The Lace House

DON'T BUY

DRY GOODS TODAY. WAIT UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

WILL .·. COMMENCE .·. MONDAY

AND CONTINUE FOR TWO WEEKS.

The above Notice will be enough to satisfy our regular customers that Dry Goods are to be Sold Cheap, and to those who are not in the habit of trading with us we would ask to call during this week.

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 2:30 P.M. THIS AFTERNOON.

In order to make final preparation for the sale. Prices and Goods will be

JUST .·. AS .·. REPRESENTED!

The Lace House

SILK DEPARTMENT.

BLACK GROS GRAIN.

$1.00 quality . . . . . reduced to 65c
1.25 quality . . . . . reduced to 75c
1.35 quality . . . . . reduced to 85c
1.50 quality . . . . . reduced to 1.15
1.60 quality . . . . . reduced to 1.25
2.00 quality . . . . . reduced to 1.35

BLACK POI DE SOIE.

1.35 quality, 85c.
1.50 quality, 1.15.
1.65 quality, 1.25.
2.00 quality, 1.42.

BLACK SURAH.

.40 quality, 25c.
.50 quality, 40c.
1.00 quality, 65c.
1.25 quality, 81c.

BLACK FAILLES.

1.00 quality . . . . . reduced to 65c
1.25 quality . . . . . reduced to 85c
1.50 quality . . . . . reduced to 1.15

Celebrated Sarah 85c; reduced to 50c.

1.00 Faille reduced to 75c.
.75 Satin reduced to 50c.
.75 India reduced to 50c.
1.10 Wash Silks reduced to 75c.
.50 Surah reduced to 25c.
1.12 Printed India 85c.

BLACK JERSEY.

$.60 quality reduced to 1.40.
Black Armor, $2.00 quality reduced to $1.50.
Black Regina, $1.75 quality reduced to $1.37.

BLACK GRENADINES.

$ .50 Brocade reduced to 37c.
1.00 Iron Frame reduced to 65c.
1.25 Iron Frame reduced to 85c.
1.25 Iron Frame reduced to 95c.

PRINTED INDIA SILK DRESS PATTERNS.

16.50, 17.50, 18.00, reduced to 10.00. 12.50 reduced to 6.00.

COLD. DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

$1.00 46-inch Henrietta, 75c.
2.00 54-inch Dress Plaids, 1.25.
1.85 54-inch Dress Plaids, 1.25.
1.35 54-inch Dress Plaids, 1.00.
1.00 54-inch Dress Plaids, 75c.
1.00 46-inch Serge, 75c.
.35 Challies, 15c.
.25 Challies, 17½c.
1.25 46-inch Henrietta, 85c.
1.25 Velvet, 75c.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

.15 Outing Flannel, 10c.
.18 Outing Flannel, 12c.
.20 Outing Flannel, 15c.
.25 Striped Skirting, 15c.
.12½ Striped Skirting, 7c.
.25 French Zephyr Cloths, 12½c.
.25 French Zephyr Cloths, 12½c.
.25 Hewson Lace Stripe, 12c.
.75 Novelty Check Seersucker, 50c.
.35 Prints, 5c.
.10 Ginghams, 6c.
.10½ Brocade Zephyr, 12c.
.25 French Sateens, 12c.
.50 Moreen, 45c.

White Goods Department.

25 per cent Reduction.

Dot Swisses, Nainsooks, L. D. Indias, Lawns, Swiss, Dotted Swiss, Fancy Stripes and Checks.

Kensington Art Department.

50 per cent discount on hand painted articles.
20 per cent discount on Drapery Silks.
25½ per cent discount on all Sun Silks, Couching and Twisted Silks, on, except Bucknell & Armstrong's.

25 per cent discount on all other goods.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

33⅓ DISCOUNT ON JEWELRY, FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS, PARASOLS, NECKWEAR, APRONS, TRIMMINGS, METAL BUTTONS, RIBBON BY THE YARD, PURSES AND SHOPPING BAGS.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

6-button Suede Top Kid Gloves, in sizes 5½, 7, 7½, 7¾, 8, 10c; reduced to 25c.
6-button and 5-hook, all sizes, $1.25; reduced to 75c.

