DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DESERET NEWS CO. CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, April 14, 1891.

THE DIAMOND-SCOTT CASE.

The judgment of Judge Zane in the case of Diamond, tried and convicted of voluntary homicide for the killing of Mr. Scott, was eminently proper under the circumstances. The sentence passed strongly to the side of leniency. The remarks of his honor before pronouncing judgment showed that he had properly analyzed the case. He had given full weight to all the conditions of a nature that should influence the court toward a lenient sentence, but had at the same time made due allowance for the extravagance of statement emanating from counsel for the defense, hyperbolism being, in our view, one of the most distinguishing characteristics of the professional operations of Orlando W. Powers. In dealing in sentimental extravagances in his presentations to juries in criminal cases he seems to wield an influence in the direction in which he seeks to turn them. The reason for this is that men as a rule are liable to be led by the nose instead of giving analytical scrutiny to important subjects involving the exercise of important functions as citizens. But when this method is applied to a court, especially one in which a man like Judge Zane presides, the presentation encounters a thinking and discriminating apparatus of no ordinary caliber. In all matters in which life and liberty are involved judgment should be rendered—both in verdict and sentence—only after a dispassionate consideration of all the facts associated with the case.

Judges and juries have several vital points to consider. Some of them are not given their due weight. They are exact justice, the upholding of the law, the protection of society. It will not be denied that within a number of years past there have been many cases in the local courts wherein persons have been placed on trial for taking human life. The chief sentiment that has existed, after the first thrill of horror at the killing was over, has been that of sympathy for the perpetrator of the deed. That tender feeling toward the victim and those connected with him by the closest ties has, as a rule, soon died out, being supplanted by consideration for the slayer. Juries seem to have been influenced in this way and by the hyperbolical representations of criminal attorneys. The result has been that the takers of human life have, with marked frequency, escaped the penalties of the law.

This condition cheapens human life and gives those who are passionate and perhaps revengeful the impression that they can kill with at least comparative impunity. When such is the case homicides increase and the law fails of its object—the protection of society from the violence of the intemperate and viciously disposed.

BEET LAND.

LAND which is to be planted with beets, if manured with farm yard manure, should have this coating applied in a well-rotted state in the fall, and plowed in to a depth of five to six inches. In the spring the soil should be plowed to a greater depth; from eight to ten inches, and if practicable even deeper. The surface is then reduced to the proper tilth by harrowing and if necessary by rolling to break up the clods. It must not be forgotten that much of the cultivation of the beet may be accomplished in this way before planting, and the process of planting should not begin until the surface of the soil is in the good condition mentioned. Care should be taken not to apply fresh or unrotten stable manure, or any other manure containing large quantities of undecomposed organic matter, to a field seeded to beets except in the manner described above. Plowing should be done when soil is in the proper condition of moisture—if plowed too wet it is likely to bake, if too dry clods may be formed. Every farmer knows his own land best and is the most competent judge as to when these things should be done. A field prepared as above will afford the best opportunity for growth downward, and will guard the beet against excessive moisture or drought, thus assuring the farmer an abundant crop.

A PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT.

THE difficulty which has lately arisen between the United States and Italy involves a question which has been an unexhausted subject of discussion among political speakers, writers and journals in this country during recent years, but which, prior to the war, remarkable as the fact now appears, seems to have received but little consideration. The issue may be thus stated: What are the nature and extent of the authority of the general government of the United States to interfere for the protection of American citizens, the redress of their wrongs, and the punishment of those who kill or injure them?

One theory is that the United States is a national entity; that it was created such by the act of the several States in adopting the Constitution; that when the several States gave the nation an existence, they, by inevitable implication, endowed it with all necessary powers of self-perpetuation; that one of the powers necessary to the perpetuation of any commonwealth is the right to protect its citizens, who are, of course, its component members. From these premises is deduced the proposition that the general government has a right to interpose for the protection of American citizens, and the redress of their wrongs, in any part of the world, either within or without the confines of the Republic, wherever the usual means for securing those objects fail. This also applies to aliens, concerning whom the general government may be under treaty obligations.

