DESERET EVENING NEWS

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, - - April 15, 1891.

MODERN REVIVAL OF CATHOLICISM.

THE Roman Catholic Church is exhibiting unusual activity. This is specially noticeable in its operations on the American continent, where the efforts of the great organization amount to the conditions of a revival. A dispatch in this issue indicates the sleepless vigilance displayed in utilizing every opportunity for an increase of prestige and power. After Emperor Don Pedro, of Brazil, was deposed by a revolutionary process, and a popular form of government established, the new republic requested recognition from the Pope. The Pontiff replied that the request should be granted upon one condition—that the government recognize Catholicism as the religion of the State. The Catholic Church being dominant in Brazil, this concession was made to the Pope. Now the latter is following up the vantage ground by inaugurating a complete reorganization of the church in that country.

The revival of Catholicism and the reconstruction of the organization is to extend—as it is stated—to all the South American countries. In response to a request from the Pope to the Bishops in those nations for opinions as to the advisability of holding an ecclesiastical council similar to that held in Baltimore a year ago last November, a majority have expressed in favor of the assembling of such a conclave. It is consequently announced that such a gathering will soon be called.

This proposed council will be looked forward to locally with some interest by those who have noted with chagrine the operations of the Catholic church in recent years. About two years ago Cardinal Gibbons published a book entitled "Our Christian Heritage." In this volume he endeavored to define, from his standpoint, some of the conditions which threatened the existence of the republic. In his estimation the most conspicuous of these were free to number. First on the list he placed the existence of "Mormonism." His standpoint was based upon the perpetuation, as a part of the religion of the Saints of the plural marriage system, which he held to be dangerous to the American home. The ecclesiastical council held at Baltimore in 1887 adopted a report embodying the same views—and almost the identical language—as those expressed in this direction by Cardinal Gibbons.

This attack of the Catholic Church upon the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was unexpected, as hitherto the great ecclesiastical body had left a monopoly of such business to the Protestant sects. Cardinal Gibbons had the generosity, however, to denounce the prevalent vice of the nation which he called consecutive polygamy—the divorcing of one wife in orderto marry another. He defined this brutal phase of society as immeasurably worse in his estimation than "Mormon polygamy." Now that there will be in the modern revival of Catholicism, matters of ecclesiastical concern in this as well as other countries, it will be interesting to observe whether or not the Catholic Church will resume the liberalism toward the "Mormon" Church which characterized its course up to the last two or three years. Since the issuance of the manifesto by President Wilford Woodruff and its adoption by the general assembly of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the feature to which Cardinal Gibbons and the Baltimore ecclesiastical council excepted has been removed. Hence there remains not the shadow of a basis for any future assault from the Catholic Church. Should any such action be taken it would simply make it clear that it arose from the existence among Catholic authorities of the spirit of religious intolerance.

The Catholic ecclesiastical power is seeking and obtaining increased prestige, and it is significant that the American continent should be its most active field. This is especially so in the Republic of the United States, where, owing to the power it is capable of exercising in the field of politics, it is making strong headway. In this nation votes have a magical potency.

DESTINY OF THE JEWS.

AN INSCRUTABLE Providence is operating to bring to pass that which has been predicted by inspiration relative to the Jewish race, in the latter times. The press dispatches announce that a ukase has recently been issued by the Czar, applicable to Jewish workmen in Russian cities, which prohibits them from residing outside of the Jewish quarters. To such as own property, two years is given in which to dispose of it, or to make necessary arrangements for removal to the prescribed district. Those who do not own property outside the Jewish quarters, must remove there within one year.

The Czar thus virtually imprisons the Jews of Russian cities, and they must submit or migrate. And whither shall they go? In England the working classes would oppose their advent determinedly. The same may be said of most if not all the other European countries, and of the United States. No considerable influx of Jewish working people would be admitted within the confines of any of these nations without manifestations of hostility on the part of the populace.

