DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, June 20, 1892.

A SAMPLE OF "LIBERAL" METHODS.

THE conciliatory policy pursued by the regular Republican delegates to the National Convention toward the representatives of the "Liberal" faction, has been explained in three mediums. The statements of the "representatives" on the subject have been precisely uniform. The magnanimous course taken toward the "liberal" delegates was inspired by a desire to see peace established. It was also taken in response to the pleading of the most prominent of the "Liberals," who was disconsolate at the overwhelming defeat of himself and colleagues. He as much as stated that so far as he was concerned the local fight was finished.

His appeal was effectual. The public is aware of the courtesies and recognition accorded him at the hands of the regular delegation. Since his return home he has given evidences of a degree of inability to appreciate the magnanimity of an opponent that is enough to cause one to lose faith in humanity. It is now proved that to concede anything to the class in which he belongs only leads to a practical illustration of the correctness of the scriptural statement of the effect of casting precious things in front of a class of domestic animals not held in exalted esteem.

The leading "Liberal" delegate in Minneapolis, in a lengthy article in Saturday's issue of his paper, repudiates the idea that he gave any indication of his intention to drop, in future, the old hate-inspired local contention, and he figuratively snaps his fingers contemptuously at the courtesies accorded him through the direct agency of the regular Republican delegation. The long, rambling statement winds up with characteristic incoherency. Here is the last paragraph but one:

"There are Republicans and Democrats in the Liberal party; there is no Mormon who is working in good faith who could not join these clubs with perfect propriety and without humiliation; but that is none of us, which is a living evidence that the dissolution of the People's party was but a trick, and that now the sin is exactly as it was ten, fifteen, twenty and forty years ago, only that new methods have been adopted to secure the desired result."

"When that statement is analyzed, this is its logic: The dissolution of the People's party was a trick. The proof of this lies in the fact that the late members of the dissolved People's party do not practically join the ranks of the "Liberal" party. As a consequence the sin is the same as the last forty years, "only that new methods have been adopted to secure the desired result." Well, this rich.

If this be a trick, it was performed in accordance with suggestions made by the writer of the article quoted and the class to which he belongs. The proofs of this exist in the back numbers of his own paper. "Abolish polygamy, dissolve the People's party and divide on national party lines. If you 'Mormons' do this there will be no longer a 'Mormon' question; we will follow suit and dissolve the 'Liberal' party, and Utah will be a Territory." The result is that a course in harmony with their own suggestion is declared "a trick", because they are opposed to a solution of questions that have heretofore divided the community. They think there are money and political prestige and place for them in the old fight, maintained by playing upon the religious prejudices of the nation.

The "Mormon" can do nothing of which such men are willing to approve. If their actions were as pure as the conduct of an angel, they would assert that the virtues displayed were the product of ulterior motives. The objects of their animus cannot suit them, no matter what course they may take. Their policy, at all times and under all circumstances, is to give the "Mormons" no credit, but to malign and abuse them at every opportunity. When opportunities do not exist they are manufactured. Non-"Mormons" who do not fall into the methods of the political conspirators are subjected to the same malignant treatment.

It is therefore no wonder that the degree of recognition accorded the "Liberal" delegation at Minneapolis at the hands of the regular Republicans from Utah was not appreciated. Neither should it cause astonishment that, after the implied promises made to the contrary to Judge Goodwin while the convention contest was on, he should now say enough in his paper: "We know of no reason why we should give to Liberals credit to show where they have always stood." This means that they are to continue to live in the musty past, instead of looking forward with the march of progressive events.

Even so, if they will it, let them enjoy it in their way in the rear.

The political cause in the Belgian elections now in progress is over universal suffrage. The priestly or clerical party is opposed to it. The Liberals favor it. So far the elections are absent. The qualifications required for voters at present are 25 years of age and the payment of taxes to the amount of forty francs, or about eight dollars.

SPREAD THE FACT WIDELY.

WHEN comes from the political front, at Chicago, that the bogus Democrats are exhibiting their quality in that city. They have been marching with their tricolored umbrellas, "Uncle Sam" hats and grey duasters, with a nigger and a fellow in Indian costume at the head of the column. They have been shouting their war-cry—"Utah, Utah, Utah, Tomorrow."

