction of taxes based alike upon justice and good policy.

Signed, ISHAM W. HARRIS, D. W. VOORHEES, C. W. VANCE.

"I concur in the above report endorsing the House bill in respect to the articles placed on the free list, but I desire some modification in the dutiable list.

(Signed.) "J. R. MCPHERSON,"

Senator Beck, in the supplemental report, eulogizes much of the bill and says the Senate substitute seems in every feature of it, to increase the cost of goods to the home consumer and to close the markets of the world against imports and exports as well, except such as are really agricultural and have to be sold abroad for any price they bring in free markets with competition.

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Thursday, Oct. 4, & Saturday, Oct. 6,
The world famous play of
STORM BEATEN!
With the original great cast and scenery.

Friday, Oct. 5,
The Renowned Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN!

Monday, Oct. 8,
Conclusion of the Season and last performance of
SARDOU'S MASTERPIECE,
DIPLOMACY!

Messrs. Wells, Spencer, Young, Wilde, Taylor, Evans, Clawson; Misses Edith Clawson, Birdie Cummings, Lottie Claridge, Ivy Clawson and Mabel Young will appear.

Sale of seats Wednesday, October 4th.

Doors open at 7:30, performance at 8.

GODBE PITTS DRUG COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS

DIRECTORS:
L. S. HILLS, H. DINWOODEY, DAVID JAMES,
WM. H. SHEARMAN, J. B. FARLOW.

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF
Drugs, Chemicals, and Patent Medicines in the West.

A Full Line of Toilet Articles, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, etc., Paints, Oils, Brushes.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS, ALES & PORTERS,
For Medicinal and Family use. Special Attention given to all Orders by mail or express, and prices guaranteed quite as low as if bought in person.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED DAY OR NIGHT.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF PURE DRUGS.

We desire to thank the people of Utah for their kind support in the past, and shall strive to merit it in the future.

GODBE PITTS DRUG COMPANY,
d1m SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

DIRECTORS:
Geo. H. Taylor, George Romney, Geo. Romney, Manager.
F. Armstrong, H. J. Romney, Geo. H. Taylor, Assistant Manager.
W. F. Armstrong. O. D. Romney, Secretary and Treasurer.

LUMBER YARD
—AND—
STEAM PLANING MILL

TAYLOR, ROMNEY, ARMSTRONG CO.,
One Block East of U. C. R. R. Depot.

COHN BROS.

Grand Fall Exhibit
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS AND VERY
ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS
—FOR—
CONFERENCE WEEK!

100 Ladies' Short Jackets at $3; this is a great bargain; hey are in the Newest Styles of this season and are worth $5.

Bargains in finer Jackets at $4.50, $5, $6, and up to $15.

At $6—Striped Newmarkets with Capes, full gathered back, very pretty; worth $9.

At $17.50—English Seal Plush Sacques, Satin lined real seal ornaments; worth $25.

At $20—Superb quality English Seal Plush Sacques; actual value $30.

Last Season's Newmarkets and Wraps at HALF PRICE!

Special Dress Goods Bargains.

200 Dress Patterns containing 10 yards 40-inch Henrietta for $2.25.

24-inch Dress Goods in new weave will be cleared out in patterns of 14 yards, for $1.65.

1 lot of 34-inch Wool Suiting in very neat stripes at 30 cents.

200 Dress Patterns containing 10 yards 34-inch Drap d'Alma in the very best colors for $1.85; real value $2.50.

A large line of 38-inch Tricot Suiting, in brown and grey mixtures including some very pretty checks, at 37½ cents; the real value of this cloth is 60 cents.

An excellent line of plain 38-inch Ladies' Cloth at 40 cents; worth 50 cents.

30 pieces 38-inch French Check Suitings in a beautiful assortment of colors at 50 cents; worth 75 cents.

A line of 40-inch All Wool French Henriettas in colors and black, at 60 cents; would sell as readily at 85 cents.

Passementaries Braids at Half Price.

A large lot of short ends of Trimmings will be found on our notion counter marked down about half price. Colors and styles are perfect.

FLANNEL BARGAINS.

1000 yards Grey and Brown Twilled Flannels at 13½ cents, fully worth 20 cents.

A lot of short ends of French Plaids at 37½ cents, reduced from 60 cents.

A lot of Tennis Stripe Flannels at 35, 45 and 50 cents, reduced from 50, 60 and 75 cents.

HOSIERY BARGAINS.

50 doz. Misses' Ribbed Wool Hose in black and assorted colors, at 25 cents. This stocking will speak for itself on examination.

50 doz. Boys' Extra Heavy in Brown and Grey mixtures, pure wool, at 25 cents; sizes 7 to 9½. This stocking is fully worth 40 and 50 cents a pair.

1 lot of Misses' Plain Black Cashmere Hose, 3 pairs for $1, worth 50 cents a pair.

1 lot of 50 doz. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, Merino heel and toe, at 25 cents a pair, the cheapest stocking we have ever offered.

1 lot of Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 3 pairs for $1, equally cheap.

Ladies' Merino Underwear.

An excellent quality of Ladies' White Merino Vests and Pants at 50 cents.

A line of Ladies' All-Wool Scarlet Vests and Pants, at 75 cents.

In Children's Merino Underwear we offer an excellent line of White, at 25 cents, for size 18, and

A line of Scarlet at 30 cents, for size 18.

COHN BROS.