But the condition of the millions of Jews in Russia is becoming more and more intolerable, and no method of escape from it appears practicable, except migration. As this situation becomes intensified in Russia, the aspect of affairs in Palestine becomes more and more inviting to the children of its former possessors. In that land they may find a home, and be free from the oppression that is heaped upon them in such measure as Russia.

The four civilized nations will probably help the oppressed millions of Jews to their ancestral home, this being a part of the predicted programme connected with their return.

WESTERN STATES COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

A CONGRESS of a rather peculiar character is now being held at Kansas City. It is officially denominated the Western States Commercial Congress. Sixteen Western States and Territories and eight Southern States are represented. The Congress was called to order by Senator Kelly, of Kansas, who was subsequently elected chairman. In his speech of acceptance of the latter honor, he attributed the depressed condition of agriculture to a lack of the circulating medium. His plan of relief is the free coinage of silver and the raising of silver money to a gold standard.

Governor Francis, of Missouri, made a speech pregnant with suggestions for the political observer. He said the holding of this congress marked a new era in the internal industry of the country; that heretofore all Federal legislation was in the interest of the Eastern States; that the West was discriminated against and a protective tariff imposed on it, for the benefit of New England. He also said that the West wanted free trade with the world, and the Mississippi River connected with Lake Michigan.

A letter of regret for being unable to attend, was read from President Harrison. In it he alludes to the necessity of an enlarged market for farm produce, and suggests the idea of building up a home market. He also alludes to the currency and says "that any dollar, paper or coin, issued by the United States must be made and kept in its commercial use as good as any other dollar." This sentence forms the key to his whole financial policy and to the policy of his administration.

J. M. Rusk, the Secretary of Agriculture, also forwarded a letter of regret which was read. He suggested making farming interests the topic of discussion, for the simple reason that all national prosperity depended on agriculture.

Charles Francis Adams in his letter stated there was already too much tampering in the way of legislation with internal affairs. The currency he thinks is too much tinkered with. Combinations and trusts if left alone by government would do no harm. To government interference he attributes all the political and commercial evils of the past twenty-five years.

H. H. Thurber, of New York, in a similar letter, says that trusts were beneficial to producer and consumer alike.

The chairman, Mr. Kelly, as also Governor Francis, of Missouri, remarked that Federal legislation was heretofore entirely in the interest of New England and Pennsylvania. Doubtless the belief prevails in the West and South that such is the case. Governor Francis says that in the early history of the country the present dissatisfaction would result in revolution. In our day, he thinks that deliberation and discussion will accomplish what would have required arms to effect in the past. But he seems to think that the step just taken is not preliminary to revolution. According to the utterances made there, it is.

The New England States are not represented in that Congress. They are regarded in the same light that the Washington revolutionists viewed Great Britain. The West, it is said, is ostracized and taxed for the benefit of the East. This is a serious charge.

President Harrison and Grover Cleveland stand aloof on a common platform in relation to financial issues. No letter has been read at the Congress from Cleveland, but his views are well known. Harrison ought to be classed as a Western man, but his views are not in harmony with the prevailing sentiment of the Congress. Democrats and Indians are represented, but to which school Rose Stalve will endeavor to cling and free trade is not clear. In the past they opposed both.

The present commercial Congress in Kansas City suggests the question whether old party lines are not likely to be effaced. In the next campaign to be a sectional one, with free silver and free trade only admissible issues? Is this the coming wedge which is likely to divide the United States into several sovereign empires? If so, the present commercial Congress in Kansas City is guilty of a full foot on the Congress of Washington, when it says the interests of the producers and patriots of the West are identical with those of the producers and patriots of New England.

The University of Texas is well provided for. It has an endowment of over 2,000,000 acres of land, besides a half million dollars in bonds.

