THE PRESIDENT

Continues His Pilgrimage. The People of Jasper Have an Illumination and Some Disappointment.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN GREENWICH VILLAGE.

Major Talbot, a Prominent Society Character, Commits Suicide While Crazed with the Grip.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

The Presidential Party.

MEMPHIS, April 16. The Presidential party arrived here from Birmingham at eight o'clock this morning. At nine o'clock the President held an informal reception at Cotton Exchange.

DISAPPOINTED PATRIOTS.

The Presidential party arrived here this morning after an all-night run from Birmingham, Ala. The only accident of the run occurred at Jasper, Ala. That town was illuminated and nearly 3000 inhabitants gathered at the station to pay their respects. As most of the Presidential party had retired for the night, the people were disappointed at not being able to see them.

Mayor Clapp and other municipal officers received the Presidential party on their arrival here. A large crowd including local military, gathered at the station, loud his cheers, as the chief magistrate appeared. The party was immediately taken in carriages to the Merchant's Exchange, where thousands of people had assembled. The mayor, in his address of welcome, introduced the President, and he responded in a short speech.

Failures.

BOSTON, April 17.—Francis Hayward, dealer in rubber goods, has failed. Debts, $70,000.

In Honor of Mercier.

PARIS, April 17.—Alliance Francaise last night gave a banquet in honor of Mercier, the Canadian delegate, whose mission to Paris to counteract the United States tariff law.

Grip and Suicide.

BOSTON, April 17.—Major Benjamin P. Talbot, prominent in Philadelphia society and well known in Boston, committed suicide yesterday while crazed by grippe, by shooting himself in the temple.

The Argentine Republic Finances.

BUENOS AYRES, April 17.—Contrary to expectations the civic manifesto opposes the Mitre-Roca policy and has produced the impression that the heated league of senators and deputies, formed to save the State banks, will compel the government to resort to forced paper issues. Great distrust prevails. Gold is rising.

The Excitement in India.

BENARES, April 17.—The excitement in this city originating from the demolition of the temple, increases every hour. All shops are closed, all natives of the city and district have entirely stopped work and are gathering in large crowds in and about the principal thoroughfares. The result is that serious riots have already occurred between the natives and local authorities.

British troops are guarding all banks and public buildings, and also occupy many points of vantage throughout the city and district. The eventual effect of the spirit of resentment and indignation smoking among the Hindoos and already fall far and wide in India, cannot at present be correctly estimated.

A Syndicate With Control of Eight Thousand Acres.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—G. Andrews, of Forth Worth, Texas, and Kansas City, stated this afternoon for the statement that contracts have been completed under which a syndicate will control over eight thousand acres of land on the Missouri. The idea is to keep cattle on the western lands until two years old, and then send them to Missouri for a year's fattening on corn. This route has been formed upon the stockmen, owing to the action of the government in expelling them from the Cherokee Outlet and other grazing districts.

A Most Disastrous Fire.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Last night's fire in the ancient Greenwich village here proved to be a most disastrous one. It was daylight before the fire was gotten under control. At that time the Rose building was totally destroyed. Taggart's storage warehouse was also in ruins. Three dwellings and several tenements were damaged. The estimated loss amounts to half a million. The insurance men said that a reasonable estimate of the loss is about $600,000, partly covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is not yet known.

Duped by Glaring Advertisements.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 17.—Investigation into the Iowa colony, started on the Bellamitic plan some years ago, and purporting to own five thousand acres of timber and grazing land, shows that no property is held by the concern. The *Evening Express* here says that thousands of people who were duped by the glaring advertisements, and to whom they have sent money, are suffering is experienced among them.

The Alton Boycott.

BOSTON, April 17.—The Boston & Albany Railroad Company has been requested by the New York Central to take a firm debate off sale. The Boston & Albany contends that it is not legal and right of them to refuse the tickets of minor protest, simply to protest their passengers against possible discomforts on the New York Central. Officials on both the Boston & Albany and New York and New England roads think it is only a matter of a few days before the Alton boycott will subsiding.

