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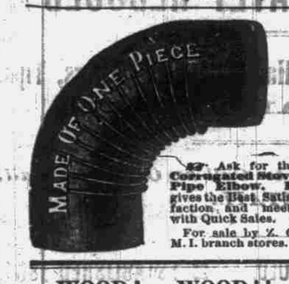

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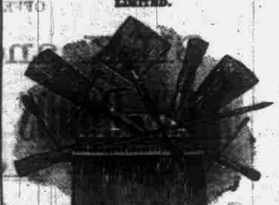

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THE NEW EDMUNDS BILL.

REMARKS BY SENATOR VAN WYCK.

COMPLETE REFUTATION OF AN EDMUNDS SOPHISM.

In the U. S. Senate on January 7th, Mr. Van Wyck of Nebraska replied as follows to a statement made by Mr. Edmunds, that the provision of his bill compelling legal wives to testify against their husbands, was substantially the same as in several States of the Union:

Mr. Van Wyck. Mr. President, without desiring to say a word upon the merits of this bill or any of its provisions, I still think it proper to make a correction of a portion of the statement made by the Senator from Vermont yesterday, as I understood it, that the provisions of this bill as it affects the power to compel the testimony of husband or wife against each other is substantially the same as the statutes of New Hampshire and Nebraska and twenty-five States of this Union. Did I understand the Senator correctly?

Mr. Edmunds. I do not know whether the Senator does or not. I have not looked at my remarks.

Mr. Van Wyck. Then, to refresh the Senator's recollection, I will read what he said:

There is nothing, therefore, in the present part of this bill relating to the punishment of the crime of polygamy that does not exist in substance and almost in form, going to the bottom of the matter, between husbands and wives against each other, in every single State in this Union. I have looked at the statutes of Nebraska since my friend from Nebraska [Mr. Saunders] spoke, and found that the laws of Nebraska, their standing statutes, are in substance just the same thing.

Mr. Teller. On what point?

Mr. Edmunds. On the point of husband and wife giving evidence against each other in criminal prosecutions against either one or the other. I looked at the statutes of New Hampshire after my friend from New Hampshire alluded to that point yesterday, and I found they had the same.

Is the Senator's recollection refreshed by the reading of his speech?

Mr. Edmunds. Not much. [Laughter].

Mr. Van Wyck. Then I take it for granted that the Senator believes to-day as he stated yesterday.

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

Mr. Van Wyck. I take that for granted. His memory is not refreshed sufficiently at least to contradict the statement he made yesterday. Now, Mr. President, I find in the statutes of Nebraska, as my friend from New Hampshire does in the statute of New Hampshire, that the features are the same as this bill contains. I think the Senator from Vermont will not find in the statutes of any State of this Union provisions such as that which is incorporated in this bill. I do not now say whether this provision is right or wrong, or weather the enormity of the crime to be stricken at in Utah is not so great that that people should be visited by legislation such as is not found in any statute in this Union or probably in any, civilized country on the globe.

The statutes of some States provide so carefully that they deal in minute particulars wherein they allow a departure from the great principle of the common law as to the sacred bond that holds the virtuous marriage relation upon the foundation on which it was built. It has been guarded so tenderly that a statute has never dared to touch it unless it pointed out particularly the respects wherein the testimony should be receivable. This is the legislation of his own State of Vermont. Now let me show this just for a moment, because this is apart from the consideration of polygamy and its crime. It is higher, and above, and beyond that. This bill provides:

In any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy, or unlawful cohabitation, any statute of the United States, the lawful husband or wife of the person accused shall be a competent witness.

Does it do as the statute of every State says on what points husband or wife may testify? No. "A competent witness" in the case as any other witness, and therefore a witness to prove any transaction or crime or offense which the prosecutor chooses to ask of that witness. This bill makes the husband and wife competent witnesses against each other in the case to prove anything. That is my point. Now, I should like my attention to be called to the statute of any State which justifies or allows or compels a husband or a wife to be a competent witness for anything that may be sought to be proved in the suit pending. This bill says:

And may be called and may be compelled to testify in such proceeding, examination, or prosecution, without the consent of the husband or wife; but—

Mr. Edmunds. Yes.

