

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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A DEBT OF HONOR.

In the supreme crisis of her existence, just after the great fire, Seattle contracted a debt, which, since it was beyond the charter limitation, she cannot be forced to pay. It is essentially a debt of honor. To refuse to ratify the debt and provide for its payment, would be an act of repudiation shameful and discreditable to the last degree. It would give Seattle a bad name that ten years of honest effort could not overcome. But in spite of these considerations there is, it is humiliating to confess, an effort to defeat the bond proposition. The motive is a mean one of class prejudice, having no basis beyond the wish of a certain element to make a display of political power. The question is not one of class interest or any other interest. It is simply a question of integrity. A debt fairly contracted is due, and a way is open to repay those who had sufficient faith in the ability and in the honesty of Seattle to make advances in her time of trial and necessity. It is the interest of every honest man in Seattle to see this debt paid.

Every citizen who values the good name of Seattle should make it his business tomorrow to vote for the bonds and to remind his neighbor to go to the polls.

NOT MORMONIZED.

A short time ago certain Utah Democrats who had been disappointed in political aspirations, and certain others of the office-seeking class, looking forward to future possibilities, started a movement to organize on the lines of national politics, looking to Mormon support and involving the disruption and defeat of the Liberal party, which has been strictly non-partisan and devoted to the overthrow of Mormon supremacy in municipal and territorial affairs.

The Salt Lake Tribune, an earnest champion of the Liberal organization, apprehended that the new movement might prove successful, and voiced an eloquent but alarmed protest. The outcome proved that it had greatly underestimated the anti-Mormon sentiment which prevails among other than members of that church, irrespective of party. Last Monday evening, in Salt Lake City, the Democratic meeting was held which has been called for the purpose named. It was one of the largest political outpourings ever seen in that city. It filled the large hall and furnished the material for an immense overflow meeting on the street. It was wildly enthusiastic, and with dissenting voices so few as to be hardly worth counting, declared emphatically against division on party lines at this time.

There has never been more eloquent testimony than this as to the dangerous disposition and purposes of the Mormons, or as to the necessity for united organization to frustrate their designs. Whatever people remote from them may think about their acceptance of the congressional legislation and relinquishment of polygamy, the people who know them, and who know them best, even when tempted by a prospect of partisan advantage, evidently do not trust them.

But testimony even more significant—if that were possible—than this Democratic waiver of apparent party advantage rather than coalesce with the Mormons, was furnished by an anti-polygamy member of that church, a young man, who, on the way from the meeting, gave as a reason why the continuance of the Liberal organization was essential to Utah's disentanglement, that when a brother of his was married a few weeks ago, the bishops who performed the ceremony admonished him: "You are to love and be true to this wife whom you have taken until in the providence of God such a change will come as will enable you to fulfill all the covenants of your religion, and make it possible for you to take other wives."

THE CANADIAN PREMIER'S ILLNESS.

In spite of the customary perfunctory announcements of the physicians that the illness of Sir John A. Macdonald had in it nothing to cause alarm, the Canadian premier's case is now acknowledged to be so serious that few entertain any hope of his recovery. For a long series of years Sir John has been the leading figure in Canadian politics, and his death would mean a serious blow to the Dominion.

Almost from the time of his advent into Canadian politics he took a leading part therein, and for many years he has been the guiding and controlling spirit in Canadian affairs. His place as the foremost of the statesmen of his country has been attained by the exercise of unquestionably great ability, but his success is due in a much larger measure to his well-nigh unrivalled facility in the control of those with whom he has been associated as leader.