Italian Papers Confiscated.

ROME, April 17.—The *Monsignore*, today, says Blaine's reply to Di Rudini's last note evinces a great desire to abide the demands of the Italian government to escape from indemnifying the families of the men lynched at New Orleans, and refusal from according to the Italian government's right to intervene in the New Orleans affair.

The *Popolo Romano* also in discussing Blaine's reply says: In view of the tenor of Blaine's answer, it is difficult to form any idea as to how or where the matter will end.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

This day, April 17, 1871, the Mount Cenis tunnel was opened.

Magellan, the famous explorer and discoverer, was killed April 17, 1521.

Benjamin Franklin, one of the honorable guides of all patriotic Americans, died on this day, April 17, 1790.

The war of 1812 cost the United States $107,159,995. The number of troops engaged is estimated at 471,622.

The Mexican war cost the United States $100,000,000. The number of troops engaged was 101,262.

The rebellion cost the United States $6,189,929,937. The number of Federal troops was 2,859,132.

In Carbon County, Wyoming, the commissioners have let the job of constructing a wheel trap back at $1 an acre, agricultural $2 and grazing $1.50.

The Revolutionary war cost the United States $135,154,716. The Colonies furnished from 1775 to 1783, 395,000 troops.

In Sing Sing prison two Brooklyn noteworts, McIlvaine and Treat, will be electrocuted some day next week. Preparations are being made to make this new process of taking off a success.

The Anchor Line steamship Circassia, from New York to Glasgow, is in quarantine at Greenock. The second engineer died from fever during the voyage and seven others of the crew are suffering from the same disease. The nature of the fever is not stated.

A colored man carrying a wicker jug was struck by a locomotive the other day at Fort Valley, Ga., and upset the pilot and flung twenty yards into a ditch, from which he emerged perfectly unharmed, but bewailing the loss of the jug.

Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson is in New York arranging for the publication of her husband's memoirs. She is described as being "a rather portly, modest and exceedingly intelligent little lady." She has an only daughter, who is married.

News from London states that Mary Anderson Navarro has given birth to a child, at Bournemouth, England. The cablegram did not state what the sex of the child was, for which negligence he is soundly berated this morning by outside Ann Arbors. He neglect to see that it was so important on this side to know whether Mary was a father or a mother as it is to hear from Harrison, the Italian prime minister.

On April 17, 1777, Commodore Barry, in command of the American ship *Lexington*, captured the English ship *Edwards*. This was the first naval victory under the Continental Congress. Barry was offered $75,000 in cash, and the command of a British ship, provided he deserted the Americans. He would not, though he was born a British subject.

The good-looking coachman again late up in the elopement line. Miss Mary Carhart, formerly of White Plains, New York, eloped with her mother's coachman Otto Kleidich, a few days ago, near Los Angeles, Cal. The coachman is 42 years of age, a German by birth, and scarcely able to speak English. The young lady is 22, of New Orleans Creole parentage and possesses a fortune. Her father died line years ago, leaving $2,000,000 to his widow and children.

The musical or whistling tree is found in the West Indian Islands, in Nubia and in the Soudan. It has a peculiar shaped leaf, and pods with a silk or open edge. The wind passing through these gives out the sound which gives the tree its peculiar name. In Barbados there is a valley filled with these trees, and when the trade winds blow across the islands a constant moaning, deep-toned whistle is heard from it, which in the still hours of the night has a very sweet and unpleasant effect.

Consternation is seizing Russian Jews who live "outside the Pale." The Pale is a district designated by the Czar within which Jews may reside. The law compelling Jews to live within the Pale is about to be enforced. The phrase "outside the Pale" is taken from English history. The English conquerors in Ireland defined a district outside of which all aboriginal Irish Romanists should live. That district, which embraces all the counties around Dublin, is today the most intensely national of any district in Ireland.

