AFTER THE FLOOD.

The Town of Tia Juana Washed Away: Damage in Other Places.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A CONVICTED MURDERER.

Washington Notes.—Division of Kansas in Dispute Politics.—Other Items.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE CALIFORNIA FLOOD.

One Town Entirely Washed Away: Other Damage.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 25.—The storm of Sunday and Monday was the most severe ever experienced in this section. The damage to railroads leading from the city is quite large and it will be a week before travel can be resumed as before the flood. The town of Tia Juana on the Mexican line is totally washed away, except Rose' Hotel which is so badly damaged as to be of no further use. The Otay River broke its banks and swelled the Tia Juana River until it flooded the entire country, sweeping away houses, horses, cattle and everything that came in the path. Two persons are reported drowned at Tia Juana. No other fatalities are reported. At Ensenada 12 bodies of sailors are reported as having fallen during the storm. On the Cayamaca road several washouts occurred and the San Diego River bridge is washed away. At Ensenada the rain did considerable damage. The soap works on the Ensenada River are totally washed away, but no loss of life is reported. No damage done in San Diego, although considerable rain fell and the wind attained a velocity of forty miles per hour.

FURTHER DETAILS OF DEVASTATION.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26.—The reports continue to come in from the surrounding country and give further details of devastation caused by the recent floods. As these reports doubtless are exaggerated it is impossible to give an estimate of the damage, but the amount will be considerable. It is now thought that only four lives have been lost, Wells' family at Santa and Severance Lourpe, near Wilmington. Lourpe's and Wells' bodies have been recovered, but the other two are missing.

Near the San Gabriel the river formerly passed down east of town, now it is flowing west of town and is a stream twelve hundred feet wide. The county bridge at San Gabriel has been carried away, and a house swept down near Downey's. From Ten Mile House to the ocean there is a vast body of water covering an area ten miles wide and fifteen long. Charles Watts' family, supposed to have been drowned near Downey's, turned up all right. The Santa Fe road to San Diego is in a bad condition and may not be opened for a week.

THE TIA JUANA BOARD OF TRADE

has appealed to this city for aid. At latest, it will be several days before communication can be resumed with the East, either by the Santa Fe or the Southern Pacific.

The Bombardment of Iquique.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 26.—Additional advices received here from Chili state that the bombardment of Iquique by the insurgents resulted in great loss of life and heavy damage to property. After the surrender of the city, the rebels entered and attacked the stores and residences near the principal square and completely wrecked them. The buildings afforded shelter to a large number of women and children, but the insurgents were heedless of the rules governing civilized warfare, and gave them no chance to escape. They pursued their work of destruction regardless of the frantic endeavors of the helpless occupants to seek a place of safety. It is known that 200 women and children perished in the ruins of the sacked buildings. The insurgents seized the custom house and then pillaged all the principal houses in the city. After Desarol Sulza, the commander of the government troops, had surrendered the city, the rebel leaders landed more troops from their vessel for the purpose of holding the place, and organized a force into the country with the object of meeting and engaging the government troops.

Attempted to Be the Work Himself.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Feb. 25.—Wm. West, the colored murderer, who is to be hanged to day, attempted suicide this morning. He will be hanged between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock before. West stabbed himself in the neck with a rusty piece of iron, concealed in his bed.

Barbed Wire Trust.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The barbed wire manufacturers of the United States, after several months' struggling, have come to agreement. The 15 companies of their new organization (the Columbia Patent Company) to-day, papers for the transfer of Washburn & Moen patents were signed and signed. A proposition will now be made to the Washburn & Moen Company, and it is thought the matter will soon be finally adjusted.

Kansas Divided in Eight Districts.

TOPEKA, Feb. 25.—The house passed the apportionment bill dividing the State into eight congressional districts, also Elliot's maximum freight rate bill. The effect of the latter is to reduce freight rates in the State about 20 per cent.

The senate passed the bill prohibiting combination among persons engaged in buying and selling live stock.

Taking Possession of the Banks.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Feb. 25.—Two weeks ago at the county election the Farmers' Alliance ticket was successful, but the republican officeholders, allowing the election had been held without authority, refused to give up the offices. The Farmers set up independent offices and early this morning broke into the county offices, opened the safes and vaults with crowbars and sledge hammers, took possession of the books and began business.

