SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 31, 1880.

DELEGATE ELECTION,

Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1880.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

"THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE LIBERTY TO MAN AND WOMAN."

For Delegate to Congress,

HON. GEO. Q. CANNON.

TURKEYS HAVE received their annual warning. Hayes has designated November 25th as the day of national thanksgiving.

JOHN KELLY positively denies the New York *Herald's* story that he has been bargaining with the republicans to give New York to Garfield. The story was probably invented by the *Herald* in retaliation upon Kelly's organ for threatening the publication of an autobiography of Bennett.

UNDER THE law every man must have an equal chance with every other man. Every woman her fullest rights and under the law every leader who practices and teaches this people to violate the law must have his equal chance to escape the verdict of an impartial jury, sworn to do justice. Nothing short of this, and this will come as sure as harvest follows seed time.—*Governor Murray.*

That is mild for the "leaders." After all, they are not to be punished when convicted, but all of them are to have equal chances to escape!

FROM THE affidavit of Mrs. Morey, which appears elsewhere, it seems that H. L. Morey, to whom Garfield wrote or did not write that Chinese letter, "shook" his mother a good deal during his lifetime, and finally gave her the grand shake by dying without informing her of the event. Morey's unchristianlike conduct will be set forth by the republican press as convincing proof that Philp forged the Garfield letter.

MR. JOHN C. NEW, of Indianapolis, is reported to have bet a large sum that Hancock will not get 138 electoral votes. Mr. New was so long in the treasury department at Washington that it is probable he came to think that money was more plentiful than brains. In his own case he seems to have been correct in his conclusions. It looks as if Hancock would get 203 electoral votes, and he has a fair prospect of getting 215 out of the 369.

THE TERRITORIAL election for delegate to Congress will occur on Tuesday, 2d of November. We have but little to say concerning the matter this morning. The HERALD has been and is the constant and consistent friend of the people of Utah. It has always been found on their side, which is the side of right and justice, in the many contests that have been waged here. It would neither ask nor advise the people to do anything that would prove injurious to them; but it would urge them to do that which will be for their benefit and the good of the territory. For that reason it asks and advises all citizens who have their own interests and those of Utah, industrial and social, at heart, to vote on Tuesday for George Q. Cannon, the nominee of the People's Party to the delegateship. While Mr. Cannon is the candidate of a party all can consistently vote for him. He is able, honest and capable; he has been tried and found not wanting in any of the requirements that the officer should possess. During his long service in Congress he has never for a moment been found false to the trust reposed in him; neither unfaithful, nor negligent. Even his political enemies are forced to accord to him praise for the fairness, the honesty, the ability and integrity with which he has represented Utah and her people in the national Congress. No citizen of Utah, no matter what are his politics or religion, can say that Mr. Cannon has failed to do his duty by individuals and the Utah public while in Washington. We are honest in the expression of the belief that George Q. Cannon has been and is the right man in the right place. The people having shown their confidence in him by nominating him for a fifth term; it remains for them to emphasize that expression of confidence in the substantial way of giving him an overwhelming majority of their votes. This we hope and believe will be done. Let no one stay away from the polls because he knows Mr. Cannon will have enough votes without his. Let every lawful vote be cast. And this brings us to what we specially desire to say at this time, namely: to utter a caution against unlawful voting or other illegal proceeding. It is apparent that an attempt will be made to annoy Mr. Cannon after the election, and if the flimsiest excuse can be found for putting him to trouble it will be done. Illegal voting or irregular proceedings might occasion a good deal of trouble, if they did not endanger the right of the people to be represented by the person of their choice. The greatest possible care should be taken by all of the officials to have the election conducted, in all its details and particulars, from first to last, strictly according to the law. Let nothing be done that could afterwards be construed into even a technical error. This advice and caution are intended for voters and officials. If there is a question as to the right of a person to vote it should be determined at once, or before the individual goes to the polls if possible, so as to avoid and keep illegal ballots out of the boxes; and the judges, clerks, canvassers and all who have anything to do with the election cannot be too careful in following the letter of the law. We want no election contests in this territory, and to prevent them see that the elections are lawfully conducted in all the details, the statute being the guide for officials and voters.