A shade of melancholy seems to envelop the old man, Bismarck, in its endeavors to enter public life once more. Behold him now struggling for a mere politician's place at the lowest round of the ladder. For a man who has been a central figure in the history of the past 25 years, this seems sad. A man who wielded the destinies of a mighty empire now seeking a place to gratify its irascibility or illhumor, is instructive, after all, of a low type of mind. Why did he not retire, gracefully? The young Emperor will soon learn whether Bismarck was a wise man or a fool.

Kinglake, the historian, was to the last as precise in memory, as epigrammatic in remark, as ever, and his observations on the Crimean war, less quaint and uncommon than those long recognized as peculiar to him. A friend once said to him: "I suppose, Kinglake, you knew Mr. —— when you were in the house?" "Yes, yes, I knew him—a clever man till he destroyed his intellect." "Good heavens! How? Surely not ——" "Why, we were about to venture on a wild surmise when he continued—"destroyed his intellect by reading the newspapers."

Mary Carhart, the young lady who ran away with her mother's coachman, a few days ago, at Los Angeles, is now weeping bitter tears. Kleidich, the coachman, is now in jail, charged in New York City. Mrs. Kleidich was interviewed on the 15th inst. She says that her husband though acting coldly at late, always gave her money enough to live. She says she will not consent to a divorce. First, she is a Roman Catholic, and will not consent from religious motives; secondly, she will not consent because it will keep Mary Carhart from marrying Otto. Mrs. Kleidich wanted it understood that her husband was not a coachman, but a landscape gardener, and a good one.

The mammoth evergreen and redwood trees of California have a world-wide notoriety. They are found in small groves in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at a height of four thousand five hundred feet above the sea level. In Calaveras County there is a grove of nine hundred and three trees, each of which measures from seventy to ninety-three feet in circumference. The grove in Mariposa County contains one hundred and thirty-four trees of over fifteen feet in diameter, many of them being from twenty-five to thirty-five feet, and nearly three hundred smaller ones. In the Tulare County forest the height of the largest trees is from three hundred to four hundred feet, and some of those that have been felled in Tulare are of from two thousand to three thousand years.

The Minnesota legislature must be composed of an extraordinary lot of men. That body, a short time ago, disinvested itself to the exact needs relating to the "Northern limits of Minnesota" and to redo statutory. Now it announces itself to the world as a body of pugilists. On the 15th inst., Mr. Campbell, a Democrat, and a Mr. Cole, an Alliance man, came to blows. They fought vigorously and scientifically until the sergeant-at-arms interfered. On the same day another mill occurred in the senate of that legislature. The sergeant-at-arms refused an usherette to a reporter named Smith, though the latter had a card of a member from the president of the Senate. It appears that the reporter used his card a little too freely, and on the sergeant, and for this was refused admittance. But the reporter can use his "fistiest" as well as his pencil, and he threatened to reorganize and make him bite the dust. That's the way to maintain the dignity of the press in Minnesota.

Chicago has a real, live romance of the Arabian nights type. Thomas Berry, private detective, Annie Hall, was a young and pretty girl. Mary Hermann, aged 55, a woman, who administers love powders, gave one to Berry. At 8 a. m. on the 15th inst. he was possessed with thoughts of the Hermann woman that he walked three miles to see her. He found her, at her home, sitting at a table with a book in her lap. She predicted his coming through the cards and told she was waiting him. After this the private's mind and memory was a blank. He is now in the police station in the evening. They be found bloody daggers with arms, and other proofs. Berry admits that the woman has hypnotic influence over him, and can make him do anything. He even fears that she will make him testify against himself in court, unless she is cautioned while he is speaking. Berry's young wife fully believes that a love powder has been given her husband by the old woman, owing to his infatuation.

Explorations in Palestine.

The matter of topographical recovery of Palestine—that is, the identification of ancient sites—is a vast one, and full of interest to the student of the Bible. There are 622 Biblical names which belong to the western half of the country, and of these about two-thirds have been ascertained with a fair degree of certainty. The work of identification is both easy and difficult. For example, with such names as Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Hebron, Nazareth, and many others, no question is raised, there is nothing to be decided; but there is a large class of instances which require great care, combined with personal examination of the ground itself, before we can be sure that a proposed identification is correct.