THE LOCAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

SPEAKING of the Territory at large, the local financial situation is peculiar, and it would be well for the people to study it, and trim sail in accordance with prevailing winds. A wholesale merchant of this city recently stated that his establishment alone could drive a number of country stores in the Territory into bankruptcy. Other business men to whom the remark has been repeated have expressed the belief that there was, unfortunately, too much truth in it. The reason for such a situation is this: The establishment referred to supplies nearly all the country stores in the Territory with a certain line of goods, and carries many of them on its books for considerable amounts. In nearly every case payments were over due, and should the wholesale house bring a sudden and unexpected pressure to bear upon the retailers, the latter would find it almost impossible to respond, owing to the scarcity of money.

The monetary stringency felt in this city since the holidays, has been remarkable, but has not been as severe as in some of the smaller towns.

In this city nothing is being done by way of starting a number of enterprises and buildings that were failed of just fall as fully determined upon and arranged to be pushed this spring. In North Salt Lake and other portions of the city, street railroads were to be laid, manufactories established and important improvements inaugurated, of which, nothing is now being heard, and not a few mechanics are idle.

And yet a gloomy view of the outlook is not justified, nor is it widely prevalent. On the contrary, there is sanguine confidence that financial matters will right themselves. It is surprising to note the hopefulness of business men, who find it difficult, to say the least, to meet their obligations; and it is gratifying to observe the disposition of creditors to be lenient and accommodating, which has been widely prevalent, and but for which serious consequences would have been precipitated upon the community.

That the laboring classes, particularly in this city, do not lack confidence, is indicated by the recent action of the hod carriers, in agreeing to demand a scale of wages varying from $5 to $2.50 per day of eight hours.

There is good ground for confidence, but it should not be carried beyond the limits of caution and conservatism. No panic, nor serious financial collapse is indicated by any observable signs. But the "boom" is dying away and values are settling to a permanent level. Such a process causes capital to be cautious, makes money close, and inevitably brings disappointment to some who have been engaged in speculation. For some time to come, probably, work will not be as abundant, nor wages as high as was the case last year, and business houses which are judiciously conducted, will endeavor to curtail the amount of credit extended to patrons, and economize their financial strength.

Individuals should govern themselves in accordance with prevailing conditions. It is not a good time to engage in airy speculation, but the indications offer strong inducement to legitimate enterprises and industries, and such investments can and should be made and encouraged. In this connection it is proper to call attention to the sugar factory in Utah County. It has already been a remarkable stimulus to industry and enterprise in the region in which it is located. It has provided employment for hundreds of persons, including the workmen who are engaged in erecting the plant, and produces well for the farmers who are sowing and cultivating beets. Should the supply of the latter prove too small it will be a calamity, and the farmers should exert themselves to meet the demand. Here is labor for a numerous class, which is sure to bring quick and profitable returns.

There is need for conservatism, but not for apprehension. Money is said to be slightly easier in this city, and most of the banks are meeting the more moderate requirements of their customers. This, it is hoped, will soon spread an ameliorating influence over the Territory, and with the improved prospects for crops in the field, and through the late copious snowfalls, will tend to relieve the monetary stringency. But unlimitedness should not be incurred in expectation of an immediate return of flush times, and the man who owes the least will likely sleep soundest for some time to come.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST STANLEY.

H. M. STANLEY'S career in Africa is still a matter of comment. The latest contribution to the literature of this subject is from Col. Williams, who has been a surveyor-general of the Congo salient state. Williams served in our civil war as an officer of colored troops. Later on he served two terms in the Ohio legislature. In the last Presidential campaign he was an enthusiastic Harrison man. He drifted to Paris, and from there to the Kongo Free State.

In an open letter to the King of Belgium, Williams says some very hard things about Stanley. It is claimed that the latter misrepresented the condition of the Congo country; that it is dry and sterile, not fertile and productive as Stanley says. The native can barely subsist on vegetables, that the very name of Stanley produces horror on the minds of the Kongo people; that he was a brute, a tyrant, a confiscator, and in fact a reproduction of one of the old Spanish marauders in Central America.

