ON THE ROAD.

Church Schools—Dr. Maeser's Work and Birthday.

Editor Deseret News:

Your columns often contain references to our Church school work, and this is a subject that every true Latter-day Saint is interested in.

The movements of the venerable superintendent Dr. Karl G. Maeser are watched with great interest by all who have ever been associated with him in the schoolroom, and the success of the Church schools and academies is due, to a great extent, to his untiring zeal and devotedness to his mission.

As an old student of the Brigham Young Academy I have always been pleased to hear of his labors being appreciated. A few days ago I was handed a copy of a poem entitled "Birthday greeting to Brother Maeser, Jan. 16, 1891," which was presented by a fellow student. Feeling assured that it will be treasured and awaken pleasant memories in the hearts of all old students now scattered from Canada to Mexico, I enclose it to you for publication. Yours truly,

"PHŒNIX."

Feb. 5, 1891.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS.

To Brother Maeser, Jan. 16, 1891:

Another golden milestone numbered
With the years you have passed,
But the gathering in the spring time
Around a table is cast;
Are the prayers and sweet fair greetings
Of my students far and near;
'Tis a time that leads us closer
To a Friend thereof dear.

From our lowly prayers and wishes—
Receive them from hills and towns,
Time with fair, unsullied fingers,
For thy home a chaplet crowns;
And on binary stones so begiven
Spiritual gifts with fruits of age,
While in personal tribute to heaven
Benediction for the sage.

For my words, and ever simple,
Takes shape of prayer—decree;
May sweet love, and ever and holy,
O'er thee hover, ever near;
May the heavens bear thee blessings
As they pass from on their way;
Richer than the treasures of goldmine
That shall dim upon the day.

May the sun prolong its setting;
For the morning now the work,
As it dawns—while you labor—
Will seem as a long lifetime;
And for evening of the afternoon,
Golden gleams fair and bright,
That will light a thousand pathways
Leading from the shades of night.

On the hearts of Zion's children
Thou art written deep in love,
"Friend and teacher, and father!"—
Growing ever from above
Each thou wrote in sacred accords,
Fervent fervent on the day,
With our birthday greetings whispered,
In the holy union of prayer.

ANNIE YOUNG.

FRESNO, Fresno County.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

(Correspondence Deseret News.)

That we are nearing a crisis in the world's history almost every leading mind in religion or politics admits. Many devout Christian people believe the time is near for the second coming of the Savior. Unbelievers unerringly term this a sort of periodical "craze," and support their hypothesis by citing similar anticipations of many disappointed people and nations in the past.

Even many so-called Christian people think that when Christ said, "My Kingdom is not of this world," He meant that it never would be, and that His teachings and religion were designed to prepare people for another and a higher life rather than to rectify the wrongs of this. The general feeling among nominally Christian nations, and nominally Christian people, is that neither God nor Christ has any right or intention to interfere with the social and political affairs of our world, that theirs is simply and exclusively a spiritual Kingdom pertaining to the spirit of men after they leave this mortal state.

Perhaps many believers in the existence of God and of Jesus Christ, as organized personages, would hesitate to express their views in such bold language as the foregoing. But their acts prove their faith; and millions among professed Christians manifest, as did the Jews anciently, "We will not have this man to reign over us." Emperors, kings and presidents, backed by their subjects and peoples, proclaim that no theocracy shall be permitted to exist on earth, and that it is virtual treason to advocate the right of Jesus Christ to reign on earth as King of kings and Lord of lords. Yet it is precisely on the earth that He has said He will reign, and introduce righteousness, peace and joy.

It is not my purpose to attempt to show when or how the second coming of our Savior will take place. Those who will search the Scriptures and study the signs of the times can know when "the fig tree putteth forth leaves." Suffice it to say that as the Jews include the nature and character of His first appearance, so do the Gentiles include the circumstances and objects of His second. The angels said explicitly that He should descend in like manner as His disciples saw Him ascend, and the prophet Zechariah agrees with the statement of the angels that his feet shall stand on the Mount of Olives. Yet, in spite of these declarations, thousands are looking for His coming in an entirely different way.

But there are those who honestly think that the anticipation of the literal second coming of Christ to reign on the earth is calculated to detract from the spiritual life and growth of those who entertain that view, and to beget in them a sort of political frenzy or zeal for a treasonous government attended by the glitter and thaw of present earthly kingdoms, and that it would be a limitation instead of an extension of the spiritual, elevating, redeeming power of Christ's gospel.