It is well known that tradition has done much to throw Biblical topography into confusion. Its law in selecting sites is convenience, without regard to historical accuracy or even of probability. Had we only this source of evidence to rely upon, the task of identification would be a hopeless one. On the other hand, tradition is not to be despised, and we find that where there is a concurrence of Christian, Mohammedan and Jewish tradition the case is entitled to our careful consideration.

In some cases where the names are wanting the probabilities are so strong as to amount to a certainty. The region itself when personally examined—the work cannot be done at a distance, even from the best maps—furnishes what I call topographical reasons why one point proposed for a given site must be rejected and another accepted. This is the case with the sites of the cities of the plain, which, according to all evidence that can be collected, were situated at the north end of the Dead Sea, and which Robinson, who had good cause, what is very unlikely, stronger objections than any that have yet been presented can be brought against it.

Certain places occupy, as already hinted, the identical sites they did in Bible times, while others have migrated to a distance. Samaria or Sebastiah, rising in imposing form on the coast, but at present it is a considerable distance inland, in a sater locality among the hills. Another instance is that of Jericho, which has three different sites each a mile distant from either of the others.

Sometimes out of an apparently trivial circumstance comes an exceedingly interesting discovery. It is well known that in the earliest times the Jordan Valley was occupied by the Canaanites, and while working there near the river Jabbok, which crosses the plain from the east, I heard the Arabs in my employ use a word Kesa'an, applying it to a certain herding place. This name which, so far as I know, I was the first to recover, ages years, is something less than a rolle of the people who flourished there before the time of Joshua. The importance of this name as a historical link connecting us with the remote past of this country can be seen at a glance.—*Ex.*

Mining Gold in Europe.

On Friday last there was purchased in New York a quantity of gold, said to amount to $2,500,000, for export to Europe. Its destination is believed to have been Germany. On Saturday there were drawn $1,000,000 in gold from the bank of England for export to Russia, and further withdrawals are expected. Germany is paying a premium for gold in order to accumulate a stock and Russia is banking it up within her own borders.

It has often been said that the Rothschilds were the best authorities on war that could be found in Europe; that they always knew beforehand when and where war was to be expected, and, after it had begun, when it might be expected to close. The reason is very simple. These financial commercials were so widespread and extensive that they had their fingers on the pulse of every nation in Europe and could detect the symptoms of war before it was dreamed of by anybody else. They were so often called upon to supply the sinews of war that they had to be keen-sighted gentlemen, and what was Rothschild once they all knew in a very short time.

Reasoning from this familiar historical fact it would not be a very wild conjecture to conclude that the accumulation of gold by Germany and Russia portends some bad news in Europe. We are not so foolish as to imagine that a war could be carried on with $1,000,000 on the part of Russia and $2,250,000 on the part of Germany, but it may be safe to infer that this accumulation of gold is known. How much more may have reached these two nations by secret channels can only be surmised.

Berlin dispatches say that Russia is making preparations to mobilize her army on the German frontier and that the political situation is of a threatening character. This coupled with the accumulation of gold spoken of, is certainly very significant and bears every appearance of impending war.—*Chronicle.*

A Profession for Women.

There is a class of women to whom the doctrine of this article will be very distasteful. The career of a wife and mother has little appreciation in their eyes. It is not enough appreciated by a large share of such women. But the necessary for this is in the women's own hands. If they would have an honorable profession, they have only to do a quality of work that is worthy of honor. Surgery was once a branch of the barber's trade, and certainly no more honored than menial work is today, but men have made a study of it, have given it a broad, scientific basis, invented instruments and processes to increase its efficiency, and advanced a specialty made of learning its practice, with the result that the surgeon of today is one of the most honorable of professions. In a similar way dressmaking—which is a trade in the hands of women—has been made a profession in the hands of one man. The ordinary dressmaker gets little respect; Mr. Worth is held in high esteem, and the difference is that he does work which compels esteem. The ordinary dressmaker and mantua maker takes little pains to learn her business; she follows ruleof-thumb methods handed down from her grand-grandmother, introducing no improved processes or appliances, and feeling to blame if her house is disarranged or her children ill-turned. If women doubt that competent administration in the home would win the same esteem that is paid to the competent surgeon, or lawyer, or merchant, or college professor, they need read the Roman matrons, Cornelia, whose fame has already lasted for nearly a score of centuries. With her spirit the modern woman would say in turn, and with "Here is my diploma," and of her children, "These are my degrees."—*Ex.*

