TODAY'S ELECTION.

A Much Lighter Vote Being Cast than Expected.

THE BALLOTS BY PRECINCTS.

It is a Very Quiet Election, Disturbed Only by Two Arrests in the Third.

The election today to fill the vacancy in the Legislature created by the death of C. W. Hall, was the one topic of discussion everywhere. The details by precincts are as follows:

FIRST PRECINCT.

The total vote at 12 o'clock in the First precinct was 556. The Democrats claim they are slightly in the lead. The Republicans stated that their vote was coming in slow, but that the early afternoon would see their forces rapidly almost. The Populists claimed to have cast seventy votes up to the hour named.

The Utah Commission appointed for judges of election in the First precinct were:

Poll 1—E. A. Smith, D., presiding, J. M. Denny, D., A. H. Parsons, R.

Poll 2—F. M. Smith, D., presiding, J. C. McNulty, D., W. H. Seitz, R.

Poll 3—M. A. Wesley, D., presiding, S. W. Darke, D., E. F. Clayton, R.

SECOND PRECINCT.

Like in the First precinct, everything progressed quietly at the second precinct polling place today. At 12 o'clock 107 votes had been polled. This was a smaller proportion of the total than had been anticipated. The Democrats claimed to be considerably ahead as a division of this vote, but the Republicans refused to concede this claim, and figured that they were slightly in the lead. The Populists were voting very little heavier, their estimated vote up to the hour named being 10.

The judges of election named by the Utah Commission for the Second precinct are follows:

Poll 1—C. Jo Keyes, D., presiding, Thomas Hull, D., C. M. Hammond, R.

Poll 2—Thos. Adams, D., presiding, Henry Wallace, D., W. H. Appleby, R.

Poll 3—J. A. Greenan, D., presiding, L. M. Barratt, D., William F. Rowe, R.

Poll 4—Rule Letcher, D., presiding, H. P. Salem, D., W. C. Barton, R.

Poll 5—S. H. Carlisle, D., presiding, D. Harrigan, D., J. W. Skinner, R.

At 3:30 p. m. the total number of votes cast in the Second was 1,063. Of these the Democrats claimed to have cast of 530, the Republicans of 475, and the Populists of 58. The remaining 200 had no claimants, and indicate the measure of uncertainty there is as to the politics of voters in that precinct.

THIRD PRECINCT.

In the Third precinct everything opened up quietly and continued so until noon, at which time only about five hundred votes had been cast. Of these the Democrats claimed three hundred, a claim that was willingly accorded them by the Republicans, who were gratified—if not, astonished that the majority was not greater.

The voting continued light after noon and at 1:30 p.m. 731 votes had been cast and the Democrats had a majority at that time of less than 120, a fact that caused them as well as their opponents to redouble their energies in getting voters out to the polls.

The quietude was broken by the arrest of Richard Margetts, of Margetts Brothers, a Democrat, at the instance of the Republicans on a charge of nonresidence. He was immediately released on his own recognizance.

A second arrest was made the request of the Democrats. The gentleman taken into custody was Robert Duncombe, a Republican charged with voting a name not his own.

The election judges in the Third precinct are:

Poll 1—M. Gillespie, D., presiding, E. A. Folland, D., John Grossbeck, R.

Poll 2—Henry Barnes, D., presiding, E. L. Sloan, D., D. J. Spencer, R.

At three o'clock only 816 votes had been polled out of a registration of 1557. This was astonishingly low and Democrats and Republicans alike marveled at the indifference of the voters. Renewed efforts were made by both parties at this hour, with the detail situation to bring out as much of their strength as possible before the polls closed. At this hour the Democrats claimed to be 225 to the least. If the Populists cast any votes here that fact was not known.

William Gibey, a Republican, was arrested this afternoon and taken to the United States Marshal's office on a charge of illegal voting. It was claimed that he was not a resident of the precinct.

FOURTH PRECINCT.

Peace and good order was manifest about the Fourth precinct polls during the whole of the morning. At noon about 400 votes had been cast out of a registration of 1,241.

At 1:00 the total vote 514. Of these 260 it was claimed were Democratic and 244 Republican.

The judges were:

Poll 1—W. H. Dale, D., presiding, G. M. Ottinger D., J. G. Hodgson, R.