To such an extent has his will represented the policy of the Conservatives, the party whose leader he is, that his biography would form a complete political history of his party. His success in party tactics was seen in the late election, partly for the reason that it was fought out with an American question as its main issue, was watched with interest on this side of the line. He was aware that with the Canadian trade in the dull state in which it was the Liberals were meeting a great deal of success in their advocacy of trade reciprocity with the United States. He

resolved upon making reciprocity one of the planks in his own party platform but in such a way as to offend not the weakest of his Conservative supporters. By refusing to advocate unrestricted reciprocity, the only terms which had the best chance of acceptance by the American government, he retained the adhesion of the manufacturers. Then pointing out that Great Britain's trade with Canada would be placed at a disadvantage, as compared with that of the United States, he raised against the Liberals the cry of disloyalty to the mother country and prospective annexation to the United States. This arrangement also gave his party in different parts of the country the opportunity to advocate either protection or reciprocity, as might suit best. The powerful influence of the Canadian Pacific Railroad was swung into line, and the result was that his government was sustained by a narrow majority. By such tactics as these he has maintained his party in office for a long series of years and success rather than any other quality is the distinguishing characteristic of a career which few outside of his supporters at home can commend highly.

ANOMALIES OF THE ENGLISH SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SYSTEM.

Lord Clancarty's death throws the dramatic personage of the notorious Dunlop-Biton marriage and divorce case again into prominence. In spite of the deceased earl's unrelenting opposition to his daughter-in-law, Belle Bitton, the music-hall performer now becomes a peeress of the realm in her own right, dropping the country title of Lady Dunlop which has been accorded her as the wife of an earl's son in accordance with the English custom. Earl Clancarty was unrelenting in his opposition to his daughter-in-law and to his son till the last; but this is powerless to prevent his son now becoming a member of the House of Lords and the wife her vast estates in Ireland and his wife wearing the ancestral diamonds.

Lord Dunlop steps into his own from having depended on the steady earnings of his wife and so the anomalies of the case might be traced ad infinitum.

The case will be remembered by the reading public, Lord Dunlop, the dissolute and not over-bright son of Earl Clancarty became infatuated with Belle Bitton, a music hall beauty of London. More in love with the title and the position in which an alliance with an earl's son would bring than with the Lord himself, the isolated concert singer became engaged to this scion of the English nobility from among all her suitors. The father of Lord Dunlop objected most strenuously to the connection when he learned that it was likely to turn out anything more than similar escapades of his son; but His Lordship stole a march on his noble father in having a marriage ceremony duly performed. This initiated a spirited campaign on the part of the father, who succeeded in getting his son to sue for a divorce. In this the earl was unsuccessful, and for two very good reasons: because, in spite of former irregularities Lady Dunlop had been eminently discreet subsequent to her marriage and because Lord Dunlop testified that he was perfectly willing to recognize his wife as such and to live with her.

Divested of the aristocratic humbuggery the case is simply this: A concert singer married a young man beneath her in every respect and his family made every effort to dissolve the union, not, evidently, on account of the character of the woman, for that was demonstrably superior to that of the man, but because an alliance with a member of the nobility could have been made, the life of Lord Dunlop constituting no considerable barrier thereto as matters are regarded in England.

All this may seem reasonable to our English consuls, but the whole nobility business strikes us Americans as an indescribably funny survival in this Nineteenth century, and we are always ready to examine into the anomalies of the creation of barons out of successful beer brewers, to question the nobility of titled criminals and to reflect upon the deadness of a social system in which such things can be tolerated.

HAIR-SPLITTING VERSUS SOUL-SAVING.

At no prior period in this country's history have there been so many simultaneous divisions in religious councils, embracing so many denominations and sects, as at the present time. Among those claiming to be per excellence orthodox Christians, among the Mormons and in at least one Jewish congregation there have been, or are pending, or contemplated, arraignments of distinguished divines for alleged heresy, or there are or have been acrimonious discussions over proposed revisions of creeds, or on nice points of doctrinal faith, or on rules of church government.

Of late the larger share of public attention has been attracted to the arraignment phase of this phenomenal ebullition of sacerdotal activity. Whether it be a mania, or an epidemic, or an odd manifestation of the competitive spirit, different denominations seem to have engaged in brisk rivalry for the palm of supremacy in the matter of calling to account distinguished exponents of their several creeds for alleged heresy in habits of thought, conscientious convictions or forms of expression.