It is possible it might have such a temporary effect upon unbalanced minds. I once heard a really very good man say: "Oh, if I knew Christ was coming on such a day, I would spend my time in prayer and religious exercises." But the reply of his friend showed a truer appreciation of real religion, when he said: "If I knew Christ were coming tomorrow I could make no change in my life. I am doing the task I am and should continue performing my duties as usual." No danger of frenzy or fanaticism in such a spirit.

Now, what does the coming of Christ portend? With what emotions ought our world to it bought? If His coming were to be a mere grand, spectacular display, it now seems to me to talk of, without any permanently beneficial effects upon our race, then I, for one, should feel not the slightest interest in it. But past history and prophecies, both in the Bible and Book of Mormon—if men would read and ponder—throw a flood of light on this subject, and show that those who look forward to this event and anticipate from it universal benefit and blessing to the human family, have not only revelation but sound philosophy on their side.

To comprehend this subject one must go back to the days of Abraham. I can see the unbeliever's lip curl at the name of one whom he regards as a semi-barbarian, even if he admits his existence at all. But Abraham was called "the friend of God." God made a covenant with him that through his seed his seed should all the nations of the earth be blessed. Deny the existence of Abraham if you please; but you cannot deny the existence of his descendants. They are a stubborn fact, a peculiar and distinct people whose existence and history sceptical sophistry cannot destroy. Now why did the Father of our race select one particular man and his descendants to be a peculiar people to Himself, and how were the nations of the earth to be blessed through him and them? The Christian world very properly replies—"In order that the knowledge and worship of the true God might be preserved, and that the way might be prepared for the birth of the Christ through whose life, teaching, sufferings, death and resurrection all the nations of the earth should be blessed."

But it is self-evident that only half of the great work of redemption has been performed. All the nations of the earth have not yet been blessed as promised. Even those who have heard of the Person and Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ have been but partially blessed, as the injustice, cruelties, poverty, wars and their attendant sufferings prove. There is a great work yet to be done before the promises made to Abraham shall be fulfilled in their fullness, when there shall be universal peace, when nations shall learn war no more, and when "the kingdoms of this world shall be the Kingdoms of our God and His Christ."

Both from a biblical and common sense standard it is evident that the Lord has not yet—if I may be pardoned a hackneyed expression—done with the Jews. The great purposes for which He selected them have not all been fulfilled. There is still a great work for them to do. They are to play a wonderful part in the awful tragedy and amazing drama of the age. God has said they shall be gathered again to their own land—that He will make of them a grand nation. What though they are hated and despised by all nations? What though mighty empires and their cruel and debased subjects persecute them and seek to destroy them? They are but helping to bring about God's purposes—only fulfilling Moses' prophecy, "unto a people whom God has appointed they shall go."

But for what are the Jews to be restored to their own land? For what reason are they to be again made a mighty nation? If they are not quite so full of conceit as when their rabbis taught that "a Jew's spittle was of more value in the sight of God" than the lives of scores of Gentiles, they are, as a rule, proud, self-necked, arrogant and, had they the power now, would doubtless rule with a rod of iron. But the Bible expressly foretells that they will be brought through such severe trials and sufferings that they will be a very different people. They will become humble, repentant, obedient and ready to say, "Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord." When their Messiah comes again as their Deliverer, they will welcome Him with every demonstration of joy, and will grieve over the wickedness which led their forefathers to reject Him.

The objector, however, may reasonably say: "Supposing all this to be true, what does it amount to? Why should God favor particularly interested in the welfare of a small a portion of His children? Why should He select them as His special favorites? There are tens of thousands of more intelligent, humble, faithful, self-sacrificing among mankind who believe in and love Jesus Christ, why not select them?" The answer is: God has no favorites except on account of superior righteousness. If God chooses any portion of His children for a certain work it is in order that all the rest of His children may be, if they will, blessed. Surely, Abraham and many of the Patriarchs were favorites with God because of their righteousness, and not because of superior wealth, but partly because God had made promises to their fathers which He would make good, in part, for the same reason that He has always used the weak of the world to confound the mighty, and the poor and despised to confound the rich and those who are wise in their own conceit. Not only do jealousies and heart burnings exist between nations, but the poor are hostile to the rich and the rich oppress the poor, capital is arrayed against labor and labor against capital, the manufacturer seeks to tax the farmer to enrich himself, and now the farmers are determined that the manufacturers and the bankers shall share with them the larger part of the spoils they have squeezed out of the Government—i.e., the poor, over-taxed people. Dishonesty, insubordination, lawlessness, monocracy, cruel violence, almost scarcely conceived. The leaders of the nation, of society, of religion, know not what to do. Yet there is not a single problem—social, political or religious—which now puzzles the wisest minds of the age but what the Lord could tell them how to settle justly and satisfactorily in five minutes.

