TELEGRAPHIC.

RIOTING AT CORINTO.

American and British Marines Landed to Protect Property.

INSURGENT TROOPS HELD AT BAY.

President Zelaya Expresses His Appreciation of the Services Rendered by Our Sailors.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 24.—(Special correspondence of the Associated Press.—Copyrighted 1896, by the Associated Press.)—In view of the fact that the government controlled the wires at the time, the correspondent of the Associated Press here has been compelled to send by mail the following account of the landing on May 2nd at Corinto, of a force of about 100 American and British marines from the United States ship Alert and the British cruiser Comus, who, acting in the most perfect harmony, occupied that port until May 6, protecting the property of foreigners in the custom house and at the railroad station, subduing a riotous and drunken mob, which threatened to cause the most serious disturbances.

About March 19th Samuel Mayorga, who was minister for the treasury in the face of revolutionary government, made a contract on Mr. H. S. Harding, an English subject, comptroller of the branch at Leon of the London Bank of Central America, for a loan of $90,000 on about $45,000 of Nicaragua bonds of nominal ownership, Mayorga to withdraw protection from the bank if the demand was not complied with within a given time.

Mr. Harding succeeded in staving the matter off until he had letters delivered secretly to Commander Frank Hanford of the United States warship Alert, then the only warship at the port of Corinto, and to the United States consular agent at Corinto, Mr. Henry Baldin. Commander Hanford immediately assured Mr. Harding that he would resist any effort to take by force the property of citizens of the United States or of subjects of foreign governments in friendly relations with the United States.

But on April 19th Minister Mayorga issued a decree in the name of the revolutionary government, declaring that the offices and books of the custom house at Corinto were at once to be removed to Leon, the capital of the revolutionary government, situated about thirty miles in the interior, adding that "owing to the fact that the troops of Honduras (sent to assist the army of President Zelaya) might at any time overcome the small force of Mena's troops at Corinto and seize the millions of dollars' worth of merchandise in the custom house belonging to the citizens of Nicaragua and to foreigners, as they had robbed private dwelling and stores in the town of El Viejo, twenty-five miles from Corinto," so, Samuel Mayorga, minister of the treasury, had come to Corinto with railroad trains in order to remove the merchandise, belonging largely to foreigners, from the custom house of Corinto to Leon.

It was evident, however, that the real object of Mayorga was to obtain possession of the property and hold it as security for a war loan. The foreigners protested to Commander Hanford and to Capt. Henry H. Dyke of the British cruiser Comus, which had arrived at Corinto about April 8th. The American and British commanders decided that they would not allow the insurgents to take possession of the property of foreigners in the custom house or railroad depot at Corinto, as the latter buildings, being within 500 yards of the guns of the two warships, were at least as safe as if the property were at Leon.

This enraged Minister Mayorga so much that he caused the arrest of all native males in Corinto between the age of 17 and 70 years on the plea that a great battle was imminent at Momotombo. After detaining them on the railroad cars for a few hours, Mayorga released all of those who could pay him from $100 to $200 in cash and entrusted to Leon with the other unfortunate inhabitants of Corinto without giving any receipts for the money collected, but declaring he would return again to Corinto. This he did on May 1st, with his party, and sought safety in flight with considerable sums of money extorted from the people of Nicaragua. They escaped to Guatemala on a small schooner, the commanders of the American and British warships having no authority to arrest them. But their flight showed the necessity of protection for foreigners to a greater time ever. Although the chiefs of the insurgent party succeeded in escaping, a great number of the officers and soldiers of the insurgent army, with their arms, fleeing to Corinto in the hope of getting out of the country, but failed, owing to lack of means.

The disappointed soldiers became reckless after their results became known and began drinking and rioting. Some of them succeeded in crossing the estuary and made for the woods. Others commenced building houses and threatening the lives of everybody of the law and order class at Corinto. Women were insulted and an attack on the custom house was planned. The native commandants and the handful of police at the port were utterly impotent, and about 9 o'clock in the morning of May 2nd the commandants, at the request of the peaceful residents, sent a committee to Chinandega with a letter to Manuel Bonilla, vice-president of Honduras, who was in command of the troops of that republic.

Senor Bonilla was at El Viejo, and when he received the request from Corinto to send a force to protect that port he promised to comply. There was consideration delay, who the few policemen sent did not reach Corinto until 7:30 p. m., which would have been too late to save the custom house and its contents, although Chinandega is only about twenty-two miles from Corinto.