Poll 2—Alonzo Young D., presiding, P. J. Moran, D., James Mickelson, R.

At 3 o'clock 783 votes had been cast out of a registration of 1,241. The Democrats claimed to be 100 ahead but the Republicans only granted them a majority of 36. The Populists at this hour had cast 23 votes, 19 in Republican and one in Democratic challenge was sustained during the day.

FIFTH PRECINCT.

In this precinct the polling-place was at the City hall, and voters handed in their ballots at an opening in each of the three outside windows during the main thoroughfares.

At poll 1 the presiding judge was John G. Winder Jr., his colleagues being Messrs. Chris. Diehl and John G. Shipley, and the number of votes resulted in a total day was 247. During the morning there were two challenges made. One of these was sustained by the Republicans and the other by the Democrats, both on the ground of nonresidence; and both were sustained.

At poll 2 the judges were—T. V. Williams (presiding), Fred Dennis and A. Hanauer Jr. By 12 o'clock there had been 232 ballots deposited here. As at the first poll, two challenges were put in, the Democrats being the objectors. Non-residence was the objection and the votes were disallowed.

The presiding judge at poll 3 was Mr. M. H. Bowles, associated with whom were Messrs. George W. Page and W. D. Hansen. Up to noon 228 ballots had been received.

There are 1700 voters on the register in the fifth, and hence the vote during the morning was rather light, the total being 712. Everything passed off quietly and everybody was throughout in right good humor.

At 1 o'clock the Republicans claimed to be leading in their entire subdivision.

At 3 o'clock the voting stood thus—First poll, 335; second, 351; third, 328. Total, 1,012. More actively had been the work within the last two hours than at any previous time during the day in bringing up lately voters, and at latest accounts everything is going along harmoniously. Several of the officers from the Fort Douglas reservation, upon presenting themselves, were objected to on the ground that they did not possess the rights of citizenship. One of these innocently inquired of the presiding judge, "Then how is it I was allowed to vote before?" to which came the reply, "Ah, we follows were not here; that makes all the difference!" The would-be voter turned on his heel and left, amid the laughter of those around him.

At half-past 5 o'clock the Republicans appeared more than ever sanguine as to their ultimate showing, and claimed they will have a substantial majority in this precinct.

NELLIE OGDEN ARRESTED.

She Says the Slaying of "Kid" was in Self-defense.

She Struck at Him With the Knife to Save Herself, but Did Not Mean to Hurt Him.—Her Story.

Last night Nellie Ogden, the girl who fatally stabbed "Kid" Mason, her lover, in a house of ill-fame in this city, was arrested at the house of Belle Landers in Ogden by Officer Sullivan at the request of Sheriff McQueen of Salt Lake county. She was taken down to the depot to be turned over to the officer from Salt Lake when the 8 o'clock train came in, but no officer appeared to receive her and she was then placed in the city jail until today. When arrested she was dressed in deep mourning, and her face showed plainly the evidence of great mental distress.

She gives the following account of the affair, which differs materially from the evidence brought out at the inquest here. She says that at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the affray, Mason came in and finding several men in her room went into the room of Adelaide Parks of the house. Nellie followed him into the room and went up to the bed, when he threw her off saying: "What did I tell you about getting drunk and having men in the room when I came home?" She tried to make peace with him, but he would have nothing to do with her, and she returned to her room. Mason as well as the girl was intoxicated. Later her visitors went away and Mason came into the room and again upraided her for being drunk and having visitors in her room when he came home, instead of sending him word to stay away. He then said he would go back up town, and she took hold of him to prevent him from going when he knocked her down on the bed and began slapping her first one side and then the other. Finally he knocked her on the floor and kicked her severely. He then continued slapping her, until goaded to desperation, she finding no way to escape the blows that fell thick and fast upon her, she passed open the bureau drawer and seeing the knife took it in her left hand and struck out blindly again and again, until Mason released her and staggering back, exclaimed: "My God, Nellie, you've killed me!" Mason then started to leave the house in company with a friend, and the girl once more tried to prevent him, and was knocked down. He did finally leave the house and it was not until some time later that his wounds were believed to be dangerous. She states that during the whole time of Mason's sickness she was faithful to him and supplied his wants, even pawning her jewelry to obtain the money to do so. She said she had no intention or desire to hurt him, but only wanted to "fend him off." When he was dying she asked him to forgive her, and to tell her she was not to blame, and he did so, making a statement fully exonerating her. This is the statement that he failed to sign.

