PART 2. THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. 9 TO 16.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 93.

ON THE VERGE OF REBELLION.

Porto Ricans are Ready to Break Into Revolt.

TIRED OF AMERICAN RULE.

People Want Local Self-Government or Failing that, Entire Independence—Soldier Assassinated.

Chicago, March 10.—The Tribune will tomorrow print the following special correspondence from Porto Rico, from a Tribune correspondent:

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 1.—The real situation in Porto Rico is not understood. People in the States generally regard Porto Rico as a sort of haven of peace. The war department has just requested of General Henry that he immediately report how many regular troops he could spare from the islands. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York started home last Sunday. The regular regiments that remain are so scattered that in many places where there is necessity for a strong force, only a corporal's guard can be mustered, and territories where there are continual mutterings and the greatest evidence of discontent at American rule are unguarded.

General Henry is in a dilemma. He has only three regiments of troops—the Eleventh infantry, the Nineteenth and the Fifth cavalry—and two batteries of the fifth heavy artillery.

"I need twice the troops I have," said the general at his residence in San Juan. "Because of the easy victory of our troops here in the war and in the apparent friendliness of the natives to the American soldiers when they invaded the island, a notion prevails in the States that there is little necessity for a strong force to maintain order in the island. The idea is erroneous.

"The conditions here are alarming. These people have been given every opportunity, but they have thrown them aside. They are clamoring now for local self-government. They are no more fit for local self-government than I am to run a locomotive. More troops are needed in the island. The seeds of discontent planted by professional agitators are rapidly growing, and can be kept down only by a strong military force."

The ill-feeling between the natives and the American troops seems to grow stronger every day. The Americans are force have to maintain the greatest vigilance to prevent their men from wreaking vengeance on the native people on the native police, for acts of violence that are continually committed against the troops.

SOLDIER MURDERED.

At Caguas, a small town on the military road twenty-five miles from San Juan, a soldier of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York was murdered last Saturday night in a manner that illustrates the treachery of the natives. Private Michael Burke, company I, was detailed on picket duty, and was sitting at a small table reading when a native dipped in behind him and at one stroke of a machete, sharpened to razor edge, severed the soldier's head from his body and sent it rolling across the floor. Another soldier happened into the club room time afterwards and found the headless trunk of the dead man still in the chair, with the head lying where it had rolled. Several Porto Ricans were standing quietly around discussing the matter. No one would admit having seen the murder committed. Suspicion finally fixed on one man, but when a provost guard went out to arrest him he had fled, and although the entire country around Caguas was thoroughly searched for the murderer, he has not yet been found.

Only four nights before the killing of Burke the bad blood between the negroes and soldiers asserted itself in a brutal assault on Private Arrpatrick. The native police arrested Fitzpatrick without a warrant, and when he resisted, beat him insensible.

The soldiers of the four companies of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh stationed at Caguas waited until night and then started out to "paint the town," as they called it. Three cafes were "painted" in a most thorough manner, tables being overturned and serious broken, when the officers of the regiment arrived and quelled the riot, persuading the men to return to their quarters. The best chapter in the affair was the killing of Burke. The withdrawal of the regiment to Brooklyn for mustering out prevented more serious encounters between the volunteers and the natives.

The troops at Caguas have been duplicated at almost every place on the island. At Guayama a soldier was stabbed in the back by a native the same night Private Burke was killed.

The condition of Ponce since the clash between the soldiers and the native police, in which a dozen Porto Ricans were killed, have been bordering on open battle between the troops and the natives.

Things are strained to the snapping point. General Henry's face took on a grimness that his troops used to see on the old days out on the western plains as he concluded his remarks about conditions in the island.

"I have given them too much rein," he said. "Now I'm going to take in the slack."

REVOLT BOUND TO COME.

New York Officer Says that the Porto Ricans Will Rebel.

Chicago, March 10.—A special to the Tribune from New York is as follows: "The Porto Ricans want independence," said Colonel William P. Hubbel, commander of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh regiment, today on his return from Porto Rico.

Colonel Hubbel declared his belief that an insurrection of the natives of Porto Rico is bound to come sooner or later. He says every evidence of the forthcoming uprising was given in Porto Rico, especially in the latter part of the stay of the regiment there.

He said: "The demonstrations made at our departure convinced us that the majority of the natives were glad to get rid of us. Our first difficulties on the island were caused by our suppression of a secret society known as the Black Hand. It was organized on the same lines with the Ku Klux in this country. A plot was formed, of which we obtained ample proof, to enter our barracks by stealth and put the entire portion of the regiment which was at Caguas to the machete. Pickets were placed on the guard and the conspiracy was frustrated."