Williams speaks of the tricks played by Stanley on the unsophisticated Africans. If they are true, Stanley is worthy of a place among the fabled gods of the ancients. In his letter Williams says:

"A number of electric batteries had been purchased in London and when attached to the arm under the coat it momentarily paralyzed a hand of iron when passed over the palm of the white hoaxter's hand and when he gave the black brother a cordial grasp of the hand, the black brother was greatly surprised to find his white brother so strong that he nearly knocked him off his feet in giving him the hand of fellowship. When the native inquired about the disparity of strength between himself and his white brother, he was told that the white man could pull up trees and perform the most prodigious feats."

This was certainly a convincing argument to show the white man's physical powers. But in addition to the above, the Colonel states that Stanley used to light his cigar with a lens, and then make the Africans believe that he was in direct communion with the Sun god, and that he could burn an African village as easily as light a cigar.

The gun trick is another of Stanley's alleged superhuman accomplishments which paralyzed the natives. This is to take a percussion cap gun, tear the end of the paper which held the powder to the bullet, then pour the powder and paper into the gun, while he slipped the bullet into his sleeve. The African is next given the gun and ordered to shoot Mr. Stanley, who was only ten yards distant. The shot was fired, but Mr. Stanley took the bullet from his shoe or boot, and exhibited it to the astonished African. Stanley was a spirit henceforth, and invulnerable.

In New York on the 14th inst., Stanley was questioned regarding the charges made by Williams. He says that Williams is a blackmailer and not worthy of credence. Stanley sails today for England. It is said that he has been appointed Governor of the Kongo Free State.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

The German census shows an increase of 2,802,138.

At twenty years' purchase London is at the moment worth $4,250,000,000.

Reports of diamond discoveries in North Lapland are in circulation.

Girls attending colleges at Columbia, Mo., pay under a mutual agreement, a fine of 25 cents each time they have gentlemen escorts to whom they are not engaged.

Chauncey M. Depew says he "never reads a newspaper editorial." Now let Mr. Depew explain how he manages to conduct his business so successfully, if he can.

"Some persons may not think I am pure, gasped Bootless Bob, the tramp, as he reached the meadow fence in advance of the bull, "but I certainly am chaste."

It is said that Richard K. Fox of the *Police Gazette* did his first newspaper work for a religious newspaper. This seems credible, Mr. Fox's present journal is largely devoted to expounders.

They are eating Russian reindeer in Germany because other meat is so scarce and dear. Under such circumstances the American hog is a timely boon.

"If every person spoke the absolute truth about every other person, crime would disappear from the earth in one year's time." So says a reformer, and he is probably correct. There wouldn't be any one left alive to commit a crime.

The most valuable Oriental mats in the world are owned by the Shah, the Sultan and the Maharajah of Baroda. The former two possess some values at over $2,500,000 each, and the latter, one ornamented with pearls and diamonds is said to be worth $1,750,000.

A Benjamin Franklin autograph sold in London yesterday for $250 one of Lord Byron's letters brought $270, and it must have been worth the money, if, as the dispatch says, it "gives a complete history of his relations with the Countess Guiccioli."

Some of the striking curiosities at the circle exhibition at Los Angeles are horse cars apparently made of oranges; a clock twelve twenty-four feet high, composed of oranges, lemons, limes and raisins; a model of the San Gabriel mission made of small, fragrant Tangerine oranges.

A Hamburg steamship company having billing in advertising frames who would remain at their posts when strikes were ordered by labor federations sent an agent to East Africa to secure men for the service. The only last fifty-six Africans arrived at the port and were immediately put to work on the steamships. The result of the experiment is awaited with great interest.

Coal oil has been selling at St. Joseph, Mo., for the past few days at a cent a gallon. The low price was brought about by the efforts of the Standard Oil Company to crush out a local firm. Everybody in town who could muster a cent and a jug bought a gallon of coal oil and over forty thousand gallons were sold in two days.