To mention the name of Joseph Smith to them is like thrusting a red flag before a mad bull. But, suppose God were to reveal Himself to any other man, and even all the Protestant ministers—to say nothing of the Catholics—were to give heed to the words of that man, to receive ordination and authority from God through him, were uniform and reverently to seek wisdom from God in regard to all these perplexing questions, and they sincerely believed in Christianity, think that they would receive the light and wisdom they sought, or that they would have influence enough with their church organizations to induce the rulers of the land and with the people to get them together in a spirit of justice and compromise, and so adjust all these questions to the satisfaction of both parties? I do not doubt it. But they will not do it. And so the days of their visitation is past, and henceforth the lovers of their country can but weep over it as Christ wept over Jerusalem.

Now this is precisely what God designs to accomplish, through His chosen people, for the whole world. Not for their own selfish aggrandisement or advantage are they thus chosen—but that through them all the nations of the earth may be blessed. For this has the Lord worked with, and borne with, and still working with and for the despised people who, when once established as a nation and brought to a knowledge of their true Messiah, willingly and obediently carry out the purposes of God for the benefit of all His children. There will be no persecution of Jews but what the Infinite Father can and will tell them how to solve—and they will solve it. When God speaks they will obey, and they will be a glorious pattern to the world of righteous and peaceful government and a pure and happy people. This is what the second coming of Christ means to me. The reign of righteousness, justice, liberty and peace will never be established in any other way.

S.

THE FREE COINAGE MOVEMENT.

Editor Deseret News:

I observed in your paper of Thursday last some editorial comments under the above caption, in which you give various opinions of other persons on the subject; and you conclude your remarks in the following words:

"Thus the battle goes on. Plausible arguments are presented on both sides. The matter rests with the people to settle, and, as St. John says, if they demand it, let them have it. If only by way of experiment. *But it looks to the disinterested and pacific one, as if it might be a very costly experiment.*"

In the last sentence I have used the marks for italics, in order to emphasize my objection to the idea indicated.

I do not propose to offer arguments on the subject—that is unnecessary, inasmuch as you are no doubt as well, if not better posted than myself on the subject—but if you will allow me a little space, I will refer to one or two points in the question.

In the first place, it is an admitted fact, that in the United States there is not enough money in circulation with which to transact the business growing out of the necessities of 62,000,000 people; that unless we can obtain more money for such purposes, much inconvenience will result, and, in fact, it would have never been legal money in the United States since the government was formed, with the exception of the time intervening between the demonetization of silver in 1873, and the enactment of the Bland law. I might go further and say that silver has been money all the world over for many centuries. Can you, can any one, give a good reason why it should not continue to be money? Or why it should be discredited because it is a white metal? Or why gold should be the only metal used for money?

The gold bug insists that a silver dollar must contain as great market value as a gold dollar, but why should it? It is a fact that cause a gold dollar to be worth 100 cents in gold or legal tender? Is it not the law of Congress? And the same is true of the silver dollar.

Supposing that the figures of the *Evening Post* are correct, what then? If 37 millions in gold have left the United States in 18 months, it is because, I presume, of the demand for gold in Europe, and the fact should be taken as an argument in favor of the contrary. Why should He select them as His special favorites? There are tens of thousands of more intelligent, humble, faithful, self-sacrificing among mankind who believe in and love Jesus Christ, why not select them?" The answer is: God has no favorites except on account of superior righteousness. If God chooses any portion of His children for a certain work it is in order that all the rest of His children may be, if they will, blessed. Surely, Abraham and many of the Patriarchs were favorites with God because of their righteousness, and not because of their wealth, but partly because God had made promises to their fathers which He would make good, in part, for the same reason that He has always used the weak of the world to confound the mighty, and the poor and despised to confound the rich and those who are wise in their own conceit. Not only do jealousies and heart burnings exist between nations, but the poor are hostile to the rich and the rich oppress the poor, capital is arrayed against labor and labor against capital, the manufacturer seeks to tax the farmer to enrich himself, and now the farmers are determined that the manufacturers and the bankers shall share with them the larger part of the spoils they have squeezed out of the Government—i.e., the poor, over-taxed people. Dishonesty, insubordination, lawlessness, monocracy, cruel violence, almost scarcely conceived. The leaders of the nation, of society, of religion, know not what to do. Yet there is not a single problem—social, political or religious—which now puzzles the wisest minds of the age but what the Lord could tell them how to settle justly and satisfactorily in five minutes.

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Notes By The Way.

(Correspondence of the Deseret News.)

