A RAILROAD HORROR.

An Excursion Train in Switzerland Run Into by a Paris Express.

A LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS KILLED.

The Accident Caused by the Carelessness of the Railroad Officials.

By telegraph to the NEWS.

ANOTHER RAILROAD DISASTER.

Swiss Excursionists Killed in a collision near Berne.

BERNE, August 17.—Yesterday another wholesale loss of life by railroad accident occurred on the Jura-Simplon railroad lines near the village of Seidenbach, not far from this city. A special train carrying a large number of excursionists from the country districts to this city, on the way here was run into by a Paris express, while side tracked to allow the latter to pass. The accident resulted in the guards' van at the rear of the excursion train, and one passenger car being demolished and a large number of passengers being killed. The exact number of dead and wounded is not known, but twelve corpses are already recovered from the ruins and it is known that many people have been seriously injured by the collision. No loss of life is reported among the passengers of the Paris express. A wrecking train carrying officers and nurses, together with a detachment of engineers has been despatched to the scene of the accident and crowds of people have started in the same direction. The majority of the passengers aboard the excursion train belong to towns in the vicinity of this city. It is thought that there were no American travelers among the killed. The accident is thought to have been the result of the carelessness of the railway officials.

Bank Suspension.

MELBOURNE, August 17.—The suspension of the British bank in Australia is announced. The liabilities are $889,000 half of which is owed to creditors in England.

Harvesting in the Northwest.

ST. PAUL, August 17.—The harvesting is well under way all over the Northwest and the promise of a big yield is more than fulfilled. The wheat averages twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre, and the increased yield from increased acreage makes 150,000,000 bushels as the minimum product for the Dakotas and Minnesota. The other grains are close to wheat, oats especially turning out well. Great trouble is experienced in securing labor to handle the immense crop, and the railroads are hard at work preparing to handle the grain. Lack of storage facilities will compel the vast majority of farmers to dispose of their grain soon, and the transportation facilities will be taxed to their utmost. The weather for harvesting is all that could be desired.

The Bristle Grain Market.

BRISTLE, August 17.—The corn market today was excited. The opening quotations were: August 77c, 209 marks; September, October, 253 marks. August wheat, 254 marks; September, October, 246.

The Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The exciting scenes in the wheat and corn market, which characterized the trading of the latter part of last week, were renewed at the opening of the pit session of trade this morning. The trading was just as wildly nervous as it was on Saturday. The toll fever was still on this morning, and the bulls were encouraged with the prospect of higher prices, as the result of the excitedly higher cables. When the bell tapped for opening, the bulls were all in and became a pandemonium, of which cause these figures: For December wheat bulls lost 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c, 1¼c. This was the top figure in the early bulge, then the price began to weaken and it soaked had declined to 107½. September corn was higher at 88½. Provisions excited and higher.

The bulge to 114 was accompanied by the wildest excitement and some sales are reported as high as 114. The succeeding period of weakness was the result of free selling by both longs and shorts. Conservative traders on both sides were satisfied that the prices were too high for safety and far above the export basis, and that they must be brought together before the benefit of the foreign shortage on which the bulge was founded can be realized. The consequence of this was that the prices reacted until 105 was reached, that being the lowest point of the morning, reached to 107, sold off to 106¼, went up to 106¾ and, at 11 o'clock, was comparatively quiet at 106.

The Situation in Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—A private letter from Samoa under date of July 15th, said that there was great danger of a renewal of the war among the natives. A strenuous appeal has been made for a United States warship. The only man-of-war there at the time was a German vessel.

Chinamen to be Returned.

FORT TOWNSEND, Wn., August 17.—Ten Chinamen were arrested on Whitby Island, and taken before the United States commissioner who ordered them returned to China.

A New Metal Discovered.

PITTSBURG, August 17.—A series of experiments by Thos. Burtton of this city, into the properties and use of nickel, steel and manganese bronze, has resulted in the discovery of a new metal. The chief characteristics of this metal are that it obtains very high tensive strength, is indestructible, being impervious to acids, and that it can be wrought into spikes, nails, etc., while other but or cold.