A gentleman who witnessed the semblable spectacle they presented to sale to have remarked, in disgust, that he needed no further evidence to convince him of the quality of the Tomorrow crowd.

Why should he require any more proof that they have no higher conception of politics or of a State of State than do ordinary street scalds? Their ridiculous display degrades them. If anything further is that line were necessary, in the eyes of every sensible person who witnesses their mountebank performances.

The platform of this delectable faction is easy of formation. In order to construct it it would only be needful to pile together the barrels of intoxicants they carried on board the train on which they traveled to Chicago, and surmount them with a banner inscribed with this motto: "Whisky is King." The speakers for the crowd, in support of the platform, could "point with pride" to the fact that they had succeeded in inaugurating a whisky reign in the municipal government of Salt Lake, formerly the most orderly and exemplary city in the American Union.

We sincerely hope that the friends of Utah now in Chicago will industriously circulate the fact that the Tomorrow mountebanks do not belong to the old and solid citizens of this Territory, who do not wish to be considered as having descended to the verge of lunacy. Let it be known, as far as practicable, that these political gymnastics belong to the class who, in a political campaign, at the suggestion of chief Tomorrow Powers, selected for their standard the empty carpet-bag—the symbol of the lowest form of political degradation.

By all means let the citizens of the Queen City know that the Tomorrows do not in any sense represent the people of Utah.

A THIN SENSATION.

THIS morning the Salt Lake *Tribune* announces, under flaming headlines, that its reporter was ordered to move from the table provided at the Tabernacle for the accommodation of press reporters. This is simply a piece of attempted martyrdom. There is no truth in the statement. No official of the Church has denied or has any intention of denying the representative of any paper, the *Tribune* included, the courtesies which ought to be accorded to the press. This childish endeavor to make it appear that the authorities of the Church have a disposition to curtail the freedom of the press is beneath contempt. We reiterate the fact that the statement is false. Our assertion can be proved at any moment.

CLEVELAND CLIMBING.

A FEW days ago a conservative yet searching and quite reliable canvass was made of the Illinois delegation to the Chicago convention, by a prominent newspaper worker of that city. The result of his findings gave the following result: Palmer 26, Morrison 12, Cleveland 8, Justice Craig 1. The importance of the estimate to those who saw the handwriting on the "straws" from the Lake City is considerable, or was so until yesterday, when, according to the Associated Press reporter, Secretary Palmer absolutely declined in favor of the ex-President and requested that not only the votes in his own favor but those for all other candidates go to Mr. Cleveland. If his wishes should be obeyed, the column for the united New Yorker will have swollen somewhat beyond the majority line and be in easy calling of the necessary two-thirds required to nominate.

Not only is the act of Senator Palmer commendable in and of itself, but it "sets the pace," so to speak, for other State voting delegations. Illinois was, perhaps, backed up in as a kind of criterion because having the largest united delegation and the largest size of any State but three—New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. If the last named and Indiana should now follow suit, and drop their favorite sons" or those from other places and unite on Mr. Cleveland, his combination on the first ballot would be assured.

It is announced by the same authority that the anti-Cleveland force are determined to make one grand, concentrated effort, by concentrating all their strength to prevent the consummation mentioned. At least so far as the first ballot is concerned, evidently nothing else but failure is to secure the prize at the outset will thwart a cause him to be in fear of it, and necessitate taking a roundabout course which is no doubt, as we now so often utter strong man can be saved and a reduced man.

The dispatches state that now, or rather yesterday evening, the only avowed candidates were Cleveland, Hill and Boies. This makes it look darker for the opposition, as following the rule of propositions and preferences, the majority of those who have deserted their former favorites have gone to swell the ex-President's following, so that while Hill and Boies have gained a little, Cleveland has gained considerably.

The later dispatches go to show that the Cleveland forces are being closely but steadily supported, from which the reader can draw his own conclusions.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Two weeks ago the eyes of politicians were turned to Minneapolis; today they are turned to Chicago. The situation at both places is somewhat similar. Grover Cleveland occupies more or less the same position with his party that Harrison did with his at Minneapolis. The Chicago Convention will consist of 820 delegates, necessary for a choice, two-thirds, 550. The vote cast at Minneapolis was 910, necessary for a choice, a majority, 456. On the first ballot Harrison received 535 1-6, or 82 more than was required. Blaine received 182 5-6 votes, McKinley, 182, ex-Speaker Reed 4, and Robert T. Lincoln 3. The Minneapolis Convention, according to the regular rule, would also consist of 820 delegates, but owing to contests and compromises a half dozen votes were added. Grover Cleveland must get 63 more votes than Harrison to secure the nomination on the first ballot.