The New York *Recorder* says that *Puck* has offended the Germans of Germany by its caricatures of the Emperor William, and will not be hereafter allowed to show its head in the German Empire.

The chromatic friend, Puck,
Has not the greenback luck
To slip up a German sensation,
It's made free in the Reich,
And the rubes can look on,
And swear it is a crime in the nation.

Farm stubbles will soon be issued from the office of the Secretary of State to show Michigan farmers that wheat, corn and oats were produced last year at an actual loss. The total cost of the wheat crop was $18,500,000, its total value $16,700,000. Of corn the total cost was $12,500,000 and total value $7,500,000, while the total cost of oats was $15,100,000 and the total value only $7,500,000. This means that the Michigan farmers lost last year in crops values $19,000,000, besides the interest on their losses, and a considerable cash outlay.

The "Nutshell" gatherer visited the City Council last night in expectation of seeing some fun. What he heard almost paralyzed him. The clerk was reading official documents for the instruction of the mayor and members of the Council. The reading was the most villainous ever heard. Either the clerk's education was deplorably neglected, or else the officials who wrote the documents must have had no acquaintanship from Horace Greely. In one paper relating to cesspools, the clerk fairly tomahawked into a horrible one. He read "regulated" for regulated, and then came to a full stop. Mr. Pembroke helped him out. Why not start a night school, and get those city officials to learn reading and writing.

Fanny Kemble on American women: I think the American woman deficient in softness—sensibility—at least they do not exhibit it, but they are less demonstrative than women generally are, and this may make them appear less tender. They undoubtedly love their husbands and children, and fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, and uncles and aunts, and "all their good friends and relations;" but there is a reticence of manner in their habitual intercourse, which seems to me a national feminine peculiarity, and which makes the women of this country unlike any others I have ever seen.

An eminently successful college president may possibly but rarely enter a class room, may not often hear an instructor's relation to the students, his field for work is much more extensive, and his opportunities for displaying tact, judgment and knowledge of human nature are more numerous than would arise during the professional lives of any of his faculty associates. He must be ready with patient endeavors to reconcile difficulties between faculty and students, and to sooth over differences in the board of faculty itself, without strongly asserting dictatorial prerogatives otherwise than a body of cultured men who feel themselves his intellectual equals. He must keep thoroughly posted as to the doings of the educational world, and if a body of eminent educators meet it is his manifest duty to meet with them and take active part in the convention proceedings.

S. W. DARKE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR.
Rooms Block, Salt Lake City.

JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Rooms 12 & 13, Third Floor, Constitution Building.

RICHARD W. YOUNG,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Third Floor, Constitution Building, opposite Z. C. M. I.

F. S. RICHARDS. J. D. MOYLE.
RICHARDS & MOYLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Constitution Building,
54 S. MAIN STREET,
SALT LAKE CITY

WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC PARTNER WITH $100 capital, to start a good paying memorable business; one that can be conducted for 12 months cash. Best references required. Address P. O. Box 1125. 224

MAN TO SELL LINE OF CIGARS DIRECT to consumers. Salary $75 and expenses. Address, with stamp, National Cigar Company, St. Louis, Mo. 415

A "MOUSTOP" KIND, FOR HOUSEWORK in family of small family. Apply at DESERET NEWS OFFICE. 186

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Economy Mining Co. will be held in the Franklin Printing office, Salt Lake City, Utah, Monday, May 4, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing Trustees and other business to come before the meeting. Transfer books will close on the second day prior to hold the secretary's Report and transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES HUTCHINS, Secretary. 3

NOTICE.

PEARS ARE INVITED TO VIEW THE FRED Tess of a new City and County Building to be erected in the center of the Eighth Ward square, bounded by West Temple, First South, Second South streets. The proposed building is here first-class, three stories with basement, and occupies the entire side of block as known as show competition. Plans and specifications will be ready for inspection on and after April 15, 1891, when all plans to be submitted are to be in the hands of the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any or all plans or bids. Further particulars will be supplied on application.