The State Line Steamship Company.

GLASGOW, Feb. 25.—The Board of Directors of the State Line Steamship Company have announced that £60,000 will be required to meet the liabilities and to provide a working capital for the company's directors, and that if the stockholders are not prepared to meet this call they would insist that the company go into liquidation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—Agents in this city of the state Line Steamship Company deny that the company is in trouble. Agent Baldwin said the company is just completing a new steamer, and he thought they would not build if the business is not paying.

Breaking His Neck.

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Dave Seville of this city and Arthur Massey of Toledo fought here last night. When time was called for the nineteenth round Majesty, who had been getting the worst of it, came forward and said: "I can't see, but tell me if you want to." Whereupon Seville smashed him in the jaw, breaking his neck. Seville and Tom Maxey, one of his seconds, are under arrest.

Knighthood for Police Inspector Byrnes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The King of Italy has conferred the order of knighthood on Police Inspector Thos. F. Byrnes. This recognition is attributed to the fact that the inspector has assisted many Italians in the city and she rendered valuable service to the Italian government by arresting bogus goods shipped from Italy.

Killed a Hundred Natives, Men Women and Children.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 25.—The captain of a steamship which arrived here from Madagascar reports, as a result of a revolt upon the part of the natives, the governor of Nosibe Island and the French troops of the coast of Madagascar, has caused the execution of over a hundred rebels and their wives and children.

The New Method of Treating Tuberculosis.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Liebreich's new method of treating tuberculosis is described by the discoverer today. The bacillus, which is the bacillus of tubercle, which is administered in solution by systematic injections under the skin. Clinical experiments seem to prove that it is remedial in tuberculosis and other diseases. Liebreich says he is still carrying on investigations and the announcement is made prematurely.

Salt Lake Not to Have a Catholic Archbishop.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Catholic News discusses several statements regarding appointments affecting the Catholic church in the United States, said to have been made by the Pope lately. The dioceses of Omaha and Salt Lake City have not been, and are not to be promoted to Arch-episcopal rank. The diocese of Cheyenne has not been resulted to that of Omaha.

News From the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The amount of silver offered today was 12,000,000 ounces, of which 408,000 ounces were purchased at prices ranging from .9795 to .981. The Director of the mint today announced that the Treasury Department having purchased the full amount of silver authorized by law for the current month, no further purchases will be made until March 2nd.

TO RELIEVE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

The conference on the bill to relieve the United States Supreme Court, have agreed on a measure framed by the Senate. Its salient features are provisions for the appointment in each circuit of an additional United States circuit judge, and for the organization in each circuit of a circuit court of appeals to have final jurisdiction in many classes of cases now in which appeals are now allowed to the United States Supreme Court.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.

It is understood the Senate will agree to the amendment made by the House to the direct tax bill, so no conference will be necessary.

WORKS OF DEFENSE.

The President has approved the act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, and for the procurement of heavy ordnance; the regular army appropriation bill; the act in regard to judicial districts of Iowa, and the act for a bridge across the St. Louis River between Wisconsin and Minnesota.

IRRIGATION IN ARIZONA.

The Census Bureau announces that there are 1057 irrigated farms in Arizona, having a total area of 63,821 acres. The average cost of land, including purchase price, fencing, plowing and water right, is $16.92 per acre, of which $7.60 represents the cost of water right; and the average valuation placed upon the land by its owners is $46.38 per acre, including buildings. The average annual cost of water is $1.25 per acre, and the average annual value of farm products $15.82 per acre, ranging from $9.29 in Markopa to $31 in Yampai county. The average cost under irrigation approaches the maximum possible with the present water supply and methods of utilization, but the conservation of the flood of waters that now annually run to waste would largely increase the area susceptible of successful cultivation.

FOSTER'S COMMISSION.

The President has signed the commission of Charles Foster as Secretary of the Treasury, and it is expected that he will assume his new duties tomorrow morning.

Mr. Foster took the oath of office this afternoon at the White House.

Was Killed by Her Brother.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Miss May Hanley went home tonight and found her drunken father and brother fighting. The brother drew a knife and rushed at his father. The girl, rushing in, trying to prevent the tragedy, received a fatal stab. The brother and father were both arrested.