The woman has a mother, two brothers, two sisters, and a child of her own, and says that her earnings go to support them.

Deputy Sheriff Steele arrived with his prisoner from the Junction city this morning. She was taken to the county jail and will remain there until tomorrow morning, when it is expected she will be brought up to plead in the police court.

BARBER SHOP BURGLARIZED.

Thomas Barlow, a Porter and a Colored Man Suspected and Gathered in by the Police.

E. A. Harlemsteth's barber shop was entered some time last night evidently by a person or persons familiar with the place. As a result of the unexpected and unwelcome visit it was discovered this morning that a large amount of tonsorial cutlery was missed.

An inventory of the stolen property according to Mr. Harlemsteth is as follows: Twenty razors, three pairs of shears, four pairs of clippers and one comb. The matter was reported to the police and on reconsideration of the premises, Thomas Barlow, colored porter, who had worked in the shop for two years but who was recently discharged was arrested in his room on First South street at 11 o'clock this morning after being nearly awakened from his sleep. When searched Winchester revolver loaded with the cartridges mentioned very strongly and declared that he was innocent, and gave as an excuse of his being in sor at that time that he had been "out with de women all night."

Entrance was effected into the barber shop through a skylight in the rear. Barlow will be arraigned in the police court tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. It is believed that he had an accomplice and the officers are on the lookout for him and may arrest him tonight.

HINTS ON BUTTER-MAKING.

Scientific Exposition of the Process From Milk to Cream and Butter.

We Must Improve This Product as Well as Others—And There Is Room for Improvement.

LOGAN, Utah, Dec. 25, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

The present condition of affairs in the West leads one to think that Utah is doomed to rely entirely on her agricultural resources. Yet it is my belief that farming is as profitable a business any one could go into today, if conducted on the right principle. Our advantages over those of the Eastern states are very great, yet we are far behind them in our system of agriculture. The question is: What can be done to bring the farming of Utah up to the standard? Stopping to think for a moment, Have we a single agricultural journal in Utah? Have we a newspaper that has an agricultural editor? In fact, have we anything with the exception of the Experiment Station that is doing anything for the furtherance of our system of agriculture?

The manufacture of butter is one of the oldest industries in the country and is carried on mostly owing to only a few of the farmer manufacturing butters. While we have made great strides in other directions in the farm, butter-making still continues to be conducted almost entirely by unskilled labor, or at least by persons who have had no special training for the work, and who have little or no knowledge of the constituents of milk or of the principles involved in its care and manipulation. In consequence of this a large portion of the butter of Utah is still made in practically the same manner that it was one hundred years ago.

Three-fourths of the farmers of Utah continue something to the butter supply. The wide distribution of labor is largely a matter of necessity, growing out of the peculiar nature of milk which prevents its being shipped long distances in natural lactose, as is the case with most raw material in dairy manufactured articles. It is nevertheless a great disadvantage to the dairy industry, as it has not only prevented the employment of skilled labor, but has given the impression, especially among farmers, that little knowledge or experience is required to make butter. The result is, due to that there is no uniformity in the marked product or in the quality of the product.

A partial remedy may be found in an extension of the creamery system to all counties where sufficient milk can be obtained to warrant the outlay. This would undoubtedly work great improvement in the yield and quality of butter. But there are many small or waste creeks and cañons enough to support a creamery, and to such improvements only come through a better understanding of the nature of milk and of the effects which different methods of treatment have upon it.

I will endeavor to present to a brief manner some of the more important facts now known concerning the constitution of milk, and to trace the influence of some of the different constituents upon the separation of cream.