On Sunday, February 1st, we had the pleasure of visiting the people of Gunnison, Sanpete County. After a ride of fifteen miles on the day previous from Manti, we encountered a snowstorm of about thirty minutes' duration.

At this time there is scarcely any snow in the Sevier Valley, whereas at Manti and still further north excellent sleighing has been had almost without intermission ever since New Year's day.

On Sunday we spent the day in meeting the Sunday School. The scholars were pleased to hear a short lecture and view the paintings of Cumorah's Hill, etc. At 2 p. m. another lecture was given, and in the evening the meeting house was crowded. On this occasion the illustrated lecture was repeated before the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

On Monday we visited the seminary, which has seventy-five scholars. The district school is also well attended, both institutions are a credit to Gunnison.

The dam is undergoing repair, and when once in sure operation, thereby securing a larger water supply, Gunnison will extend her borders.

On Tuesday morning the mercury went 10 degrees below zero at Gunnison, and 18 degrees up the canyon. Fifteen degrees below is reached.

Cold, however, though it was, the surveyors were marching out for the grade of the continuation of the R. G. W. Railway. Our ride over this railroad from Salt Lake City, via Thistle Valley and Indianola and Sanpete Valley to Manti, was a marked improvement, but the charging at $30 a ton for coal Lake City is rather "hard," on those short days.

The Manti Temple is well patronized. Many visitors are doing Temple work for the dead as well as the living. Still a number of accidents have occurred at Manti and Gunnison recently. Last Friday John Roberts Warnham, who was working at the Temple, fell on the ice and broke her thigh, and only about a week previous Sister Lowe also fell and broke her hip. At Gunnison, last week, Brother Charles Glaisbie was riding on his horse back, when the horse kicked, and Brother Glaisbie's foot caught in the stirrup and the horse ran away with his rider, kicking him and treading two of his ribs and otherwise hurting him. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

C. W. STEVENSON.

MANTI, Feb. 6th, 1891.

Probate Court.

The following business was transacted in the Probate Court, before Judge Barich, yesterday afternoon:

Estate and guardianship of John Gibson et al., minors; order made of sale of real estate upon filing a bond in the sum of $300.

Estate and guardianship of Ernest I. Young et al.; order made fixing Monday, February 9th, as time to hear petition of guardian to change investment of estate.

Estate of John Nash; will admitted to probate.

Estate of John Twiggs; continued to Thursday, February 12th. In this case there is a very important question involved—the right of a foreign alien to inherit personal property. The matter was argued at great length yesterday, Messrs. Moyle and Waddell claiming that such foreign alien could not inherit, while Mr. Murphy took the opposite view.

In Male Attire.

"Can I get something to do here?" said a youthful looking person lately to the proprietor of a Main Street barber shop on O'Farrell Street, adjoining the popular theatre of the same name. "Why," responded the proprietor, "we will give you a trial. What is your name?"

"Edward Wilson, sir," said the youth.

So Edward came and went, cleaned up the shop, brushed customers' clothes and learned to "shine" shoes in a way that would have done honor to a professional. The cleanliness and adaptability of the new hand was much noticed, not only in the matters of work but in dress.

"What a handsome boy," said many a customer. A visitor would always take a second look at him, his appearance was so striking. Dark medium height and inclined to be plump, the boyish face had a round, open, pleasant face, two large black eyes, a medium-sized mouth, a very pretty, expressive mouth, and the whole overlapped with a wealth of short, rich brown hair, both feet and hands were small and nicely shaped, a dainty boy indeed. His age was not over 20. One fact in particular was more finances remarked—the boy's unusually well-developed hips.

Always pleasant spoken but retiring, the young man made many friends. No work was neglected, and the boy was always practical. Rather Esther began to think he had found a treasure in the line of trustworthy help.

One day toward the end of last week a customer came in. He looked startled as his eyes fell on the figure of the young bootblack, and acted in an uneasy manner while the boy was being shaved. As he was about to leave he called the boy to him, and the two conversed in a low tone for a few minutes. Next morning the boy was on hand as usual. He gave notice, however, of leaving, and was paid off.

During the morning the customer of the previous day stopped into the shop and inquired for the boy. Upon being told he had gone, he smiled and said: "That was a young lady in disguise. Is it possible that none of you here discovered that fact?" All his hearers looked astonished, and so they were. No further information would the caller furnish.

It is believed that the young woman is well connected in this city, and being rather wild, curious and venturesome, has gone into the ways of men to see what she could find out. When last seen the pseudo boy was plainly but neatly dressed in a pair of dark-blue pantaloons, brown shirt, with a hatch-kerchief knotted at the throat, silver fedora, dark-red and black Derby hat.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Foreigner—"And how do you New Yorkers propose to perpetuate General Grant's memory?"