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.

Representative Cannon Files a Statement of Work Done—Expenditures are Heavy.

Washington, March 10.—Availing himself of the privilege accorded by the House of Representatives previous to adjournment, Chairman Cannon, of the committee on appropriations has prepared for the congressional record a more extended statement of the appropriations made by the Fifty-ninth Congress than he made the day after adjournment. He places the total appropriations for the entire Congress at $1,366,666,616 and the appropriations authorized for future congresses under the continuing contract system for warships, river and harbor improvements and public buildings at $24,000,000.

The total appropriations made at the last session Mr. Cannon places at $875,000,000, showing an apparent reduction of $119,573,616 when the appropriations of the preceding session, Mr. Cannon attributes this reduction to the extraordinary war expenses of the preceding session. Of the total appropriations for the current fiscal year, ending June 30, $443,562,983 is directly chargeable to the war with Spain. He thus shows that the ordinary expenditures for the last five years covered by the congress were $1,04,589,273, and this sum exceeds the total appropriations of the Fifty-fourth congress by $28,734,858.

"This excess is accounted for as follows: For payment of pensions, $17,000,000; for the postal service in most increased demands of commerce, $16,659,501; for river and harbor improvements, $5,481,319; for constructing new ships, $6,000,000; for beginning the work of the twelfth census, $1,000,000; for the Paris exposition, $1,375,000; for new public buildings, $5,000,000; for payment of judgment against the government under the Bowman act, and for the French spoliation claims, $3,195,000. Total, $56,257,820.

CANNON CONGRATULATES.

Mr. Cannon congratulates Congress and the country on this showing and also upon the fact that notwithstanding the drain upon attention was given to the ordinary expenditures of the government, which he, he thinks, unusual. He cites the defeat of the provision for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, which the Senate attempted to tag on to a bill in connection with the sundry civil appropriation bill, as an instance of the success of the watchfulness on the part of the House.

"If, he says on this point, "the Senate bill or any measure proposed had been enacted, the United States would have paid $1,000,000 for a worthless concession and would have been committed by law to the construction of a canal along the Nicaragua route, and under such conditions as would have been compelled, before we threw a spadeful of earth or in any way began the construction, to have acquired by treaty from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the territory absolutely necessary to construct the canal and the right to construct it."

To this remark he adds the following: "Such legislation would have delayed and embarrassed the construction of an isthmian canal. The United States cannot afford to enter upon this great work until it has acquired by treaty a zone of territory absolute to construct the same. Fortunately the House of Representatives resisted the enactment of the proposed legislation, and the contest between the Senate and House resulted finally in the only practical proviision possible, viz: the appropriation of a million dollars to enable the President to make full and complete investigation of the isthmus, with a view to the future construction of a canal across the same, particularly by the Panama and Nicaragua routes, and to report to Congress at the next, with his recommendations in the premises."

LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS.

Referring in a general way to the legislation of the Congress, Mr. Cannon says:

"During the whole of the four years covered by Mr. Cleveland's second administration the material and industrial condition of the country was calamitous and its condition at that time did not bring satisfaction to any American citizen. But the Fifty-fifth Congress, beginning with the administration of William McKinley, and promptly called in extraordinary session, as promptly enacted legislation which has yielded the additional revenues needed to pay the ordinary expenses of the government and has at the same time protected American labor. With the enactment of that legislation hope and confidence struck hands and the condition of the whole country improved and has continued to improve from that time to the present. Labor is here universally employed at increased wages and with such employment the means are supplied for increased consumption.

"In addition, without taking time to discuss in detail the causes that led Congress, Congress declared war against Spain and the prompt and decisive success of our army and navy upon land and sea have never been equalled anywhere in history. The great expenditure necessary for the war required the enactment of additional revenue legislation and that legislation has proved to be ample for our treasury as additional $100,000,000 per annum.

"The vast increase of the navy and the creation of an army by a quarter of a million, together with the increase of taxation, have not in any appreciable degree checked our industrial advance which began coincidentally with the coming of the present administration and the Fifty-fifth Congress."

In conclusion Mr. Cannon declines to enter upon the present discussion of future legislation, saying:

"I prefer rather to await the logic of events and the full information that will doubtless come as I hope, between now and the organization in December next of the newly-elected Congress, but I venture the prediction that the United States could not if it would, and would not if it could, carry on the invitation accepted from Spain by the treaty of peace, or shrink its duties and responsibilities touching them."

