DESERET EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPTING SUNDAYS AT 30 E. SOUTH TEMPLE STREET.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, - December 11, 1891.

WILL ANYTHING BE DONE?

The people of this city have been confidently expecting some special and determined effort to rid the city of the desperadoes who render it unsafe to walk the streets at night. But the footpads and robbers still have things about their own way. Day after day the papers report "holdups" and burglaries, and there are no arrests. When will something practical be done for the protection of the lives and property of citizens?

When the reorganization of the police force took place and the Mayor made his pretty and pleasing speech to the officers and patrolmen, it was hoped that something definite would be done to rid the city of the thugs and vagrants that infest it. But the same complaints arise as before, and it seems as though it will be necessary for the people to take hold of the matter, organize and proceed to do some amateur detective and constable work on their own account.

We do not want to see this movement made, if the police and county and federal officers will unite and crush out the evil. The police force alone may not be able to accomplish what is necessary, but there is no good reason why all the lawful peace officers should not combine and make a raid on the vags and roughs, and by concerted action secure safety to the public. Something needs to be done and that quickly.

JURY REFORM.

A BILL was introduced in the Senate of the United States on Thursday by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, to punish officers for summoning jurors with reference to their political or religious affiliations. The text of the bill is not given in the press report, but its purpose is praiseworthy. If there is one thing more than another in our political system that should be made thoroughly impartial and freed from bias, it is the organization of juries that sit on civil or criminal trials.

There is so much wrong and folly exhibited in the selection and empaneling of juries that the whole system is coming into disrepute, and the abolition of trial by jury is seriously discussed by men of thought and experience. We do not believe that would be a good thing, but there should be reform in the manner of choosing jurors and of making up a jury.

The open venire is specially objectionable because it places power in the hands of the officer to pick out men suitable to him or to those who control him. The challenges allowed by law are usually such that intelligent men, capable of using enlightened judgment, are often excluded and their places filled by persons who are unacquainted with current affairs and are not readers of the daily journals and, therefore, not up to the average of the common citizen.

When a man of a certain religious faith is tried by a jury composed of his denominational opponents, he is placed in an unfair position and it cannot be truly said that he has an impartial jury. So with a member of a political party who is tried by a jury of his political foes. Utah has had sufficient experience in these regards to fully sense the wrong and evil of the practice.

It is to be hoped that Senator Stewart's bill will go to the root of these evils, and provide some far a thorough reform, so that trial by jury may really mean what it was intended to signify, and accused persons may be brought before an intelligent and impartial body of their peers.

THE SPREADING OF INFORMATION.

The name of Isaak Walton is almost as familiar to the reading public as that of Shakespeare. To the angling fraternity he is like a patron saint. Though he died over two centuries ago there are some people, fending folks too, who have an idea that he is still living, and is using a new edition of his "Complete Angler" have written to the publisher addressing him as Izaak Walton, Esq. This is quite as bad as the story of Democrats still voting for Jackson or Jefferson, and Republicans for Abraham Lincoln.

Many popular remarks are made by the press over such displays of ignorance, but we do not think it is much worse than the comments of many editors on the presence of polygamy in Utah, on the dwindling origin of the Book of Mormon, and on many points connected with the "Mormon" faith and people which have long ago been settled, in a way that ought to preclude any such remarks as those that are common in leading public journals.

It disenfranchised country people are to be blamed or ridiculed for their lack of information about the persons we have named, what should be said of men supposed to be posted on all matters of public comment, who are so densely ignorant of the "Mormon" question that they betray their lack of information whenever they touch upon the subject?

INCIPIENT WHITE SLAVERY.

One of the most startling phases of the labor question in this country was involved in the strike of the telegraph operators of the Southern Pacific in New Mexico and Arizona. There never was an occasion where employes were more completely justified in refusing to accede to the demands of employers than in this controversy. The company required the men to sign an affidavit binding themselves not to unite with the order of railway telegraph operators with out that obtaining the consent of their division superintendents. The demand was radical and degrading, and it was proper to resist it. So should everything that interferes with the liberty of the individual, because it is an invasion of an inherent right—one that is not conferred upon man, but that is born with him. As it is a flagrant wrong to take away a human right, it is also improper to unduly surrender it.