The opposing theory is that the several states of the Union are sovereignties; that in them is vested the exclusive authority to enforce laws established for the protection of the lives, liberties and property of their inhabitants, whether citizens or aliens, and that the General Government can interfere only when appealed to by the State through its executive. This theory is based upon the proposition that the people must be allowed and required to govern themselves. As protection of the individual is a chief function of government, they must also be allowed and required to protect themselves, and it is held that they do this in the only consistent way, under the Constitution, when they first exhaust their own resources to maintain the law, and then, through their chosen representative, call upon the General Government for aid.

In opposition to the centralization of power in the General Government, it is urged that it would lead to usurpation, oppression and, ultimately, the destruction of the liberties of the people. On the other hand, it is held that power wielded directly by the people will be exercised in accord with popular, and perhaps transitory, feeling and clamor, thus rendering insecure the preservation of the law, and the rights and lives of individuals, and even of classes. The opponents of our theory hold that it means the destruction of liberty; of the other, of law.

The trouble with Italy presents before the American people a problem which seems to involve their existence as a nation, so far as foreign sovereignties are concerned. If our Government shall finally answer Italy by declaring that it cannot interfere for the protection of the lives of aliens in a sovereign State, or the enforcement of the law against their murderers, notice will be given to all the world that the United States is powerless to enforce its treaties, hence that it lacks the very essence of national existence, and is not, in fact a governmental entity, because of the weakness of international relations. If, on the other hand, the General Government shall undertake to adjust the mal-administration of law in Louisiana to the satisfaction of Italy, there is danger that an issue will be precipitated which will overshadow that of slavery.

Is it really true that the people of this country are about to be compelled to choose between one alternative which threatens the perpetuation of their liberties, and another which menaces the preservation of law? The inferences produced by the lessons of history are not reassuring, and they become still less so when considered in connection with the tendency of the American people to carry to an extreme any policy that may chance to secure popular favor.

An extraordinary destiny has connected the Latter-day Saints with almost every question which has involved the vital interests of this nation, and has arisen since the Church was organized. When American citizens were exterminated from Missouri, and appealed to the general government for redress, they were answered by the memorable declaration of President Van Buren: "Gentlemen, your cause is just, but we can do nothing for you."

ANNIVERSARY OF A HISTORICAL EVENT.

THIS day, April 14th, is the 26th anniversary of one of the saddest and most inexcusable tragedies ever enacted in American history—the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. It occurred at the moment of triumph over rebellion, and when the last vestige of slavery was wiped from the Republic. Jefferson Davis had fled from Richmond, and Lincoln was received in that city but a short time before his deplorable end. Lee's army had been disbanded. General Sherman had Johnston's forces so situated that negotiations for surrender were already in progress. Everything looked auspicious for the cause of peace, and Lincoln was glad. In a joyous mood he and his cabinet visited Ford's Theatre on the evening of Good Friday, April 14, 1865. Lincoln occupied a box overlooking the stage. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, Major Rathbone and Mrs. Harris. General Grant was expected to be present that evening also, but being called from the city, he could not attend.

At fifteen minutes past ten John Wilkes Booth stealthily entered the box from the vestibule, closing and locking the door behind him. In his right hand he held a pistol, and in his left a dagger. He fired and shot the President through the back of the head. Rathbone seized Booth, but the latter used his dagger, and got away, shouting "Sic semper tyrannis." He fell on the stage, but recovering himself, he shouted "The South is avenged."

Lincoln never regained consciousness, and died nine hours after the fatal shot was fired. On the same night an attempt was also made on the life of Secretary Seward.

Booth was pursued and overtaken at a barn on Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock River, and was there shot while attempting to escape.

GRIPPE MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.

IN New York City, on Sunday last, the 12th inst., the proceedings of funerals were something astonishing. From early morning until late in the afternoon the Long Island ferries were taxed to their utmost capacity in the transportation of hearses and funeral cortegeu. Undertakers are swamped with business. They rush a funeral to the cemetery, then return, and rush another. Five hundred corpses were transported by the ferry boats on last Sunday. Several funerals had to be postponed owing to the difficulty of obtaining hearses and other vehicles. Brooklyn is suffering as much as New York in the matter of deaths. The Health Board received reports of 500 deaths for the week. Last Sunday in Brooklyn resembled the burial day of the victims of the 1876 theatre fire. Crape hung from the doors of 250 houses in one district. This is all owing to the grippe and its attendant maladies.