New Yorker—"Oh, we propose to appoint the surviving commissioners of the monument fund for life and make the office hereditary."—Judge.

MORE INDIAN SCARE.

Settlers Leaving Rosean Valley and the Lake of the Woods, in Large Numbers.

THE EXCITEMENT IN SPAIN CONTINUES.

England Officially Invited to Take Part in the World's Fair at Chicago.

(By Telegraph to the News.)

INDIAN SCARE.

Settlers Leaving Their Homes in Large Numbers.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 7.—Sheriff Youngren and County Auditor Jaslie of Kittson County, who returned to Halbich from Rosean Valley and the Lake of the Woods report to Governor Merriam that the settlers because of the Indian scare are leaving those localities in large numbers. At Jaslie on the Rosean River, the settlers were building a stockade and had organized a volunteer company to defend themselves against the Indians. The officials say the whole business seems to have been started by an evil disposed person. Between three hundred and four hundred people have left their homes, most of them in destitute condition. As they left their stock to shift for themselves, they will doubtless lose many cattle.

A SHIP RAILWAY.

Distress on Account of Lack of Transportation Facilities.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Feb. 7.—The Columbia and Snake River Auxiliary Water Way Convention, consisting of delegates from Washington, Oregon and Idaho, have adopted resolutions expressing the belief that a ship railway, as recommended by the Oregon delegation in Congress is the most economical, satisfactory and expeditious plan for a permanent improvement of the Dalles Columbia River.

A memorial to the legislatures of Washington, Oregon and Idaho sets forth the financial distress that prevails in the territory drained by Columbia on account of the inability of the railroad companies to move the grain crop at the proper time, and as a temporary relief it urges the construction of a portage railway around the Columbia Dalles in order that the river may be made navigable to the inland empire.

THE SPANISH TROUBLE.

The Conservatives and Republicans May Have a Conflict.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—The *Liberal* today publishes a dispatch from Barcelona in which its correspondent says if the conservatives tactics are not changed a serious conflict between the conservatives and republicans is imminent.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

BARCELONA, Feb. 7.—The excitement caused by the recent electoral contest, by which the republican leader Salmeron was assaulting to the republicans, unfairly designed by the conservative candidate, has not abated. The troops in the garrison are doubled in their barracks and preparations are being made to send strong reinforcements to this city, should the state of affairs call for additional display of force. Thousands of people, not connected with the republican party, have signed petitions which have been forwarded to Madrid, asking the government to dismiss the civil governor and other officials from office, in consequence of the outrageous treatment upon the part of the mounted gen d'armes who charged on the crowd, Wednesday.

Assignment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Antonio Leylein, commission merchant with a branch at Merida, Yucatan, made an assignment today with preferences amounting to sixty six thousand dollars.

The Skating Champions of America.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The skating races for the amateur championship of America began today. Joe Donohue won all four races, a quarter of a mile, one mile, five miles and ten miles.

Official Invitation.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, has received, through the United States legation, an official invitation from the United States Government requesting Great Britain to take part in the World's Fair which is to be held in 1893.

Death of a Congressman.

NASHUA, N. H., Feb. 7.—James Phelan, member of Congress from Tennessee, died in this city on the 5th, of consumption. His remains will be forwarded to Washington by way of New York.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, - MANAGER.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 6 AND 7.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

FIRST TIME HERE, of the Greatest of Comic Opera Successes,

THE SEA KING.

PRESENTED BY THE

Wm. J. Gilmore Comic Opera Company,

Upon the same scale of Magnificence as characterized its phenomenal run of 10 consecutive nights at

PALMER'S THEATRE, NEW YORK CITY.

Together with all the Original Scenery, Properties and Effects, with the great cast, embracing Mark Smith, R. E. Graham, Thomas H. Dewey, Frank A. Hennessy, Geo. H. Cary, Jos. Roberts, Elsie Waters, Kate Gilbert, Maude Cyril, Kittie Hill, Alice Desmond, Edith Newton.

40—CHORUS OF—40.

Sale of seats opens Wednesday. Usual Prices. Matinee, $1.50 each.

Children's Sleds, in great variety, at the H. Dinwoodey Furn. Co.

R. K. THOMAS

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R. R. K. T. T.

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

DRESS GOODS.

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.

Our Black Goods stock is very complete, in which we are showing many novelties that are offered at the very low prices we place on Henriettas, Serges, Cords, Diagonals and Twills.

WASH DRESS GOODS.

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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