$2.00 Gauntlet Driving Gloves, 1.00.
25 per cent discount on Summer Gloves and Mitts that retail for more than 25c.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMEMT.

25½ per cent discount on this stock.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

25 per cent discount on everything in this department.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

50 per cent discount on Short Coats.
25½ per cent discount on Caps.
50 per cent discount on Dresses, Gollops and Aprons.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear Department.

A general reduction of 20 per cent on this line.

Ladies' Knit Underwear Department.

25 per cent reduction on everything.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

25 per cent discount on Crescent Black.
25½ per cent discount on Fancy Colors.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

The reduced to 50c; $1.00 reduced to 75c; $1.25 reduced to 95c; $2.00 reduced to $1.25; $2.75 reduced to $1.50. These numbers represent special lines that we are closing out. 25 per cent discount on all other lines except Ferris' Waists and Warner's Corsets.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMEMT.

$1.00 Black Armor, 75c.
1.00 French Serge, 75c.
1.25 French Serge, 85c.
1.00 Lace Bunting, 65c.
1.50 Silk Warp Henrietta, 1.00.
1.50 Silk Warp Henrietta, 1.15.
2.00 Silk Warp Henrietta, 1.50.
.75 Black Cashel's Hair, 50c.
1.25 Novelty Stripe, 95c.
1.25 Novelty Dot, 95c.
1.25 Novelty Check, 95c.

$ .50c Brocade Brilliantine, 35c.
2.00 Silk Warp Brilliantine, 1.50.
1.75 Broadcloth, 1.25.
.50 Henrietta, 45c.
.75 Henrietta, 65c.
1.35 Henrietta, 99c.
.85 Brilliantine, 49c.
.50 Brilliantine, 35c.
1.25 Brilliantine, 95c.
1.50 Brilliantine, 1.19.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

BLEACHED DAMASK.

$ .20 quality, 16c.
.25 quality, 19c.
.30 quality, 22c.
.35 quality, 25c.
.50 quality, 37c.
.60 quality, 44c.
.75 quality, 55c.
.85 quality, 62c.
.90 quality, 65c.

TURKEY RED.

$ .75 quality, 50c.
1.00 quality, 75c.

TOWELS.

.25 Towels, 18c.
.35 and 40c Towels 25c.
All the Towels at a Reduction of —25— per cent.

Unbleached Damask.

.20 quality, 12c.
.35 quality, 25c.
.50 quality, 35c.

25 per cent reduction on Table Sets, Napkins, Doylies, Tray Cloths, Lunch Cloths, etc.

Beaver Stake Conference.

The quarterly conference of Beaver Stake closed on the evening of the 23rd inst., when some important changes in the presidency and other officers were made.

The regular conference meetings were prefaced by a meeting of the High Council, Stake presidents and others. On Saturday evening the resignation of President J. H. Murdock was taken under consideration.

On Sunday morning the council unanimously endorsed the action of the First Presidency in accepting the resignation of President Murdock and the choice of Bishop Charles D. Willis to fill the vacancy, with Marcus L. Shepherd and John F. Tolton as counselors. This step vacated the bishopric of the First ward, Beaver City. After discussion it was decided to consolidate the two Beaver wards under one bishopric, and Bishop George Manford was chosen as bishop of the Beaver ward with Robert W. Stoney and James Thompson as counselors.

A vacancy occurring in the High Council by the removal of Brother Wm. Wood, Jr., to be counselor to Bishop Solomon Walker, of Minersville, Brother Wm. Fotheringham was chosen to fill the vacancy. The voting in every instance was unanimous.

The conference proper commenced at 10 a. m. on Sunday, the 21st inst. The Apostles occupied the time with remarks that were well calculated to promote union, increase faith, advance the great work in the hearts of the people and further the work of truth in this State.

Between the meetings a council of the Priesthood was held and the action of the High Council respecting the change of officers was laid before the meeting. A vote was taken and their action sustained without dissent.

At the afternoon meeting the resignation, its acceptance, the vacating of the offices and consolidation of the two wards were all presented for action of the assembly. The vote in every instance was unanimous, fully sustaining and endorsing all the brethren chosen in making the changes and perfecting the organization. The general Church authorities were fully sustained; also the local officers as organized.