It is presumed that the order of railway telegraph operators is an organization which is not in conflict with the law. This being the case the Southern Pacific Company would not need to take a strike of much greater length than the step made in reference to it, if they should require their operators to subscribe to an oath to the effect that they would not, without the consent of division superintendents, join any specified religious organization, or political party.

It seems as if the government under which we live was too free in its genius and institutions for some classes of citizens, and they are seeking to foster upon the social system forms and phases that are essentially anti-Republican. Such attempts to create white bondmen and slaves ought to be frowned down, and, if it can be done legally, their consummation should be prevented. They are blows aimed at human liberty.

It is to be regretted that this step on the part of the Southern Pacific company has proved successful, because their course is liable to be imitated by other corporations. Such a precedent increases the difficulty in the way of a solution of the great question of capital and labor and has a bad effect all around. It not only separates more widely in their sympathies employers and employed, but creates numerous divisions into new different classes of workmen, filling the last with bitter and irreconcilable dissension. As an illustration, the places of the operators who struck were rather than accept the degraded condition of semi-slavery which the company sought to impose, were filled by other operators who were willing to accept of the degradation so long as it was accompanied with employment. The resultant animosity between these two classes of operators will probably never be healed over. In this way violent disturbances are liable to lead to bloodshed.

We do not mean to hold that labor organizations have been in their operations, free from the perpetration of invasions of individual liberty. When they have taken a course of that character, we have taken the liberty of criticising them. But that forms no excuse for the position assumed by the Southern Pacific Company in the case in point. That affiliated business was a step that seems to us to have beyond all bounds of consistency regarding the relations of employer and employe in a country whose government is popular and whose institutions are free.

CENTRALIZATION OF WEALTH.

"PAYMASTER ROBBER, U. S. Navy," is retiring his theory regarding an amendment to the Constitution of the United states, providing for an individual property limitation. He is renewing the issuance of circulars, which first appeared in 1879. He holds that the result of the counter traffic of great wealth among the few in this nation will inevitably lead to revolution. He holds that if the framers of the Constitution had foreseen the extent situation they would undoubtedly have provided some such common sense restriction."

Here is the proposed amendment:

"No citizen nor resident nor inventor, in any or all states, Territories or Districts, comprising the United States, shall be permitted to possess in all kinds of property, an aggregate value of more than one million of dollars, which sum shall be the limit of private property in any individual, joint-individual, guardian, trustee, or other form or device of private estate ownership. And whenever and wherever such private ownership or holding shall be found to exceed more than one million of dollars, the excess shall be mentioned as a public nuisance and a public peril, and be accordingly forfeited into the United States Treasury. And the house, etc., shall, each and all, enforce this constitutional by necessary or penal legislation, filling which, Congress shall so ordain it."

It would perhaps be rash to deny the correctness of the prediction of Mr. Paymaster Robbey regarding the result of the present mode in grasp and the rapid accumulation of wealth in a few centres. It will undoubtedly create a great deal of trouble. It has already done so, and has done so for yes. But we fail to see the efficacy of his proposition. In the first place it sins a blow at States' rights, by making legislation compulsory, under pain of the general government interfering by stepping in and enforcing the enactment. This would be in conflict with the nature of the Federal system as it stands, and would in half be revolutionary. In the way Mr. Paymaster Robbey would create one kind of a revolution in order to avoid one of an other character.

To show the lively effects that would, according to his imagination, flow from the adoption of his proposition, we quote one of his sanguine phrases: "Another citizen, thus compelled, would apportion surplus among their relatives and friends, and stop the ultra accumulating." Surely there is enough bunkum directed toward rich men because of their wealth already, without increasing its intensity. It is preposterous, on the basis of the spirit of the times, that as a millionaire's possessions go, to tap over a million, there would be such a cyclonic scramble of worshiping relatives and friends gaping for the largest share of the distribution that would be a great sight to witness. Then again, if there would be a legal enactment devised sufficiently compact and irresistable to prevent an American millionaire diving through, around, under or over it with a fast team, it would probably throw the most ingenious inventive of Edison into the shade.

We are of the opinion that Mr. Paymaster Robbey has not hit upon the panacea for American financial ills. When there is such a tremendous rush in the direction of increasing the aggregations of personal gains, it is like trying to "keep the tide back with a pitchfork" to attempt to limit the amount of individual accumulations. It will not do so on this side of a revolution, as we presume the upheaval will have to come.

EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

PROF. HORACE BRIGGS, of Buffalo, was in Japan at the time of the great earthquake. He lately arrived in San Francisco, on a visit, and related some of his observations and experience to a Chronicle reporter. Here is an extract from the account of the interview:

"I was at Yokohama at the time," said Professor Briggs. "It was about five o'clock on the morning of October 28th, when I was awakened by a violent oscillation of my bed, in a room in the Grand Hotel. The shock was at first of a gentle, waving character, but in a few seconds it had changed to a regular jolt, which actually threw me out of bed. The shock was continued about forty-five seconds, and was the severest I ever experienced. Fearing that every moment would be my last, I rushed from my room down the stairs, meeting dozens of guests as frightened as myself. It is unnecessary to say that no one enjoyed in our rooms to make an extensive toilet."

"What was the damage inflicted in Yokohama?"

"It was very slight. I am happy to say. Beyond the overthrow of numerous chimneys, the cracking of walls, etc., there was little damage. Yokohama is 100 miles from Nagoya and Gifu, the centre of the disturbance, and it managed to escape appreciable harm."

"Did you visit Nagoya Gifu?"

"I was in Nagoya twenty-two hours before the shake, but hearing all sorts of rumors regarding the earthquake I determined to visit the province again and see for myself the effects of the shock. I went to Nagoya on the following day, and the night which I witnessed amply repaid me for the trip. I never beheld such a scene of devastation; it was inexpressably frightful. Everywhere lay the remains of dwellings literally shaken into kindling wood, from which protruded the limbs of the dead in every state of mutilation. People flocked from all directions to render assistance, and the sorrowful and sorrow stricken faces of all alike were extremely painful. I saw men looking for their wives, children for their parents and sisters for their brothers, and when a search of some days revealed their shattered remains exclaim of anguish rent the air. In the ruins of the prefecture at Nagoya, which was the only brick building in the town, twenty postal clerks were buried. The company men were assembling the morning need when the building toppled over upon them and buried them from sight. Not a single one escaped alive."

"Professor Briggs went to Gifu, but the railroad lots had been so badly wrecked that travel beyond was impossible. Immense crevices from which hot mud and steam escaped were to be seen in all directions. During his stay there an unhappy Japanese, who had lost his wife in one of these crevices, went in search of her, and, while standing on the edge of the fissure the wall crumbled beneath him and precipitated him into the unknown depths beneath. All of these crevices along the roads have since been bridged, but the danger from them is little lessened.

"The most wonderful result of the earthquake," continued Professor Briggs "was the dropping off of the sacred mountain of Fujiyama. A cone has been raised, containing several million tons of earth, was shaken off, and at the same lost a portion of their base, while others sank down several feet. Many depressions in the earth, caused by the shock, are to be seen about Nagoya. The bridges everywhere look like serpents, so twisted were they, and they are now practically useless. I think this earthquake will be known as one of the most violent that occurred during the Christian era."

THE QUORUM IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTS.

In the *North American Review* for December Theodore Stanton has an article entitled "The Quorum in European Legislatures." The article is based on the position taken by Speaker Reed in the last Congress concerning the manner of counting a quorum, and the way in which the same question is treated in the legislative bodies of European countries.

Mr. Stanton publishes a letter from M. Henri Brisson, ex-President of the French Chamber of Deputies, and afterwards Prime Minister, relating directly to the custom of ringing quorum in the French legislature. In that letter it is stated that the "president of the Chamber has always held, at least in principle, that he had a right to count, in order to ensure a vote, the deputies present at the moment a ballot was taken, neither voting nor not." However, Mr. Brisson admits that this is an inconvenient rule and seldom practiced. He thinks that M. Dupuy at one time exercised his right as president in carrying out this rule. But the manner now in vogue in France he states as follows:

"For open session or scrutin in the office that, in case no quorum is present, a vote on the question under discussion will be called for at the end sitting when the result will be valid whatever may be the number of deputies who take part in the ballot. As the president orders a vote, declares there is not a quorum, adjourns the sitting, calls its bureau to order at the end of ten minutes, and then orders a new vote, which this time becomes valid."