A WARLIKE ASPECT.

NEWS of an exciting character continues to find its way across the Atlantic. Russian troops are being concentrated on the frontiers of Galicia. This is one of the northeast provinces of Austria and adjoins Russian territory. What the ultimate aim of Russia is can only be conjectured at present. The dispatches from London speak harshly of Russia. One says:

"If Russia wished to poison mortgrved her plans for a new campaign in the Balkans, she had better have laid the hands of her agents who murdered M. Haltchoff week before last. The people may lock on idly at the movements or reported movements of troops, but planned political assassination, with a prime minister as the intended victim, engages attention."

It will be remembered that while walking on the streets of Sofia two weeks ago, Haltchoff the Bulgarian Minister of Finance was assassinated. He was in company at the time with Stambouloff the Prime Minister. It is said that the latter was the intended victim, but the other became the actual one. It was stated then, as now repeated in the dispatches, that Russian agents planned the affair, and that Stambouloff should be removed so as to further Russian interests in Bulgaria. In fact, it is alleged, that if Stambouloff were removed Russia would assume control of Bulgaria.

All great powers of Europe are puzzled as to what are Russian aims. Germany is watching closely the movements in the East. Austria begins to be alarmed. Her territory is likely to be made a battlefield, in which other powers would of necessity become involved. Russia's objective point is now, as formerly, Constantinople. Here she would come to direct contact with Great Britain. It was always the policy of England, and it is one of her interests to adhere to that policy in this case, to maintain Turkey intact. She now virtually owns Egypt, and naturally enough that arouses the jealousy of Russia. The East Indians are becoming rather turbulent and discontented. Perhaps Russian agents have something to do with the incitement of this condition.

From the present aspect of affairs it looks as if the inevitable struggle between England and Russia would come at last, and that this conflict may involve the question of supremacy in Asia as well as in Europe.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS, in his weekly review for the week ending April 11, 1891, says that new life and activity prevailed in Wall Street during the week. Improvement in Stocks was expected by the beginning of April, and it came even beyond anticipation. The volume of transactions has more than doubled, and prices have advanced almost through the entire list, but the last symptom connected with the revival is that it has come not so much from mere "room" influences as from an important accession of outside buying orders. The stimulus is not artificial. It is not manufactured by professional traders and capitalists in the employ of large corporations. It is due simply to a simultaneous and natural demand coming from the public at large, alike for transient and permanent investment.

The welcome change is decided evidence that public confidence has recovered from the shock given it last fall. This shows that the damage caused then was due more to panic than to real disaster. The mischief was more in the nature of financial derangement than of business unsoundness. The whole trouble lay in a comparatively temporary over-creation of railroad issues, and a violent kink in our currency arrangements, while the general trade of the country was in a sound and wholesome condition. All symptoms unite to indicate that we have now reached that turning point.

Henry Clews further says:

"This I take to be the main explanation of the marked improvement of tone in the business of the Stock Exchange. Other causes, however, have cooperated in the same direction. The adjournment of Congress has removed the incubus of apprehension arising from the agitation of important questions that have kept the public mind in a state of prolonged hesitation. The clearing of the collapse of silver, the repeal of the Sherman Silver bill, the settlement for a time at least of the tariff agitation, the condition of exchanges, appropriations—the disposal of these unsettling issues is a great relief to the business of the country and an important source of confidence. At the same time, the danger of monetary stringency has been greatly anticipated; for on the one hand, we largely increased disbursements of the Government will necessitate a distribution of the immense cash balances hitherto held by the Treasury, and, on the other, the operation of the silver law will add sixty millions per year to the active circulation, in addition to the increase arising from our regular production of gold. It is also a factor of no small importance, that, in the Western States generally, the Granger hostility to the railroads shows a marked abatement of its reckless tendency, and in almost every case bills of that character have been defeated. A still more great stimulant comes from the hopeful agricultural prospects. The winter wheat crop is unusually promising, while the weather is favorable to the getting in of the spring crops, and the fact that the outlook for the European harvests is disappointing adds to the probability of a good year for the American farmer."