A spiritual meeting was held in the evening, at which President Cannon of Pangnitch, and Daniel Seegmiller of Kanab Stakes, and Morgan Richards Jr., of Parowan, were the speakers. They imparted much timely instruction with interesting testimonies.

The meeting held on Monday morning was addressed by Pres. Thompson of Millard, Pres. Chamberlain of Kanab Stake, and Apostles Cannon and Lund. Their interesting testimonies and wise counsels were listened to with close attention.

In the afternoon, President M. M. Steele of Panguitch, President C. D. Willis of Beaver Stake, Counselor M. L. Shepherd and J. F. Tolton spoke in acceptance of their new positions. Ex-President J. H. Murdock expressed his gratitude towards the Saints for their support and good feeling during his presidency.

Apostle Lyman related some of the incidents in the lives of the brethren who had addressed the conference, including those in his own career.

The changes made have vacated two of the presidency of the Seventies, (twelfth quorum), and the choice of J. F. Tolton as second counselor to President White created a vacancy in the Stake presidency in the M. I. A., which was filled by Brother Orris A. Murdock.

Thus closed a most interesting conference and one to be long remembered by the Saints of Beaver stake.

W. H. Newton, Stake clerk.

BEAVER CITY, Utah, June 23rd, 1891.

Literary Notes.

A wonderful story of progress is S. N. Dexter North's account of "The Evolution of Wool Spinning and Weaving," in the July *Popular Science Monthly*. Prof. G. Frederick Wright contributes an illustrated paper on "Man and the Glacial Period," giving some important facts that have come to light during the past two years. "Sanitary Improvement in New York during the Last Quarter of a Century" is the subject of an article by General Emmons Clark, Secretary of the New York Board of Health since its organization in 1866. David Starr Jordan, President of the new Stanford University, gives his own experience with a peculiar psychological phenomenon, namely, "Colors of Letters." "A Coming Solution of the Currency Question" is foreshadowed in a brief paper by Charles S. Ashley. Paul Beauvais writes on "Department of Savage Negroes," describing their attitudes and gestures in performing familiar acts. There is a fully illustrated article by Prof. Joseph F. Smith on "Pollen: Its Development and Use." "The Meteoritic Hypothesis," as recently set forth by Lockyer, is reviewed by J. Allard Gote. Prof. Charles L. Parsons tells what has been accomplished by "Our Agricultural Experiment Stations," and sketches the rise of these institutions. In "Scientific Dreams of the Past," by Albert de Rochas, various evidence is given which shows that the telegraph, phonograph, and other developments of modern science were imagined centuries ago. Mrs. Fanny D. Bergen contributes a chapter of "Animal and Plant Lore," dealing with many strange modes of using saliva in folk-medicine. Prof. F. Hopkinsmith writes on the customs of a tribe in the Philippine islands—"The Quinganoes of Cancon," and there is a review of "Holding's Outlines of Psychology." George Catlin, the celebrated painter of Indian portraits and writer on the Indians, is the subject of the biographical "Sketch and Portrait." In the Editor's table, "General" Smith's colonization scheme is discussed under the title "The New Jerusalem and Social Reform," and there are a few words on "Charity as a Fetich." Appleton & Company, publishers, New York.

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, whose story, Friend Olivia, scored such a great success a short time ago, has written the complete novel for the July number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. It is entitled "A Rose of a Hundred Leaves," and is said to be the most charming and interesting tale that the popular author has yet produced. An illustrated article by Prof. Cheshley on physical culture will form one of the features of the number. An important article, entitled "Some American Changes," by James W. Gerard, will also appear. C. E. Craven contributes an article upon "Talleyrand and Poetry." Prof. Felix L. Oswald has a scientific study of the neuroses of misers, death-damp, and Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor sends a sketch entitled "A Shield and a Helmet." Two capital story-tellers, Richard Malcolm Johnston and Miss Gertrude Atherton, contribute tales, the former entitled "A Surprise to Mr. Thomson Ryers," and Miss Atherton's "The Vengeance of Padre Arrogo." The eyes of many are turned with eager interest towards Cuba, for undoubtedly that island is upon the eve of great political changes. What these changes may be, and the present condition of Cuba, is outlined in "The Future of Cuba," by Frank A. Burr. To the same number Alfred Balch contributes an article pointing out the differences in the organizations and methods of English and American newspapers. Charles Henry Lederer, Helen Gray Cone, Henry Collins, Douglas Sladen, and others contribute poems.