Seizure of Munitions of War.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Advices from Curacoa, United States of Colombia, state that a dispatch has been received there from Curacoa, of the Dutch Antilles, announcing the seizure by the government authorities of the colony of Curacoa of a cargo of munitions of war destined for Hayti. A portion of the cases containing war material had been partially sunk in the sea. These the government officials raised by dredging while the rest of the cargo was seized aboard the bark. The whole was deposited in the arsenal there.

RUSSIAN DESPOTISM.

Mr. W. J. Armstrong's Vivid Picture at the Salt Lake Theatre.

Mr. William J. Armstrong of Washington, D. C., delivered a very effective and instructive lecture on Saturday evening, at the Salt Lake Theatre. His subject was "Nihilism in Russia." There was not the audience present which the theme deserved. But that was no doubt owing to defective advertising. For instance the lecture was not advertised in the DESERET NEWS, and so that paper circulates among all classes who would most likely patronize an intellectual treat, such as the lecture really was, the reason of the little attendance is evident.

Mr. Armstrong commenced his lecture with a beautiful tribute to the father's of our republic, and to the system of government established by them. By that were a new political creed was heralded to the world. It caused crowns, monarchies, and oligarchies to shake in their foundations. With one solitary exception the governments of the world have been more or less reformed, and in the majority of cases revolutionized since the Declaration of American Independence was written. Russia is the sole and monstrous exception. She still stands the same unrelenting foe to human liberty, that she was a thousand years ago.

Russia, continued the speaker, is the direct opposite with our government in every particular. Russia is dead to all instincts of popular rights. She cites not the oppressed. Humanity has not a single right which her ruler feels bound to respect. And yet we are told that fraternal feelings exist between that country and our Republic, that toasts have been drunk and speeches rang in mutual felicitations and that even now in the office of the Secretary of State, ready to be transmitted to the United States Senate, is the draft of a treaty agreeing that accused offenders of the two nations shall be affectionately exchanged.

Mr. Armstrong then fully explained how the subtlety and false association of the names of Abraham Lincoln and Alexander II had come about. It was simply because of the assassination of Russian serfs by the Czar. This act was not personally the work of Alexander II. For nearly a hundred years every Russian monarch who preceded Alexander contemplated doing this work, but Alexander seeing that the safety of Russian despotism demanded it, at once issued the ukase which transmitted the serfs. This, said the lecturer, was the true story of an act which counted the names of Lincoln and the Czar of Russia.

Eleven years ago the fearful explosion occurred which precipitated the Czar into eternity. Near the scene of the deed was written the word "Nihilism." It was then that the word was accepted by the American people as one synonymous with outrage and murder. The association was erroneous. The Nihilists did kill one Czar, it is true, and are trying to kill another, but they are justified. The lecturer then narrated several instances of wilful and cheerful murder on the part of the Czar and his minions. He also dwelt on the numerous and common transportations in Siberia.

I can Turgenoff, in his book "Fathers and Sons" first used the word "Nihilist" to designate a class of socialists which he portrayed. Through a misconception of the meaning and history the word, the Nihilists of Russia are regarded by many as a lot of anarchists bent on destroying property, religion, order and government. But the fact is, they are, said Mr. Armstrong, enthusiastic patriotic reformers, whose whole aim is liberty of thought and action.

The first dawning of political freedom in Russia occurred about 1816. The soldiers who had confronted Napoleon returned to Russia with new ideas about political liberty. The Constitution of the United States was taken as a model, and a movement was inaugurated to establish a new republic. In 1825 the revolution was attempted, but promptly suppressed. Nicholas carpeted the plain of his Winter Palace with the corpses of the insurgents. It was thus that every vestige of liberty was trampled out in Russia.

The lecturer gave a vivid description of the police regulations, and of the price laws of Russia. He read translations of both from the Russian text. Even the hotel keepers are helping house owners spied act as secret police. The Czar can suppress any newspaper in the land, and also prevent its owner from starting another. The works of Huxley, Spencer, John Stuart Mill and several others are not permitted to be read in Russia. Even history, geography and modern literature are not taught in the schools.

Mr. Armstrong read the platform of the Nihilists. They were contending for the same thing which the fathers of this republic fought for. They were not Atheists, Anarchists, nor Communists, but simply political reformers, seeking universal suffrage, constitutional freedom and representative government.

The lecturer spoke about two hours, and gave such a realistic account of the social and political condition of Russia as will not be soon forgotten by those who had the pleasure of hearing his discourse.

For The Coming Fair.