Mr. Van Wyck. The Senator says "yes." I ask him to point me to any other State to which he can call our attention. There is one negative, my friend says triumphantly:

But such witness shall not be permitted to testify as to any confidential statement or communication made by either husband or wife to each other during the existence of the marriage relation.

He or she may testify to everything else, is a competent witness, as to everything else, which she or he is not made, I think by the statute of any State in this Union, so carefully are their laws guarded. Let me call the attention of the Senator to his own State in her revised statutes. In a case of civil damage, where the sale of intoxicating drinks has produced a cause of action, the Vermont law says:

No person shall be disqualified as a witness by reason of the marriage relation in a proceeding under this section.

Again, by the Vermont statutes, in actions against a savings-bank by a husband to recover money deposited by his wife in her name or as her money the wife may be a witness as if she were an unmarried woman.

Is there any statute in the State of Vermont which compels a husband or wife to be a witness against the other, even in an immaterial matter, where he or she is indicted for manslaughter? If it is, I have failed to find it. I invite the Senator from Vermont to call our attention to it.

Then look at Massachusetts; and we look upon Massachusetts as the height. In one provision the Massachusetts law is—

Neither husband nor wife—

Part of the provision in this bill is in the law of Massachusetts, but the other part is not—

Neither husband nor wife shall be allowed to testify as to private conversations with each other.

Oh, yes, the Senator from Vermont says that provision of the Massachusetts law is here, but that in all of it there is here, it is only the negative part of this law which is proposed by the judiciary committee:

Neither husband nor wife shall be allowed to testify as to private conversations with each other.

There is more in the Massachusetts law, that there may be no doubt about permitting the virtuous marriage relation being disturbed:

Neither husband nor wife shall be compelled to be a witness in any trial upon an indictment, complaint, or other criminal proceedings against the other.

That is the Massachusetts law. She is entitled to all the glory which the world gives her. She preserves good laws in her statute-book yet. No such law as this could the Senator from Massachusetts from the judiciary committee inflict upon any other portion of the country.

Now we come to New York, not so virtuous probably as New Hampshire or as Vermont, because the region is not so cold, not so good as Massachusetts, because Massachusetts as never to Vermont than New York is but New York has a very large city and it is probably necessary to go a little further there, but even she regards the marriage relation. New York says:

Nothing herein contained shall render any husband or wife competent or compellable to give evidence for or against the other in any criminal action or proceeding (except to prove the fact of marriage in case of bigamy)—

That is all she can prove. You may put the wife or husband on the stand, but you can prove by him or her only one thing, and must stop there. That is what New York says, nearly as wicked probably as Utah, by comparison. New York says you can only compel the husband or wife to prove the fact of bigamy. Will the Senator from Vermont put that language in this bill to restrict the effect of it as the statute of New York says, providing that in case of bigamy one or the other may be a witness, but only to prove one fact, and there they must stop, to prove the fact of marriage, nothing more.

Or in any action or proceeding instituted in consequence of adultery, or in any action or proceeding for divorce on account of adultery (except to prove the fact of marriage), or in any action or proceeding for or on account of criminal conversion.

Where are the twenty-five States that have the provision of this bill? I have gone from Vermont away down to New York, and probably it is not necessary to go either up or down any further. The others probably are the same. In his own State the witness is not allowed, and in the good old State of Massachusetts it expressly says it can not be done, and in New York, where probably there may be greater necessity, it says it can only be done to prove one fact, and that is the fact of marriage. If it be that we are making a great divergence let it be understood, not that this is in conformity with the legislation of the States of this Union, but that it is an innovation, going further beyond the settled law than ever has been gone before. Let it be so understood, and then let the justice, or rather the emergency, of this occasion be the only excuse upon which we seek to make this innovation, which never has been proposed by any State statute to which my attention has been called. It may be that the Senator from Vermont with his vast experience and greater knowledge will be able to call our attention to such a statute, but I have not found it.

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting suggestions for an improved plan of regulating protests and appeals in customs cases. The letter was appropriately referred.

Among the bills introduced was one by Kittredge to enable the people of the Territory of Dakota, to form a Constitution and State government. He said it was intended as a substitute for the bill already pending. The new bill is an "enabling act," and applies to the whole Territory instead of merely to the northern portion. Referred to the committee on Territories.