IN A recent article we attributed the democratic disasters in Ohio and Indiana to the mistaken policy of that party in repudiating its own doctrine of revenue reform. We then alluded to a valuable pamphlet recently published by Mr. Graham McAdam, secretary of the New York Free Trade Club, and promised to recur to it. It is a modest tract of only thirty-seven pages, issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and is entitled "The Protective System. What it Costs the American Farmer." Now we apprehend that if some insidious rats were to make free with granaries of our farmers, carrying off never so small a portion of their wheat, an attempt at least would be made to stop their depredations. Certainly if a farmer was told that there were rats on his premises he would endeavor to ascertain the truth or the falsity of the report. Mr. McAdam, in other and more forcible words, tells us that these rats abound and that they are of the breed of "Protection." Let the farmer reflect for one moment. Does he not see that he either pays a duty to the government, or a bounty to our own manufacturers on every article of his clothing, on most of his groceries, and on all of his agricultural tools, the prices of all these articles being governed by their consumption in the home market? Does he not also see that although he contributes to the welfare of the manufacturers, they pay him absolutely nothing in return, as the price of his wheat and corn is mainly determined in the markets of the world where he is obliged to compete with all other nations? How important is it then that every farmer, whether he has heretofore been a democrat or a republican, should henceforth enquire into the economic views of the candidates for Congress who ask his support! These are the conclusions at which Mr. McAdam arrives:

1. The heaviest burdens of the American protective system fall upon the farmer.

2. The farmer receives nothing in return. On the contrary, he is hampered in his efforts to extend his export trade.

3. The millions which he gives annually for the support of the protective system are either appropriated by monopolies, already overpaid, or are sunk absolutely in the losses of unwise manufacturing experiments.

We reach the practical question, what is the farmer going to do about it?

Congress made the protective tariff. Congress must unmake it.

So long as Congress is composed of protectionists, just so long will the farmer be plundered.

Nay, more. So long as the representatives of the unprotected classes are indifferent, while the representatives of the protected interests are aggressive, keen and organized, just so long will the farmer be made the victim.

The unprotected masses have the remedy in their own hands.

Their voters number 8,000 000, those of the protected classes only 2,000,000.

The victims have an overwhelming majority. But their representatives in Congress have been indifferent.

Indifference must be allowed no longer. The farmer's representative must be alive on this issue.

Republican or democrat, he must not be permitted to evade this question, neither to play fast and loose with it. The party name must not serve as a cloak, either to him who would betray the farmer outright, or to him who would stand calmly by while the thieves do their work.

Let him be what else he may, the farmer's representative must be a free trader.

There lies the remedy. Make the fight in the congressional districts. Is this man a protectionist? Vote him down.

Vote for the free trader.

Are you a republican? Vote for the free trader. Are you a democrat? Vote for the free trader. The politicians are quick to learn. The next canvass will bring out free trade candidates in both parties.

Either that or a new political division, with free trade as the chief issue.

In either case, the end is certain. Protection is wrong. It can only live in the dark. Turn upon it the light of earnest discussion, and it will die.

Free trade is right and must prevail.

But he prefaces them in the cogent reasoning and abundant illustration. This is his

OUTLINE.

The protectionist starts with a gross assumption, which he does not attempt to prove, namely: that the tremendous natural advantages of the United States are not enough to sustain manufactures. He says it is necessary to ward off foreign competition.

In other words, it is necessary, he declares, to grant the American manufacturer the privilege of extorting an advance over the market price of his goods.

This, therefore, is the protective system, on the showing of its own advocates: —American manufactures are not really remunerative; they are losing enterprises. But the tariff enables the manufacturer to extort from the American consumer a bonus over the natural price of the goods, and so over his losses and make a profit.

The direct purpose of these pages is to show:

1. That the protective system is paid for chiefly by the farmer.

2. That the farmer gets nothing for his money.

Incidentally, they are intended to bring out these truths:

1. That so far from benefiting him, the protective system cuts down the farmer's export trade.

2. That the millions paid annually by the farmer for protection are either wasted in unprofitable manufacturing efforts, or swept into the coffers of overpaid monopolies.

One of his most concise and telling chapters is termed "The Tax Juggle," in which he says:

Let us simplify. Suppose we have a community consisting of a hatter, a shoemaker and a farmer. The farmer hoes his own row, asking odds of nobody; but the hatter and the shoemaker demand a bonus of $50 a year each. How, on the protection plan, will they get it? It would be too bare-faced a steal to levy a tax on the farmer alone. They will not do that. Avoiding the appearance of unjust discrimination, they will put a tax on all consumers of hats and shoes; they will make all purchasers of hats and shoes contribute alike to the protection fund. Very fair, this looks; but mark the singular result:

The hatter pays $50 a year to foster the shoe industry.

