THE DAILY HERALD.

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THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.
RICHARD W. YOUNG, Manager.

"Revenge is the bitter sustenance of a shriveled and implacable nature," says an exchange. That is certainly much closer to the truth than the adage that, "Revenge is sweet."

The stomach of an ostrich that died at the Clifton (Ohio) zoological gardens contained several miscellaneous trifles, such as pencil cases and pocket handkerchiefs. It had also attempted to digest a prayer book. It was probably the endeavor to assimilate the Athanasian creed which killed the poor bird.

The Democratic Senators would please the whole country if they would let the Republicans of the Senate who want to make long speeches have their say, and then let some able Democrat briefly reply to all the fallacies advanced, and push the Wilson bill to a vote. Nothing more can be said on general principles as to the issue between protection and tariff reform than what the country is familiar with. The uncertainty that prevails as to the settlement of the tariff question is doing injury to business and much damage to the Democratic party. The universal demand is to stop chin-work and get down to voting on the bill.

The South, which has been improving in many ways since "the wah," is now moving to abolish what is falsely called "the code of honor." The Mobile Alabama Register remarks: "And now the 'personal difficulty' has got to go also, and go it will very rapidly when once public opinion has set its face firmly against it. Already it has been banished from the centres of population in the South, and lingers in out-of-the-way places only. The formation of good order leagues in such places would be almost instantaneously effective in putting a stop to it there also. Let the Southern people remove the reproach. When they have done so they can invite immigration and have the invitation accepted; but not before."

The May number of The Forum continues the analysis of the present interesting and peculiar political situation with two articles on "A Year of Democratic Administration;" one by ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts, from the Democratic point of view; and the other, from the Republican point of view, by Senator Cullom, of Illinois. These two articles, read in connection with the article in the April number by "An Independent," makes as thorough a review of the present situation and tendencies as could, perhaps, anywhere be presented. In this number The Forum continues the discussion of "Current Plans for Reforming Society," and this time the subject taken up is the demand for State aid for the unemployed. Dr. Stanton Coit, perhaps the most eloquent and enthusiastic practical worker for the alleviation of poverty, in the whole country, argues for the necessity of State aid, whereas Mr. D. McGregor Means, the well-known political economist of New York, presents arguments to show the dangerous absurdity of this policy. These articles form a very able discussion of the subject which in one form or another presents itself in every part of the United States, viz., What can the State do, and should it do anything to relieve the unemployed?

A FREE WOOL SHEEP MAN.

Some of our Utah Republican sheets a short time ago were daring the Democrats to name a Wyoming sheep-owner who was in favor of free wool. That there are a number of strong Democrats in that state, who have heavy interests in sheep and who are in favor of the Wilson bill, is well known, but no one cared to speak for them, as they are able to speak for themselves. We find the following in the Cheyenne Leader and commend it to the protectionist sheets that have doubts as to free wool Wyoming sheep-owners:

Senator J. J. Hurt is in town and looks younger and sprightlier than he has for several years. He has been hard at work looking after his business for the past year. Senator Hurt is what might be called a rank free trader. He believes in throwing the ports of the country wide open for everything and supporting the federal government by direct taxation of the people. He has still nearly all of his last year's wool clip on hand and will not allow himself to be bamboozled out of half its value by throwing it on the market. If free wool is permitted under the Wilson bill he will make a big thing out of his wool.

He spoke with a good deal of enthusiasm over the outlook in the Casper country. If they only have a living show through favorable silver legislation things will boom in that section as they never have before boomed in Wyoming.

WHICH WAS RIGHT?

The Republicans who tried to get up a furore against Governor West for the consistent and manly position he took when this territory, and Ogden City especially, were threatened with the voiding upon our soil from the Southern Pacific train of more than a thousand mendicants from California, will please either eat their envenomed words or turn their lingual batteries on Governor McKinley, of Ohio.