A bill was introduced by Van Wyck, "To prevent the demonitization of American coin by certain persons in the United States."

The afternoon was devoted to speeches by Sherman and Edmunds on the bill to provide for the counting of the electoral votes.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A number of Executive communications were laid before the House by the Speaker and appropriately referred.

Among them was one from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an account of the investment of the sinking fund of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, and recommending such modifications of the act of March 3, 1875, as will authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the sinking fund in other than government securities.

No bills of any importance being reported under the call of committees, the House resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows.

After debate on the pension bill the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

A Hurricane on the Coast of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—One of the severest storms that has ever occurred on this coast began Sunday and reached its height shortly after noon to-day. It extended from the northern boundary of Washington Territory to the southern boundary of California, and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. An almost continuous fall of rain and snow was accompanied by a wind which, from five miles an hour, gradually increased until about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, when it blew a hurricane of eighty-two miles an hour. The storm was predicted by the Signal Service, and the caution storm signal was displayed by order of Lieut. Glassford from the signal office in the Merchants' Exchange Building. Owing to this timely notice, many vessels postponed their departure from here and thus escaped the dangers of the storm, although the bay inside of the harbor was very rough and passengers on the ferry boats were made sea sick.

Shipping suffered no damage. Considerable damage, however, was done throughout the city by the wind and rain. Houses were unroofed, sheds, fences, trees, awnings, signs and church spires, minarets and smoke stacks were blown down. Huge plate windows were blown in, basements flooded, sewers broken, a car was lifted from the track and a wagon was caught up. No loss of life has been reported.

About 1:30 o'clock, when the wind was at its highest, the west wall of the Mechanics' Pavilion was blown in, and a few minutes later about eighty feet of its roof was carried across the street and damaged the building on the opposite side. The damage done the Pavilion amounts to several thousand dollars.

One of the most unfortunate disasters caused by the storm was the collapse of a two-story building at the corner of Mission and Thirteenth street. At the time of the accident Mrs. Annie Humbert, Mrs. Coyle and John Carroll were in the building. The latter rushed from the building in time to escape harm, but both women were buried under the falling quilding and were severely and perhaps fatally injured about the head. The most serious part of the storm was felt out of San Francisco entirely for the first time in its history, from telegraphic communication with the outside world. The wires began going down yesterday, one after an other, until the final break occurred about 12:30 this afternoon for a short time, when the wires were rendered entirely useless. An army of men are now engaged repairing the lines, but up to this time, midnight of January 20th, no connection with the outside has been made. This dispatch is sent from here by mail to Sacramento, by courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph Company, whence it will be forwarded to its destination.

Wagons have occurred on the Southern Pacific road at several places between Mojave and Yuma, which are not considered serious, and which will be repaired in three or four days at the longest. Exact information cannot be obtained. Little or no delay has occurred on the Central Pacific Railroad although heavy snowfall occured between Truckee, California, and Reno, Nevada. No information as to the damage sustained by shipping along the coast and in other portions of the country has been received owing to the lack of wire communication.

San Francisco, 21.—Telegraphic communication, which was entirely interrupted yesterday by the storm, was resumed about 10:30 o'clock this morning. The situation has continued to improve, and to-night there is excellent prospect of all points being soon again brought into telegraphic communication with San Francisco. A large force of men are busy repairing the breaks on the Southern Pacific Railroad which is reported in good working order as far south as Lancaster. Between there and Newhall, a distance of forty miles, nothing can be learned of its condition as the wires are down. The most serious washouts are believed to have occurred there. From Newhall to Yuma the road is reported in working order. All repairs are expected to be completed in about five days. Dispatches from interior points of the State, received to-day, report that the storm was not felt there as severely as it was here, though at many places trees, fences, etc., were prostrated, and in a few instances houses were unroofed.

That Three Hundred.

BOSTON, 21.—In regard to the statement that 300 men have been discharged from the Union Pacific Railroad shops in Omaha in accordance with an order from the company's headquarters in Boston, the officials here say that they have received no information of any discharge. They admit, however, that an order for the general cutting down of expenses has gone out from here, but do not believe that retrenchment will be commenced by such a wholesale discharge as has been reported. The business of the road for December and January is reported as being very light because of the heavy snow blockades, and the statement of earnings for three months will make a very poor showing.