About a week hence Cincinnati will be in hard to as a political centre, but not with such interest as Minneapolis and Chicago. On Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 10 a. m., the National Prohibition convention, which assembled in the Music Hall of that city. The call provides for 1140 delegates and the same number of alternates. The basis of representation is as follows: Each State is entitled to four delegates at large, and each congressional district and Territory to two each, while for every thousand votes cast for Fisk in 1888 each State is entitled to one additional delegate. The candidates of this party in 1888 were Clinton B. Fisk for President and John A. Brooks for Vice-President. No State was carried and consequently no electoral vote was obtained. But a total of 249,506 votes was polled for the ticket all through the country.

The national convention of the People's party will assembly at Omaha on Monday, July 4. This party represents the Farmer's Alliance and various allied industrial and labor reform elements. To this convention each congressional district is entitled to send four delegates, and each State eight delegates-at-large. There are 356 districts and 44 States, therefore the convention should consist of 1776 delegates. There seems to have been no provision made for the Territories. The party of which this is more or less the successor was known in 1888 as the United Labor party. Its candidates were A. J. Streeter and C. E. Cunningham. The total vote polled was 146,935.

The People's party has made a good deal of noise, and in fact effected something during the past few years. It made itself felt in Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota and Nebraska. It caused quite a commotion in several of the Southern States, and succeeded in getting two U. S. Senators and a dozen Representatives.

THE WEALTH OF THE NATION.

ACCORDING to the returns of the last census the assessed valuation of all property, excluding that of railways, was in 1850, $24,061,865,865 or nearly twenty-five billions of dollars. In 1860 it was nearly seventeen billions, in 1870 fourteen billions, and 1880 twelve billions. In thirty years we find the assessed valuation of all property more than doubled. The estimated true valuation of all property is put at sixteen billions in 1860, thirty billions in 1870, and forty-one and a half billions in 1880. Should the same relation between the true and assessed valuation of property be found to exist in 1890, the absolute wealth of the United States may be put at about sixty-four billions of dollars in 1890, making a per capita of over $1000.

The per capita in 1860 was $314, in 1870 $780, in 1880 $870, and in 1890 over $1,000. Figures show anyhow that the people of the United States are growing richer, but what would interest us more is to know whether a greater proportion of the people owned $314 worth each, in 1860, than the proportion who own, each $1000, in 1890. The trouble is that the enormous aggregation has, of late years, run into individual puddles, pools and lakes, leaving a great proportion of the masses on parched and thirsty ground. The aggregate sum is large, but its distribution fearfully unequal.

SOUVENIR SILVER HALF DOLLAR.

THE bill to coin several millions of souvenir silver half dollars, as memorials of the World's Fair, is one that both sides of the silver question can unitedly—the bi-metallists because it is actually placing so much silver in circulation, and the mono-metallists because the silver is not used as money. A circulator of more satisfactory silver could scarcely be devised, since nearly everybody that goes to the Fair will want something to show for it and something to remember it by in one and the same article if possible; the special half dollar issue will fill the bill exactly, and the chances are that the issue will be taken up.

It is really gratifying to know that the men of extreme views on opposite sides of the silver question can be get together for once, even though it be not for this occasion. Of course, having joined hands and accomplished the desired object, they will divide again and be as widely separable as before. This is not at all gratifying, but there is no prospect of anything better till some national conventions are held. It is entirely out of the question for the silver men to obtain the absolutely free and unrestricted coinage of the white metal; on the other hand, it is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the Constitution to make it a mere metal-to-waiting on gold—so much merchandise whose value is to be determined by the more favored metal. The medium ground, with no uncertain provisions and no rigid restrictions, is the most feasible if not the best in all respects. Let a just and practicable ratio between gold and silver be established definitely and unconditionally, and this being done, to say that we could have too much coinage would be to say that we could have too much money—a condition averting the strength of Utopia to be looked for in this practical age.