Let them ponder on the dispatches relating to the action of the great exponent of Republicanism, in calling out the state troops with Gatling guns, and compelling the "Industrials" to vacate the train at Mount Sterling. And if they have any consistency, then let them show, if they can, that it was right for the Governor of Ohio to use military force against the Galvin division, but terribly wrong for the Governor of Utah to proceed under the decision of the courts to protect railroad property from the Kelly contingent, and require a defiant railroad company to obey the law.

We believe both the Governors were right in the course they pursued. We believe this uprising ought to have been handled by the state authorities wherever it disturbed the public peace or offered a menace to the public welfare. The wrong that has been done occurred where this insensate movement has received official encouragement. But those who denounced Governor West must now condemn Governor McKinley. Or will they contend that what was vicious in a Democrat is virtuous in a Republican?

If this march on Washington shall prove to be the beginning of an assault upon property, the mutterings of a storm that shall sweep over the land resulting in bloodshed, destruction and revolution, those officers and journals which helped to mass the elements that burst in fury upon the nation, will be largely responsible for all the horrors that on horror's head accumulate.

NOT A UNIVERSAL PANACEA.

The director of the mint says the United States have $654,000,000 gold, $575,000,000 silver, $405,000,000 paper, or over $35 to each inhabitant. Thus the cry of scarcity of money is scarcely consistent with the facts. The trouble is in the accretion of money at the money centres. The extreme silver advocates, by which we mean those who proclaim that free silver coinage would cure all the financial, industrial and social evils of the times, have not yet shown how the silver thus coined would reach the masses who are in need of money.

There is no doubt that it would greatly benefit all classes in the silver-producing regions. It would not only be a boon to mine owners and mine workers, but to everybody associated with them in business. The increase of money per capita for the nation would, of course, be of benefit in time to the whole people, so long as its distribution is kept up. But with sixteen hundred and thirty-four millions of dollars in the country it cannot be said there is now a great lack of money. But it has been cornered and much of it is locked up from circulation, and that is the great financial evil of the times.

This being true, what is there to prevent the same occurrence when the volume of the money is increased, while we are under the same system and tendencies which have caused the rich to become richer and the poor poorer during the years that have passed. To say there was no poverty, no discontent, no strikes, no starvation and destitution when silver was coined at the mints as freely as gold was, would be to deny the most palpable facts of history.

Some silver fanatics will perhaps say The Herald is advocating the gold theory. But that is not true, nor would it be any answer to the truth we have presented. The Herald has always advocated the return to free silver coinage, not only as a sectional advantage but as a general benefit. But it has not fallen into the gross error of declaring that thirty days after the resumption of the free coinage of silver, every industry that has declined would start into new life, employment would be found for all the idle hands, tramping would cease, poverty would disappear and crime, insanity and suicide would be banished.

There are other causes than the cessation of silver coinage which produce the social disturbances and inequalities that have always arisen in civilized countries. No matter how much money may be coined, it will be gathered in by some men at the expense of others, and the shrewd schemers, speculators and usurers will gather the fruits of the laborer's toil.

With the amount of money already on hand in this country there is no need for its scarcity in general circulation, and adding to the mass will not cure the trouble unless some radical change is made in the means of its distribution. What that shall be we do not pretend to say. We simply want the fact to be apparent that the woes of mankind will not disappear with the return, which we hope is near at hand, of the free coinage of silver as universal money.

A SOURCE OF SICKNESS.

The derangements that frequently arise from improper positions in sitting to persons engaged in sedentary occupations and especially to children attending school, have been the subject of some interesting discourses by Dr. Motais before the Academy of Medicine, Paris. He has shown very clearly that the heart and stomach are badly affected by the posture usually assumed, and that the sickness of many children attending school arises from this cause. That is to say, the attitude in which the pupil sits, leaning on the left elbow and stooping forward so that the trunk of the body develops an anterolateral curvature.