Baron de Hirsch has written an article for the July number of the *North American Review*, describing his plans and the motives which have guided him in his philanthropic work among the Jews. The president of the Farmers' Alliance, Col. L. L. Polk, replies to the article by Col. George E. Waring, Jr., which appeared in the June number. The duties of the farmer are further discussed in the same number by Erastus Wiman, under the caption of "The Farmer on Top." E. A. Freeman, regius professor of modern history at the university of Oxford, writes a popular article which will do much to dispel many misconceptions which exist as to the true functions of the English universities. Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the popular novelist, appears in defense of the dignity of the profession of literature. Her delightful sketch, the late J. P. Whipple, left behind him several unpublished essays, which have been secured for publication in the *North American Review*. The paper on "Leading and Leaching," will appear in the July number. The servant-girl question is one of perennial interest, and the well-known philanthropist and author, Miss Emily Faithfull, now discusses it anew. Professor Briggs' paper on "The Theological Crisis" will be read with great interest. The Notes and Comments promise to be uncommonly varied and attractive.

"Eleven Possible Cases," Cassell's Sunshine Series, is a book written by eleven popular authors. It is a collection of short stories by Frank R. Stockton, Julian Hawthorne, Henry Harland (Sidney Luska), Nym Crinkle, Maurice Thompson, Brainard G. Smith, Anna Katharine Green, Franklin Fyles, Ingersoll Lockwood, Joaquin Miller and Kirk Monroe. The title describes the contents of this clever volume. Each author was asked to write the story of a possible case, something that could hardly be expected to happen and which yet had about it an air of possibility. The idea was an ingenious one and at once piqued the inventive talent of the writers. The result is a collection of tales which, for play of the imagination, has seldom been equaled. Cassell Publishing Co., New York.

The July number of *The Ladies' Home Journal* quite overflows with new and good matter for summertimes. Besides the hints for "The Mother in the Country," there are helpful words from Mrs. Margaret Bottome and Dr. Talmage; while in the eright page for "The Woman in the City" the lot of the stay-at-home is shown to be not so dreadful after all. Other attractive features are Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's "Bride in the House," the sketch and portrait of Mrs. Joel Chandler Harris; A Bride in the Diamond Fields, by W. P. Pond, a bit of Switzerland delicately pictured by Mary J. Holmes, and some excellent fiction, in which "Daniel's Father," by Belle C. Greene, is given a prominent place; "A Scal from Pauper Corners" by Louise P. O'Donnell, and Mrs. Whitney's "A Golden Gossip" are continued stories of exceptional strength. Throughout the whole number better summer reading would be hard to find, issued by the Curtis Publishing Co., 433-435 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

The most prominent article in the *Review of Reviews* for July will be one prepared by Professor Herbert B. Adams, of John Hopkins University, entitled University Extension and its Leaders. It is an account of the popular movement for the dissemination of advanced education among the people, in which the leading educators of America are now earnestly engaged, and it is illustrated with fine portraits of Professor Adams himself, Bishop Vincent the head of the Chautauqua movement, President Eliot of Harvard, Dwight of Yale, Adams of Cornell, Gilman of John Hopkins, Low of Columbia, Harper of Chicago, Northrop of Minnesota, Mr. Melvil Dewey, Professor E. J. James, and various other gentlemen.