The Council of National American Societies.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The council of the National American Societies completed their work today. O. G. Miner of Chicago was elected president; James S. Reynolds, Illinois, secretary and W. J. H. Trainer, Michigan, treasurer. The platform declared in favor of free speech, free press, restriction of foreign immigration, extension of franchise, free common schools, no appropriations from National treasury for sectarian purposes, public lands to actual citizens and bona fide soldiers only. It is not proposed to form a distinct political party but to favor the party which will incorporate its principles in its platform. The organization claims to represent a million and a half of voters.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Viscount Kiko, formerly Japanese Minister at Washington, is dead.

The floods in California and Arizona are something dreadful. Read the dispatches.

The Latter minions of Salt Lake persecution giving Gospels the Eastern Mormons, a reception in Mann's Hall.

Harebrength, the new Senator-elect from North Dakota, was a young printer twelve years ago.

General Sherman's religion is a matter of uncertainty. Live on in hope, and you will be a good American.

The new cure for consumption is confounded of potash administered in solution by injections under the skin.

St. Louis has one distinction that envious rivals cannot aspire to. It is the largest room silk market in the United States.

Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, the husband of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, is mentioned as the most occasional candidate for the diverse honors in London. This will give Parnell a fill. But Bartlett is a Tory.

The Lord Mayor of London is in trouble. He was caught delivering other mayor's speech as his own. The mayor's name is savary, but in future it will be unsavary.

Senator Spooner makes it a subject of great moment that he served his first dollar by sawing wood. But he never mentions the fact that he made one million dollars by raising the duty on wood.

At a lynching recently in the South, a white man and a colored man were both strung up for the same crime. This shows that new equality exists in the South, and that there is no need of a Force bill.

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The ex-Empress Eugenie and the ex-Empress of Germany are in Paris at present. They travel incognito as ordinary ladies, and there is no French revolt. Even Frenchmen are learning a little common sense.

New York City has 520 recognized clubs, with membership of from 50 to 1,000 each. There are twenty-five leading clubs, with a membership of 20,000. This leaves 1,200,000 persons to the 520 smaller clubs. New York is certainly a clubbable city.

Among Kansas Farmers' Alliance men "Jerry" Simpson is the favorite for the Presidency in 1892. It is not stated whether "Jerry" has yet taken to wearing socks. Just fancy, a sockless farmer may yet profane in the White House. "Jerry is a native of Canada, but what of that.

Brooklyn is on the verge of a revolution. One of the police commissioners issued a order, wanted to put a colored man on the police force. The city of churches is stirred to its deepest foundations over the innovation. Why should not that colored candidate for police honors paint his face a little? Ladies do it, and sometimes gentlemen.

Five laborers left Great Falls, Montana, to go to work on the Great Northern. Five days after the boys were caught in the heavy storms, and on the 25th inst. the dead bodies of two of the men were found, while a third was nearly frozen to death. There is no account of the two others.

Some Indian women who recently arrived at Fort Sheridan were in such desperate need of clothing that the officer in charge of the fort, not having a supply of petticoats and breech clouts on hand, was forced to put the women into trousers. Happily, the squaws didn't become unmanageable in these emblems of sovereignty.

The Pacific Cable Company has a rival in the field, or rather, the sea. This company asked the government for a subsidy of $2,000,000 to lay a cable to Honolulu. The new company proposes to lay a cable to Shanghai, without a subsidy, and requiring only the revival of the charter granted in 1828 and which expired 1878.

It is very wrong to rob anybody, but if you find that you must rob, and are determined to rob a bank, the easiest and safest way, according to the Chicago chief of police, is to enter the building, lock the doors, chloroform the employes, put the money into sacks and then hire a special train to run you into Mexico.

Don't talk of vanity among women when you read of an instrument for improving the shape of noses. It is a plate of thin metal, shaped like the upper line of a mustache, and underneath another plate fitted to it and closed upon it by means of a clasp. This is supposed to adorn the lip of the bird of creation while he sleeps and dreams of the vanity of woman.

The English language was good enough for John Milton to write "Paradise Lost." It was good enough to write "Childe Harold" in. In fact it was in this language that the "Declaration of Independence was written, not to say a word about the Constitution of the United States. But the "menu" of the dull Lake University banquet was too good for Offenbach French. Surely the English or American language ought to be good enough to eat in. Just fancy a bill of fare written in a language that is not one of the banqueters could understand.