It is a strange coincidence that in every such case it is conceded by those who arraign him that the arraigned minister is eminent for intellectual and forensic ability, for piety, for good works, and for popularity and success in his ministrations. But one and another has been held to account in that they have hesitated to preach, teach or insist upon, as essential to salvation or a better life, or that conclusion of a bygone church council or framer of a church creed. One or another has been unable to accept, or if accepting to insist upon, according to the strictest interpretation, transubstantiation, or the immaculate conception, or bodily resurrection, or the communion of saints, or infant damnation, or this or that mystical doctrine. In some cases, perhaps, hesitation to insist upon some of these has been because they were found to be stumbling-blocks for many to the acceptance of the simpler truths which constitute the essence of Christianity and of pure religion; those simple truths which inspire to meekness, charity, long-suffering, patience, philanthropy and to a pure and virtuous life. It is noteworthy that this outburst of doctrinal polemics is attended by a seeming paralysis of the revival spirit, both among the clergy and the people. For

the time being all efforts to save souls seem to be subordinated to the business of hair-splitting on doctrinal points and to the disciplining of confessedly pious clergymen in respect to these. The unconverted are left to shift for themselves, and to behold in awed wonder those who are professed converts, and who are esteemed pious, and who, noted for rare abilities, have made a close study of theology, and who have consecrated their lives to religious teaching and service, arraigned and convicted of false belief and false teachings.

It requires no profundity of philosophy to perceive that this state of affairs does not tend to the promotion of God's glory, or to the spread of religion, or to the betterment of men's lives. The simple truths which, after an ordeal of fierce controversy for eighteen centuries all are agreed upon, are the truths which convert men and better their lives, after all, and to those who care more for results than for fine-spun theories about the means for attaining them, it would seem better for all who accept these to unite in fraternal endeavor to teach and impress them, than to spend their time in wrangling over mystifying collateral questions.

BIG FORTUNES, PAST AND PRESENT.

In an address on "Founder's Day" at Girard college, Philadelphia, the orator of the occasion, Mr. Talcott Williams, declared and pretty clearly proved that relatively to the total population and wealth of the country the fortune of Stephen Girard was greater than any of the great accumulations about which so much is said at the present day. Girard's fortune was estimated at about fifteen millions, but actually amounted to about nine millions.

Some of the great fortunes now are perhaps ten times greater than this, but the aggregate wealth of the nation has multiplied fifteen to twenty fold. In 1817, when the United States bank was founded, Girard subscribed three millions to the deficit in the stock takings, of which he retained \$1,000,000. Then the assessed value of real estate in Philadelphia was \$46,000,000 against \$688,000,000 last year. Proportionately, to be equally public-spirited and able to give as was Girard, there should be some Philadelphia capitalist able and willing to subscribe forty-five millions and hold fifteen millions of bank stock now.

While the trip of Geo. Francis Train around the world was a pitiful failure so far as its original purpose of "advertising Tacoma" was concerned, it has been the means of affording the subject for an entertaining book by Mr. S. W. Wall, who will be remembered, was Mr. Train's companion on the trip. Mr. Wall's book, if it may be judged as a whole by the advance sample sheets, bears about the same resemblance to ordinary books of travel as an instantaneous photograph does to ordinary pictures. It is spirited and unique, and is profusely illustrated and beautifully printed.

At the United States hotel, in Boston, a few days ago 100 men who had served in the Union army during the war dined together, and all were connected with the legislative and state house departments of the Massachusetts state government, which would indicate that the old Bay State is not unmindful of the claims and merits of her veterans.

The retirement for incompetency, proven and indisputable, of 400 at one fell swoop, of Chicago's police force, has very naturally suggested the inquiry among the good people of that city as to what kind of a municipal government they have been supporting. And the rough element came very near giving that same government a new lease of power.