Distinguished Cremationists.

Helen Newton says to her friend to make her life useful to her fellow man, and to subjects doubtfully to the possibility of her injuring them after she is dead, therefore she gives her for cremation for himself and all the world.

Charles A. Dana, who has given so many other people soothings to his life-time, is quite willing that he himself should be reduced to ashes after he is dead. He writes: "It is my judgment that cremation is the most rational and appropriate manner of disposing of the dead."

Professor Charles Elliot Norton, of Harvard, favors cremation. Professor Tenney, of the same college, says, "I should be happy to be cremated when my time comes; means while I should be glad to see my predecessors treated in this sensible fashion."

Some of the most prominent clergymen and doctors of divinity in the Union are heartily in favor of this method of disposing of dead bodies. Indeed the number is rather remarkable among the educated professions. Bishop Potter has no prejudice against cremation, but, on the contrary, is rather disposed to favor those who are seeking to introduce it. Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, remarks: "I believe there are no true objections to the process of cremation and there are good and excellent reasons why it should become common." Rev. Dr. Tiffany says likewise: "As a Christian minister I see no religious objection to cremation as a mode of burial. I see from a sanitary point of view much in favor of it."

Several women well known in philanthropic, journalistic and literary circles also advocate it. Lucy Stone, who is far more concerned with the welfare of women in this world than with what is going to become of herself in the next one, writes: "I am decidedly in favor of cremation on sanitary grounds alone. It seems to me to be wholly desirable." Rose Elizabeth Cleveland writes: "I too, like says: "I have long felt that by cremation the body after death is returned most properly to its predecessor ashes. On the theory I am very clear, and in my overcoat I should desire that cremation should take place."

Edward Everett Hale pays himself on record in these words, "I have no doubt that cremation will work its way into general use, and I am glad to think so." Thomas Wentworth Higginson thinks it is the only thing that can be finally resorted to in large cities.

What Next?

Everything seems somehow played out in the way of athletic games and contests. Baseball is not dead, certainly, but its promoters are quarreling among themselves, and it is confessed that the league returns from each since are no longer as large as they used to be. The walking match of the New York Madison Square Garden, whose adventure rifters were wont to sting with the spectators' applause, was the most inglorious fiasco of the year, its management losing $20,000. Nobody cared to go and see the walkers managing around the circle.

The walking match although it lost money, proved more things which it is good for the human race to know. One is that the muscular power can be sustained considerably longer than is generally supposed. "Hughes the Leper," who was the case, is well on in years—certainly over 60. Nevertheless there seems to remain, however, was endowed in an old man of sixty. Mr. Pinch, who is a lad of 40 walked 500 miles inside of six days. The line old Pinch was the best and pocketed the money.

But there is no disguising the fact that the athletic sports which the boys were wild over a few years ago are no longer the new being greeted. Even the present lawn amusements seem to pall. Nothing is permanent but change. What will the next amusing companion athletic game be?

DINWOODEY

Is now prepared to wait upon customers in his New Store; he has a magnificent line of Furniture, Carpets and Wall Paper. Call and see him.

Fine French Cordials at Arlesgast's

SCARBY, Family Druggist, 1st S.

Buy your shoes of "the boys" Johnson, Pratt & Co., 40 Main st.

For good meals and lodging, go to Jno. Cannon, Hydraulic Drain, Terms reasonable. tf

Baby Carriages, half price at S. R. Marks'; 500 to choose from.