While the concurrence of the foregoing favorable conditions is calculated to develop a much more confident feeling as to the future of business, it is beyond question that the current market value of securities is much below the average. The gross earnings of railroads, however, do not show much increase over last year. But in view of the factors reviewed above, it is reasonable to infer that stock values will advance considerably during the summer months.

The total amount of gold shipped and engaged for shipment during the week has been close upon $4,000,000. The banks gained about $1,000,000 in currency on their exchanges with the Sub-Treasury, and lost $860,000 net on their transactions with the Interior.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Adam Itzel, musical director of the McCaul Opera Company, and composer of the "Tar and the Tartar," while in a sleeping car between Pittsburg and Chicago, had his clothes stolen. He was forced to lie in his berth and make the best of the thing until he arrived in Chicago. All the stores, of course, were closed on Sunday when he arrived, and Mr. Itzel, clad in his unmentionables and what little else he could find, got into a carriage and was driven to the Jackson Street entrance of the Leland Hotel, where he sent for a blanket, a request which almost paralyzed Clerk Kennedy. He got the blanket.

Old Nick does not always reside among the tailors. He seems to have taken up his abode among the Farmers' Alliance people at present. The fight has assumed a national phase. It is North versus South. A convention was called for at Cincinnati to be held on May 19, next, let the South will not attend it. The Southern men claim that the Alliance in the North is the agent of the Republican party, while the Northern members claim that the alliance for the Democratic party. The bandit brigades see in a bad way, and their befogged minds cannot be enlightened.

The pale horseman is still making his rounds among the distinguished of the land. Gen. Spinola a well known politician of New York, died at 1:25 this morning. Bishop Gilmore, a well known Roman Catholic prelate of Cleveland, O., died on the 13th inst. Hiram Blanchard, the famous Boston abolitionist died also on the 13th inst. Andrew L. Dobson, an ex-judge of the Indiana Supreme Court died on the 13th inst. Gen. Raum Commissioner of pensions is seriously ill in Chicago. Gen. Hazen is a probable possibility; he is ill in Detroit. Attorney-General Miller is ill in Washington. Secretary Tracey, and Rear-Admiral Shufeldt are both critically ill.

News has reached Washington from Rome that King Humbert is furious at the manner in which American caricaturists revile his sacred person. It is said that he will demand an apology. Harrison and Blaine, both of whom have had rough experiences at the hands of cartoonists, will have a bigger job to stop the cooling press from portraying Humbert in its own style, than in stopping the Italian navy. At one time the Czar of Russia was cartoomed somewhat roughly in American papers. He requested Andrew Jackson to stop it. Old Hickory replied that he would as soon argue with Hi or whole or pounds, with decair, as to ask the American journalist to act on the square.

The revolution in Chili intensifies in its horrors. Rapine, violence, confiscations, anarchy, treachery and all the ills of a convulsed and war-torn people. Trade is at a standstill. The Supreme Court is closed. Balmaceda the President has assumed the functions of a dictator, and it is said has enabled him to keep at his side much of the army that would have deserted him. On the whole the revolutionists have the best of the fight so far. They take no property, or commissary, except what they pay for. Balmaceda, on the contrary, confiscates everything within his reach. The bankers who refuse him for money, he throws into prison.

St. Louis, Mo., has a miracle of an extraordinary kind on its hands. It appears that Sister Mary Philomena of the Visitation convent has been troubled for years with an abscess. Dr. Alt, the attending physician, pronounced the case hopeless. Another Sister, named Baptiste, visited the patient a few days ago. She prayed for her, and gave her a bit of linen worn by Saint Margaret, hundreds of years since, and some holy water. In a paroxysm of pain on Wednesday Sister Philomena swallowed the blessed relic. When she awoke Thursday she felt a strange pricking just above her left eye. Lifting her hand to the spot, she felt a metallic substance, which she grasped and pulled out. It was a needle, and transfixed on its point was the linen relic that the sister had swallowed the night before. The truth of the marvellous miracle is vouched for by Dr. Alt and the Mother Superior.