Each number of the *Review of Reviews* contains a portrait gallery of contemporaneous celebrities. Among the pictures to appear in the forthcoming number will be a frontispiece, showing the Prime ministers of six Australian colonies, with Sir Henry Parkes in the centre. The face of Mr. J. J. C. Abech, the new Canadian premier, appears. A fine picture of Baron Hirsch, the deliverer of the Russian Jews, one of Potelonscoffed, the prosecutor of the Jews, a very striking portrait of Carnot, President of the French Republic, a full length engraving of Cousins, the strong man of the French cabinet, a striking picture of Queen Natalie, lately expelled from Servia; one of the Russian Czarewitch, who has been having a adventurous journey through Japan and elsewhere, and another of his mountainous sweetheart, the Princess Helena of Montenegro. Among American portraits are those of Mr. Blaine, Gen. Stettins, assistant secretary of the Treasury, Dev. Briggs and fifteen or twenty others of the leading members of the United States. The department of cartoons will be found as full and varied as usual. The *Review of Reviews* is published at 13 Astor Place, New York.

The July Lippincott's opens with a charming novel by Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, called A Rose of a Hundred Leaves. The new system of physical culture which is being taught by Prof. Edwin Cheshley is attracting wide attention. An illustrated article by Prof. Cheshley, which introduces some of his new lessons, forms one of the attractive features of the number. Richard Malcolm Johnston's stories of Southern life always make delightful reading. His story, A Surprise to Mr. Thompson Ryers, has a Southern-born Georgia youth for its central figure, there is both humor and pathos in the tale. Another capital story-teller, Gertrude Franklin Atherton, contributes a bright and witty short story entitled The Vengeance of Padre Arrogo. The Future of Cuba, an article by Frank A. Burr, has a decided and timely interest.

An important article, Home Recent American Changes, is contributed by James W. Gerard. In a forcible and logical manner, Mr. Gerard points out many of the evils, political, social, and physical, which affect America, and gives an interesting resume of the modern conditions and characteristics of the American people. C. H. Citson contributes an article upon Talleyrand and Poetry, and Prof. Felix L. Oswald a scientific study of that nemesis of miners, death-damp. Frances Courtenay Baylor has an article entitled A Shield and a Helmet. Major William Powell writes a spirited defense in answer to some recent strictures passed upon Captain Charles King, and H. C. Walsh contributes rock-talk about Some New Books. The poets represented in this number are Helen Gray Cone, Charles Henry Ludwig, Henry Collins, Douglas Sladen and Charlotte Mellen Packard.

The Aviator.

"It will change the whole world in six months." This was what a Russian officer said to Mr. Hiram S. Maxim, of the gun manufacturing house of Maxim & Nordenfelt. The reason the Russian officer said this was that Mr. Maxim has invented a flying machine that Mr. M. himself believes will fly. He has invented many other things that performed successfully the work that he expected them to do, and, having been thus accurate and level headed inventors in his place, Mr. Maxim sees no reason to doubt himself in this.

The machine is planned differently from anything hitherto tried in air navigation. The Maxim machine is called the aviator, from a name coined by the French, and it has nothing of the balloon structure about it. It follows rather the idea of a kite—that is to say, of a plane surface held against the wind. Mr. Maxim has made use also of the observations of Professor R. A. Proctor, who studied for a long time the flight of a turkey buzzard in Florida—its motionless poising and floating on air and its slow sailing in majestic circles hour after hour without pause or weariness. The inventor says that his experiments have been made on the aeroplane system—to propel a plane set at an angle so as to ride upon the air as fast as the air yields and so to maintain a comparatively level course.

He has been experimenting for two years at a country place which he leased in England, although he himself is a Connecticut man. The large kite or plane in his machine is 110 feet long and 40 feet wide. Attached to this are other smaller planes, making the surface to catch the wind in all 5,000 feet. The kites are composed of steel tubing covered with silk. In the air the aviator will rock, its inventor says, like a great sheet of silk with a little platform under it. The platform carries the passengers and propelling machinery. The weight of the whole structure when completed and equipped with water and fuel will be over 3,000 pounds. The engines will develop 300 horse power. The thing will run by steam, which is to be generated from petroleum fuel. The petroleum is first turned into gas and the gas is burned to make the steam.