Milk when drawn is a thin emulsion of butter fat in a watery solution of albuminous matter, milk sugar and mineral matter. Under the microscope it appears to be a clear liquid in which is suspended an immense number of small fat globules that are more or less collected into groups. These globules vary considerably in size, the smallest being about one two-thousandth of an inch in diameter and the largest about one two-thousandth of an inch, the average diameter in cows' milk is about one five-thousandth of an inch. Twenty-five fat globules, placed side by side in contact with each other, would span a distance just about equal to the thickness of a sheet of writing paper. The size of the globules varies considerably with different cows and with different breeds. It is a common belief of the fat globules of Jersey and Guernsey milk to be large and quite uniform in size; of the Ayrshires to be quite small and variable; while the Holstein globules are small but quite uniform in size. The number of globules in a given volume of milk varies greatly according to their size and to the per cent of fat; the average number would be about 2,500,000,000,000 to one quart. Milk containing large globules will cream more rapidly and efficiently than milk with small globules. Uniformity in the size of globules is also desirable, as globules of the same size will reach the surface in about the same time.

The average composition of milk is approximately as follows:

	Per cent
Fat	3.5
Milk sugar	4.5
Albuminous matter	4
Mineral matter	.7
Water	87.3
Milk serum	92.5
Total	100

The first portion of milk drawn at any milking contains much less fat than the last portion. Numerous analyses of each milk show that the first milk drawn from the udder rarely contains more than 2 per cent of fat, and often falls below 1 per cent, while it is not uncommon for the "strippings" to contain 8 to 10 per cent of fat. The phenomenon has been explained by a partial creaming of the milk in the ducts of the udder, which is the reason why the fat is retarded and consequently more of it is contained at the end of the milking.

I have stated that under the microscope the fat globules of the milk appear to be more or less collected into groups that are not easily broken up. The groups are quite different character from those formed in the churning process, as the globules composing these resume their spherical form and are rarely distorted or united with each other, in the grouping formed in churning, the globules are to a greater extent distorted and are more or less incorporated with one another.

The cream which separates upon standing from a perfect emulsion is composed of the same constituents as the original emulsion, and differs from it only in the relative amount of serum and fat which it contains. The separation of the cream is simply a physical phenomenon, depending upon the difference between the specific gravity of the serum and that of the fat and fluid of the serum, and upon the resistance which the serum offers to the movement of the fat globules. The greater the difference in the specific gravity of the serum and the fat, other conditions being the same, the more rapidly will the cream rise, and the less volume it will occupy after a given time. The more viscous the serum, the more resistance will it offer to the separation of the cream and the greater will be the volume of cream after a given time.

When first drawn from the cow, milk is a perfect emulsion, and I shall assume that it continues in that condition throughout the cooling process, and in the same state under the circumstances which influence the creaming. The difference in the specific gravity of the fat and the milk serum, which is the cause of the separation, depends mostly upon the nature and amount of solids, not fat, that the milk serum holds in solution; for we may safely assume that the slight changes which occur in the composition of the fat will not materially affect its specific gravity. The percent of solids not fat increases the density of the milk serum, and consequently the greater will be the difference in the specific gravity of the milk serum and the fat, and the greater will be the tendency of the fat to rise. But, on the other hand, the viscosity of the serum, according to the resistance to the movement offered by it, increases with the amount of the solids, not fat, more rapidly than the specific gravity. It follows that the higher the per cent of solids not fat in the serum, the more slowly and the more imperfectly will the cream separate. The condition, however, is somewhat modified by the size of the fat globules, for the resistance of the serum is much less with the large globules than with the small ones. Large fat globules and small amounts of solids not fat are therefore favorable to the creaming, whether we regard the time required or the thoroughness with which it is accomplished, while small fat globules and a high per cent of solids not fat, are opposed to creaming.

ARTHUR HARMAN.

Land Bills.

Adolph Thomsen, of 344 south, Eleventh West street, Salt Lake City, made homestead entry today to 40.10 acres in section 2, township 4 south, range 1 west, in Salt Lake county.

James Gatt, of Vernal, Uintah county, made homestead entry of 80 acres in section 2, township 3 south, range 21 east, in Uintah county.

John A. McArthur, of Paradise, Cache county, made final proof of homestead entry to 80 acres in section 22, township 10 north, range 1 east, in Cache county.