M. Louis Barthonnet, president of the Berne Confederation says that the course pursued by Mr. Reed was in accordance with Swiss procedure. He illustrates the method in his country in this way: The Council of States is made up of 44 members. Its proceedings are legal if 21 members are present. If a ballot is taken, and eight members, for instance, vote aye and four no, eleven do not vote at all, the ballot is valid and the council has voted in the affirmative.

In Belgium the question of a quorum is regulated by the rules. But essentially in extreme cases the same practice is observed as that resorted to by Mr. Reed. Every member present on the floor of the house when a ballot is taken is obliged to take part in it. Members not voting must state their reasons for not doing so.

According to the president of the Danish Lower House, "neither of the two houses may sit unless more than half of the members are present and vote." But, he adds, it has long been the custom for members who reply, when their roll is called, "I do not vote," to be counted as present, and consequently to contribute to the formation of a quorum, notwithstanding their non-participation in the ballot.

In the Dutch Chamber the session begins only when a sufficient majority of the legal number is present. The majority is also required to make a ballot valid. The president of the Chamber says that no provision is made for a member refusing to vote when present, because it could not be conceived that a member who could retire if he so desire, would remain to hear its name called and not reply.

In the Portuguese Chamber, deputies sometimes leave the House when a ballot is being taken, but often they remain, and do not vote, though this is against the rules. In this case they are not counted for the purpose of making a quorum. In fact, the question has never been raised in Portugal.

In the Lower House of Norway deputies who absent themselves can be fined from $30 to $100 crowns.

In the German Reichstag there are no rules providing for an extreme case such as that under discussion.

In the Swedish Diet no quorum is necessary in either of the two Chambers for the transaction of business. The ballot is secret, the vote can not be published, so if a member declines to vote there is no way to compel him to do so.

Of all the European countries, France alone had quorum troubles the same as ours. Norway has no difficulty because of its peculiar fining system. Sweden has no quorum requirement. In Portugal one third makes a quorum. In Denmark nine-tenths are counted present. In Germany this is not done, but Parliamentarians think it would be justifiable. Switzerland and Italy have rules providing for quorum difficulties. In the Netherlands they have never had such a problem to deal from. The placid Dutchman could not even conceive how such an absurd question could arise, as a man being present and at the same time be recorded absent.

A PECULIAR RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION.

THE Springfield *Republican* gives a long account of the habits, customs, and discipline of a religious order now taking root in the United States and Canada. It is a monastic order, and its members are usually known as Trappist Monks. It is an offshoot of the 12th and 13th centuries, which in those times spread over Europe.

About 12 years ago the Trappists got into some difficulty with the French government, and a number of them were compelled to leave France. Six members settled near Montreal, Canada, on a claim of 100 acres of heavily timbered land. They went to work clearing, building and planting, and now the community numbers 100. They are competing an $80,000 monastery. They have 130 milch cows and turn out large quantities of butter. Next year they will establish a branch house near Quebec, the Government having presented the order with 600 acres of timbered land.

But it is their peculiar discipline which attracts notice. They arise every morning at 2 o'clock. From 2 to 4 is spent in prayer, followed by 4:30 to church service, from 5:30 to 7 the office of "prime" is performed, from 7 to 8 fathers and lay brothers mingle, and from 8 to 9 solemn high mass is celebrated at which all attend. At 9 o'clock the manual labor of the day commences. The Superior performs all the work. If one brother most needs speak to another, it must be done in the presence of the superior. At 11:30 all return to the monastery to sing the office of "sexte." At 12 the supper follows, and from later is sounded until 5 o'clock, when they return to the monastery. At 7:30 they partake of the first meal of the day. This is the only daily meal from the time of Easter, but from Easter no deprivation of any meats are allowed, one at 11:30 a.m. the other at 3 p.m. Vegetables, fruit and bread are the articles of diet used. Sometime a little chief is permitted.

While at dinner perfect silence is observed, and one of the fathers reads a lecture. If any member should upform a steel or make a noise in any way, the offender must prostrate himself in the middle of the refectory and there remain until pardoned by the Superior. Another form of penance is to require the monk to lap his food from the superior on his knees, and after receiving it then to beg permission to eat it. After dinner a thanksgiving service is held in the church. At 8 the office of "compline" is performed, which completes the service of the day. At 7 all retire, in winter, and at 8 in summer.