The shoemaker pays $50 a year to foster the hat industry.

These two transactions balance each other. Neither the hatter nor the shoemaker are out of pocket a penny.

But the farmer? He pays to foster the hat industry and to foster the shoe industry. He receives—nothing. His industry is not "fostered."

There it is in a nut-shell. The protection tax is laid on all alike. But when the books are balanced, the hatter and the shoemaker are in, and the farmer is out. Who is it that pays for protection?

Any one may see that the farmer is out precisely what the other two are in, and the rule that applies to these three individuals must apply to a whole community. We should like, if we had space, to make further quotations; indeed, to reprint the whole of the pamphlet. There is a table of the protective duties on the necessaries of life that would startle a farmer's wheat crop out of a year's growth, and the information that besides what we pay to the government in duties, we pay annually $750,000,000 to our manufacturing fellow citizens, or at the rate of $15 for every man, woman and child, is enough to give us serious cause for reflection. But this is not all. It has already been shown that the manufacturing interest merely takes money out of one pocket and puts it into another, but the money that leaves the farmer's pocket never comes back:

In 1870 the number of men and women engaged in farming occupations was 5,992,000. Supposing the number to have increased to 7,000,000. Then the annual "protection" tax on these is $107 *per capita.*

This $750,000,000 is not what the people pay to the government, be it clearly understood. The government gets by our "revenue tariff" about $150,000,000. The $750,000,000 goes entirely to the protected classes.

With this quotation we close our comments, commending the subject to the careful attention of our readers.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

A JEWELL.

The Republican Manager has been Writing a Very Foolish Letter.

New York, 30.—Barnum's committee has telegraphed to many newspapers in California and elsewhere, an affidavit signed by Minstrel Joseph Hart, with the letter of Marshal Jewell to Garfield, for the purpose of charging Jewell with attempting by bribery to suppress the proofs of the genuiness of the Morey letter. Jewell, being interviewed, denounces the affidavit as a tissue of falsehoods, and says his letter to Garfield, which perfectly proved in itself, was secured by Hart through arrant trickery for fraudulent purposes, or the betrayal of confidence, on the part of Hart's attorney, Judge Dittenhoffer, who, as an active German republican, and the first speaker to take the republican stump in this campaign under the auspices of the national committee, enjoyed the fullest confidence of Jewell and associates. On Tuesday Dittenhoffer told Jewell he had been the attorney for *Truth* newspaper since the organization, and as such attorney desired to arrange an interview between Jewell and Hart; that Hart and associates, while professing to the public to believe the Chinese letter was genuine, were in fact convinced to the contrary, and that it was a forgery, and had proposed to make a retraction of the charge already published. Jewell, believing such retraction by the paper, one of whose editors had forged the letter, would be its most effective denial, met Hart, as requested, at Dittenhoffer's office on Tuesday afternoon, and stated that nothing but an unqualified retraction would be satisfactory. Hart endeavored to secure Jewell's promise, accompanied by a letter to Garfield, that this retraction by the paper would secure the abandonment of the proceedings against Kenward Philp, the alleged forger. This Jewell flatly refused, but insisted that the forger would be punished to the full extent of the law. Hart then offered to publish a retraction on the condition that Dittenhoffer should have the benefit of securing the same if any benefit was to be derived therefrom by anybody. To this Jewell had no objection, and at the earnest request of Dittenhoffer and Hart wrote the letter to Garfield and gave it into Dittenhoffer's possession. How Hart subsequently obtained it for publication Dittenhoffer is expected to explain tonight. It is now apparent that Hart's purpose in seeking the interview was to secure from Jewell, through Dittenhoffer, a letter which should compromise both Jewell and Garfield, and which he would publish as an offer of a bribe.

POLITICAL.

Visiting Gen. Hancock—His Speeches—The Outlook as Given by the Ass. Press.