The case of Thomas E. Jeremy vs William H. Stout has been decided in the land office. The case involves a desert entry of 80 acres in section 34, township 1 north, range 3 east. William H. Stout made entry for the land in question on July 25, 1890. Thomas E. Jeremy filed an affidavit of contest, alleging prior settlement, improvement and cultivation. The case was heard November 20, 1893. The register and receiver decided that the contestant is successful and that the entry made by Stout should be cancelled.

Supreme Court Calendar.

Clerk J. P. Bache of the Territorial Supreme Court issue the calendar for the ensuing term this afternoon, to-late, however, for the NEWS to publish it today.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLEOPATRA was played last night for the second time to a full house. The enthusiasm and opinions were as strong as before, especially after the great storm scene. Clemmie will give tonight and the advertisements indicate another big audience.

OBITUARY NOTES.

From a letter from Joseph Young, of Layton, Davis County, it learns that his wife, Elizabeth Young, died Dec. 3, of paralysis, aged 75 years. She is greatly The deceased was born in Merthyr Tewkshire, England, in the year 1818, was married to Joseph Young at Liverpool. She was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at least 50 years. She crossed the Atlantic twice, crossing the ocean in the ship City of Manchester. She passed through the same experiences as her husband in leaving home, and suffered severely on the journey. She came to Utah in May, 1854, with the company named in Weeks' list. She joined the Church before she left her native home. Captain Dalgety and family arrived at different times and in different wagons and reached Salt Lake City in September. She spent the first winter

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a vegetable preparation for assimilating the food and regulating the stomach and bowels of Infants and Children, thereby promoting their digestion and assimilation, giving them healthy and natural sleep. The children's panacea—The mother's friend.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, without injurious medication.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the Children's Department have spoken highly of their experience of your Castoria, and although not mentioned in our circulars, have given it in many instances their decided preference over other forms of medicine." CARLOS MARTYN, M.D., 77 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

COMMERCIAL.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $161,596. Same day last year, $203,725.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

New York—Sugar, 95-16; beet, 95-32. London—Sugar, 95.

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Precipitate bullion, $3,231.

D. R. Jones & Co. received today: Bullion, $7,500.

McCornick & Co. received today: Bullion, $1,000; silver and lead ores, $12,000. Total, $16,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers filed on the office of the County Recorder of Salt Lake County since a date as follows:

[illegible]

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, Jan. 4th, 1894.

Money	2	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Sterling	[illegible]	Denver & R. G.	[illegible]
Canadian	[illegible]	Nevada P.T.A.	[illegible]
Chicago B. & Q.	[illegible]	Nev. Pacific Consol.	[illegible]
Chicago R. I. & P.	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Chicago & E. I.	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Delaware, L. & W.	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Pacific Express	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	Adams Express	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	Mich. Central	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]	Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]
Ont. Southern	[illegible]	Sugar	[illegible]

YESTERDAY'S CLOSING.

Following are the closing quotations furnished by Messrs. Dwyer & Co., stock and grain brokers, 10 south Main street:

Atchison A. & S. F.	[illegible]	Sun Grain Warrants	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Del. Lack. & W.	[illegible]	Mexican	[illegible]
Denver & R. G.	[illegible]	Preferred	[illegible]
Preferred	[illegible]	Nat. Lead	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	Nat. Lead Pref.	[illegible]
Lake Shore & M. S.	[illegible]	Sugar	[illegible]

CHICAGO STOCKS.

Chicago, Jan. 4th.

Wheat—Jan.	[illegible]	Jan.	[illegible]
Feb.	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
Corn—Jan.	[illegible]	Feb.	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Oats—Jan.	[illegible]
Feb.	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
Pork—Jan.	[illegible]	Feb.	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	Lard—Jan.	[illegible]
Feb.	[illegible]	May	[illegible]
Ribs—Jan.	[illegible]	Feb.	[illegible]
May	[illegible]		

Cattle—Common

Hogs $3.75

Toledo—Clover, $[illegible]

Chest Pains

Most frequently indicate a weak and irritable condition of the heart, which may lead to serious results, if not promptly relieved. Such symptoms should not be allowed to continue. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is the only remedy which will quickly relieve them. It is a specific for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Fluttering, Smothering, Pain in Left Side, Dropsy, Swelling of Ankles and Feet, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Weakness, etc. Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nervine Pills are recommended to assist the action of the Heart Cure.