The subjoined are among the special premiums offered for competition at the Territorial Fair in October:

For display of flowers, $25; for display of fruit, $25 offered by Henry W. Lawrence.

For best half-blood C. B. colt under six months old from C. R. Horse Luxury, $15 offered by Rex & Hadenbach.

For best piece of wood carving, gold medal or $15; offered by R. Kelling.

For best framed and cultivated garden in the Territory, $25 worth of Thorobredine Extra Early potatoes offered by C. Twelves of Provo.

For best collection and variety of Utah farm products raised and exhibited by one person, $10; offered by Hector W. Haight of Farmington.

To the purchaser of the twenty-fifth thousand adobe on Hunt to the fair, $25; offered by Spencer Clawson.

For best lady pianist under 20 years of age, who never studied outside of Utah, select dressing case valued $15 for second best, same condition, dressing case valued at $10; offered by Godbe Pitts Drug Co.

B. W. DRIGGS, JR.'S DEFENCE.

He Candidly Explains His Business Transactions.

Mr. B. W. Driggs, Jr., having returned to the city to face the charges that were made against him during his absence, now offers the following explanation of some transactions that appeared at first very shady but which assume a new aspect with the light he throws upon them. We sincerely hope that he will be able to thoroughly reestablish his reputation in the community:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, August 15, 1891.

Editor Deseret News:

In regard to the reports of the press of my affairs I can say truthfully that they do me a great injustice, and are not confined to the truth.

As has been said with me for the last few years I spent part of the summer at my ranch in Teton Basin, Idaho, situated about 40 miles from this city. I had business with a mr. Meacham of Boise City, Idaho, and I went there to settle up the matter, and make an end of our dealings. I fully intended to return as soon as I could get the matter settled in Boise City, but was long delayed by my business there, this being the last year in which I had to make final proof to Court matters which occupied my attention. I, of course, was part of the time in Salt Lake, most part of my business was here. I have had no other interests, and have done all in my power to help forward the company, and my whole heart is with the people though I have learned to my sorrow that I have been too hasty in my good to be my friends are my enemies. My principal creditors are not prominent officials, as the report states, but, in fact, but some poor little money lenders cannot understand why I do not pay them.

The assertions that a number of mortgages had gone my security is false. One, and that for $1,000, was for me, but only to the amount of five hundred and a thousand dollars. The account that I had taken out was in the fabulous amount reported is also false. I speculated in real estate in the winter of 1890 and 1891 to the extent of $3,000, but all that I have borrowed or use, will not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars, which is secured for the most part on good property that not nearly double the amount for which it is secured. Some of these properties cost me eight hundred acres of farm land near the city which is a little rocky and I fear enough to cover my indemnitees, and all I have is at the disposal of my creditors. I do not desire to wrong them out of a dollar.

Some mistakes have been made in regard to my business papers, but with no intent to wrong anyone, and they are adjusted. I have shown no one through the house further purpose of getting loans, but what has been done was done by agents. In one instance I know positively it was a mistake of the parties making the loan. The money supposed to have given them, not in making out the papers the wrong block was inserted, and not discovered until after it was recorded, and even after I called their attention to it they were negligent in having it run on right, and I could not without my coming it, and it was too late.

It is not in my heart to wrong any one, and all will be satisfied that I will do all in my power to make it without my coming it, and it was too late.

As to any other indiscretions there is nothing to my knowledge that I could face before God and man, and I hope to live long enough to prove to the world that I am worthy of his trust.

B. W. DRIGGS, JR.

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION.

An Important Letter from Chief Signal Officer Greely.

The appended letter from Chief Signal Officer Greely has been received by Governor Thomas:

SIGNAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 11, 1891.

HON. Arthur L. Thomas, Governor of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah:

Dear Governor:—The Signal Office has compiled an extensive report on irrigation climatology with reference to the important subject of irrigation. As a convenient or the same, I have sent you copies of the important subject of irrigation in the arid region, I will suggest advance them with my report on the subject which may be of value and interest.

The subject is concerns Utah in particular and I trust report may be of your attention to this publication now in the hands of the public printer, and the possibility of your working a new republic in 1895 the revolution was attempted, but promptly suppressed. Nicholas carpeted the plain of his Winter Palace with the corpses of the insurgents. It was thus that every vestige of liberty was trampled out in Russia.