Washington, 30.—A dispatch was received at General Denver's office, in this city, to-day, from the California democratic committee, saying: "California safe for Hancock; how is New York?" A cheering response was sent. On the other hand a dispatch to this evening's *Star*, from its conservative and usually well informed correspondent in New York City, says: "Leading democrats here admit in conversation that New York will go republican by perhaps a larger majority than Platt's estimate of 30,000." The *Star's* correspondent also telegraphs: "The pool rooms are active, but the best bets that can be obtained on the general result of the presidential election are $300 on Hancock to $1,000 on Garfield.

New York, 30.—One hundred and fifty members of the Bellevue Medical College were accorded a hearty welcome by Gen. Hancock, to-day. He spoke as follows: I am very glad to see from your presence that you take interest in the defense of our institutions, the welfare of the country and the preservation of the Constitution of the government. Your best efforts should be directed towards maintaining the purity of the ballot. In doing so you will take the best steps towards conserving your liberties. It is, therefore, of the highest importance to see if you cannot compel the officeholders now in power to relinquish their seats. If you do not do so now you may never be able to do so; and if successful in your attempts an examination of the books of the several government departments should necessarily follow. If the present incumbents should have been true to their trusts, the country may, at a future period, reinstate them. When we examine the books of an establishment we naturally not only use the bookkeepers who made the entries, but employ experts. This course should be adopted in connection with government accounts. In ordinary periods, when the expenses are comparatively light, the people may not think a change of necessity, but in a great war, such as we have had, since which time one party only has held office and has had the control of millions of money, it is well to have an examination of the books and of the public property to ascertain if we really have what we are represented to have. This is the duty of the hour, and now I will give you all an opportunity to express your opinions. An introduction of all the students to the general followed. "I wish you had a brighter day for your visit," he remarked in interchange of courtesies. "The third of next month we will show a brighter day," was observed in reply, "than we have had in this country for many years, and they will grow brighter for the next four years with you at the helm at the White House." "In a few days we shall know all about that," replied the general smiling. The delegation retired like previous visiting bands, and gave three cheers for General Hancock.

About 200 students of the medical and academy classes of the University of New York visited Governor's Island to pay their respects to General Hancock. The young men were received at headquarters. When General Hancock entered the room Thomas Courtney, spokesman for the party, stepped to the front of his company and delivered an address in which he wished the general a crowning victory on Tuesday next. General Hancock spoke as follows: I feel honored by your visit. In your remarks in eulogy of my career you do me too much honor. I have always endeavored to do my duty to the best of my ability in the various positions in which I have been placed in public service; but further than that I claim nothing. I say this because it would be indelicate in me to hear compliments which I am not really entitled to. The presence of so many young men from the schools of the city of New York, who have visited me recently, many of whom will now probably cast their ballots for the first time, indicates that the party of constitutional government is growing in favor, and I feel confident that the fact will be shown in the coming election. The questions involved are so momentous to the people that I have no doubt of it. The students were then individually introduced, and the handshaking over, they gathered in front of the building and gave three cheers for General Hancock.

General Hancock received, last evening, two beautiful gold headed canes, one from Bradford, Pa., the other from Norwalk, Huron County, O., both the result of voting contests at fairs.

THAT MOREY LETTER.

Philp Did Not Write It, or So it Appears.

And Now the Republicans are Squealing.

New York, 30.—Judge Davis again took his seat on the bench at 2 o'clock. Philp was present. A lady attracted much attention. Some delay ensued after the opening of the court. Mr. Bell for the prosecution asked, as the delay was not of their seeking, that he be permitted to call Joseph E. Payne as a witness. The court consented and Payne testified that the Morey letter and envelope were in the same handwriting as that of the manuscript of the editorial "Lying and sticking to it," published in the *Truth*. The editorial, it is admitted, was written by Philp. The defense called Andrew McLean. He testified that he was manager of the Brooklyn *Eagle* and had known Philp for twelve years. I know his handwriting well, as during these years he and I have been working in the same office. I have seen him write almost daily. I have seen the *fac simile* of the original Morey letter and envelope, and from my knowledge of Mr. Philp's handwriting, I have no doubt whatever that it is not in the handwriting of Philp. He has not been in the habit of spelling companies in the way it is spelled here. I must have edited nearly 10,000 columns of Mr. Philp's matter, and have never known him to spell such words in that way. I have been editor of the *Eagle* eight years, and during that time James McDermott was never on the paper. I know his reputation and would not believe him under oath if there was any temptation for him to testify untruthfully.