Eleven Men Buried Beneath a Snowslide.

DENVER, Col., 21.—An Aspen special to the *News* says: Freighters who arrived at Aspen to-day state that 27 snowslides occurred in the neighborhood of Maroon Pass during the past three days. On Tuesday morning a party of ten men, with 18 mules, started from Aspen to clear out the Pass, since which nothing has been heard of them until this afternoon, when the news was brought here that an avalanche three days ago had buried the men and mules in the mouth of the canon. The two Hoskins boys, Marion Stewart and Charles Miller rescued themselves. The clothing was torn from their bodies and they were terribly bruised. After a night's struggling in the snow, they reached Speller's cabin and gave the alarm. A party started for the scene immediately and succeeded in rescuing 7 of the 18 mules, but at noon to-day had not found the remains of the men. The victims are Albert Sloper, Ira Hall, James Hungeford, David Pattenhall and two others unknown.

A six-mule team and the driver went over Independence Pass, between Leadville and Aspen, this afternoon, falling and sliding nearly a thousand feet. The driver was uninjured, but the mules were killed.

An Ouray special to the *News* says: Last night George Hoss, the mail carrier between Ouray and Silverton, got in after a perilous trip given up for lost, and reported a huge slide on the Dutton mine, in which four miners were swept away and the new plant of machinery made a total wreck. A miner on the Genessee, near the Dutton, was also carried away. The Gilpin County Mining Company's building and George Forster's store at Sneffel's are all gone. Five feet of new snow has fallen since Sunday in the mountains, and the loss of life and property will be large.

A Forger Captured by the Pinkertons.

CHICAGO, 21.—The Pinkerton National Detective agency to-day arrested an individual giving the name of J. F. Hale, who is said to have succeeded in victimizing banks in South Bend, Indiana; Clinton, Wisconsin; Elmore, Ohio; Hilladale, Michigan; Toledo, Ohio; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, Oakland and St. Paul. He is charged with an attempt to swindle the First National Bank of Chicago out of $1,900 on a forged draft issued by the First National Bank of Charles City, Iowa, a week ago. The forgery, enough of the most skillful kind, was detected by Lyman S. Gage, President of the bank, who placed the matter in the hands of Pinkerton. By the use of a code message and with the assistance of the United States Express Company they succeeded in running down and capturing Hale. He turns out to be J. C. Hogan, alias Robt. Bowman, whom they have twice convicted of forgery in New York State. The prisoner's baggage was searched and found to contain a lot of blanks prepared for forgeries. Hale has been identified by the Pinkerton's as the noted New York forger, who has served two terms amounting to eight and a half years in the Clinton prison at Demerara, New York.

Among the most noted of his exploits are said to be the successful forgery of drafts for $2,300 on the bank at Catskill, and $7,000 on the one at Troy, N. Y. Hale is well known to the eastern police under the name of Robert Bowman alias J. C. Hogan. He was held for examination before Justice Lyon on Jan. 20, in bonds of $8,000.

Thirty-seven Miners Buried Alive.

WHEELING, West Va., 21.—At 2:45 o'clock this afternoon an explosion of fire damp occurred in the shaft of the Newburg Gas and Coal Company, at Newburg, West Virginia, which shook the buildings in the immediate vicinity and caused consternation and alarm among the relatives and friends of the miners employed there. Immediately following the sound of the explosion a flame of fire arose far above the mouth of the shaft, and timber and debris of all kinds was thrown around. Great excitement ensued, and crowds of people hurried to the spot. The shaft in which the explosion occurred was sunk about two years ago and had reached a depth of 350 feet. From the bank shaft the main heading runs out about half a mile from where narrow rooms diverge from the other side. The theory advanced as to the cause of the explosion is that the fire damp had accumulated in one of the rooms and was accidently ignited by a miner's lamp, but nothing positive has yet been learned. The force of the explosion blocked the air so close that no one would venture into the main heading so as to ascertain the fate of the imprisoned men until an air passage could be established. This work is being pushed vigorously. Up to midnight no bodies have been recovered. It is supposed that thirty-seven men are imprisoned. The prevailing opinion is that all are dead, as there is little hope for life. We hope that some of them escaped.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 21.—It is reported that a resolution was introduced in the executive session yesterday and laid over for a day, to consider nominations with open doors. Several Senators are said to have expressed their approval of the resolution when it was offered.