The Western Reserve University, near Cleveland, Ohio, was the theatre of a slugging match on the 24th inst. Newton Wells, the team, and Alfred Gotwald were the combatants. The Dean presented a water girl with the picture of two eagles in boxing costumes. Gotwald reported the Dean and charged him with immorality. The Dean was acquitted of the charge, but consumed for his bad taste in art. Wells and Gotwald met. One of them used an iron dumbbell for a weapon. Gotwald was nearly choked to death. John L. Sullivan could not beat this.

All the Czars of the world have been sick men—Alexander, Alexander, Nicholas and now young William. The first had fits, the second was a drunkard, the third was an epileptic, and last the desolate battle of Waterloo, because the career in his stomach made him unable to plan and act at the critical moment, and the fourth and last of the Czars of Czar is in a fair way to follow the others. Perhaps it is just as well. Germany is too powerful and enlightened to depend upon any one man. When William leaves the stage there will be a successor to appear, and the country will probably drift in the direction of democracy. When Cesar is sick the people grow stronger, and when he dies they assert their right to rule.

Otto, the mad King of Bavaria, is in a keeper, which, it is said, precipitated death. One of his last capriccios was that his attendants were trying to poison him. He compelled them to eat part of the food served him. The next morning after an argument, he got his High Chancellor to measure his jumps. He has refused to eat for the last five days, and lies in bed, in a state of impiety.

If there are rich mines in western Utah and in eastern Nevada, surely there is money enough among miners to build a railroad to those places. If mining capital has not confidence in those regions, how can we expect farmers and tradesmen to have faith in them. The city of Salt Lake has no right to act as shareholder in any paying railroads. The Kansas Legislature has considered Silver Lake the proper place for regulating railroads. The Kansas farmer says the railroad is a monopoly that sells the wheat of the nation, from Fort Sylvan to the Dong Creek coast, and Jay Gould will have it before a week.

WEALTH IN TELEPHONES.

FORTUNES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE AND KEPT IN THEM.

Very few persons realize how many men have been beggared as well as enriched by the telephone. Inventors who have employed their brains and wasted their time over it are innumerable.

A good many telephone companies have been formed, some of them backed by plenty of money. But the Drawbaugh case of the same kind. Bell, himself, who is not a financier, would probably have gone the way of all poor inventors but for not happening to marry the daughter of one of the most skilled financiers in the country, and an expert in telegraph stock and management, Mr. Gardiner Hubbard.

But nobody realizes better than Mr. Bell that his telephone is not yet perfected. Far from it. It does not always work satisfactorily, and, as a general thing, the long distance is practically worthless as yet. Other companies doubtless have improvements, great ones, but these have been patented, although the patents avail little, because all these telephones make use of the electric current for the transmission of the voice.

There has been of late unquestionably something of a reaction on the part of the public, especially in New England, from the high favor in which the telephone was held. This has been partly due to the public's lack of sufficiency and partly because many customers have come to regard these instruments as more of a bother than a benefit.

There prevails an impression among capitalists who have given some attention to money possibilities in telephones, that the field people do not expect always to defend their business, so as to keep it a monopoly, much capitalists profess to think that the shrewd financiers of the Bell Company are aware that telephoning will be declared some day as free as telegraphing, and that all that any company can do will be to protect its instrument by patent. Whether this is a correct opinion or not, it prevails, and to it is largely due the willingness of capitalists to look with favor upon any telephone scheme. Perhaps the Bell people have no difficulty in getting money used to examine and look into their telephone inventions, and there are some very superior ones in the market.

A sergeant in the United States Signal Corps invented a field telephone, a marvel of simplicity as well as ingenuity, so ridiculously simple and yet so perfect that it could be exposed for weeks to the weather in a field or in barracks in salt, soap and water and be injured. Thousands are now use of these instruments daily with perfect satisfaction.

A Washington scientist dealer invented a telephone switchboard, a simple contrivance, making use of the gas and water pipes instead of wires, attached to which in each room was a transmitter and receiver.