The lecturer gave a vivid description of the police regulations, and of the price laws of Russia. He read translations of both from the Russian text. Even the hotel keepers are helping house owners spied act as secret police. The Czar can suppress any newspaper in the land, and also prevent its owner from starting another. The works of Huxley, Spencer, John Stuart Mill and several others are not permitted to be read in Russia. Even history, geography and modern literature are not taught in the schools.

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A MEAN CAT.

Tries Twice to Treat Friendly Overtures and Responds with a Kick.

"You had better look out for your hand, sir. This is a puglist." This advice was spoken by a gentleman at the Union depot, Cleveland, and was addressed to a benevolent looking old gentleman who had stooped down to pat a large Maltese cat.

"Oh, he seems to like me," answered the gentleman. "I make it a rule to be friendly with all dumb animals, and truly believe that they appreciate kind treat—. But at this moment the cat suddenly rose up on its hind legs and struck out disinterestedly with his barbed forepaws, grasping one of the old gentleman's outstretched fingers between his teeth and giving it a sharp bite. Satisfied with the result of his attack, ally Tom scampered away across the tracks, and from the other side of the depot watched the old gentleman bandage his bleeding hand with a handkerchief.

"That's an evil trick of his," said the gateman to a reporter who was standing near by. "He will remember up to his victim in a most innocent manner and play about his feet. Now one of every ten persons will take this ball and be bitten by Tom. I do not believe that he now his claws and teeth out of sullenness but no spirit. Notwithstanding all this, Tom is liked by every person working in the depot. No matter how well we become acquainted with him, however, he can move to remind himself in some time ago. I fastened myself that Tom was my friend, but one day I was awakened to the true nature of his friendship when I got a badly scratched hand."

"Wonderful!" asked the reporter.

"That is a good word to express the opinion," replied the gateman. "W. J. Akers, the proprietor of the dining room, claims that as does also a lady living on Prospect street. The cat came to the depot several years ago, and Mr. Akers claimed him from the first. However, about a month after his coming the Prospect street lady happened to be at the depot one day, and when she saw the cat she screamed in a lady-like manner, and claimed that he belonged to her and had run away from home. We gallantly asked our claim of ownership, but Tom, while showing signs of recognition, would not go with the lady.

"He is very intelligent, and knows to a minute the time of arrival of the trains bearing milk. He is always given a large allowance of the milk, and it disappears in a remarkably short space of time. He will not eat meat, but loves bananas, and will beg for the fruit at the lunch counter for hours at a time. Occasionally Tom jumps into a baggage or mail car, and when it leaves the depot he remains on board and we do not see him again until it returns.

"On one occasion he was left by mistake at the depot in Cincinnati, but was there all safe and sound two days later, when the train car was again started from Cleveland city."

At this point Tom came purring up to the reporter and invited a caress. He seemed so gentle that the newspaper man stroked the fur on his back, but a moment later regretted it, and has since been minding a sore finger.—Cleveland Leader.

To Avoid the Jar.

Every one knows that a sudden shock or jar, as in leaping and jumping, is but less if the person receives the moment on his toes. A railroad officer and a friend were in the vicinity of a car in which some blasting was in progress. At the moment of the explosion the naval officer went through a series of peculiar gymnastics. He arms hung limp at his sides, his mouth was wide open, and he jumped from 6 to 8 feet.

"What is it? Are you hit by a stone?" asked the friend a trifle anxiously.

"No; just an old memory," replied the officer. "That was a part of my manual of arms when I was on a man-of-war facing Vicksburg."

"I don't understand," remarked his friend.

"That is the way we used to stand when we fired a mortar," replied the officer. "It looked a bit curious at first to see forty or fifty men standing on their toes with their mouths wide open, but we soon contributed to do it, and as it lessened the concussion caused by firing twenty-five pounds of gunpowder we felt into it as into any other regulation, and thought no more of it. It did not seem ridiculous then, for it was a part of the art of war."—Youth's Companion.

How Some English Patents Are Paid.

"The Cheap List" puts down the poorest living in the Church of England as that at Windsor, Lincolnshire, where, at St. Thomas' church, the parson apparently receives the magnificent stipend of one shilling and one penny three farthings and a small fraction per week for ministering to some 250 persons. The living of Mobberley is put down at one and eleven pence per week, and another in Breconshire is worth eight pounds per annum.—Living Church.