The House committee on banking and currency to-day considered the bill introduced by Wilkins and generally known as the McPherson bill of last session, and after a prolonged discussion agreed to report it favorably to the House by a vote of 7 to 4. The bill provides that any national bank shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of Currency circulating notes not exceeding the par value of their bonds deposited to secure circulation. At no time, however, shall the total amount of such circulating notes exceed the actual paid-up capital of such national bank association. The minority report will be made by Chairman Miller, Messrs. Snyder, Woodburn and Brumm.

The diplomatic corps was given a dinner by the President last night at the White House, it being the second of the series of State dinners this season.

The Strikers Still on the War Path.

PITTSBURG, 21.—The miners at the Uniontown Works joined the strikers this morning, swelling the total of men now out to 5,000. The State troops are in readiness to move if needed. Additional police have been dispatched to Mt. Pleasant.

Mount Pleasant, Pa., 21.—Another conflict between the officers and Hungarians occurred about midnight, in which one of the latter was fatally injured. A detachment of police and a number of Deputy Sheriffs were patrolling the Hungarian settlement near the scene of the Morewood trouble of yesterday. They attempted to arrest several drunken Hungarians who were making a terrific racket, when about 100 of the latter's fellow countrymen came to their assistance. At least fifty shots were exchanged. Joseph Janeo-ski was shot through the body, and the rioters then dispersed.

Later—Detective Brophy arrested one Brady, a ringleader, who was flourishing an ax, and an agitator, who was concealed under a house. The Hungarians captured are now in the Westmoreland County jail.

TYRANNICAL POTENTIALITY.

The following article on the Edmunds monstrosity is taken from the Chicago *Current* which is a very pronounced opponent of polygamy and "Mormonism:"

The Supplementary Mormon bill passed the Senate St. Jackson's Day. It is beyond contention anywhere that the United States is a sovereign at least in its Territories. It has before exercised its despotic power—a famous example, in time of profound peace, being the seizure of Post Shingle. In Washington no one of the same tyrannical potentiality is to be let lose on the polygamists. It is the civil way of accomplishing the work of an army of man killers. We hope the polygamists may so accept it. Professor Ropes, in his book, says, philosophically of the Jacobin Club, "It was necessary for that tainted society to take away the dearest right of men (to live) in many thousand cases, for the purpose of impressing on mankind the doctrine of the somewhat lesser right of men to be free and equal before their country."

Inasmuch as the inhibition (against polygamy) has already been put on them, they should exhibit no great wonder at the second project, of Mr. Edmunds and now of the Senate, which establishes as Mormon pastors fourteen horrible Gentiles, who will take tithes, revise accounts, and cut off trade in Europe. None further from the spirit of our institutions than this has ever been attempted in legislation. The abolition of slavery, however repugnant to our Constitution, was still in perfect harmony with the opening sentence of the Declaration of Independence. But this Federal assumption of the benefices of the Saints—this turning of a baker's dozen of office seekers into the largess of a rich ecclesiastical corporation—exhibits in all its gravity the problem to which Mr. Edmunds (one of the greatest students of government who ever lived) has given his almost undivided attention as a public servant. Mr. Edmunds says the Church of Latter-day Saints can be reduced to a law abiding religious corporation by the workings of his project when made law. That assertion of belief is our best reason for taking extraordinary action.

This terrible bill which excites the wonder of even the Salt Lake City patriots and gentiles, was passed by a vote of 38 to 7, and probably several of the seven would have voted for it to save it. Thirty-two Senators with shaky nerves were absent. The House may not follow on the pace of the bill and, as the President in December wrote a high-school essay on the delights of the anti-polygamous fireside, we advise the Mormons to go to Mexico at once. The polygamous bishops are too old to learn the tricks Mr. Edmunds has in store for them. The Chinese hope the meditative are about to give the Mormons may never be prescribed for our own body politic. Perhaps there would be an honester cruelty in sending an army to run Salt Lake, as Butler ran New Orleans, and the majesty of civil law and liberty might not get bedrabbled.