If the machine works as expected it will travel 100 miles an hour, and its inventor says it "looks as if" it might be made to carry fuel enough to drive it across the ocean. But the great use Mr. Maxim expects for his flyer, if it goes at all, is that it will be a terrible engine of war. Fully equipped and loaded with a cargo of dynamite the monstrous bird fend will sail through the air dropping death and destruction as it passes. Say, for instance, our friends the nihilists and anarchists had one of the machines in partnership. Starting in Epping land, a bomb of dynamite would be dropped near Westminster and parliament house, and all that part of London would be ripped up in half a minute. Then sailing across Europe the monsters anarchists would drop another chunk upon the palace of the German kaiser, and Emperor Billy would never say again that there was only one will in Germany and that was his. He would never say that or anything else. Once more, sailing serenely on, this dark winged bird would turn northward and eastward and deal out another earthquake in Russia, and hardly a fragment would be left of the Romanoff or his palaces.

It is this aspect of the Maxim invention that is most stupendous. Its success is possible. Almost anything is possible in these times. If this is successful it will make useless all the great guns, all the stupendous fortifications and all the huge ironclad ships of war that the brain of man has yet devised. In short, it will do away with war altogether. This was why the Russian said it would change the whole world in six months.

In one county of New Jersey—Burlington—the loss from forest fires since the beginning of 1891 amounts to $150,000. Every county in the Union ought to have a county timber protective association, among their other duties to keep track of just such losses as are produced by careless hunters. The sum total would astonish some who do not know how fast our forests are going. Every school teacher in America ought to impress it powerfully on the minds of her pupils that one of the first duties of land owners is to preserve the woods around the head waters of streams.

There is one comfort the literary people of the United States can take to themselves. Nobody in England now living can write short stories equal to those of the Yankee girl Mary Wilkins.

Most of our readers have heard of the Iowa calf case that went on in the courts for twenty years and bankrupted fifty or more persons, the calves in the first place being worth just $7.00. The Iowa calf case is now paralleled by the Arizona shoat case. A shoat was killed. Two men were accused of the deed. They became bankrupt defending themselves, spending $6,000. Besides that the county is out $1,000. The pig was worth $2.00.

Rapid Transit in New York.

The plan finally chosen for rapid transit from one end of New York to the other will undoubtedly serve to give suggestions for other cities whose streets are so crowded that travel through them is a perpetual grievance and a risk to life and limb besides. The rapid transit commission in New York labored faithfully and conscientiously for months over the matter, and finally decided that a deep tunnel was the only solution.

The tunnel must be so deep below the surface as not to interfere with either sewers, cellars, gas mains or electric light and telegraph wires. In the thickly settled parts of the city this would mean a tunnel from twenty to sixty feet under ground, but with the improved machinery for boring by hydraulic pressure the digging of the tunnel will be not so serious a matter as it might appear.

The tunnel recommended will be twenty miles long, to extend from Yonkers to the Battery, trains making the distance in forty-five minutes. To afford needed facility for both express and way trains there would necessarily be either a two story tunnel with double tracks one above the other, or a single tunnel wide enough to allow four tracks to be laid. The estimated cost is $40,000,000. Passengers will enter and be discharged through elevators. One of the requirements is that the motor power shall be produced by some agency that will not require combustion, be it electricity or something else. In devising this motor our great American inventors will have opportunity to make both money and glory. Where practicable the tunnel will run under the blocks instead of under streets. One such tunnel as this will carry a million passengers a day, and that much carrying capacity is already required in New York.

A magazine writer has discovered an extraordinary book of medicinal recipes of 250 years ago. The prescriptions include the strangest and most disgusting preparations that ignorance and superstition could devise in the darkest ages of civilization. One of these remarkable dishes has for an ingredient "a pack of earthworms ripped up and salted," another is composed partly of "goat's claws burned to a powder." The name of one of the remedies is "Jesuuitic balm." Profoundly ridiculous all this, yet, for the life of him, one cannot dismiss the suspicion somehow that 200 years from now our sovereign remedies and drug prescriptions may seem as silly and fatuous as those now do to us.

Extreme Meek.

Tom—Who was that casual fellow who kept the table d'hote?

Jim—That's Mr. Graves, who writes the touching visionary sonnets in the Evening Bad Pip.

Tom—And that preternaturally solemn youth who sat opposite us?

Jim—O that's young Van Trekle, the writer of the jokes in the same paper.—Pittsburg Bulletin.