ENGINE BLOWS UP.

Locomotive Explodes Near Denver, Injuring Three D. & R. G. Men.

Denver, Colo., March 10.—A Denver & Rio Grande Engine blew up at the crossing of the Rio Grande and Santa Fe tracks, south of town about midnight, injuring one man fatally and two seriously.

Engineer White and Fireman Harvey Payne were badly scalded. The head brakeman, whose name cannot now be learned, was seriously hurt. The engine was pulling a stock train and slipped off the track. It is thought the explosion was caused by the jar.

GERMAN SIDE OF THE STORY.

Herr Rose Relates His Account Concerning Samoan Affairs.

AS PURE AS DRIVEN SNOW.

Makes it Appear as Though the Conduct of Teutons Was Above Reproach.

Berlin, March 10.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes a series of official dispatches from Samoa. Herr Rose, the German consul, in his report of the events prior to Jan. 4, dated Jan. 12, says the decisions of Chief Justice Chambers in favor of Malietoa Tanus was found to have a stupefying effect, thereupon as he, in a written statement dated Oct. 5, 1895, Mr. Chambers intended there was to appeal for confirming Mataafa's assumption of the sovereignty if he was elected king.

During the course of the discussion prior to the outbreak respecting the measures to be adopted to assure public security, Mr. Maasse, the British consul, and Captain Sturdee of the British cruiser Porpoise, are reported as intimating their intention of forcibly preventing any advance of the Mataafans and to actively protect the Tamafoa.

While the Germans only announced such military sequence as were prompted by the necessity to protect the lives and property of the Germans, the British guards mustered at Mr. Chambers's residence would, owing to the locality, have been drawn directly into conflict with the natives.

Herr Rose then relates how he rode on the afternoon of Jan. 1, to the Tivoli hotel, in order, in the manner, to watch events and how on his way there he met Mr. Chambers, who held a Mataafans to whom, however, he did not speak.

Shortly after 4, the German consul continues, he rode with Lieutenant Freiinahouse of the German warship Falke, to Mataafa and home again. Then the consul concludes, Mr. Chambers's accusation that he rode at the head of a troop of Mataafans at 4:30 when they attacked the Tivoli hotel, is "pure invention," as proved by the written testimony of Lieutenant Freiinahouse. The consul adds that the first two shots were fired by the Malietoans.

Recounting the establishment of the provisional government, Herr Rose says Dr. Raffel, the German president of the municipal council, was asked to take activity upon was universal approval, and quotes the thanks he received from the British and American consuls on the occasion. Thus, the consul continues, the provisional government was already established, when, on the fact of Jan. 7, Relating to the attitude of the warships, the consul says Dr. Raffel took measures for the protection of the British mission and he concludes with declaring Mataafa did not take part in the fighting. Moreover, he points out, he was recognized on the English side by a letter published in the Apia newspapers, according to Consul Rose, Mataafa was not responsible for the war, but up to the last endeavored to prevent it.

WHY COURT WAS CLOSED.

In another report Herr Rose describes the events between Jan. 4 and 9. He says Dr. Raffel's decision to close court on Jan. 9 became he thought Mr. Chambers was precluded by law from exercising the functions of chief justice as long as the government was installed contrary to his decision, and he continued, in effect, after opposing Mr. Maasse's views, that Dr. Raffel's action was an insult to the British flag. Herr Rose describes the opening of the supreme court on Jan. 7, by Mr. Chambers and Mr. Maasse, when the latter demanded the bombardment of Apia and the Purpoise trained her guns on the supreme court. Continuing, Herr Rose says that at the time of the compulsory reopening of the supreme court he refrained from appealing to the admiral of the Falke to protest Dr. Raffel, because he did not wish that "armed detachments of two friendly nations should confront one another for so slight a cause."

Herr Rose next discussed Mr. Chambers' proclamation of Jan. 7, declaring the Supreme court to be independent of the existence of any provisional government, and the communication between the United States consul-general, Mr. Blacklock, and Mr. Chambers to be the sole lawful chief justice, even during the existence of the provisional government.