James Goodin, a member of the Brooklyn *Eagle* staff, and engaged with Philp in the composition of the dramatic columns, testified: I am positive the Morey letter is not in Philp's handwriting. I never knew Mr. Philp to spell the plural of the words ending in "ies" "ys," as companies is spelled. James McDermott's character for veracity is not good.

Frederick C. Hudson, also of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, gives similar testimony.

Wm. S. Harvey, a graduate of Oxford University, England, and for fourteen years the associate of Mr. Philp in editorial work, testified that the Morey letter and envelope are not in Philp's handwriting. I know James McDermott, and while I have been on the *Eagle* I have not known him to be a reporter on it. I would not believe him under oath if there were 50c. one way and $1 the other.

Several proof readers and the city editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* testified that the Morey letter was not in the writing of Philp. John I. Davenport testified that Mr. Lanegan, private detective, first gave him the editorial manuscript of "Lying and Sticking to It." He did not say where he got it; nor did the witness pay him for it. Cross-examined: I never attempted to steal or get possession of the Morey letter in any way. I had only been in the *Truth* office once in a month and then at the request of Mr. Post. (Ruled out).

Two Lynn workmen testified that they knew of the organization named the Employer's Union, or something like that, but knew little or nothing about it. The defense attempted to show, by a witness, that General Garfield's vouchers for pay in Washington were in the same hand as the Morey letters. (Ruled out as incompetent testimony.) The testimony of W. C. Colton was first ruled out, but finally received, when it should be shown that it contradicted Mr. Gaylor's testimony. Colton showed envelopes which he had received and which had stamps on in spite of Mr. Gaylor's claim that such letters were not so stamped. No cross-examination. The prosecution claimed that this evidence contradicted nothing, because Gaylor's testimony only related to letters from Washington to the east. George Tumson testified that he considered Garfield's signature and the Morey letters in identically the same hand.

Judge Dittenhoffer says that he was counsel for the *Truth* because of the long standing friendship with Louis F. Post, who has been assistant district attorney, but was now its managing editor. When he saw the Chinese letter he tried to persuade Post not to publish it, because it was a forgery. Hart sent for him after it was published and voluntarily told him twice that he had been imposed on, as the letter was a fraud; that the leading democrats were beginning to go back on it, and Garfield's denial proved it a forgery. The following is from Dittenhoffer's statement. Hart requested me to see Jewell at once and inform him of this. I asked, what for? he said: "It will be more to our credit if they are informed before hand that we are going to do it voluntarily, but," said he, "We want it understood that we want no money or any other consideration, but want it known that you, as our counsel and friend, should receive the credit. It is a great service and if anybody gets any benefit from it, it ought come to you." I became more convinced than ever that they were getting frightened and wanted it understood that they were doing it in the hope thus to drop the thing quietly. I went up at once to Governor Jewell and reported substantially what was said: I told him they were doing it without any hope of consideration; but would be pleased if they knew I would receive the credit for having brought about the publication of retraction. The governor said: "That is fair and decent, and I will be glad to assure them that you will be regarded as the person who was instrumental in having them publicly acknowledge that they were convinced of the spuriousness of the letter." He then wrote the letter which has been published, and said; "You may show them the letter." I got down about 2 o'clock. Post was present and when I asked for him Hart said he was very busy and I could not see him. Hart said: "Did you see Jewell?" I said "Yes," and showed the letter to him. Mr. Hart, after reading it, said, "Are you satisfied?" I said "Yes, completely." He said, "But it specifies nothing." "I wish nothing," I said; "I am completely satisfied." "If you are satisfied I am," he said, and I was on the point of leaving when he said: "Can't you leave the letter and let me show it to Post?" I said: "I was only instructed to show it, and not to leave it." He said: "Can't you trust us? Have we ever done anything to hurt you, and what harm can come of it?" I consented, and now acknowledge that this was an error, but I considered the warm personal relations between Post and myself, and the thought did not cross my mind that he was capable of acting treacherously. After having left the letter I began to feel a little uneasy, without being——[Here occurs a grateful break.—EDS.]

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

The republicans held a monster meeting at St. Louis on Saturday night.

The Berlin police have seized recently several thousand revolutionary pamphlets.

It is reported that the commander of the Turkish forces in Albania has been dismissed.

The population of Varna, Bulgaria, insulted the French coat of arms, and the French ambassador has ordered a gunboat to interview them.