The result is, as described by Dr. Motais, that the border of the false ribs on the left side descends until it is in contact with the iliac crest, so that the larger curvature of the stomach is pressed upon the spleen and general mass of the intestines. A fold is also formed at the upper part of the abdominal wall, and the anterior surface of the stomach follows the curve. These conditions produce a mechanical hindrance to the movements of the cardiac stomach. The function of the thoracic viscera is equally interfered with, owing to the drawing together of the ribs and also by the descent of the left half of the diphragm toward the upper border of the stomach.

The obstacle of respiration thus created re-acts on the heart, the contractions of which are moreover mechanically hindered by the distortion of the thoracic cavity. The neck is necessarily somewhat twisted, and the large vessels at the root, therefore, are suubmitted to a certain amount of torsion. The effect of the attitude is especially marked when an organic affection of the heart exists. Dr. Motais is of the opinion that this position protracts the duration of dyspepsia. He has found that if children who suffer from it are made to assume a correct posture in school the symptoms subside more rapidly. The same observations are applicable to adults engaged in sedentary occupations.

Teachers ought to pay attention to this, and instruct the scholars to sit in a natural position so as to allow free action of the vital organs. It will be found that studies can be pursued with far greater ease under this condition than in the unnatural and unhealthful posture so commonly assumed by pupils of both sexes.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

Republican papers very frequently hop from one side of an argument to another at different times, and it is funny to compare their varied opinions on the same question. But it is not often that this occurs in the same day and in the same issue. The Chicago Inter-Ocean, which is usually a well conducted journal, though erratic sometimes in its political opinions, performed the feat the other day of speaking two ways on the same subject in the same number and on the same editorial page. Here are the articles:

"The Kelly wing of the Coxey army has reached Iowa. It would be useless to ignore the movement of a thousand or more of such men as are in Kelly's army of unemployed industrials, and as useless as unjust to speak of it as a congregation of tramps, of anarchists, or of disreputables of any kind. Reports say that it is what it pretends to be, a body of unemployed men who would work if there were work for them to do. The Kelly and Coxey movements are outcomes of hard times."	"Governor Jackson of Iowa can afford to consider the source of the criticism levelled at him for ordering militia to Council Bluffs to meet Kelly's 'industrial army.' He is the executive of Iowa and is in duty bound to protect the people of that state. There has been entirely too much maudlin sympathy wasted upon Coxey and his imitators. If it is an 'army of peace,' as its commander calls it, let it employ peaceful methods in its movements and not resort to warlike demonstrations."

The reader pays his money and he takes his choice, but it is likely to be puzled as to which view is the position taken by the paper on the Coxey question. And if he is one that forms his opinions from what the Inter-Ocean says, he will be in the same fix as a man trying to ride two horses, each galloping in the opposite direction from the other. Coxeyism is a craze and it seems to affect some newspapers as much as common folks.

RELIGIOUS OPINION.

The various views herein expressed are not The Herald's. They are culled from various sources, not as guides to or against any kind of religion, but to convey information as to the thoughts which stir the religious world and which relate to religious progress. Whatever the reader's beliefs or disbeliefs may be, all must admit that religious influences affect mankind to a very large degree and they must therefore be viewed as important to us all.

It is generally supposed that Huxley, the scientist and agnostic, is opposed to Biblical destiny; but the following from his pen will convey a different opinion:

Greatly to the surprise of many of my friends, I have always advocated the reading of the Bible and the diffusion of the study of that most remarkable collection of books among the people. Its teachings are so infinitely superior to those of the sects, who are just as busy now as the Pharisees were 1,800 years ago, in smothering them under the precepts of men; it is so certain to my mind that the Bible contains within itself the refutation of nine-tenths of the mixture of sophistical metaphysics and old world superstitions which has been piled around it by the so-called Christians of later times; it is so clear that the only immediate and ready antidote to the poison which has been mixed with Christianity, to the intoxication and delusion of mankind, lies in copious draughts from the undefiled spring, that I exercise the right and duty of free judgment on the part of every man, mainly for the purpose of inducing other laymen to follow my example. If the New Testament is translated into Zulu by Protestant missionaries, it must be assumed that a Zulu convert is competent to draw from its contents all the truths it is necessary for him to believe. I trust that I may, without immodesty, claim to be put on the same footing as the Zulu.