SCARBY, 29 East, 1st South, Sponges.

Parkinson's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

SCARBY, 29 E. 1st South, Prescriptions

Go to N. F. Gudmundsen, No. 24 S. Thirteenth East st., Salt Lake City, and order your Sideboards, Bedsteads, Bureaus, etc. Plugging 15c per square foot. tf

SCARBY, 29 East, 1st S. Prescriptions

SCARBY, 29 East, 1st South, Drugs.

BED COMFORTS AT A SACRIFICE AT DINWOODEY'S

Choice Fruit and shade Trees, Evergreens and Ornamental Shrubbery for sale cheap. E. BACON.

Nurseryman, 841 East Third South Street.

Go to SPENCER, BEWSTER & Co's 17 and 19 West South Temple Street, for The Roofing Guttering, Spouting Stoves and Tinware, etc.

DINWOODEY'S WALL PAPER. SUPERB LINE. LATEST DESIGNS, LOWEST PRICES.

S. R. MARKS & CO., Carpets and Lace Curtains, new styles, lowest prices.

Have you tried Arlesgast's Cream Soda?

SCARBY, 29 East, 1st South, Perfumes Once a customer, always a customer.

SHORT LINE! FAST TIME!

First-class Equipment, Electric Lights, Courteous Employes and Splendid Service.

If you are going east, take the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the Chicago Short Line, and enjoy all the improvements and conveniences of a first-class railway such as electric lighted and steam heated, solid vestibule trains, with Westinghouse air signals and the finest dining cars in the world. Free reclining chair cars.

This road runs no emigrant trains or cars. Second-class passengers are carried on regular express trains in clean, light coaches, with cushioned seats and backs, and are as good as the coaches furnished by many roads to first-class passengers.

The electric berth reading lamp feature in the Pullman sleeping cars run on this line is patented and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improvement of the age. Try it and be convinced.

Travel by this road and be assured of courteous treatment by its employes.

For further particulars call at 101 Main Street.

ALEX. MITCHELL, Commercial Agent.
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CHAS. F. ROBSON, MANAGER.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, APRIL 17 & 18.

Special Matinee Saturday.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!!!

THE LITTLE TYCOON

WILL BE PRESENTED BY THE WILLARD SPENCER COMIC OPERA CO.

52 PEOPLE. 52

"The music of THE LITTLE TYCOON is charming throughout. It will stand a good deal of hearing before we get tired of it. Some of the songs are very pretty, and the duets are all good. Mr. Willard Spencer, the composer, is a young man, and if he keeps on he will be heard from."—Chas. E. Ellis, in the Boston Herald.

"Mr. Spencer, the author of the Actor's Gun Company, has also supplied a work which has been received with a hearty welcome."—THE LITTLE TYCOON.

Sale of seats commences Thursday, Friday, Sat. at 11 a. m.

WONDERLAND

SECOND SOUTH.

Next to Eastern Hotel.

ADMISSION 10c.

ALL THIS WEEK

A Long Continuous Laughfest from 1 PM to 10 P. M.

Continuous Vaudeville Acting.

The Kinks, The Max Flower Workers, the Pantomime and the Jugglers.

We reserve the right to refuse admission to anyone. Ladies, look out for hats. Will not be responsible for articles lost.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM DRAYHOUNDS, LIMITED, is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and creditors will please present their claims for payment. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will pay all outstanding obligations of said firm. Mr. Martin will continue with the firm as heretofore, and all persons indebted to said firm will please make payment to him. Salt Lake City, April 15th, 1891.

JOHN T. LAMPTON.
MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.

SALT LAKE NURSERY.

HAVING DISPOSED SOLE PROPRIETOR of the Salt Lake Nursery, I am now prepared to offer a fine stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, at low prices. Call and examine prices.

I have a fine stock of cut flowers for sale from

MARTIN CHRISTOPHERSEN.

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.

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

R. R. K. T. T.

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

R. K. THOMAS.