A young woman disguised in male attire, was arrested in the Indian Territory a few days since. When brought to Gainsville, Texas, she was identified as Pearl Starr, a daughter of the noted Belle Starr, and of Col. Younger the outlaw and bandit. She is charged with horse stealing. The young woman is quite pretty, about eighteen years of age, with large blue eyes and the form of Diana. She dressed in the garb of a cowboy of the old days, wearing a high-priced Mexican sombrero, high-heeled boots and dazzling silver spurs. Pearl Starr is a dead shot with a winchester or six-shooter, and is said to be a superb horseman. Belle Starr had three husbands, Col. Younger, Captain Reed, and John Starr. Pearl is the daughter of Younger, but has taken the name of her step-father.

Austin Corbin, the well known millionaire railroad magnate, has been blackballed by the governors of the Union Club of New York a few days ago. His name was proposed for membership two years since by J. R. Drexel and seconded by J. Pierrepont Morgan. However, when action was taken last Wednesday, there were sixteen members of the committee on membership present, and after the balots six black balls were found. John King, another railroad magnate, was blackballed a few years ago. The Union Club begins to understand that the methods of railroad bosses and millionaires will not stand the light of day, and that what wealth is identify itself with millionaires of questionable integrity. The scheme with ambitious persons was to get a million and then join a club, and thus get the respectability. The Union Club will upset this scheme.

In Cartersville, Ga., there are two papers the *Tribune* and *Enterprise*. Ellen J. Dorsch, a young lady of 23, is editor of the *Tribune*, John McConnell is editor of the *Enterprise*. In her paper of the 12th inst. Miss Dorsch hacked her bailiwicks contemporary in vigorous fashion, denouncing McConnell as "liar and a beast of a man," and much higher praise to show his facts so that she may horsewhip him. She notifies him that her sex is no barrier to laying out half a dozen men built on a man. Mr. McConnell replies:

"Those who go to war take the risk of being wounded. Honor is as sacred to man as to women, and those who slanderously attack it deserve only to be known as crawling creatures. Miss Ellen J. Dorsch, through the *Tribune*, has said many things about us that are slanderously false, and if she will put someone to the front who does not wear a petticoat, that will back up her charges, we will endeavor to convince him that we are not the coward that she would have us be." It is almost certain that some of Miss Dorsch's male friends will take up her quarrel.

The new immigration law is being strictly enforced in New York. Thomas Neaty, a Belfast Irishman was the third of his contingent to be returned under the law to his native land. He was consumptive and insane. Two Italian convicts were also returned. The passage of the Owen amendment has given to the Superintendent of Immigration large discretionary power. Colonel John B. Weber, Federal Superintendent, speaking of the scope of the new bill said: "The Owen amendment enlarges the excluded classes by adding persons likely to become public charges, persons suffering from loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases, persons convicted of infamous crime or misdemeanor, involving moral turpitude and polygamists." This law extends also to persons induced to come over by steamship or railroad advertisements. It provides penalties of $1000 or imprisonment for a year, or both, for bringing any alien into the United States by vessel or otherwise not lawfully entitled to enter. It provides for the appointment of a superintendent of immigration, with an office at Washington, who, under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury shall have charge of the business of immigration.

ALSO
Choice Fruit and Shade Trees, Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery for sale, cheap. E. LARSEN,
Nurseryman, 342 East Third South Street. d1w

JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. ROOMS 23-4-5, 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,
24 E. MAIN STREET,
SALT LAKE CITY.

WANTED.
A MORMON GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at DESERET NEWS OFFICE. d4w

NOTICE.
PLANS ARE INVITED FOR THE REBUILDING of a good City and County Building, to be erected in the center of the Eighth Ward Square, Salt Lake City, Utah. The proposed building to have four fronts, three stories with basement and attic, and to cost not more than $40,000. Plans and specifications must be in the hands of the undersigned on or before May 1st, 1891, at which time they will be opened and examined. All plans to be submitted on or before May 15th, 1891. The committee reserve right to reject any and all plans. For further particulars apply to
HON. G. M. SCOTT, Mayor.
HON. C. W. BARTON, Probate Judge.
SAM CLAYTON, Utah, April 8, 1891.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD Business Lot, 66x132 feet, 2 story Brick Building, of Annel, Provo City. 2 weeks