Commenting on this, the Catholic Review says:

A Zulu could hardly make worse use of the alleged "right and duty of free judgment" than has Mr. Huxley, but his respect for the Bible and his keen thrust at the absurdity of the right of private judgment, will have their full appreciation from the general public.

The American Society of Religious Education have had an anniversary meeting in Washington, D. C. The society originated in Indianapolis, and its operations, extended from city to city and from state to state, have been carried on chiefly in the west. The leading men in the society felt that it was desirable that the headquarters should be removed there and that a new board should be elected. This view was carried into effect.

The purpose of the society is to enlist the scholars of the country in devising improved methods of Bible study and teaching, and to adapt these methods to the family, Sunday school, and college. Among the men now at the head of its affairs are General John Eaton, the president of the society, formerly United States commissioner of education; Dr. J. M. Gregory, Dr. J. E. Rankin, and Dr. S. L. Beiler, vice-presidents; the Rev. D. J. E. Gilbert, Rev. Edwin Willits, and Dr. C. W. Dabney, assistant secretary of agriculture.

The Rev. James Johnston, writing in the organ of the Christian Literature Society for India, protests against the manner in which the "Sacred Books of the East" have been edited without indication of the fact that large portions have been necessarily omitted because of their impurity. He urges that the Neo-Hinduism now characteristic of young India is based on a false idea of the primitive system. He says:

"Comparatively few of the natives of India can read these native works in Sanscrit, thousands can read them in English, and the most inquiring minds and the most enlightened students can only read them in the English edition. The natives of India are deceived by supposing they are reading the complete classics of their country, when it is only an edition emasculated under the influence of Christian morality and modern taste. The recent revival of the old religons of India among educated men is based on the idea that their sacred books are pure, even when brought to the test of the Christian standard."

Yet the "Yagur Vega," one of the sacred books, is said to be so bad that it has been declared by the highest legal authority in Bombay to be a criminal offense to translate it into any living language in India; and a translator and publisher in the Punjab were fined for publishing a translation in Punjabi. The fact of abridgement should have been noted.

Professor Sayce, of Oxford, has written a work on "The Verdict of the Ancient Monuments on the Historic Character of the Old Testament." The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge have published it as one of their tracts, disclaiming any responsibility for the opinions it contains, for Professor Sayce is an archaeologist and not a theologian. The author maintains that in his investigations the records of the Old Testament have been confronted with the monuments of the ancient, Oriental world, wherever this was possible, and their historical accuracy and trustworthiness has been tested by a comparison with the latest results of archeological research.

The following brief notice is given by the Literary Digest:

"Speaking of the early chapters of Genesis, Professor Sayce emphasizes the presence in them of a strong Babylonian element. The tablets containing the Babylonian cosmogony, which were first brought to light, now nearly twenty years ago, by Mr. George Smith, are quoted, and it is shown how the narrative of the first chapter of Genesis is dependent upon it. Even the Sabbath, we are told, is an institution of Babylonian origin. Professor Sayce quotes, moreover, another Babylonian narrative, exhibiting a different conception of the order of creation, and representing a habitation prepared for men and gods before mankind and the beasts of the fields had been formed, and while plants and trees were still uncreated, which, as he points out, agrees with the representation of the "Jehovist" in Gen. ii, 3; iii, 25, as against that of the "Elohist" in i, 1; i, 4. The scenery of Genesis ii—Eden, the four rivers, the shoham (A. V. onyx) stone—is Babylonian: "The garden and its mystical tree were known to the inhabitants of Chaldea in pre-Semitic times; even the beliefs that woman was created out of man, and that man by sin fell from a state of innocence, are alluded to in ancient Sumerian texts.