While the committee was away the most serious disorders broke out at Corinto. The debauched soldiers seized houses with drink, robbed houses, violated women and young girls, and began gathering about the custom house.

Palmer, the commandant of the custom house, hurried a written request for protection to the United States consular agent, and asking the warships to land men and take charge of the port.

About 1 p. m. on May 2nd a force of about 100 marines quickly drove the rioters into hiding.

By order of Lieut. Baker, the flag of Nicaragua was again hoisted to the flagstaffs in front of the custom house and the Stars and Stripes was hoisted on the flagstaff at the southeast side of the custom house. The British flag was hoisted on the south side of the building and also on the west end of the railroad station.

In the evening Gen. Matute of Honduras and about eighty soldiers arrived at the outskirts of Corinto and sent forward a messenger demanding the surrender of the custom house, railroad station and port immediately, and that the marines return to their ships.

Lieut. Baker received the message and sent a reply asking for a written request from President Zelaya or from some official of his government. Matute evidently had no such authority, and he returned to Amapa highly offended.

About 11 o'clock in the morning on May 3rd, Matute again appeared at Corinto with about eighty Hondurans and after a parley with the young lieutenant in command of the British marines was allowed to pass, with some of his aides, to the headquarters of Lieut. Baker. There he stated he came with authority of President Bonilla, president of Honduras, the commander of the Honduran allies of Nicaragua, to occupy Corinto and relieve the foreign marines from protecting the property of the government of Nicaragua, etc.

Lieut. Baker signalled for Commander Hanford and Capt. Dyke, who soon arrived at the custom house. For an hour or so they patiently listened to Matute's blustering, but when he threatened to occupy Corinto without waiting for President Zelaya's order, although the latter was only about thirty miles away, the American and British commanders decided to teach the Honduran a lesson. A few sharp orders were given, and the American and British marines, fully armed and equipped, were drawn up at their different stations ashore; the Alert was signaled to steam up to operate the custom house, and the Comus cleared for acting. These preparations had a startling effect upon Matute. He began to apologize very apologetically as he had at first attempted to bluff, and promised to retire with his troops if the American and British commanders would permit him.

A train at about 3 p. m. arrived at Corinto from Chinandega, bringing about sixty Nicaraguan soldiers, under General Emilio Holmes, with a letter from General Mendoza Estrada, commander-general of the civil department of the Republic. Terms were agreed on and at about 4 p. m. Corinto was turned over to the Nicaraguan forces.

When President Zelaya was informed of the occurrence he at once telegraphed his appreciation and approval to the American legation, with his thanks, and later telegraphed a invitation to Commander Hanford and Captain Dyke and their officers to visit Managua and enjoy the hospitality of the government of Nicaragua.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

A Hundred Million Dollars Supposed to be Ample for It.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The report of the majority of the Hulse committee on commerce in favor of the Nicaragua canal, signed by nine members, was submitted to the House today by Hoatman, of New York. It deals with the canal project from the financial and engineering standpoints, and particularly analyzes the report of the government's act, of which Col. Lamb was chairman. The questions proposed for the board are said to have been the feasibility, permanence and construction of the canal. The first two questions are said to have been unfavorably solved in the affirmative. The modifications of the company's project suggested by the board are said to look to results desirable at some other time, but which the company deems best to defer until the canal is in successful operation. To have charged the railroad systems of this country to its efficiency with the cost of the heavy superstructure and equipment now in use would have been injurious. The canal owning and wheeling the Suez canal, after its building, is quoted as a precedent.

The report reduces the estimate of cost, on the basis of the board's claim, from $130,000,000 to $102,000,000, but holds that $100,000,000 will be an ample appropriation.

Stress is laid upon the prospective benefits of the canal to the Pacific Coast states and the Allegheny coal mining and iron interests.

The British Parliament.

LONDON, June 1.—Parliament resumes today after the Whitsuntide recess. In the house of commons the parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs, Mr. George N. Curzon, replying to Mr. John Morley, denied the existence of any correspondence with Germany on the subject of the Soudan. He added that the correspondence with Italy in this connection was of a military character and could not be laid upon the table.

Need Wants to be President.

BOSTON, June 1.—The Boston Journal tomorrow will print the following dispatch from Bangor, Me.:

I have never written to Mr. Hanna nor to any other person that Hon. Thomas B. Reed would accept the nomination for Vice-President. On the contrary I know that Mr. Reed will not accept this nomination under any circumstances. We expect to nominate him for President.

J. H. MANLEY.

THE MOSCOW DISASTER.

Three Thousand Six Hundred Persons Reported Killed.