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Inland Salt Company will take place at the office of the Co., No. 36 E. Third South Street, Salt Lake City, on Monday, May 4th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. 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.
J. A. CLAYTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
35 ACRES OF NO. 1 LAND, ALL OF which is under cultivation, fenced and a good house on the land, in Provo City, etc. Apply at this office. f12

LOST.
A BAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, THREE white feet, star in face, 4 or 5 years ago branded on left hip, C. Larsen, Dist. DESERET NEWS OFFICE, and is branded. 2w

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 Clean Up the Yardand 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 here!

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 River Well is possible.

If the Current 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 wall purposes, picture hanging, stovepipe 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 tune 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 $5.00 Black Lyons Gros Grain Silk, warranted pure dye, for $1.87½.
Best $2.50 Black Lyons Gros Grain Silk, for $1.25.
Best $1.00 Black Lyons Gros Grain Silk, for 75c.
Seven other grades in same proportion.
Best $2.25 Black Satin Rhadames for $1.67½.
Best $1.75 Black Satin Rhadames for $1.25.
Best $1.50 Black Satin Rhadames for $1.00.
Four other grades Satin Rhadames reduced in same proportion.
Best $1.50 Black India Silk for $1.10.
" $1.25 " " " " 95c.
" 90c. " " " " 70c.
" $1.25 Colored Gros Grain Silks for 90c.
Best Black and Latest Shades 85c. Surahs for 62½.
Choicest Polka Dot $1.50 Silk Sarges, high novelties, $1.15.
Choicest $1.50 genuine China Crepes, loveliest shades, at $1.07½.
Sole Fantaine in Plain and Brocades, reduced to $3.00, $2.00, $1.25 and 95c.
Lovely Crepe de Chine, worth $1.50, for $1.00.
A lot of pure China Silks, in newest shades, at 47½c.
$1.40 Pure Silk Faille Francaise for 95c.
Our 65c. Printed Pongees, in very latest designs, for 42½c.
Our 75c. Printed Pongees, in very latest designs, for 52½c.
Our 90c. Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for 67½c.
Our 85c. Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for 50c.
Our $1.15 Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for 90c.
Our $1.25 Printed China Silks, in very latest designs, for $1.00.

Every piece of our India and China Silks are genuine Bombay and Canton manufacture, sent to 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 Polka 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, $18.50, this week only $15.00.
Last week's price, $17.50, this week only $14.25.
Last week's price, $16.00, this week only $13.25.
Last week's price, $15.00, this week only $11.75.
Last week's price, $12.50, this week only $10.25.
800 Black and Colored Embroidered Brilliantine and Cashmere Dress Patterns, last week $6.00, this week $4.15.
All of our last week's prices on Point d'Esprit embroidered Black Goods are cut for this week only.
They consist of choicest Maimoni, Camel's Hair, Mourning Brocades, Crape Cloth, Nun's Veilings, Wool Grenadines, Silk Warp Henriettas, Silk Warp Brilliantines, Tricotines, Alpacas, Serges, etc., etc.

DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.
No. 1.—Last week's prices on colored Brilliantines, 55c., this week 38c.
" " " " " 37½c. " " 25c.
No. 2.—25 pieces Choice Plaid Dress Goods, last week 25c., this week 19c.
" " " " " 20c. French Serges, 50c., this week 42½c.
" " " " " 20c. and Stripe Cheviots, last week 35c., this week 20c.
19 pieces Assorted styles and qualities, last week's prices ranging from 50c. to 75c., this week 47½c.
No. 3.—One lot of various lines of Novelty Dress Goods, last week's price from 60c. to 90c., this week all at 35½c.
WE INTEND THIS SALE TO BE A SUCCESS
Our cut prices shall compel every intelligent lady to admit that Ulysses was all we promised.
Our Cloak and Shoe, Children's Clothing, Carpet and Curtain Departments are bounting shoppers with genuine bargains.
Mail orders during the week filled at advertised prices. We warrant every article as represented.
F. AUERBACH & BRO.