"In comparing these Babylonian narratives with those of Genesis, Professor Sayce insists upon the entirely different complexion which they assume in the hands of the Biblical writers; they are stripped of their polytheism, accommodated to the Hebrew point of view, and made the vehicle of profound religous truths. He says it is the inability of German, French and English critics to recognize the vital difference that exists between the Oriental and European world that has been the cause of so vast an amount of wasted time and labor over the records of the Old Testament. 'Apologists,' and 'higher critics' alike have treated the Old Testament books and their contents as if they had been written in England, France, or Germany. They transform the men of ancient Israel into men of medieval Europe, sometimes even into men of modern Europe, and they criticize the Biblical writers as if they had lived in an age of newspapers and reviews.

The New York Observer (Pres.), has the following:

"We do not believe that the division into denominations was foreordained of God as a part of His plan for conducting Christ's church, but we do believe that it is better for His people to be divided by sharply drawn denominational lines, while each denomination is working for the one end in its own way, that it is for them to be mechanically and nominally united, while divided at heart. Unless the union is actual and upon the basis of one faith, as well as one Lord, little will be gained by a union under one earthly name. There have been some advantages in denominationalism, although these have been due rather to the overruling providence of God than to any virtue inherent in the thing itself. For instance, had there been until now, but one body in the days of the Reformation, we should probably have almost forgotten, by this time, that there ever was such a book as the Bible. The church was practically getting along without it in the time of Luther, and much of the sacredness with which it has been treasured since his time is due to the fact that the various bodies of Christians have watched with jealous care, lest any change should be made in the Word."

The Christian Register (Unit.), of Boston expresses the view that:

"It is the height of presumption for any one branch of the Christians or of any other church to assume that it is in the possession of all truth. The churches that have been most positive in making this claim have had no evidence with which to support it. Thus Protestantism has claimed to have an infallible source of appeal in the Bible; but it has never been able to verify the claim, for the errors of the Bible at once disprove the claim that it is made for it. The Roman Catholic Church insists with equal positiveness that it is the special custodian of spiritual truth, and points to the Pope as an infallible guide. But, unfortunately for this theory, even a casual reading of history will show that the popes have not only contradicted each other, but, what is much more serious for the claim, have sometimes shown a more than ordinary incapacity to recognize spiritual truth or even the conditions under which it must exist."

The New York Churchman (P. E.), remarks:

"Some people still talk of a 'federation of churches,' but it is beginning to be seen that a federation resting merely upon the consonance of human opinions, or the agreement of human wills, would have but an accidental and uncertain existence, and that what man had made man could destroy. What is needed is some divine, organic principle, some 'life from the Ever-Living' manifesting itself in a 'kingdom of God in consciousness,' not the consciousness of an individual, but the consciousness of the race. Such a living principle, being divine, would be universal."

The New York Outlook, speaking of the alleged failure of Christianity to redeem society, says:

"It is assumed that Christianity has been tried for eighteen hundred years, and that, while it has done much good, measured by its aims and its claims, it has been found wanting. This it said so often and in so many different ways that a good many people have come to believe that it is true. As a matter of fact, however, Christianity has never been tried. Individuals have made the experiment, but society as a whole, never. Although the doctrine of hope, of faith, and of love has been preached for eighteen hundred years, and splendidly illustrated in individual lives, society has never yet been organized on these principles, and has never yet attempted to live by them. So far as the world at large is concerned, these are only visions which have floated before it, ideals about which it has talked; they are not practical rules by which it has endeavored to live."

Unbelief sometimes is as intolerant as fanatical belief. The Outlook remarks:

"The bigotry of unbelief is as intolerable as any other bigotry. In France this truth has just been officially recognized. The Mayor of St. Denis had refused to allow a cross to be placed on a grave in the city cemetery. Appeal was taken to the Minister of Public Worship. This office is filled by M. Spuller, once a bitter anti-clericist, but now, it seems, a man of eminent good sense and moderation. He declared that it was the policy of the French Government to be tolerant and to repress acts of intolerance and fanaticism wherever found. Such an act, he considered, was this refusal to allow the symbol of a religion to be placed upon a grave."