THE ANTI-OPTIONS BILL.

WHAT is now known as the "Hatch" or "anti-options bill" which passed the House of Representatives at Washington on the 6th inst., is causing some misgivings. The New York Times concedes that if it should become law, it would not only cause a cessation of option trading, but exercise a surveillance over business in general that in the end would be destructive to all industry. The New York Cotton Exchange and the New York Produce Exchange have entered strong protests against this bill. The New York bankers here also oppose it, contending that the provisions of the measure would bring about a panic. The New Orleans bankers have joined with their Chicago brothers, and the bankers of Chicago are still more emphatic in their opposition. They declare that he is the farmer and manufacturer would be unusually injured by the "Hatch bill," or, as it is called in the Senate, the "Washburn bill," should it become law.

The purpose of the proposed enactment is to prevent dealing in what are known as "options" and "futures" in certain specified commodities. In board of trade parlance "options," "futures," "puts," "calls" and "straddles" are the terms used for manipulating products of various kinds in a method not generally understood by the average citizen, but which by many business men is characterized as a species of gambling. By "option" is meant any contract which gives the right to any party to deliver to another at a future time some article, but does not oblige said party to deliver it, should he feel so disinclined. The future is something similar and applies to specie, bonds or others who may act as a third party, in any transaction where an actual and bona fide delivery of goods does not take place.

The article in which the "Hatch Bill" applies are raw cotton, hops, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, grass seeds, flaxseed, pork, lard, bacon, and all edible products of swine. The bill decrees that every "option" dealer in these products shall pay annually $1,000 license fee, and shall also pay the former sum of 5 cents per pound for each and every pound of raw cotton, hops, pork, lard and bacon, and 25 cents per bushel for each and every bushel of grain traded in, under the name of "option" or "future."

The measure is quite a lengthy one, and embraces many other radical changes in the present mode of doing business in the great marts of this country. It also embodies severe punitive provisions for violation of the law. It passed the House by 167 yeas to 6 nays, 114 not voting.

THE British Parliament, now on the verge of dissolution, is the twenty-fourth in this century. It met on August 3, 1886. The statutory existence of a parliament is seven years. The longest in this century lasted six years, one month and nine days, during the reign of George the Fourth. The shortest, four months and fifteen days, occurred during the reign of George III.

THE director of the United States Mint estimates the world's output of gold for 1892 at $170,000,000. The total output in the United States for the same year is estimated at $32,845,000, California turned out $12,500,000, Colorado $4,100,000, Montana $3,200,000, Dakota $2,300,000 and Nevada $2,800,000.

QUAKER OATS.

NO DUST

Not other impurities in Quaker Oats. Clean, sweet, wholesome. In 2-lb. packages only—not sold in bulk.

HUDS FOR BRIDGE STRINGERS AND TIES.

BID WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the undersigned, in Salt Lake City, Utah, for furnishing white cedar stringers, ties, etc., for bridge on Salt Lake and Jordan River, in Salt Lake County, Utah, for a period of one year from date of contract. Bids to be in by noon of the 25th inst. Specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk.

F. ALLEN, Clerk.

HEAVER WOOL MANUFACTURING AND MILLING CO.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that on a resolution of the directors of the Heaver Wool Manufacturing and Milling Co., an assessment of ten per cent, on the par value of the capital stock of said company, has been levied, payable on or before July 20, 1892, to A. F. Eccles, Secretary, at Beaver City, Utah.

Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 3rd day of July, 1892, will be sold at public auction, on the 20th day of July, 1892, at the office of the Secretary, at Beaver City, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. C. BOLTON, Secretary.

Beaver City, May 20th, 1892.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John L. Rich, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, administrator of the estate of John L. Rich, deceased, to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims against said estate, with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the date of this notice, at the office of the undersigned, at Salt Lake City, Utah, or to the undersigned, at the residence of said deceased, in Provo, Utah, Utah County, Utah, Territory of Utah.

Dated Provo, Utah, June 2nd, 1892.

WM. A. RICHTER,
Administrator of the estate of John L. Rich, deceased.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Rice, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN A. Rice, executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Rice, deceased, has rendered his accounts, and filed in said court his final account and petition for final distribution of the residue of said estate, and that the hearing thereof has been fixed by said Probate Court, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, the place for hearing such accounts, when and where all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause why said accounts should not be allowed and said petition be granted.