BY ORDER OF THE MAYOR.
GEO. M. SCOTT, Mayor.
GEO. W. BARTON, Probate Judge.
Salt Lake City, Utah, April 6, 1891.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD paying business stand. Apply to Robert Sirkin, 2 doors, Provo City. 2 weeks.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Inland Salt Company will be held at the company's office, No. 6 West Temple Street, Salt Lake City, on Monday, May 4, 1891, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

L. A. CLAYTON, Secretary.

"SHEEP OWNERS AND MEN DRIVING SHEEP.

NOTICE.—SHEEPOWNERS AND MEN driving sheep are informed that Corrals are designed and to come their sheep on the Creek, but to cross on the bridge below Wagon's place, and drive so as to pass through the corrals in one day.

There will be no crossing at the Creek in future to injure the corrals.

GEORGE M. SCOTT, Mayor.

LAND TO LEASE.

ELEVEN ROOD FRONTAGE BY TEN rods deep, facing on 2nd to rear of Deseret Hospital, close to E. C. Popple. Can be leased in whole or in part, for 10 or 20 years. FULTON & YOUNG.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

35 ACRES OF SILT LAND, ALL OF which is under cultivation, fenced and a good stand of lucern on the same, in Grantsville. Apply at this office. 214

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

HOUSE AND LOT, 10 ROOMS, CORNER Fifth South, between 200 and 300 East streets, on city water. Apply to Carl E. Anderson. 215tf

TO RENT.

5 ACRES GRAND LAND AND FIVE ACRES in Grass. Apply to Dr. J. S. Welsby, 126 E. South South Street.

LOST.

A BAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, THREE white feet, star in face, 4 or 5 years ago branded on left shoulder, 3 or 4 years ago. DESERET NEWS OFFICE, and is rewarded. 24

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM SLATE VALLEY, A LARGE BRAN Durham Cow, worm ears cut, branded on shoulder and hip, with large and long horns, size of right eye square, middle in left ear, any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of a large will be rewarded.

ANGUS M. CANNON,
Box 31, Salt Lake City.

ALMOST EVERY MAN

And his Family needs something kept in

THE HARDWARE DEPARTMENT,

particularly at this season of the year

Suppose we enumerate a few such things

SPADES, RAKES, SHOVELS, HOES, DIGGING FORKS, WHEELBARROWS,

To Close In the Vacant Garden.

Then a NEW GATE is needed, probably some WIRE FENCING to keep out your neighbors' chickens. WE HAVE BOTH.

Maybe the wife would like the HOUSE PAINTED. We have

READY MIXED PAINTS, Assorted Colors;

Then White Lead, Dry Colors, Oil, Turpentine and the needed

PAINT AND WHITEWASH BRUSHES.

Please buy!

If you have a Lawn, we have

MOWERS, LAWN RAKES and the Best BOSTON RUBBER HOSE.

If you have not got City water, we have

PUMPS, COMMON AND FORCE,

Or we can supply PIPE, COUPLING, NOZZLES, etc., if you live where a Deter Well is possible.

If the Currant Bushes, Raspberries, Fruit or Shade Trees need Trimming, we have both

PRUNING SHEARS and LADDERS.

The step ladder for house use will be handy for mill purposes, picture hanging, stepstips fixing, and many other things. Buy one.

Then of course we have

STOVES, RANGES,

EXTRA POTS, COAL OIL STOVES,

And in

TINWARE any number of Handy and Convenient articles for domestic comfort.

We might continue to enumerate, particularly if you are going to build, etc., we only want to say that

A FEW DOLLARS JUDICIOUSLY SPENT

Can be made to add wonderfully to the attractions of your little home.