The simplest telephone in existence, and one that will probably be left undisturbed by the great corporation, is in operation in Fairbrierlie, N. Y. It is an old fashioned tin tube, with a tight fastener into a thin sheet of wood, and its total distance is about a quarter of a mile, extending from the hotel office to the livery stable. Yet, simple as it is, it serves its purpose admirably, carrying the voice over the miles with perfect clearness, though one has to use some considerable lung power.

There are a number of men who for the past four or five years have felt very much like acting somebody to kick them. Perhaps the chance has had a great fortune at hand and turned their back on it because they did not know it. Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, two or three years before his death, became enthusiastic over the telephone. He caught the fever in Boston, where the telephone first asserted itself. He desired to form a local company that would supply the State, but he went begging, nobody knew anything about the telephone. Nobody had any faith in it. At last Gov. Jewell found three men who were willing to go in with him. One was a young lawyer, Morris F. Tyler, who had been the executive secretary of Gov. Bigelow.

Another was a shrewd business man named H. P. Frost, and there was a third. Jewell died just as he was beginning to see the splendid returns his company was getting. Mr. Tyler and Mr. Frost the little company had developed into the Southern New England Telephone Company, which controls two-thirds of the business in New England out of Boston, the Washington and Baltimore companies, and some others.—*N. Y. Recorder.*

POWER OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

IT IS CLAIMED THAT IT ENABLES MEN NEVER TALK TO BE FORGOTTEN.

The actuals of the experiments recently made by a German professor at the Smithsonian Institute in determining the meaning of the various sounds of the human tongue is of exceptional interest. This phonograph, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer, has with extreme patience, succeeded in recording upon the phonographic cylinder, many times repeated, the shades of meaning and after careful practice of the sounds thus obtained he finds that by repeating them he can make him self understood by the animals. As it is but natural to suppose, it is only sounds expressive of sensations common to ourselves and our fellow-creatures that have as yet been recognized and defined; sounds, for instance, that express cold, hunger, fear and other of the feelings most frequently experienced.

The value, however, of such investigations as these, from a scientific standpoint, can hardly be overrated. They will unquestionably result in the following out of an entirely new line of speculation in the near future. This never can of the phonograph is an interesting contribution to the science of the more or less marked tendency of many scientific discoveries to scarcely open of applications undreamed of when the discovery of the invention of any kind was first made known to the world. What at first is regarded as an ingenious toy, frequently becomes a necessary adjunct to our civilization. Photography, for a considerable time, seemed to have little another than that of handicapping to the vanity of a female or who wished to be regarded beautiful, but it is used in every branch of science and art, and is, indeed, absolutely indispensable. The phonograph was long considered a scientific toy, but comparatively useless plaything, and doubts are still expressed of its ultimate practical value for the purpose for which it was originally designed, but there can be no question that this invention, like many of its predecessors, is destined to open out fresh fields of investigation and develop new wonders in many and widely varied directions.

Some very interesting facts have been lately established which point to the possibility of the use of the phonograph in the solution of certain problems involving mental sensation. About two years ago, when Dr. Wangemann, Mr. Edison's representative, was exhibiting the phonograph before the young Germans Kaiser at his palace in Berlin, a musician stood to be made of a performance of the royal orchestra. Dr. Wangemann suggested certain changes in the position of the instruments, which experience had proved to be more favorable to the blending and recording of sound than their ordinary disposition. The leader of the orchestra was loath at first to do so, but the suggestion of the Emperor at once commanded that it should be done and the desired end was made. The result so pleased the Emperor that he had the royal concert, the strings, woodwind and brass were placed a la phonograph. The recording of the subdued quality, or the soul of the human voice, the phonograph has not attained to, but for indicating the purely technical capabilities of the vocal organ it possesses remarkable possibilities.

When in Paris Dr. Wangemann called on Mme. Marchesi, the celebrated teacher of singing, and suggested that the phonograph might be used for vocal teaching, and rendered possible certain distinctions and shades of tone which often escape the unaided ear. Mme. Marchesi declared the idea saying that her thirty-five years of tuition had been none too much to give her right ideas on the subject, but she could not but believe more than the new-fangled instrument. Dr. Wangemann, however, gained permission to call the next day, when twelve of the artist's pupils sang a plain scale, ascending and descending, into the phonograph. Mme. Marchesi was perfectly astounded with the result, for on listening to the record she perceived inequalities and inaccuracies of tone which had escaped even her keen ear.