The Knights of Labor Journal, Powderly's organ, having given notice that the organization which it represents would support free trade if the nationalization of railroads and telegraphs and such steps would lead up to national organization and direction of industry were coupled with it, the Standard, established by Henry George, responds that it would desert free trade, even if it were coupled with government interference with industry. The lams will never mix well. Each man will have his own and none other.

The Maine Bible Society, at a recent meeting in Portland, reported that of 22,696 families visited in the counties of Aroostook, Franklin, Lincoln, Penobscot, Somerset and York, 982 were found without Bibles and 10,418 that acknowledged they did not attend church. These counties contained 225,431 of native and 24,416 of foreign-born population by the census of 1880. Nearly all of those who are non-church goers are natives. Maine appears to be a good field for missionary work.

"The Sunlight," referring to the conversion of St. Paul, is the title of an epic poem containing 27 cantos and 90 stanzas of eight royal lines each, which Don Alonzo de Arce Jimenez, of Central America, has spent 25 years writing, and which he offers to contribute to the Chicago Exposition for the modest sum of \$2,000. Mr. Jimenez considers that it would be superior to the Eiffel tower as an attraction. The commissioners have his generous offer under advisement.

In Florida, a short time ago, a prisoner was sentenced to nine months in the county jail, but because of impertinent language to the officer having him in charge on his way to that institution, his sentence was increased to eighteen months in the penitentiary. And in Wisconsin a member of the salvation Army had his sentence doubled because he had the audacity to say "Amen" to the first pronouncement. Civilization is on the march.

Prince Albert, of Prussia, whom Emperor William has appointed to succeed Von Moltke as president of the national commission of defense, measures 6 feet 6 inches in his stocking feet, is a cousin of the Emperor and the handsomest man in the world, and his handsomeness is his predecessor, but otherwise will hardly measure up to Von Moltke's standard.

Of the immigrants landed in this country during the month of April 22,708 were from many, 17,199 from the United Kingdom, 13,128 from Italy, 8,302 from Sweden and Norway and 848 from France. In all there were 88,001. There has been a considerable falling off in Italian immigration since the close of the year, and it is not expected to be a continued and more rapid diminution. Dealers are offering to contract for all the corn that can be raised in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois this year, at from 35 to 45 cents a bushel on the farms or at nearest railroad stations. This is a high price, but the present price is so low and the farmers hesitate about making contracts at the prices offered.

THE STATE PRESS.

Spokane Spokesman: "The weakest feature in the new political party is the men who are leading the movement. Ignatius Donnelly has been longed to all parties in the course of his checkered career, but he has never been faithful during two campaigns to the same love. He is a lawyer and author and professional politician, who knows as much about farming or labor by actual experience as a cow does about the moon. General Weaver has already been a presidential candidate on the Greenback ticket, and he has never been elected by a victim again if he can get any notoriety by it. Senator Peffer is an editor who has accidentally landed in the Senate. He has already distinguished himself by living at an expensive hotel in elaborately furnished apartments. The rest of the leaders are equally hard-fisted toilers, who are only opposed to money and the money-power when they are making speeches or appealing for votes to put them in places where they can draw salaries from the public purse."

Tekoa Globe: "The sooner a young man realizes the world is full of fools, the sooner he will begin to try to make something of himself. A person is generally estimated at his true value, nothing less, nothing more. A few philanthropic people and goody goody old ladies may stop to pity the young man who goes astray, but the procession of the world moves on, and if the young man wishes to step aside into the by-paths, few will stop to try to pull him along with the procession. If once he gets a good start and don't keep up his place is difficult if he ever wants to move along with the procession again, he has to fall in the rear and work himself forward through the jostling, surging, crowd that cares nothing for him, for everyone that amounts to anything is striving to get there."

Spokane Tribune: We hope that the innocent negroes will not become demoralized and also follow the example of these white producers and cause a third shipment of Chinamen to take their places. The Chinamen will have, every time, sense enough to hold their places and save us from the necessity of sending out for grinders to dig our coal. Truly these unions are wonderful inventions to transform individualism into the chaos of organized appetite for universal plunder."