Mr. Rose continues:

"When, after consultation with the three consuls and Dr. Raffel, the commanders of the two warships decided to establish a provisional government, Mr. Chambers and Dr. Raffel as the head executive captain, Sturdee and Mr. Maasse were so impressed with the great service rendered by Dr. Raffel in the guard at the mission on Jan. 2, through the energetic interposition of Dr. Raffel that they unanimously bid him with praise and were ready to meet his views in every way. Accordingly, the proclamation to which Dr. Raffel was assigned, his signature to the proclamation proviso, the proclamation of the government was postponed until Jan. 4. When Dr. Raffel, on Jan. 4, in accordance with the proclamation, signed the draft, Mr. Maasse, who admitted that he had chanced his opinion, demanded the insertion of a clause violating the general act of the Berlin treaty.

"At the suggestion of Mr. Osborne this clause was formulated as follows: 'By no provision of the proclamation shall the rights and privileges of the treaty powers or representatives be changed or suspended.'"

Thereupon Mr. Rose remarks: "In my opinion it was a distortion of the sense of those words to assert that Mr. Chambers' position, by virtue of the proclamation, remained unaffected by the recent upheaval."

FAMOUS PROCLAMATION.

Herr Rose then declared, in a proclamation dated Jan. 9, that he held that the retention of the post of chief justice by Mr. Chambers during the provisional government was prohibited by the law, that he considered that there was a temporary vacancy, and that the president of the municipality should replace the chief justice.

A third report from Herr Rose, dated Jan. 12, refers to the Greenwoodt case, and describes how, on Jan. 10, Greenwoodt, a German subject, was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment by Chief Justice Chambers. The sentence to imprisonment became effective forthwith, and Dr. Raffel, "as representative chief justice," and by the advice of Herr Rose, quashed the imprisonment on the ground of irregularity, and brought Greenwoodt to the German consulate, the sole competent legal authority.

The German consul notes the protestations against Greenwoodt's release, and, on the same day, "considering the chief justice's interference with the jurisdiction of a consul to be a most worthy circumstance and interesting to all the consuls," he invited his colleagues to a conference, but they declined to attend.

On Jan. 23 Greenwoodt was sentenced to pay a fine of 500 marks and the money was paid the same day.

Five Ships Without Registry.

San Francisco, Cal., March 11.—There are now tied up at Honolulu five ships which have no registry, three of which cleared got cargoes of sugar. They are the bark Willscott, and the ships Falls of Clyde, Star of Bengal, Star of France and Star of Russia. The owners lay claim to a Hawaiian registry, bringing them under the Hawaiian flag. The Hawaiian authorities claim that application has been made for late and the cases of Revenue Cutter Corwin have been referred to the courts to settle the matter.

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Washington, March 11.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic produce issued by the Bureau of statistics shows that for the month of February, 1899, the exports were as follows:

Breadstuffs, $10,761,777, decrease as compared with Feb., 1898, about $1,000,000.

Cattle and hogs, $1,724,102, decrease $1,000,000.

Provisions, $12,081,835, increase about $500,000.

Cotton, $17,416,522, decrease about $8,000,000.

Mineral oils, $2,403,931, increase about $400,000.

Total, $52,368,064, decrease about $8,000,000.

For the eight months of the present fiscal year the total decrease was about $23,000,000.

CHESS CONTEST BY CABLE.

Uncle Sam Versus Johnny Bull—America Leads on First Day.

Magnificent Trophy Offered by the Publisher of the Strand Magazine the Stake.

New York, March 10.—For the fourth time in the history of chess, players of this country competed a match on ten boards against the best recognized players of Great Britain. The contest, as were the previous ones, is being played for a magnificent trophy presented by Sir George Newnes, president of the British Chess club, London.

The first match, in 1897, was won by the Americans, but the second and third matches, played in 1898 and 1899, were won by the Britishers. The contest begun today was on the more important because another victory for the Britishers would have won for them the trophy. Many metropolitan experts were assembled in the chess room of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, where the end of the match was played, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Chess club. There were at least 100 persons present. The games were started on a big platform facing the spectators, and above them were suspended ten giant chess boards with movable pieces and on such a score was made, either in Brooklyn or at the Hotel Cecil, London, where the match was played under the auspices of the British Chess club, it was opened on the giant boards, to enable the spectators to follow the progress of the game from move to move. The operators and the representatives of the press were placed in a room adjoining the big hall, close to the players. No time was lost in repeating the moves for the press and spectators.

The overnumbered players of the American team had the first move in the odd-numbered players on the British side also played the white pieces. Pillsbury, who is ill, played Tinsley against Blackburne, who is reported to force his opponent by an attack, but Pillsbury was all there and the position resulted even when the game adjourned, after thirty-one moves.

On the second table Showalter played a Spanish opening against Atkins. The latter adopted a variation invented by Steinitz. Eventually the Kentuckian decided to get the game out, and he kept it up to the time of adjournment, when thirty-two moves had been made.