HISTORY OF THE BANNOCK STAKE

The History of the Bannock Stake, compiled by Andrew Jensen, and lately published in the DESERET WEEKLY, has now been issued in pamphlet form and can now be had at the DESERET NEWS office at 25 cents per copy. ddx

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, for the 77th, 1891. Observations taken at 8 a.m., 75th Meridian time, at all stations.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION	BAROMETER REDUCED TO SEA LEVEL	THERMOMETER		WIND		STATE OF WEATHER
		Mean of Day	Departure from Normal	Direction	Velocity in Miles per Hour	
Salt Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lander	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Duchesne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modena, Nev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Reported by Dist. Telegraph Co. at 8 a.m.

Salt Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Duchesne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modena	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Salt Lake City, September 16th.

JOHN T. PARTRIDGE, Observer.

Precipitation in inches 24 hours, 0.11 inches.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. C. PENCE, MANAGER.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

FOUR NIGHTS & SATURDAY MATINEE

ANNUAL SUMMER TOUR OF
DANIEL FROHMAN'S
LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY,
(From the Lyceum Theatre, New York)
NEW REPERTORY.

THE PLAYBILL:

Monday Night, Tuesday Night, Wednesday Night and Saturday Matinee, "THE FOLLY HALL."
(By the author of "The Wife.")
Thursday Night, "THE HOLLY TREE."
(By the author of "Captain Swift.")
Friday Night, "THE WIFE."
Saturday Night, "OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS."
(Author of "Old Heads and Young Hearts.")

PRICES—$1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Sale of Seats begins Tuesday, Aug. 18.

AUTHORIZED CITY AGENTS
FOR THE
5 CENTS
Deposit Stamp System
OF THE
UTAH COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK
32 and 34 E. First South Street.

AMERICA

Has Unequaled Facilities—Organ, Longitudinal and Pull; not alone Equal to Any Other Organ, Money and Interest; not more than Any Other Organ—Strong, Durable and Honest; and Made from Pure Hardwood—Washington, Lincoln and Grant; and Other Great Live American Composers—THE MANHATTAN and the Artist.

PRESIDENT. : HARRISON

Presidents Shares Warmaker, as President, Cleveland, Grover N. Tuft and Geneline Vandiver, Invoice Inner point and good note in Utah and all parts of the North and Western West, have a best that trust in.

THE MANHATTAN

If you are not interested in it, call at 100 Main Street, and receive a Policy.

FULLER & YOUNG, Gen. Agents.
C. L. BENNETT, Supt. of Agencies.

LOOK HERE! **RAMS!** LOOK HERE!

I HAVE NOW EN ROUTE FROM CALIFORNIA

500 Selected Crossbred French and Spanish Merino Jewett Rams.

200 Selected Crossbred Shropshire and Spanish Merino Hoyt Rams.

160 Cotswold, Shropshire and Leicestershire RAMS

HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM CANADA.

All are large and elegant. Write or call. Orders are coming in.

ROLLIN P. SAKE,
Agent for sales, OGDEN, UTAH.

Ogden, August 8th, 1891.

R. K. THOMAS

26, 28, 30, 32 EAST FIRST SOUTH STREET.

GRAND.:.MIDSUMMER

CLEARANCE

SALE

FOR .:. TEN .:. DAYS

We will Offer Our Entire Stock of

SUMMER GOODS

Without any Consideration for Cost.

PROGRAMME.

SILKS.

Think of it!
Only 39c for Brocade Silks that are worth 60c, all shades.
Crepe de Chelses, lovely patterns, only 75c., regular price $1.25.
Printed China Silks, stylish designs, worth 50c., going in this sale at 45c.

BLACK SILKS, TOO.

Are put way down up this occasion. Also our entire line of Plaid and Stripe Trimming Silks.

YES,

Plain Dolin Silks as well.
A nice selection of shades can't be found—Pink, Blue, Heliotrope, Beige, Porcelain, Sage, French Gray, Cardinal Cream, Rose, Sapphire, Black and White, all at special prices.

AND

300 REMNANTS of Silks at less than half price.

DRESS GOODS.