The discipline seems not to be hurtful to health, for the Trappists have had only two deaths in twelve years. They never see a newspaper; it is argued, however, that this is conducive to longevity. The increase and prosperity of this secular order is one more illustration of what can be done by religious fervor and right discipline.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & CO. in their report for the week ending Dec. 5, 1891, state that there is a general improvement in business. The one sign of unfavorable character is that collections at some points are slower and harder than usual. However, at Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and St. Paul collections are very satisfactory. The official reports show that the volume of all kinds of currency in actual circulation was $1,577,000,000 Dec. 1, against $1,564,000,000 Nov. 1st, and $1,503,000,000 a year ago. The increase both for the month and for the year has been entirely in the form of gold certificates and new treasury notes.

The speculative markets have tended downwards on the whole, although wheat is strengthened in price with stocks of 29,000,000 bushels in New York during the past week. Corn dropped sharply about cents at the close of November, and the market has not yet recovered to natural conditions. Oats are half a cent better, but pork products and coffees are a little lower.

There seems to be no apprehension that Congress will introduce any legislation calculated to disturb business interests. The Treasury has put out during the week $2,400,000 more than it has taken in, besides issuing $1,700,000 in new Treasury notes, making the volume of actual circulation at this time fully $1,580,000,000.

Business failures for the week numbered aggregated to 204 in the United States and 26 in Canada. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 232 in the United States and 30 in Canada.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla — Of perfect purity.
Lemon — Of great strength.
Orange — Economy in their use.
Almond — Flavor as delicately
Rose etc. — and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Deseret Paper Making Company will be held at the company's office, room 23 Constitution Building, Salt Lake City, on Monday, December 14, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a board of directors to serve the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

JESSE W. FOX, Jr., Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO SELL THE DIXON'S LAKE CHINKEY Cleaner, sold at sight. An honest, every housekeeper can make it. Address DIXON'S LAKE CHINKEY CO., Kenosha, Wis.

FOR RENT.

A NEW FOUR ROOMED BRICK COTtage, hot and cold water, bath, in Lake View Addition, South Temple Street, between Rio Grande and Western depots.

S. G. LANGLEY, DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, - MANAGER.

The Dramatic Event!!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, December 10, 11, 12.

Father and Children Matinee Saturday.

PRESENTATION OF

JOSEPH R. GRISMER

AND

PHŒBE DAVIES.

Assisted by their Excellent Company.

REPERTOIRE:

Friday Night, - - FRINCILLE
Saturday Night, - - BEATON LIGHTS
Saturday Matinee, - THE BURGLAR

Regular prices. Seats ready at the office Wednesday morning.

NEXT ATTRACTION!

W. J. GILMORE'S DEVIL'S AUCTION!

Three Nights and Wednesday Matinee, commencing Monday, December 14th.

Regular prices. Seats on sale Saturday, December 12th.

WONDERLAND

NOW IN THEIRS, DEC. 12.

MISS DELLA CASTLES,

The Lady with a Heart Bleed.

WILLIAMS' WONDER WORKERS.

A NEW LIST OF NEW ATTRACTIONS.

10c.—ADMISSION.—10c.

Z. C. M. I.

WE DO NOT INTEND TO MOVE

But we Must and Will Move Our Entire Stock of

CLOAKS, COATS, CAPES, GARMENTS,

And all our

NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

We shall therefore Sell this Line at a

BONA FIDE REDUCTION

—OF—

25 PER CENT

As is well known,

OUR PRICES ARE ALL

MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES!

So that

EVERY PURCHASER CAN SEE FOR THEMSELVES

What they are Buying and the Price.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

F. AUERBACH & BRO

Catchy Ads. may Deceive the Few!

The Lowest Prices and Best Goods attract the many!! Our constantly crowded Store proves it.

This Week's Bargains in SILKS, PLUSHES AND VELVETS Defy Competition.

Special Bargains in Black Gros Grain Silks, at 50c., 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.85.

Gentlemen, buy your Christmas Presents early and save money!

24-inch Pure Silk Black Surahs, at 55c., regular price $1.00.

32-inch real China Silk, in lovely shades, at 67½c., regular price $1.00.

Genuine Crepes de Chine, rich evening shades, at 95c., regular price $1.75.