LONDON, June 2.—A dispatch from Moscow to the Standard says it is estimated that a total of 3,600 persons were killed and 1,200 persons injured, the majority of them fatally, in the disaster of Saturday.

There were 1,317 victims buried today. The bodies of those who were identified and claimed by relatives were interred in private graves, but at the expense of the municipal authorities. The great number of unidentified dead were buried in eleven great trenches, each fifty yards long. The trenches were deep and the mutilated bodies have to be placed close together to find room for them all. There were 600 workmen engaged all night long at the Vagankovskoe cemetery digging graves.

The surviving friends and relatives are for the most part of the ignorant and simple-minded peasant classes, and their grief and terror at the sudden calamity was expressed in a very demonstrative fashion.

Only about half the bodies recovered have been identified, and the majority of these are men, though there are many children and several old people.

The survivors have the vagued possible idea of what happened to them and how they escaped. They only remember a terrible struggle in the vortex of suffocating human miscellany. Many of them ascribe their escape to a direct miracle. It is touching to witness how these poor, ignorant people help to console each other, to dress the dead and to care for the children.

Insurgents Demoralized.

HAVANA, June 1.—The insurgents under Zayas, in their march westward now, according to the official reports, become demoralized and unable to collect additional bands in consequence of the defeat sustained by them at Mariel, where they are reported to have lost 345 killed.

Gen. Brooks, Taylor Johnson, brigadier-general of cavalry in the Southern army during the civil war in the United States, paid a visit of courtesy to Capt.-Gen. Weyler today. Gen. Johnson is trying to obtain permission to visit Antonio Maceo.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Cleaning Up the Debris—Search for Aid—Dead and Missing.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The work of clearing up the debris and repairing the damage left by Wednesday's storm continues with unabated vigor, despite a drizzling rain, making it uncomfortable for workers and victims alike.

A sharp disagreement has arisen among the different members of the relief committee. Many desire to see it return to June 8th.

A woman's body washed up from several miles down may have a wonderful resemblance to her sister, recently drowned in another city, and the sister may be quite sure that the body is that of her sister. Possibly the apparent name of the landlord will be recognized as a familiar name, while the name of the landlady may be forgotten. The organs distinctly recognized are those that they other signs by a woman's body. Anything of those about the whole body. It may show itself in the manner which are characteristic of a dozen diseases. Thousands of women have been cured for the disease thought to be indicated by their symptoms, when the real trouble was quite deep and more serious. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was compounded for the sole purpose of relieving women of all the ills and pains very frequently attributed to "female weakness." It is guaranteed to cure where really good physicians have failed. Thousands of women have testified that it has wrought wonderful cures in their own homes, after having tried many physicians without benefit. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a powerful, yet gentle, tonic and nervine, and is sold by every druggist under a positive guarantee, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or the money paid for it will be returned. The woman who believes she is entitled to such a cure should write to Dr. Pierce, at his Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive his advice, free, by letter. This celebrated work, containing full information about the Physician's specialties, with illustrations and testimonials of hundreds of living women who have been cured by their wonderful remedies, also giving their views and advice on marriage, and the laws governing it, sent on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expenses of mailing only. The entire expense of preparing and mailing the work has been already paid, but a popular edition, bound in strong paper, will be sent for 21 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

outside assistance, while others oppose it.

Many animals of all descriptions were killed in the storm and their putrifying bodies are breeding a nuisance to those living in and about the devastated districts. These are being removed. In the past few days 110 horses and mules and the owners have been eaten away. The horses were mashed in every conceivable manner and were found in all sizes of pieces.

Among the subscriptions received is one of $500 from Messrs. Rob. S. Lee of the National Bank of Scotland in London and $1,000 from Hugo M. Gunn.

The telegraph companies have repaired the damage done their lines by Wednesday's tornado and are again handling the business of the public without delay.

Both houses of the Municipal Assembly of St. Louis tonight adopted resolutions asking outside aid for the afflicted sufferers.

The loss of life in East St. Louis, which has been generally excessively estimated, still amounts to large proportions. Instead of being nearly 200, as claimed by many, it is 100 identified, with two, at least, of a woman and an unknown. In addition to these some 40 missing and eight are so seriously injured that they will probably die.

The known list of dead in St. Louis today footed up 141 names, all of these bodies having been recovered. Besides it is known that thirteen other persons have been killed in the storm, eight in the river whose names are known, and five within the city whose names are unknown. None of these bodies have been recovered. Of the 141 dead bodies recovered in the city but one remains unidentified. The list of missing persons today contains the names of eighty-eight persons, not including those who are said to have been lost from the steamer Lotta Conger.