Now is the time to buy them.
40 pieces all-wool 40 inch Plaids and Stripes, at only 45c., worth 65c.
15 pieces French Brocade Boiting, all wool and more than a yard wide, in Tans, Blues and Browns. This article is worth 50c.; we are going to sell it at 35c.; how is that?
27 pieces Assorted Dress Goods at 15c., regular price 25c.
28 pieces Assorted Dress Goods at 10c., regular price 25c.
Don't fail to see the Mohair Dress Pattern that we are selling for $5.00. It will astonish you. It is worth $10.00.

WASH FABRICS.

See our 5c. Table.
20c. Zephyrs down to 10½c.
Zephyr Ginghams only 8c.
20c. Challies down to 12½c.
50 pieces Challies. Will wash and not fade; 12 yards for $1.00.
Mayflower Organdie, 15½c, worth 25c.
We have a splendid stock of Blue Challies, Tissues, Fine Apple Cloth, Lawns, etc., etc. They must be closed out.
REMNANTS of Challies, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Satines, Calicoes and Lawns at half price.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

40c. Fancy Half Hose for 25c.
80c. Fancy Half Hose for 40c.
Jersey Ribbed Drawers, 25c.
Jersey Ribbed Shirts, 25c.
15c. Handkerchiefs for 5c.
20c. Handkerchiefs for 8½c.
30c. Handkerchiefs for 12½c.
40c. Handkerchiefs for 16½c.
About 50 dozen of them to sell at these prices.
Men's Night Shirts at cost.
A line of Boys' Ties at 15c.
Men's Outing Shirts from 50c. up.
450 pairs Men's Odd Pants to close out.

IF

You have any boys from 4 to 10 years old, send them to us for a suit of clothes; we are closing out our clothing.

PARASOLS.

Overtoss, how cheap!
A $2.25 Parasol for $1.25.
A $2.10 Parasol for $1.00.
A $1.60 Parasol for 75c.
A good Parasol for 25c.
Of course such a disparity between the regular price and the sale price sounds unreasonable. It would be but for the fact that they were bought recently at just such values.
Children's Parasols at 25c., 35c. and 50c., worth 60c., 90c and $1.25.

LACES.

You can't use too much on your dresses this season.
Silk Lace worth 15c. for 45c.
Silk Lace worth 60c. for 25c.
Silk Lace worth 40c. for 25c.
50 pieces Assorted Lace at 5c.
50 pieces Lace (job lot), 10c., 15c. and 20c., worth 25c. to 50c.
Torchon Laces at the same big reductions.

EMBROIDERIES.

Never before have embroideries been sold so cheap.
HERE IS THE PROOF!
$1.50 Flouncing for $1.00.
2.00 Flouncing for $1.55.
2.25 Flouncing for $1.50.
2.75 Flouncing for $1.75.
3.00 Flouncing for $2.15.
A large line of Cream Flouncings, Allovers and Edgings to match at nearly cost. Ask to see them.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

48 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs at 5c., 8⅓c. and 12½c.; regular price 15c., 20c. and 30c.

Ladies' and Misses' Mitts at 15c. pair.
Ladies' Derby Ribbed Lisle Hose, worth 15c., now selling at 8⅓c.
Misses' Plain Lisle Hose, 8⅓c., worth 40c.
Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, 8⅓c.
Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, was never offered so cheap.
45c. Misses' Blouse for 40c.
50c. Misses' Blouse for 35c.
$1.25 Misses' Blouse for 90c.
$1.50 Misses' Blouse for $1.10.
Ladies' Blouses same discount.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Shawls and Embroidered Fichuses, going at 50c. on the dollar.

SHOES.

Two or three lines to close out.
A $2.00 shoe for $1.50.
A $2.25 shoe for $1.75.
A $3.00 shoe for $2.25.
A $1.00 slipper for 80c.
A $1.50 slipper for 85c.
A lot of odds and ends in Children's Shoes, at less than cost.
We carry a full line of Men's Shoes. We are selling them cheap.

LINENS.

Turkey Red Damask, only 25c. per yard.
Half Bleached Damask, only 25c. per yard.
Towels, Crash Neapkins and Tidies at reduced prices.
Lace Curtains, Silk Curtains.
Fancy Tidies and Piano Covers at cost

EVERYBODY INVITED. COME EARLY.

HALF-A-BLOCK EAST OF THE CLOCK CORNER, ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE.

R. K. THOMAS