A SENSATIONAL STORY.

Wm. Trimmer Killed by Frank Cato, in a Duel, for Courting his Sister.

THE FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP IN IRELAND.

Russia Watching Scandinavia.—Poor Jews Embracing the Russian Orthodoxy.

By Telegraph to the News.

A DUEL.

One of the Participants Killed and the Other Wounded.

SAN ELIZO, March 10.—Particulars of the killing of Wm. Trimmer by Frank Cato at El Cajo form a sensational story. Trimmer had been courting Cato's sister, but was objected to by the relatives. Yesterday, the young men met, and after a quarrel decided to fight a duel. Twenty paces were stepped off, and both begin firing, and after a few shots Trimmer fell dead. Cato received two severe wounds. He has been arrested.

Democratic Caucus.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 10.—The democratic caucus agreed to give the complimentary nomination for U. S. Senator to Gourbet, Ostrom and Coleman, each on a separate day.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Report of the Government Board and the Failure of the Crops.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The Irish local government board has issued a report on the failure of the potato crop, showing the condition of the congested districts, and states that the districts in which the disease has appeared comprise about half of Ireland, and is due to the planting of old champion seed. In light, dry soils the crop in some places is excellent; in cold, wet land and mountain districts, the failure everywhere is serious. The oats crops are mostly good. The green crops are up to the full average. The other resources of farmers are about up to the average. Briefly, the report goes to show that the small farmers are in good circumstances, but compared with a scarcity of potatoes unprecedented in thirty years, causing the deepest distress in the congested districts, and this distress is aggravated by the reluctance of the local shopkeepers to grant credit. Some of the board estimate the potato crop a failure, equivalent to the loss of the midday meal. The report gives details as to how the suffering of the poor should be relieved, showing that the distress is yet on the increase. The relief applications are confined to the congested districts of the West and to the laboring and fishing classes of the South. It is expected that the pressure will become more general between now and April.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

The State of Illinois Against the United States.

SPRINGFIELD, March 10.—The preliminary steps in an important suit have been completed by Attorney-General Hunt. It is the suit of the State of Illinois against the United States in what is familiarly known as "Twenty-per-cent claims," the state claiming several hundred thousand dollars because of nonfulfillment of contract on the part of the Government in constructing the national road from the navigable waters flowing into the Atlantic on the east and through the State of Illinois to the Mississippi River. This highway was known as the Cumberland road, and was to be a great national highway to be constructed by the United States. In the act admitting Illinois into the Union two per cent of the net proceeds on sale of all public lands in the State was reserved on sales after Jan. 1, 1818. Similar provisions were made at the time of the admission of several other States, and in all cases, except Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, the government has accounted in full the State share of the reserved two per cent. The case will come up in the Court of Claims, Washington, soon. The amount asked for is $474,119.

Exploded With Terrific Force.

GLASGOW, March 10.—The condenser used in the manufacture of ammonia at Dixon's iron works in this city, exploded today with terrific force. Three mangled bodies were recovered and four other bodies, including that of the manager of the works, are still buried in the debris.

The Outlook Not Encouraging.

ARKANSAS CITY, ARK., March 10.—The river has risen over two feet in the past twenty-four hours. While the levees can safely stand two feet more water, the outlook is not encouraging.

Illicit Distilling.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 10.—Revenue Collector Robinson and two deputy marshals have been in Johnson and Newton counties, having in custody William Pelham, Robert Ernstens, James Tabor, George Bancroft, William Clarkson and J. H. Hale, all charged with illicit distilling.

Will Be Opposed.

LONDON, March 10.—It is understood that the postal service estimates, proposing to devote a sum of £50,000 to the mail packet service between Vancouver and Japan, will be opposed in the Commons by Mr. Cloughtel Hesketon, who recently returned to England after a long visit to the United States and Canada in the interests of the system of one cent postage.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

The Affairs of Scandinavia Closely Watched at St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—The affairs caused by the political situation in Scandinavia are keenly watched and followed here. Russia has long been waiting for an opportunity to incorporate into the Russian empire the country beyond the northwest frontier, thus gaining a free Atlantic seaboard and enabling Russia to Office Norway, a naval port of equal strategic importance to Vladivostok near the northern limit of Corea in the sea of Japan, by joining the gap now separating the railway systems of Russia and Scandinavia. The semi-official *Novoje Dressya* takes pains to show that if the Scandinavians suppose the cause of the Hotzwes, it means a financial pressure upon the Russian government, and publishes a long, venomous article stating that the Rothschilds themselves have given umbrage to the Russian government, inasmuch that they now own practically the naphtha springs of Baku and have arranged with the American Standard Oil Company to divide the markets of the world. *Novoje Dressya* then says: "Russia would not fail, in the event of financial troubles, to give Roland for an Oliver. Since the London Mansion House meeting, which expressed sympathy with the Hebrews and resulted in the sending of the memorial to the Czar, the severity of the anti-Jewish penal laws has been redoubled in vigor. When written laws are inadequate, arbitrary laws replace them. In view of these repressions about 100,000 of the poorest classes of Jews embraced the Russian orthodoxy.

The Platform of the National Federation.