Some Curious Words.

"Valet" is the same as "valid," and such is an offshoot of the feudal "vassal," "fiction now," the famous London street, results "its rude de rue." Shelley's passport was "Shelleyhim." "Bonbon" is "about the bun" the bun's body, and "bungee" was once "rein algee" (sour wine). "Madame" is "my lady," and "oil" has been extracted from the Latin "aquila" through the French. "Bisculit" boge alive the Latin "bis cocta" (twice cooked), and a "verdict" is simply a "verum dictum" (true say). A "cart" was a "carrus" (a car) in primitive society, while "page" is the same as "paga," and "taken" is a "tocum." "Honey" was once a respectable "Hunsmen-ch" a "Hunsman" is simply a "hog"—the German "Sauer" of today—and a "cadill" was in the first place merely a "cajeive." "Jimmy" is a pseudonym for the obscure abbreviation, "Jo Gemini," used by the foreman when they rolled upon the forms Castor and Pollux, to begin them. A "nincompoop" was originally a person not of sound mind (non compos mentis) and an "assassin" a member of the sect of the "Assassins" founded by Hassan ben Sabah in 1090. The order derived its name either from that of its founder or from that of the intoxicating drug (hashish), usually taken by its members before they set out on commands in the way of "removing" any person or persons obnoxious to him.—*New York Ledger.*

Offensive Partisanship.—Dr. Prayer—"Search the history of the whole world, and you will find nowhere else so inspiring an example of bold, fearless enterprise combined with gentle gentleness as you find in St. Paul."

Minneapolis (picking up his hat)—"That—that's just a little more than I can sit under."

The Sermon Over.—Chollie (singing) "How can I leave thee?"

Ethel (coldly)—"The front door is still doing business at the old stand. Try that."

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EVERY DRY GOODS HOUSE KEEPS DRESS GOODS, BUT scarcely a house in America can show the collection of superb things we are prepared to offer this Spring. They are strung along from New York to Salt Lake, and SOMETHING NEW IS ARRIVING DAILY. The purchases of six past seasons would not equal the selections of this season's line, and Ladies cannot form the faintest idea of how elegantly and tastefully they can dress, except by calling and examining our choice stock of French Novelties and the other artistic effects in our Dress Goods Department.

We shall show a line of French Challies, the patterns and colorings of which are pronounced works of art.

Our Combination Plaid Robes are the most tasteful, at a moderate price, ever produced; and about two hundred patterns of European Novelties, of which no two dress patterns are alike, are something to be proud of.

The Wool Plaids embrace colors never before attempted, and, together with the patterns, are simply immense, and in styles suitable to all ages.

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THE TERMS APPLICABLE TO OUR WASH DRESS GOODS are handsome, pretty, sweet. These three styles of beauty are all embraced in the choicest line ever offered in any one house. The cream of all importers and manufacturers are collected in this one grand display.

We lead with the great European Novelty, Korah Moire, in printed goods, a new weave made from Egyptian Cotton and Combed Yarns, combined with the Moire effect, producing a richness only to be found in the highest class silks. Every house advertises Scotch Ginghams and Zephyrs, and show more ugly than pretty patterns, but with us it is different; we have an immense assortment, and every pattern is a beauty, the colors rare and rich, producing effects never before witnessed in this class of goods, and are perfectly fast.

We are also showing stylish patterns in American Ginghams.

The old stand-by, Printed Sateens, is largely represented in all qualities, and the new Canton Cloth, made by Simpson & Sons, deserve special mention for its richness of design.

The patterns in Prints this season are so very pretty we must speak of them.

WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES.

WHITE BLACK GOODS IS THE ONE NEW THING UNDER the sun; you want to see them; they are in Embroidered Flouncings, India Linens, Nainsook Checks, Lace Effects, Cords and Stripes. Ladies of more advanced years can have all the comfort there is in wearing a white muslin dress and yet be dressed in black. You should buy them early, the novelty being so great, there are doubts of there being enough to supply the demand.

We have a more extensive line than ever in White Embroidered Flouncings in forty-five-inch goods for Ladies, and twenty-seven inches for children. You will, of course, see Flouncings in other stores, but if you want style combined with cheapness, you will buy them of us.

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