Dated May 20, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Elias Johnson, Insane.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

RICHARD BERRIER AND CHARLES AS-SOM, the executors of the last will and testament of said Elias Johnson, deceased, have presented their petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of said court, upon the petition of said executors, for the purpose thereof set forth, to be the best interest to the estate of said deceased, that the real estate of said deceased in said petition mentioned, situate within the said Territory of Utah, should be sold by said executors, at public auction, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and for the costs of said administration, as set forth in said petition, and for the reasons therein set forth; and it appearing to the satisfaction of said court that said petition is in proper form, and that said executors have complied with the requisite conditions to the granting of said petition, and that said petition should be heard at the Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 20th day of June, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and that notice of said application and petition should be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publication of a copy of this order for publication in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, for four successive weeks prior to said time of hearing.

Dated May 19th, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

By CHARLES SHOWS, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary Ann Rowan, deceased.

Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

MARGARET ROWAN THE ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of Mary Ann Rowan, deceased, having filed her petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose therein set forth, to be the best interest to the estate of said court, that said petition be heard at the Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 20th day of June, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and that notice of said application and petition be given to all persons interested in said estate, by publication of a copy of this order for publication in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, for four successive weeks prior to said time of hearing.

Dated May 19th, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

By CHARLES SHOWS, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Andrew P. Schiving, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ANGUS C. SHIVING, administrator of the estate of Andrew P. Schiving, deceased, has filed his petition and final account and report of said estate, and has rendered and filed his final account of his administration of said estate, and has filed his petition for the distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons legally entitled thereto, and that the hearing of said account and petition has been fixed by said Probate Court, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House of said County, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, when and where all persons interested in said estate are required to appear and show cause why said account and report should not be allowed and said petition be granted.

Dated May 20, 1892.

C. E. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.

By CHARLES SHOWS, Jr., Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE LIST OF DELINQUENT OF THE TOWNSHIP ASSESSED STOCK ON ACCOUNT OF DELINQUENT ASSESSMENT, DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1892, AS PER LAW, WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 20TH DAY OF JUNE, 1892, UNLESS THE AMOUNT DUE THEREON IS SOONER PAID.

	Certificate.	Shares.	Amt.
Henry D. Hoyt	7	15	$1.50
Wm. Jennings	8	5	1.00
Wm. Jennings	9	5	1.00
John Barker, Jr.	12	5	.50
Do.	13	5	.50
Henry Hoyt	15	10	1.00
Peter G. M. Lindsay	17	10	1.00
Joseph Richards	18	10	1.00

And in accordance with law, and the order of the board of trustees made on the 16th inst., so much of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the undersigned, at the Salt Lake Theatre, on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., to pay said delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

E. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 6th, 1892.

MOST LADIES PREFER

COMFORT!

IMPROVEMENT!

ECONOMY

ALL THESE CHARACTERISTICS MAKE THEIR GRATIFICATION POSSIBLE IN THE

LATEST STYLES

—OF—

CORSETS

WE OFFER AS OUR LEADER,

The C. B., "a La Spirite,"

A Choice Article. Also

"JEANNE DE ARC," without a Rival

Suitable for the highest trade.

THEN WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF THE WELL-KNOWN

DR. WARNER'S GOODS

Warner's Abdominal Corsets, all sizes.
Warner's Perfection Waists, all ages.
Warner's Coraline Waists.

Can meet the wants of LADIES, MISSES, CHILDREN and BABIES.

☞ We desire special attention to our IMPORTED LINES ☜

HOSIERY.

The Best and Finest Black Cotton Hose in the City for Only 25c. per pair.

Also the well-known ONYX BLACK HOSE

Every lady is familiar with this brand.

Also Ladies' LISLE THREAD HOSE, in Black and Colored

To say nothing of MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HOSE in endless variety.

JERSEY VESTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,

IN SILK, LISLE AND COTTON

SAMPLES OF ALL THESE GOODS IN OUR GRAND SHOW WINDOW

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

F. AUERBACH & BRO

A Gala Week for Buyers.