Spokane Spokesman: "The senator is on the right track. Most of the dissipation in which young men indulge is due to the absence of proper social surroundings. The senator prefers the society of a pure woman or a cultivated man to that of a social outcast or a boor, but when the former are denied them he takes the latter rather than to be derided by any society at all. The further good social influences are extended the less vice there will be in the world."

Snohomish Eye: "The fine quality of Washington timber is well illustrated by the fact that Washington lumber is being used in the construction of a railroad in the Himalaya mountains. The English government, which is guaranteeing the construction of this road, has encountered a great many difficulties, and it has only been able to overcome them by shipping from the Puget sound country the best straight trees that are necessary for timbers."

Tacoma News: "The majority of school children in the state of New York have decided that the golden rod is their favorite for national flower. Among many of the Tacoma officials the golden eagle seems to be preferred—if they can get it at the city's expense."

San Juan Standard: "It would seem that matters are in a deplorable condition and that a great wrong is committed by some one, when a large body of white men are thrown out on the world without employment, and their places supplied by negroes."

Stilleman's Times: "New Jersey is expending \$10,000 per mile on its public roads, and the people of that state find that it brings big returns. Think of that, Kicker, who would advise every effort to improve the roads in this country."

The Keely News strongly condemns the course of the Oregon Improvement Company in manning the Franklin mine with negroes.

THE UNIVERSITY PARK.

A Plan Whereby the City May Acquire the Property. SEATTLE, May 30, 1891.

To THE EDITOR: I have noticed in your press a good deal of late concerning the setting apart for the purpose of a public park the tract of land, ten acres, now used for our state university. I judge that a very general interest is being aroused in the subject, but the difficult question to solve is: How can the city acquire title to this tract? This thought has flashed through my mind, and, although it may be an impracticable proposition, it may suggest to others some practicable plan. My idea is this: Let us incorporate a Park association, with 30,000 shares of the par value of \$10, and levy a 50 per cent. assessment. The grounds ought to be sold for \$300,000, but cash, the balance on long time, ten years at 7 per cent interest. Take a deed to the Park association and give it authority to mortgage a first mortgage for \$150,000 for the period and upon the interest stated. Then let the association sell these grounds to the city of Seattle, the city giving a second mortgage to the association for the \$150,000 and assuming the first mortgage. I think the city is able to meet the interest payments upon the whole sum, and at the end of ten years may be able to pay the principal. If not, doubtless an extension can then be made. We are a foolish people if we allow this gem-tract to be put into town lots and give up the only better place we have. If we do, some day this city will be purchasing improved property at a very much larger consideration, just because it must have a park. Another thought is that the grounds can be used for our city public buildings. For instance, the city hall, toward which the James Osborne will contribute a considerable sum, and also for a library.

E. S. OSBORNE.

News of the Orient.

Per Steamer Parthia to Victoria. The promoters of the Omi Railway Company have applied to the government for permission to construct a line between Omi and Taiyuan. The funeral of Count Poshai, on April 27, was largely attended. The great Japanese statesman was buried with the highest honors, and in strict accordance with the Shinto ceremonial. The deceased count was a power in political affairs, and one of the most prominent men of the empire.

Yamamoto Yasukata, an expert of the department of agriculture and commerce, while on a recent visit to the northern districts of Japan, discovered a huge forest of giant cedars, known as kaba-oki, or sea-willows, off the coast of Mutsu, Rikuchi and Rikuzen. It is 390 miles long, and varies in width from five to sixty miles. It swarms with fish of all kinds, and is regarded by the department to be the treasure-house of Japanese pisciculture.

Six hundred buildings at Mojiricho were burned April 23, and the following day, at Tokumura, 700 houses, including three temples, were destroyed by flames.