"My wife has been very much benefited by the use of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. Her sleep is now sound and she is free from pain." JOHN A. BARTON, Attorney at Law, Bucyrus, Ohio.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF DANIEL C. DAVIS, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, [illegible] of the estate of Daniel C. Davis, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the office of Messrs. Dickson & Dickson, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Salt Lake County, Utah.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF [illegible], DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, [illegible] of the estate of [illegible], deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the office of [illegible], in Salt Lake City, Utah, Salt Lake County, Utah.

[illegible]

SAVINGS BANK

100 Main Street.

Does a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check, and allows interest on time deposits. Makes loans on approved security only. Has a safe in the vault for the use of customers, free of charge.

Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co.

Capital Stock, $[illegible] Paid Up

[illegible]

R. K. THOMAS,

26, 28, 30, 32

EAST, FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

"THE SILK HOUSE"

Special Holiday Offerings At Less Than New York Cost.

Silks

$1.00 Double Warp Surah Silks for 55c.

10 SHADES IN PINK.	10 SHADES IN BLUE.
5 SHADES IN HER.	5 SHADES IN HELIOTROPES.
5 SHADES IN GREEN.	5 SHADES IN TOPHYES.
5 SHADES IN GREY.	5 SHADES IN SLATES.
5 SHADES IN TAN.	5 SHADES IN NILE

$1.00 Colored Satins for	55c.
About 15 shades to close.	
$1.50 Assorted Dress Silks,	75c.
About 10 pieces to close.	
75c, 22 inch China Silks,	55c.
45c, 22 inch China Silks,	35c.
Bright colors for fancy work.	
Colored Surah Silks,	25c.
Printed China Silks,	25c.
50c Black Satin Brocades,	65c.
85c Colored Crystal Silks,	60c.
$1.25 Shaded Crystal Silks,	85c.
$1.75 Colored Diagonal Silks,	80c.
SPECIAL PRICES IN BLACK SILKS.	
Braided Silks,	85c, $1.00, $1.25.
Ombre Shaded Silks,	$2.25 yard.
ELEGANT FOR DRESSES AND TRIMMINGS.	
$1.00 Colored Silk Plushes,	55c.
$1.25 " " "	75c.
$2.25 " Brocaded Velvets,	$1.50.
$2.25 Fancy Silk Velvets,	$1.50.

Nothing is more appropriate for a Christmas Present than a Silk Dress.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS.

VERY FINE.

Ladies' Linen Cambric, 3 for $1.00. Gents' Linen Cambric, 3 for $1.00.

Ladies' Linen Cambric, 4 for $1.00. Gents' Silk Initial, 75c and $1 each. Ladies' Silk Initial, 25c and 50c each.

What is Nicer Than a

Plush Wrap

For a Christmas Present.

ALL NEW.

No. 2112. Plush Jacket, $15.00, now,	$10.75.
No. 2116. Plush Coat, $20.00, now,	$13.75.
Plush Butterfly Cape Coat, $30.00, now,	$18.75.

FOR THE LADIES.

Gents' Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

Gents' Hemstitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,	$1.00 doz., worth $1.50.
Colored Border Linen Cambric Hemstitched,	$2.00 " " $3.00.

SPECIAL NUMBERS IN LADIES' COATS.

ASK FOR THEM UNDER THESE NUMBERS.

No. 1188, Ladies' Fur Trimmed Coats,				$5.75,	now $4.75.
No. 1041,	"	"	"	$7.75,	" $6.25.
No. 1042,	"	"	"	$8.75,	" $6.75.
No. 1043,	"	"	"	$9.00,	" $7.50.
No. 1044,	"	"	"	$9.75,	" $8.00.
No. 1045,	"	"	"	$11.75,	" $9.50.
No. 1070,	"	For Trimmed Capes,		$13.75,	" $9.50.

...Old Stock...

Last Season's Ulsters, 25c on the Dollar.

[illegible] Jerseys for cash, were $1.50. [illegible] Jerseys for cash, were $1.00.

Ladies' Jackets, $2.50, $3.75 and $4.75 each. Great Bargains.

Remnants! Remnants!

Thousands of Them Very Cheap.

R. K. THOMAS