Belleville, June 1.—B. Adler, accountant, received this morning a letter from Isaac Sickel, his associate in the construction of the St. Louis opera house building, which Mr. Sickel states that the damage done by the storm of Wednesday to the convention hall has been repaired at a cost of less than $400.

Cotton Mail to Resume.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—By direction of the secretary of the treasury, the United States mint at Carson City, Nev., will resume delivery operations about July 1st. These operations were suspended one year ago, when a number of officials were arrested for irregularities. It is not expected that coinage, which ceased in May, 1893, will again be resumed.

Foundation Work on the Oregon.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Defects in the construction of the big battleship Oregon, just completed, have recently come to light and been a subject of investigation by the navy department. It appears that there have been departures from the contract requirements as to the thickness of the plates used in making up the protective deck and that the deck has been made to appear of the proper thickness by using three concealed plates in the body of the deck. The facts have been brought to the attention of the department by dissatisfied employes, but the contractors have agreed to make good the defects.

Keep your deeds and other valuables, including wills, in a safe deposit box at Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. Rent for the year only amounts to a few cents per month. Office specially noted to call and see vaults.

Gothe-Pitts Drug Co. are noted for the best Medicines and lowest prices.

The direct line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlantic seaboard, is via the Missouri Pacific Railway, from Pueblo. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all conditions enable Union depots to the day time. If you are going East and care for a daylight ride through the greatest scenery of the Rocky Mountains so route, see that your ticket reads Missouri Pacific Railway. Elegant chair cars positively free to holders of regular train tickets.

H. R. KEOUGH, C. F. & P. A., 21 Merlin Block, Salt Lake City.

Reduced Rates via Union Pacific Ry.

Upon presentation 1 to 10 inclusive from all stations in Utah to Salt Lake City for the Democratic State Convention, Sunday, June 7th. From Ogden, Brigham and intermediate points, June 6th. From stations east of Ogden and west of Brigham and stations on Salt Lake and Western branch, June 8 and 9. All tickets good for return to June 9th.

Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY — SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000. — SURPLUS $500,000.

Directors: L. S. Hills, Pres't. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Pres't. Wm. W. Riter, George Romney, Jas. T. Little, John C. Cutler, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey, H. S. Young, Frank W. Jennings, Ralph E. Barnes, E. R. Eldredge. H. F. Young, Cashier.

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Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL, $200,000. CASH SURPLUS, $200,000.

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Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate. Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

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THE RIO GRANDE GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN RAILWAY

STANDARD QUAGE.

TIME TABLE. Effective June 1, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 1—For Ogden, Pueblo, Denver, Colorado Springs and Colorado points ... 7:00 a. m.
No. 3—For Ogden, Pueblo, Denver, Colorado Springs and Colorado points ... 7:40 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:30 p. m.
No. 7—For Ogden, St. Pleasant, Manti, Richfield, Marysvale, Junction and intermediate points ... 1:00 p. m.
No. 9—For Provo, Parowan, Pioche, and all intermediate points ... 1:00 p. m.
No. 11—For Ogden and the West ... 11:45 a. m.
No. 13—For Ogden and the West ... 11:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 2—From Pueblo, Denver, Colorado Springs and the West ... 1:05 a. m.
No. 4—From Pueblo, Denver, Colorado Springs and the West ... 11:40 p. m.
No. 6—From Ogden and intermediate points ... 8:30 a. m.
No. 8—From Ogden and intermediate points ... 9:40 a. m.
No. 10—From Provo, Parowan, Pioche and intermediate points ... 10:00 a. m.
No. 12—From Ogden and the West ... 10:00 a. m.
No. 14—From Ogden and the West ... 10:30 a. m.

Only line running Through Pullman Palace Sleeping cars from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago.

Through tourist or family sleepers without change to Kansas City, Chicago and Boston. Tourist sleeping car leaves Salt Lake City every Thursday.

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GEO. T. GILMAN, General Agent Passenger Department, 205 West Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect May 10th, 1896. Daily except Sunday.