Another big Lopez was played on the third table by Lawrence against Barry. The Englishman adopted the Steinitz defense and tried to get a fine game by exhausting the strategy. At the time of adjournment, and when Barry made his thirty-second move, the experts present thought he should win tomorrow.

Max Lipes No. 2 was played on the fourth board. This time the champion of the Manhattan club made a novel Ruy Lopez against Jackson. The Englishman selected a Pianchetto defense, which Lipes met by a Pillsbury. In a series of subsequent play the American established a very fine position, and when the game was adjourned, after 28 moves Lipes was put down as a winner tomorrow.

Mason, on the fifth table, had also to contend against a Lopez against the Scotch champion, Mills. The latter won a pawn, and the end of the game promised to be interesting and game is looked for on the resumption of play tomorrow, when the thirty-seven moves were made in this game.

Jacobs, who played a centre counter against Gossip, on the sixth board, is the winner of the game, and a win for the American player is anticipated. In this game there were only twenty-six moves.

On the seventh table, still another Ruy Lopez was played, between Loesch and Blackburne, the Chicago player having his and drawn. First the one and then the other seemed to have the advantage in the game, but at the time of adjournment the game was drawn, after thirty-one moves.

Marshall, the youngest player of the team, the champion of the Brooklyn Chess club, and one of the best young players of the metropolis, opened with his favorite, P. Q. 4, against Walbrodt, on the eighth table. Marshall made a very brilliant game, and although he weakened at one stage of the contest, he succeeded in coming out with a good position shortly before the adjournment. Twenty-two moves were made in this game.

Hollingsworth's Ruy Lopez on the ninth board against Newman was a curious. Twenty-eight moves were made on this board.

On the tenth table the Spanish game was played for third against Teichmann. At first the Britisher had decidedly the better position, but in the middle game Atkins recovered, the American played good chess and evened up the position. Thirty-three moves were recorded.

It will thus be seen the chances for the American team to win the contest and the trophy are very bright, and only a miracle seems to be able to save the Britishers from disaster tomorrow.

VOLUNTEERS WILL NOT QUIT.

Regiments Now at Manila Want to Stay Longer

AND WHIP THE FILIPINOS.

May be Mustered for Another Six Months' Service—Anxious to Balance the Account.

Washington, March 10.—One of the paragraphs of the army reorganization act contained authorization for the enlistment again of the volunteers now in the Philippines. It was stipulated that those troops should be recruited only for a period of time necessary to replace them by regular troops, in no case longer than six months. The question has been presented to the war department whether or not it was able under this provision to avail itself of the services of the officers of the volunteer regiments, as well as of enlisted men, until the troops can be replaced by regulars. The law officers of the department have concluded that the word "enlist," employed in the act, was used in a broad sense and that, therefore, the President has authority to take over all the volunteer regiments now at Manila and other points in the Philippines into the services of the United States in organizations, with their full complements of officers and men.

It has been represented that the volunteers there are longing to return to the United States and to private life. The officials say that this is a mistake. General Otis has reported that the men, volunteers as well as regulars, do not want to come home, but are anxious to fight and crush the insurgents. Nearly every company has suffered through the wounding of some of its members at the hands of the sharpshooters, and they are anxious to make the account even.

DEWEY WILL STAY.

No Truth in the Stories that the Admiral Will be Relieved.

Washington, March 10.—The statement can be repeated on the authority of the detail officers of the navy department that Admiral Dewey will not be relieved at Manila until he chooses to make application for such relief. So far he has not given any intimation of a purpose to apply for relief in the immediate future, and from the few declarations he has let fall the department has every reason to believe that it does not contemplate any such action. Consequently, there is no foundation for the story that Admiral Schley or any other admiral has been selected to take command of the Asiatic station.

So far as the navy department is concerned, the directing officials are not only willing, but anxious that Dewey shall complete his task, and they deprecate the circulation of such stories as those alleging that he is to be relieved, for the reason that by constant reiteration the impression might be conveyed to the admiral that the government would like to relieve him. In the case of Dewey a punitiveous feeling, the suggestion, if he had the stubborn reason to believe it had the slightest official foundation, would be sufficient to induce him to apply immediately for relief, rather than to embarrass the department. As Dewey knows the extent of his stay by the length of the task before him, it may be a matter of interest to record the belief of many naval officers that after all the end is almost within sight.

REMAINS SHIPPED HOME.

Bodies of Officers who Fell in Action Coming Home on the Scandia.