A colonization society has been formed in Japan for the purpose of inducing Japanese immigration to Mexico. Ishigaki Kimitaro is the head of it, supported by several influential men, who are urging upon the government the necessity of fixing an emigration policy.

Nineteen criminals were publicly executed at Hongkong April 17. Only but a dozen foreign visitors witnessed the execution, and one of the visitors desired to purchase one of the executed men's swords, but the price asked, \$75, deterred him.

The water-works at Nagasaki were completed on the 8th inst., and they were to be formally opened on May 13 by an appropriate celebration.

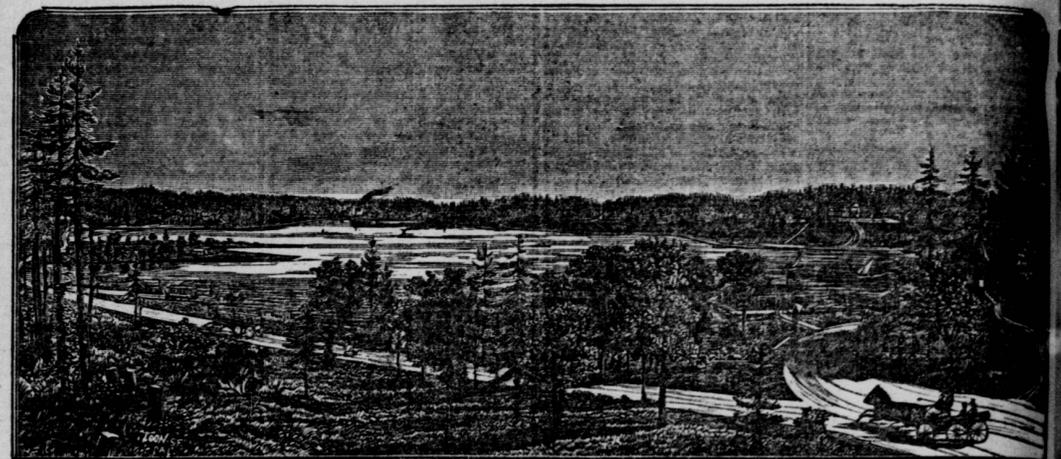
The Price of Whisky. There is a saloon in Colman with a peculiar advertising sign hanging outside. It states that the following is the price of whisky: Whisky for \$2.00 a quart. Whisky for \$1.50 a quart. Whisky for \$1.00 a quart. Whisky for .75 a quart.

And it is stated that those who dare to enter the saloon that there is another sign which reads: Whisky given away by the quart.

A saloon given away with every quart of whisky. A doctor furnished with every quart of whisky. Personal expenses and a brass band go with a quart of whisky.

Apples From Australia. Victoria Times. An experiment has been made by the wholesale provision house of Cowan & Wilson, which, through some of its ventures, has proved a big success. They received the first 200 boxes of apples from Tasmania, South Australia. The fruit is of splendid eating quality, with a remarkably agreeable flavor, and is in prime condition, not having suffered in the least from its long sea voyage. As a proof of its success, there was not one box of the fruit unpurchased at noon.

TALK IS CHEAP! SO IS PROPERTY AT GREEN LAKE!



TIMES ARE NOT QUIET AT GREEN LAKE!

If they seem quiet to you that is just why you should call and see us. Come and get a pair of elegant lots on two year's time without interest; build a small house and stop your rent. A few free lots left under our building conditions. Call for a pass. Talk is cheap---call and have a talk about it. GREEN LAKE HOME-BUILDING AND GUARANTEE CO.

WM. D. WOOD, Manager, 815 Second St.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY

This week the Administrator will slaughter former Bargain Prices at the GRAND Clearance Sale of Dry Goods

Chester Cleary

You will regret nothing you buy at this sale. We are not selling damaged goods. EVERYTHING IS NEW AND DESIRABLE!