The expulsion of religious confraternities still progresses in France without any serious disturbance. Doors have to be forced now and again.

To-day was a field day at Mentor, trains from every direction carrying delegations to call on General Garfield at his Lawn Field home. The first to arrive were 150 iron workers from Youngstown, Ohio, with band and wearing 329 badges on their hats.

Life Boat Crew Drowned.

London, 30.—A life boat capsized yesterday in the harbor of Wells, Norfolk County, and eleven of the crew were drowned.

CHARCOAL BURNERS.

WE WANT PIT BURNERS TO SUPPLY us about 30,000 Bushels Monthly at Bullionville, Nevada. Price, twenty cents per bushel. An abundance of large nut pine timber within fifteen miles of the works. Climate excellent for winter work. Supplies of all kinds plentiful.

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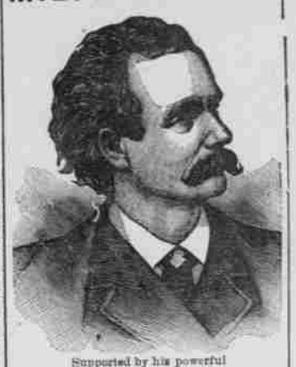

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THE PHŒNIX

Carroll Graves, Jim Bludsoe, } MILTON NOBLES

As played by him over 1,200 times.

Admission as Usual. Reserved Seats without extra charge at Box office. Sale to commence on Tuesday at 10 a.m.

NOTICE.

To Tax Payers of Salt Lake County.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SALT LAKE CO., Court House, Salt Lake City, October 23 1880.

ALL THE TERRITORIAL, SCHOOL and County Taxes, remaining unpaid on the 31st day of October, 1880, become delinquent, and will be collected with COSTS, as provided for by law.

GEORGE CRISMON, Collector.

027

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WALL PAPER. Latest styles.

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We would call attention to our Extensive Assortment of Stoves Now Arriving and consisting, in part, of

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In Great Variety and of Superior Quality.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST!

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At their new store,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE BLOCK,

124 and 126 East Temple Street.

Having ample room in our New and Commodious building to divide our Large and Magnificent Stock into Various Departments, we take pleasure in saying that by paying close attention to the replenishing of each with the Choicest and most Stylish Goods to be secured in Home and Foreign Markets, we intend making each Department as complete as can be desired by the most fastidious customer, and to suit every purse.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT:

Brocades, Satins de Lyon, Cashmere de Sole, Brocaide de Velour, Silk Velvets, Satins and Silks of every quality and newest shades, Handkerchief Plaids, Brocher, Cachemeres, Chudda Cloths and popular materials, tapering in price to 8c per yard.

DOMESTIC AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEP'T:

Barnsley and every other desirable makes of Table Damasks, Table and Piano Covers, Towels, Nankins, Ladies' Cloths, Beavers, Double-face Chincillas, Cassimeres, Jeans, Ballarvale and other Flannels, Etc., Etc.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT:

Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Slippers of the very best makes to be secured. Gents' and Boys' Boots, Gaiters and Alexis Ties, equal to Custom Made. We intend to make this Department a great attraction, by offering good and stylish goods at popular prices.

CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT:

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks stylish and cheap, Ladies' Dolmans of Berlin and Paris designs, French Ulsters, Square and Long Broche Shawls, Satin Skirts, Satin Trimmed, Felt, and Satteen Skirts, Knit Goods of every kind, all at lowest possible prices.

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Stocked with most desirable styles and qualities of Gent's and Children's Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, White and Cassimere Shirts, Underwear, Neckwear, Stiff and Soft Hats for Gents, Youths and Children, Etc.

HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT:

Replete with all novelties in Silks, Cachemere, Ballrigan and Domestic Hosiery, Laces of every kind, Passamenterie Fringes, Soikes, Tassels, Fichues, Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Corsets, in thirty different styles, from 50c. each, upwards, including the Celebrated HERCULES Self-Supporting, in Domestic and Imported Makes, Etc., Etc.

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Will find our stock larger than ever, better displayed, and at prices to compete with Eastern or Western Markets.

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Ladies' Straw Hats, 30, 35, 40 and 50 cents and upwards.

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CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

In this City, of my own Manufacture. Each Article Warranted and offered at Eastern Wholesale Rates, at least

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