Manila, March 10.—The remains of Colonel W. Smith, Major E. McDowell, Captain David E. Elliott, and Second Lieutenant Eugene S. French, who were killed in action, were shipped home today by the United States transport Scandia with military honors, the Second Oregon volunteers furnishing the escort through the city.

Major General Lawton, who arrived here today on board the United States transport Grant from New York, certainly reported to Major General Otis, after a while he returned on board the Grant. The troops that reached here on board the Grant (the Fourth cavalry and a battalion of the Twenty-fourth infantry) will be disembarked immediately. A battalion of the Twenty-second infantry has relieved General Wheaton's brigade.

Stock Industry to Ohio.

San Francisco, March 10.—Orders have been received at army headquarters here to prepare transportation for the Ninth infantry, which is to be sent to Manila, although it had been assigned to various posts in this coast. It has been given out from department headquarters that the war department is desirous of retaining the cavalry service in the Philippines, and also for that of the artillery. The recruiting officers of the department are expected to make enlistments for the light artillery and cavalry service.

Pigs for Manila Bay.

San Francisco, Cal., March 11.—Three tugs for use in Manila bay and along the Philippine bay have been purchased by the United States government in Hongkong. They are the Mar Shuk, Lee Fat and Kum Hing, at present, but Admiral Dewey will probably rechristen them. Each tug is 90 feet long, 17 feet 7 inches beam and 8 feet draught. They will be used to transport troops from point to point when necessary.

Z. C. M. I.

Early Spring Specials

We are now showing a lot of goods, new from the manufacturer, at prices that cannot fail to attract the purchasing public who understand the real values of the goods they are buying.

Notion Department.

Kid Gloves—

Our patrons can always depend upon saving money by patronizing this section. We now have a specially choice lot, having secured for the spring trade the most complete line of LADIES' KID GLOVES ever shown here. Fine, soft, pliable, in all the new shades and colors, with latest embroideries. Be sure and see the splendid quality of Gloves we have in line this spring.

Ribbons—

Never has such a beautiful and complete stock of Ribbons been shown here as that which now graces our shelves. All the latest colors and widths are there, and we can suit you as no other house in the State can.

Collars—

Ladies' Stock Collars of the best shapes and styles, and at the lowest possible prices. These desirable articles go regularly at bargain figures.

Dress Goods Dept.

Black Grenadines—

Splendid quality, newest styles, a lovely assortment just received, will be sure to please the Ladies both as to goods and prices.

Black Creponnes—

Also cross goods of the latest manufacture, just arrived among our early spring purchases. Beautiful and stylish goods—come and inspect them.

Russian Plaids—

A magnificent line, specially for street skirts. The patterns are all new, and are sure to be decidedly popular. These goods have just been opened, and we have marked them at specially low prices, which, with their choice quality, will insure quick sales.

Poplins, Bengalines—

Tweets, and all the new weaves—a full line of colors that are sure to greatly please the ladies and within the reach of the moderate purse.

Silk Waist Lengths—

We have just received by express a few choice Silk Waist Lengths of most desirable patterns—just the thing for a stylish appearance and serviceable wear at bargain prices.

Special Offers.

Percale House Waists,

assorted colors, choice goods and latest patterns worth 75c. This week we have decided to offer them at the specially low price of

50c Each.

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

The approach of Spring, is a time for thirty reductions in underwear prices, and we have made it. This you will readily see by examining our complete line of Ladies' Muslin Underwear, just received, and consisting of an elegant variety of styles, with all the new designs and effects in laces and embroideries.

Millinery Dept.

We are receiving daily in our Millinery department choice novelties in HATS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, WINGS, BUCKLES—in fact all the New Styles for Spring Millinery purposes. We are sparing no pains to make this department more attractive and popular than ever before.

Staple Department.

Zephyrs—

We have an elegant line of these dainty goods, 32 inches wide, handsome patterns, perfectly lovely goods, they will be sure to please a most agreeable surprise when you note their high quality in comparison with the remarkably low price at

15c Per Yard.

We also have a beautiful line of Zephyrs 36 wide, specially suitable for children's dresses and waists, sure to please in both appearance and wear, at only

12 1-2c Per Yard.

Outing Flannels—

We have a splendid line of these in new goods that we have

Reduced for this week

33 1-3 Per Cent.

from the regular price. These are new designs and colors, common goods, regular price 12½c per yard, and we make them special for this week, TWELVE YARDS FOR ONE DOLLAR, at, per yard,

8 1-3c

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.