SPECIAL, LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE PURCHASES WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK AT SUCH PRICES AS MUST EFFECT A SPEEDY CLEARANCE. NOTE A FEW ITEMS AS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE MANY

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!!

Just Received, a new invoice of Printed Challies, which we will place with the BALANCE of our old well assorted stock at the following low prices:

1000 yards of Dark Ground Printed Chinaes at 12½c, worth 40c.
1000 yds. of Dark Ground Chinas, in beautiful designs, at 40c, worth 75c.
150 pieces of Figured Japanese Silks in lovely patterns, at 40c, worth $1.00, $1.25.
We still have a line of 22 in. Black, Cream and Assorted Colored Finegrain Silk, which we continue to sell at 50c, worth 75c.
700 yds. of 27 in. Pongees, in Black, Cream and Ivory Street and Evening shades, last colors, for 75c, worth $1.25.
10 pieces of 32 in. Chiles Silks, in Evening Colors, to close at 65c, worth $1.25.
A NOVELTY, 40 in. Black Henrietta Flouncing Wash Silks, at $1.00, worth $2.25.

Summer Silks! Summer Silks! Summer Silks!

Black and Brown Gloucester Stripes at 50c, and 75c., worth 75 and $1.00.
A new lot of 32 in. French Challies at 50c., sold everywhere for 65c.
10 pieces of Jacquerdes (silk striped Challies), at 50c., entirely new designs, just received, worth $1.25.
Imported Grey and Brown Tie Designs, at 50c., worth 85c.
50 pieces of New Summer Shades Cantelines, at 75c., worth $1.25.
Our Fine Line of Imported Satins must be sold. Here is where you will see find the Greatest Cut in Values.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!!

Another cut on the sale. Fine silks Sun Shades, Fancy Handles only buying.

Ladies' and Children's Suit Department

A Big Drive in Ladies' Silk Waists.

1 lot of Ladies' Silk Waists, $2.75, sold everywhere for $4.50.
1 lot of Ladies' Silk Waists, $3.00, sold elsewhere for $5.00.
1 lot of Ladies' Silk Waists, $3.50, sold elsewhere for $5.50.
1 lot of Ladies' Silk Waists, $3.75, sold elsewhere for $6.50.
1 lot of Ladies' Silk Waists, $4.00, sold elsewhere for $7.00.

Special Prices on Wrappers and Teagowns

Calico Wrappers, 50c., worth $1.00.
Calico Wrappers, $1.00, worth $1.50.
Heatherbloom Wrappers, $1.50, worth $1.75.
To close our White Lawn Wrappers, we will offer goods that sold from $3.50 to $5.00, for $3.00 each.

Gents' Furnishings and Boys' Clothing.

Our $1.00 Boys' Suit, advertised for other House at a Bargain for $1.75.
Our $1.50 " " sold elsewhere for $2.75.
Our $2.25 " " will discount anything ever offered in this city.
Our $5.00 " " made to sell for $8.00.
Mens' Son Outing Flannel Shirts, now 25c.
" " $1.00 " " " 50c.
" " $1.25 Fast Black Sateen " " 75c.
Boys' 50c Cheviot " " 25c.
" $1.00 Fast Black Sateen " " 50c.

GENTS' BATHING SUITS Below Cost.

Mother's Friend Waist in assorted styles for the Ball 50c.
Boys' Wash $2.00 Suits at 45c, worth 75c. Ladies' Lisle Gloves at 5c each.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

With Contests at 15c each.

Chiffon Bows at 25c each. Children's Honeycomb Hose at 25c a dozen. Mint Thread 10c and 25c each. Value 25c and 50c each. Black Cravats Bells at 5c each. Fancy Striped Silk Belts at 10c each. Black Leather Belts at 10c each. 1000 yards of Fancy Silk Elastic at 10c a yard. Wire Hair Brushes at 10c and 15c, worth double.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

—SPECIAL " SALES " THIS " WEEK—

1 Lot of The Infants' Kid Belt Shoes, 5-8 marked, to 50c.
1 Lot of $1.75 Child's Kid Belt Spiked Shoes, 2 5-8, marked to 95c.
1 Lot of $1.50 Child's Kid Belt Spiked Shoes, 5-8, marked to $1.15.
1 Lot of $2.00 Misses' Kid Belt Spiked Shoes, 11, marked to $1.50.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.