Don't be afraid to visit our Hardware Department; if you don't buy today, you may tomorrow.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

F. AUERBACH AND BRO

WE ARE OVERSTOCKED IN

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

And FINE DRESS GOODS. How can we Reduce them During this week to the time of $15,000 IN CASH!

The answer comes! A Slaughter Sale, cutting prices below all competition will do it. Our loss is your gain! Read and Profit!! For Cash Only!!!

Our best $3.00 Black Lyons Gros Grain Silks, warranted pure dye, for $1.87½.
Best $2.00 Black Lyons Gros Grain Silk, for $1.25.
Best $1.60 Black Lyons Gros Grain Silk, for 75c.
Seven other grades in same proportion.
Best $2.25 Black Satin Rhadamas for $1.87½.
Best $1.75 Black Satin Rhadamas for $1.35.
Best $1.50 Black Satin Rhadamas for $1.05.
Four other grades Satin Rhadamas reduced in same proportion.
Best $1.50 Black India Silk for $1.10.
" $1.25 " " " " 90c.
" 75c. " " " " 70c.
" $1.25 Colored Gros Grain Silks for 90c.
Best Black and Latest Shades 85c. Surahs for 62½.
Choicest Pulka Dot $1.50 Silk Sergas, high novelties, $1.15.
Choicest $1.50 genuine China Crepes, loveliest shades, at $1.07½.
Sole Fantasies in Plain and Brocades, reduced to $3.00, $2.00, $1.25 and 92½c.
Lovely Crepe de Chine, worth $1.50, for $1.05.
A lot of pure China Silks, in newest shades, at 47½c
$1.40 Pure Silk Faille Francaise for 89c.
Our 65c. Printed Pongees, in very latest designs, for 42½c.
Our 80c. Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for 47½c.
Our 85c. Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for 50c.
Our 90c. Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for 67½c.
Our $1.15 Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for 85c.
Our $1.35 Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for $1.10.

Every piece of our India and China Silks are genuine Bombay and Canton manufactures, not by France to be printed and finished, most of them, in excellent patterns.
Lots of Remnants, odds and ends, in our Silk stock, Reduced 50 per cent.
Pure Silk Grenadines, in Plain Pulka Dot and other choice designs at ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS!
French Dress Patterns in Camel's Hair or Plaid and Stripe, with dice or combinations.
Last week's price $27.50, this week only $19.50.
Last week's price, $25.00, this week only $17.50.
Last week's price, $20.00, this week only $15.00.
Last week's price, $18.00, this week only $13.50.
Last week's price, $15.00, this week only $11.75.
Last week's price, $12.50, this week only $10.25.
900 Black and Colored Embroidered Brilliantine and Cashmere Dress Patterns, last week $8.00, this week $4.75.
All of our last week's prices on Priestly's celebrated Black Goods are cut for this week only.
They consist of choicest Mohrens Camel's Hair, Mourning Brocades, Crape Cloth, Nun's Veilings, Wool Grenadines, Silk Warp Henriettas, Silk Warp Brilliantine, Tricotines, Albatrosses, Serges, etc., etc.

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.

No. 1.—Last week's prices on colored Brilliantines, 55c., this week 39c.
" " " " " 37½c. " 29c.
" " " " " 25c. " 19c.
No. 2.—25 pieces Choice Plaid Dress Goods, last week 25c., this week 19c.
20c. " " and Stripe Cheviots, last week 50c., this week 39c.
19 pieces Assorted styles and qualities, last week's prices ranging from 55c. to 75c., this week 47½c.
No. 3.—One lot of various lines of Novelty Dress Goods, last week's price from 65c. to 90c., this week all at 37½c.

WE INTEND THIS SALE TO BE A SUCCESS.

Our cut prices shall compel every intelligent lady to admit that this sale was all we promised.

Our Cloak and Shoe, Children's Clothing, Carpet and Curtain Departments are tempting shoppers with genuine bargains.

Mail orders during the week filled at advertised prices. We warrant every article as represented.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.