SMALL JOKES.

As long as a woman retains her maiden name it is her maiden aim to change it.—Philadelphia Record.

Botanists don't entirely accept the statement that the strawberry grew permanently red from blushing at the price asked for it.—Philadelphia Times.

Girls who are going away to the springs are out shopping for spring goods.—Picayune.

"Always get in the first blow," says a writer. People who live in districts where cyclones flourish should paste this in their hats.—Siftings.

She (curiously)—What do you suppose ever gave rise to the expression "Height of folly?" He (promptly)—The modern theatre hat, of course.—Buffalo Courier.

"That's a sign up thar, John, to not 'blow out the gas.'" "I seen it, dud." "Well, don't waste no breath on it; just hit it a whack with yer breeches leg and jump into bed."—Atlanta Constitution.

Old Friend—You are becoming round-shouldered; got a regular stoop; you don't ride a bicycle, do you? Man of Family—No, but my boys ride bicycles and I am paying for them on installments.—New York Weekly.

The Young Doctor—Just think, six of my patients recovered this week.

The Old Doctor—It's your own fault, my boy. You spend too much time at the club.—Life.

Stage-struck Maiden—What a happy life you must lead! I wish I was an actress.

Actress—Oh, there are disappointments. The man I kissed in the play tonight is my husband.—Life.

Tad—Ma, why do you say that Carrie is willful.

Mother—Because she wishes to do as she pleases.

Tad—Then if she didn't wish to do as she pleased, would you call her won'tful?

Maude—Hortence, have you ever done manual labor?

Hortence (in great surprise)—Manual labor! Well, I should say so! I've brought seven men to the proposing point since Easter Sunday.

Mrs. Gadders—I have so much trouble keeping a cook. I can't get one that will stay more than a week.

Mrs. Sauers (loftily)—My family is just the same size as yours, and I have no trouble.

Mrs. Gadders—Yes; I've heard that your cook had an easy thing of it. She told my chambermaid that she had hardly anything to do except when company came.—Puck.

COUNTY SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

They Have Decided That Several High Schools Are Necessary.

The Salt Lake county trustees' association has decided that several high schools are necessary for the intellectual growth of the outside districts. A meeting of the association was held yesterday.

Mr. Cornwall, chairman of the committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the feasibility of establishing a county high school, reported that the committee had received a proposition from the ecclesiastical board of the Central seminary to the effect that the seminary building could be had for high school purposes at a reasonable rental. Upon motion, the report of the committee was accepted. A resolution was unanimously adopted that it be the sense of the meeting that one or more high schools be established in Salt Lake county, and that one of such schools be established at Mill Creek, in the Central seminary.

The county commencement exercises will be held in the Salt Lake theatre on June 18, 1894. After the exercises of graduation, the graduates and their friends will repair to Calder's park for recreation.

Rudy's Pile Suppository is guaranteed to cure Piles and Constipation, or money refunded. 50 cents per box. Send stamp for circular and free sample to Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa. For sale by Godbe-Pitts Drug Co., Salt Lake City.

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Our watch repairing department was never so busy as now. Our work has doubled since January 1, all owing to the employment of the most skilled watchmaker in the city.
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The Salt Lake Music company, 78 West Second South street, take pleasure in announcing the service of Mr. F. L. George, the expert piano tuner, tone and action regulator of the west. We solicit the patronage of all those who desire to have their pianos kept in first class condition.

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Ladies' Fine Dongola Oxford Shoes, latest styles in high cut front or Kid finish at $1.75.

Ladies' Fine Kid hand turned patent tip shoes, $2.00.