50 other Bargains and a lot of Silk Remnants, at half price, justify our remark that to buy a Silk Dress and not have seen our stock, the largest and fairest in the city, is to have visited Rome and not seen the Pope.

Among our many Dress Goods Bargains we can mention only the finest Bedford Cords in this city at $1.00.

All Novelty Dress Goods and French Embroidered Robes at cost!

9 leaders in Russet Imported Black Serges, at 37½c., 62½c., 75½c., 92½c. and $1.10. Cheap at one-third higher prices.

52-inch Ladies' Cloth, at 35c., reduced from 50c.

54-inch pure wool Ladies' Cloth, at 62½c., reduced from 85c.

52-inch Imported Broad Cloth, at 95c., regular price $1.25.

8 yards double-wide Plaid Dress Goods Patterns for 50c., worth $1.00.

8 yards double-wide Fancy Dress Goods Patterns for $1.00, worth $1.50.

8 yards English Cashmere Patterns in black and colors, at $2.00 and $2.75, worth $3.75 and $5.75.

OUR FLANNEL AND DOMESTIC DEPARTMENTS

Are offering special drives, 50 pieces fine Japanese, unmatchable White Flannels, at 25c.

Our Shoe Department is attracting the best trade in the city.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!

To our every nickel and every purse from $1.75 to $100 each.

100 Ladies' Heavy Winter Jackets, at $3.75. Only a few of these $6.00 Silk-lined Jackets left.

Full Fur-Trimmed Jackets for Misses, at $11.00, regular price $16.00.

Ladies' Astrakhan and Fresh Mountain Coats, at $35.75, cheap at $45.00.

Misses' Grotefurn Cloaks, from 4 to 12, at $1.75, $2.50, $3.50 and upwards.

We have marked down several lines of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets to cost. Ladies' Plush Coats at $14.25, worth $23.00. Ladies' Plush Jackets at $8.00, worth $15.00. Ladies' Plush

For $5.00 you can take your choice of a broken lot of Ladies' Ulsters, worth from $10.00 to $20.00.

Ladies' Matinee Waists, very latest style, at $5.00, worth $7.50.

Tea Gowns and Wrappers at lowest prices in the city.

Tremendous slaughter in Dress Trimming, 50c qualities at 5c per yard; $1.00 qualities at 10c per yard; $2.00 qualities at 25c per yard, etc., etc., in proportion.

Ladies' Choice Silk Hose in black and beautiful colors, at 95c, $1.35, $2.00, $2.50, up to $6.00 a pair.

These prices are not approached even by Eastern Houses.

The weather has caused us to add to our Knit Woolen Goods Department, Jerseys, Jackets; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Hoods, Skirts, Mittens, etc. Our loss is your gain.

Beautiful Tables at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c. worth double.

A lot of Tables, marked down from 50c to 15c each, at 25c.

Linen Splashers, Linen Tray Cloths, Cheneille Covers, Damask Table Sets, Napkins, etc., marked down for this sale.

The attractions in our Children's Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Departments are too numerous to mention.

Gents' Night Shirts, embroidered fronts, at 50c, others, silk embroidered, at 75c and $1.00.

Gents' Ladies' Flannel Night Gowns at $2.75, worth $4.00.

Gents' Underwear from 75c to $7.00. A suit a saving of 50 per cent.

Gents' Imported Half Hose at 15c, 25c, and 25c a pair.

Gents' Outing Flannel Overshirts at 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.25, and upwards.

Gents' some beautiful Satin Scarfs at 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, and 75c. Come and look at them.

Mothers buying Overcoats and Suits for their Boys can save from $1.00 to $5.00 on our selection, ranging from $3.50 to $10.00.

Dressie and Stylish Boys' Suits at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, and upwards.

Our Blankets and Quilts have been marked down! DOWN!!!

California 10-4 White Blankets at $7.50, reduced from $11.00.

California White Cotton Blankets at 90c, worth $1.25.

California Gray Blankets at $1.20, $1.50, $1.65, and $2.25. Real Bargains.

Oxidized Handle Seersucker Umbrellas at 95c, cheap at $1.50.

A Special Bargain in Misses' Union Suits at $1.25, worth $2.00.

NEVER FORGET "WE ARE NEVER UNDERSOLD, NEVER!!"

F. AUERBACH & BRO