REMEMBER THIS LIST OF SPECIAL PRICES:

- 45 pieces Plaid Serges, 38 inches wide, reduced from 25 to 10 per yard
50 pieces Plaid Chevots, 38 inches wide, reduced from 37 1-2 to 19c per yard.
75 pieces All-wool Home-spun Plaids, 40 inches wide, reduced from 75c to 49c per yard
75 pieces All-wool Surah Twill, 43 inches wide, reduced from 95c to 49c per yard
50 pieces Fancy Black Dress Goods reduced from 75c to 25c per yard
50 pieces Colored Drap d'Alma reduced from \$1.00 to 45c per yard
10 pieces Silk Finished Black Henrietta reduced from \$1.25 to 95c per yard
50 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silk reduced from \$1.25 to 49c per yard
25 pieces Moire Silk reduced from \$1.25 to 25c per yard
500 pieces Black Silk Rhadamme reduced from \$1.25 to 85c per yard
250 pieces Black Silk Rhadamme reduced from \$1.35 to \$1.25 per yard
175 pieces Black Silk Rhadamme reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.35 per yard
250 pieces Black Silk Rhadamme reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.49 per yard
250 pieces French Satenees reduced from 25c, 35c, 40c to 15c per yard
25 pieces French Flannels reduced from 75c to 49c per yard
50 pieces Turkey Red Table Linen reduced from 95c to 69c per yard
20 pieces Turkey Red Table Linen reduced from \$1.35 to \$1.25 per yard
45 pieces Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen reduced from 60c to 40c per yard
38 pieces Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen reduced from 50c to 45c per yard
35 pieces Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen reduced from 55c to 59c per yard
28 pieces Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen reduced from \$1.10 to 79c per yard
22 pieces Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen reduced from \$1.25 to 90c per yard
19 pieces Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen reduced from \$1.35 to 95c per yard
15 pieces Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen reduced from \$1.65 to \$1.35 per yard
50 pieces Bleached Satin Damask Table Linen reduced from \$2.25 to \$1.50 per yard
10 dozen Fanny Turkish Towels reduced from 37 1-2 to 19c each
35 dozen Fancy Turkish Towels reduced from 25c to 12 1-2c each
95 dozen All Linen Huck Towels reduced from \$3.25 to \$1.95 per yard
65 dozen All Linen Huck Towels reduced from 30c to 25c each
65 dozen All Linen Huck Towels reduced from 37 1-2c to 25c each
45 pieces Stevens' All Linen Crash reduced from 10c to 3c per yard
40 pieces Stevens' All Linen Crash reduced from 12 1-2c to 7 1-2c per yard
15 pieces Stevens' All Linen Crash reduced from 17 1-2c to 11 1-2c per yard
20 pieces Stevens' All Linen Crash reduced from 20c to 14c per yard
5 pieces Figured Russian Net, 42 inches wide, reduced from \$1.50 to 99c per yard
5 pieces Figured Russian Net, 42 inches wide, reduced from \$3.25 to \$1.95 per yard
5 pieces Figured Spanish Lace Flouncing reduced from \$1.25 to 69c per yard
5 pieces Chantilly Lace Flouncing reduced from \$4.00 to \$2.49 per yard
5 pieces Chantilly Lace Flouncing reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.49 per yard
4 pieces Chantilly Lace Flouncing reduced from \$7.50 to \$4.55 per yard
5 pieces Spanish Gaijoure Lace Flouncing reduced from \$2.50 to \$1.49 per yard
5 pieces Spanish Gaijoure Lace Flouncing reduced from \$3.75 to \$2.49 per yard
5 pieces Spanish Gaijoure Lace Flouncing reduced from \$6.00 to \$3.95 per yard
5 pieces Chantilly Lace Flouncing, 9 inches wide, reduced from \$2.29 per yard
A lot of Trimmings reduced from \$1.00, \$1.25 to 5c and 10c per yard
50 dozen All Wool Hose reduced from \$1.25 to 50c to \$1.00
A lot of Trunks and Valises at manufacturers' prices.

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