Ladies' Fine Kid hand lined gaiter sides, $2.35.

Ladies' High Front and Back, patent tip, at $2.50.

Lad'es' Fine Dongola Button Shoe, pat tip, $1.35

Ladies' Fine Dongola Button Shoes pat square toe, $1.50.

Ladies' much finer Dongola Button shoes, pat tip latest, $2.00.

Ladies' Very Fine Dongola pat trimmed square toe shoe, $2.00.

Ladies' Best Quality Dongola pat tip Shoes, latest, $2 25

72 pairs Ladies' French Kid hand turned pat tip, $3.00.

36 pairs Ladies' Fine Dongola Shoes, cloth uppers, fine $2.00.

72 pairs Ladies' Satin Calf Shoes, all sizes, 95c.

50 pairs Ladies' Heavy Pebble Grain Shoes, sewed and nailed at $1.00.

36 pairs Old Ladies' Comfort Kangaroo Shoes, lace or gaiter, $1.75.

36 pairs Old Ladies' Comfort Dongola Shoes, lace or gaiter at $1.35.

Bargains in Men's Fine Shoes.

Men's good weight common sense Shoes, solid, $1.20.

Men's Finer Beaif, common sense Shoes, solid, $1.35.

Men's Heavy Oil Grain, Buckle or Gaiter $1.35.

Men's Low Cut pat trimmed Shoes, at $1.75.

Men's Low Cut Dongola Shoes solid, at $1.95.

50 pairs Men's Fine Satin Calf, lace or gaiter, $2 00.

40 pairs Men's Tan Shoes, fine lace, at $2.00 and $2.25.

40 pairs Men's Fine Cordovan lace or gaiter, at $2.00 and $2 25.

45 pairs Men's fine Satin Calf, Goodyear welt, new, $2 75.

45 pairs Men's fine Cordovan, new style and warranted, $2.75.

40 pairs Men's fine Kangaroo Calf, lace or gaiter, good fitting, $2.75.

36 pairs Men's Hand sewed Cordovan, fine light stock, $4.00.

36 pairs Heavy Oil Grain buckle or gaiter, top sole and cap and warranted to wear at $2.00.

36 pairs Men's Heavy Walrus Calf, top sole and warranted, $2.50.

24 pairs Men's fine Low cut Shoe, Kangaroo Calf, top sole and warranted, $2.50.

24 pairs Men's Fine Dongola pat tip Dress Shoe, at $2.95.

Snaps; Misses, Childrens & Boys Shoes.

Baby's Slippers, Dongola Kid, strap over instep, $25c.

Baby's Dongola Shoes, good wear, were 35c, at 25c.

90 pairs Baby's fine Kid Flexible Sole Shoes, were 65c, and 75c., at 45c.

90 pairs Baby's fine Kid Flexible Sole Spring and Tip, were 75c. and 85c. at 50c.

Child's Fine Dongola Spring Shoe, tip, size 4 to 8, were $1 at 75c.

50 pairs fine Pebble Goat Shoes, spring and cap, size 8 to 11, were $1.35, at 90c.

Child's Heavy Pebble Grain Shoes, spring or heel and toe cap, 85c.

60 pairs Child's fine Dongola Shoes, spring and pat tip, were $1.25 at 95c.

75 pairs Boys' or Girls' Heavy Pebble Grain, spring or heel, 12 to 2 and cap, seamless back, every pair warranted, at $1.00.

90 pairs Misses' Fine Dongola Shoes, spring or heel, plain and cap size, 12 to 2, and warranted, were $1.50, at $1.15.

65 pairs Misses' Fine Dongola Shoes, spring and pat tip, were $1.50 at $1.25

75 pairs Misses' Pebble Grain Shoes, any style and warranted, $1.25.

We also have in stock, Children's and Misses Fine Kid Shoes, the cheapest ever seen.

Children's, Misses', Red Tan and Oxford Shoes.

NEW YORK CASH STORE, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.