PEOPLE'S PARTY MUNICIPAL CONVENTION.

A municipal convention of the People's Party is hereby called to convene at the City Hall, Salt Lake City, on Saturday, January 30, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., to nominate candidates to be voted for at the municipal election on Monday, the 8th day of February, 1886. The convention will consist of thirty-six delegates, allotted to the several municipal wards as follows:

1st Municipal Ward, comprising the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 9th and 10th Bishops' Wards.....4

2nd Municipal Ward, comprising the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 14th and 15th Bishops' Wards.....4

3rd Municipal Ward, comprising the 16th, 17th and 19th Bishops' Wards.....3

4th Municipal Ward, comprising the 18th, 20th and 21st Bishops' Wards.....3

5th Municipal Ward, comprising the 11th, 12th and 13th Bishops' Wards.....4

Primary meetings of registered voters of the People's Party, for the election of delegates to the Convention, will be held in the several municipal wards of the city, at the usual places of holding elections therein, on Monday, January 25th, 1886, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m.

Delegates should receive credentials, properly authenticated by the chairman and secretary of the meetings electing them.

Leading citizens in the several municipal wards are respectfully requested to take the initiative in carrying into effect these suggestions, relative to the primary meetings, that the voters may be properly notified of the time and place of holding the same, that the rights and liberties of the voters of the People's Party may be fully protected, and that the delegates chosen to the Convention may be such as will best represent the interests of the people.

By order of the Municipal Central Committee of the People's Party.

JAS. H. ANDERSON, Sec'y

Salt Lake City, January 21, 1886.

If you cannot go to Florida when sick take Red Star Cough Cure. No opiate.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

STOCK WINTERED!

PARTIES HAVING COWS OR HORSES they want wintered, can be accommodated by applying to

THOS. R. TAYLOR,
This Office.

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Orders respectfully solicited at either of the above places, for which PROMPT and RELIABLE WORK will be guaranteed. Cleaning and Repairing French, German, English and American CLOCKS, ancient or modern make. Also, Watches and Musical Boxes at reasonable rates.

Work called for and delivered.

MRS. DUDLEY'S

DIPHTHERIA CURE,

HAS NEVER FAILED TO EFFECT A CURE. PRICE,

TWO DOLLARS per PACKAGE.

ALSO, CURES MEASLES.

TREE OF LIFE,

The Great Blood Purifier.

PRICE, $1.25 per BOTTLE.

For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and Godbe, Pitts & Co.

Constipation

Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Windholm, Newark, N. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Huntington, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Billousness

And Headache

After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was 'quite well.'" C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last

Cured by Using

Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermann Brinhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes: "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of

Ayer's Pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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OUR SEMI-ANNUAL

Clearance Sale!

In accordance with our established custom we have MARKED DOWN our entire Stock, and are offering many lines of goods during this month

AT AN ACTUAL LOSS!

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We have left about 200 Ladies' Garments, consisting of the Various Styles so fashionable this season, which we are offering

AT LESS THAN COST!

WE ALSO HAVE ABOUT

200 Misses and Children's Newmarkets and Havelocks,

WHICH WE ARE SELLING

AT LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' COST!

LADIES' WINTER SKIRTS AT LESS THAN COST!

We are clearing out a lot of ELEGANT PATTERN SUITS at a Great Loss!

SILKS AND VELVETS

Have never been offered so low as the prices we are quoting.

Ladies' Cloths, Homespuns, and Every Variety of Winter Dress Goods AT COST!

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

We are offering three distinct lines of Ladies' Scarlet Underwear, at the following Reduction of Prices: Our $1.25 quality, reduced to $1.00; our $1.00 quality, reduced to $1.50; our full, regular $3.00 quality, reduced to $2.00. WE MEAN TO CLEAR OUT THESE LINES.

In addition we are offering GREAT BARGAINS in our Muslin Underwear.

Our 5 Button Embroidered Back Kid Glove at $1.00, and our 6 BUTTON GLOVE, are the Cheapest Kid Gloves now sold in this country.

We will open 800 PIECES WHITE HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES, which will be disposed of at Astonishingly Low Prices!

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CARY, OGDEN & PARKER, CHICAGO. FINEST PAINTS COLORS.

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