Trains leave Salt Lake City	Arrive Hot Springs	Leave Hot Springs	Arrive Salt Lake
8:00 a. m.	7:20 a. m.	7:00 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
10:30 a. m.	9:50 a. m.	11:30 a. m.	12:50 p. m.
2:30 p. m.	1:50 p. m.	3:30 p. m.	4:50 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	3:50 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	6:20 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	9:20 p. m.
10:00 p. m.	9:20 p. m.	11:00 p. m.	12:20 a. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Hot Springs	Leave Hot Springs	Arrive Salt Lake
7:15 a. m.	6:35 a. m.	8:15 a. m.	9:35 a. m.
10:45 a. m.	10:05 a. m.	12:45 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
3:15 p. m.	2:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.	5:35 p. m.
5:45 p. m.	5:05 p. m.	6:45 p. m.	8:05 p. m.
8:15 p. m.	7:35 p. m.	9:15 p. m.	10:35 p. m.

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UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE PICTORIAL LINE

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The only line running Pullman cars and through Pullman sleepers to Chicago and St. Louis without change.

NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1896

Trains depart and arrive at Salt Lake City, daily, as follows:

DEPART

7:00 a. m. overland express for Ogden, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City.
4:30 p. m. local express for San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points.
7:00 p. m. express for Ogden and intermediate points.
10:30 p. m. express for Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Portland, San Francisco.
7:00 a. m. local express for Moroni, Thistle, Provo, Nephi, Manti and intermediate points.
4:30 p. m. local express for Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points.
4:30 p. m. local for Garfield Beach, Provo and intermediate points.

ARRIVE

7:00 a. m. express from Chicago, Denver, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Ogden and Park City.
4:30 p. m. express from Butte, Helena, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points.
10:30 a. m. express from San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley, Logan and intermediate points.
7:00 p. m. express from Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and intermediate points.
7:00 a. m. local express from Provo, Nephi, Manti and intermediate points.
4:30 p. m. local express from Provo, Nephi, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points.
10:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. local from Garfield Beach, Provo and intermediate points.

Sundays only—Leave Salt Lake City 8:00 a. m. Arrive Salt Lake City 6:00 p. m.

Sundays only—Leave Garfield Beach 10:00 a. m. Arrive Salt Lake City 12:00 noon.

Trains marked daily except Sunday.

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This is what WE offer: A SOLID VESTIBULED TRAIN with three Sleepers (third sleeper—dinner—from Denver to St. Louis.

Leave Denver 9:00 p. m. After arrival of St. G. W. trains.

Arrive St. Louis 7:15 a. m. (in time for breakfast).

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Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:00 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 8:15 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:37 a.m., Denver 12:30 a.m.

Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 9:00 p.m., Salt Lake 10:00 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 7:45 p.m., Colorado Springs 8:50 p.m., Denver 6:30 p.m.

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Favorite hotel for Utah people in New York. Under new management. Thoroughly renovated. Perfect sanitation and all modern improvements. In the very heart of the popular shopping district. Conveniences to places of amusement and resort. Accessible from all parts of the city. European plan.

WM. M. BATES.

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Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable Concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household uses. Beware of counterfeits. The success of this article has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. Name genuine unless Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. Philadelphia, is stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

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Factory and Warerooms No. 258 S. Main South, 1½ blocks east of Theatre.

HALF the baby and all his baby beauty is fat. SCOTT'S EMULSION

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co. Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

Salt Lake's Livest Store.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 2, 1896.

Yesterday's Temperature—Minimum 50 Maximum 68.

Tomorrow increasing cloudiness, stationary temperature.

A Word About MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Help fullest store-keeping we do these days in this selling of Muslin Underwear. Good, dainty, and prices so low that not a woman in Salt Lake has any excuse for home-sewing.

GOWNS

Ladies' good quality Muslin Gowns, Empire embroidered and trimmed front, full sleeves, extended length and width, a regular $1.00 gown for 50c

Ladies' fine Muslin Gown, extra length and width, full sleeves, embroidery ruffle, Empire style of fine embroidery and insertion; only $1.00

Best quality of Muslin Gown, empire style, handsomely trimmed with Irish point embroidery and insertion; worth $2.00, price $1.25

Ladies' fine Cambric Gowns, extra length and width, Empire effect, trimmed with Hamburg embroidery and insertion, a good $2.25 garment, for $1.85

MUSLIN DRAWERS

Extra quality Muslin Drawers trimmed with ruffles of embroidery and tucks or hemmed, finishes style of fine embroidery and insertion; only 50c

Fine quality of Muslin Drawers, extra wide, trimmed with 2c. mull trimming, embroidery with clusters of tucks, above, for 50c

CHEMISE. Good length Muslin Chemise, yoke of tucks and embroidery, embroidered ruffle around neck and sleeves, worth 90c, price 50c

Me to Chemise 75 here, sleeves also trimmed with a fine Hamburg, only 75c

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.