DUBLIN, March 10.—The draft of the constitution, submitted today to a meeting of anti-Parnellite in this city, defines the object of the National Federation as being home rule, land law reform, improvement in the status of the peasant, assent to social political rights of laborers and artisans, development of the Irish industries and resources, abolishment of the grand jury system, establishment of an education system based on the principle of equal dealing towards all sections of the electoral registration, reform to regard to Parliament and municipal government and other bodies and the repeal of the eviction act.

A judge is also proposed binding all the members of parliament who decline for the national federation to vote with the party.

Republican Nominations.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—The Republican State convention today made the following nominations: Governor, H. W. Ladd; lieutenant-governor, Lyman B. Goff; attorney-general, Daniel H. Littlefield; secretary of State, George H. Utter; general treasurer, T. Mumford Seabury.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Just prior to its decision the late Congress enacted a law extending the time of payment for public lands in cases of failures of crops.

It is reported that a Boise City (Idaho) correspondent of the Salt Lake Tribune, on his deathbed made a confession which explains a great deal about the politics of Idaho.

The set of Congress providing for the settlement of the French spoliation claims promises an early ending of a question which has been before every Congress for nearly a half century.

The oath of office was administered to James H. Beatty, as United States district judge of Idaho, by Justice Stephen J. Field of the supreme court. Beatty left Washington for Idaho on the 9th inst.

A baker of New York City is suffering from a very rare form of disease known as osteo-malacia. The whole bony structure of the body has become as brittle as chalk, and the bones break under the slightest touch. The disease is fatal.

A Western Kentucky physician merits the palm for frankness. He publishes a card in the local paper saying that he has acquired the morphine habit, and "asking the encouragement and prayers of his friends to help him overcome it."

Another gigantic monopoly has lately been formed by the amalgamation of the four firms of John Matthews, New York; A. D. Puffer & Sons, Boston; J. W. Tufts, Boston, and C. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, into the American Soda Fountain Company. The capital stock is $6,750,000. The subscription list closes March 11.

Dr. Minnie Sanders was lately permitted to serve as one of the jurors in an insanity trial at Alvan, Ill. The Illinois law requires that in such cases the jury shall consist of "six persons," of which at least one must be a physician. There was no male physician in town at the time. Under these circumstances Judge Crawford decided that Mrs Sanders was a "person," and had her placed upon the jury.

The Wisconsin legislature now in session at Madison in that State is inclined to be economical. The sessions of that body are opened with prayer by a clergyman. The last legislature fixed the chaplain's salary at $10 a prayer. The retrenchment committee of the present legislature want to make it $10 a week. A member suggested that the best plan would be to let the praying out by public auction, and accept the lowest bid. Other members held that the praying contract of so much a prayer was not very edifying, and anything would be better.

ST. LOUIS is in the throes of a religious war. Catholics and Protestants are at loggerheads. The Mayor of St. Louis is a Catholic. Two-thirds of the Local Assembly are Catholics. The School Board has ten well-labelled Catholics in it. The Board of Public Improvements is composed largely of Catholics. On the 8th inst. the Protestant ministers held a secret meeting and discussed the situation here. The result was that a course of action was defined. Protestants are instructed to scratch every candidate for office who is known to be in sympathy with Catholics. The Episcopals alone gainsented.

A report from London states that a young English nobleman and a Russian officer, fought a duel over the young wife of the latter. The earter attended a ball at Potsdam. During the night the lady complained of faintness and ordered her carriage. The Englishman volunteered to accompany her home. The offer was accepted both by the husband and lady's friends. An hour later when the Russian arrived at his house, he found his wife and the Englishman locked in her chamber. A duel followed. The Englishman was wounded at the first fire. He fell to the ground, but managed to raise himself on one knee, then shot the Russian dead. The Englishman then rolled over and wavered between life and death for some time. The illness of the lady was all assumed.

A case involving a mixture of the ludicrous and the romantic has just cropped out at Memphis, Tenn. A few weeks ago William Brooks, farmer, employed Sarah Craig as maid of all work. The girl wears her hair short and has stylish features. Brooks took it into his head that that Craig girl was a man. He told his wife so. The wife laughed at him. This made Brooks insanely jealous. He had the girl arrested for masquerading as a woman. Before Justice Garvin the case was tried. The matron of the jail was called to settle the matter. She testified after a private consultation with the Craig girl, that the latter was a woman. The old farmer would not let them be convinced and says it is a conspiracy.

Colles P. Huntington is worth $35,000,000. A few years ago he presented his wife with a costly diamond necklace. Last winter the neck of Mrs. Huntington had grown to such dimensions that the necklace fell short by several inches of encircling it. She did not want to enlarge the necklace, so she set about reducing her neck. She consulted Madame Rowland, a New York beautifier. The Madame prescribed the neck in the original size, she also removed some wrinkles about the eyes and mouth which began to tell of these ravages. She then sent her bill of $800 to Mr. Huntington. The lady would pay only $100. Now there is a lawsuit, and the lawyers will have fees and profits too.

Miss Ray Douglass is one of New York's well known female bloomers. Sometimes she had plenty to eat, and at other times nothing. She is the granddaughter of Jacob Thompson who was Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior. Thompson was agent of the Confederate States in Canada, during the war. He died in 1885, leaving a large fortune, to be divided between his widow and his two granddaughters, Kate and Mamie Thompson. Mamie was a romantic girl. In 1886 she slipped with a young Southern cavalry officer, Stonewall Montgomery, and they were married in Baltimore. Two months after she went to the theatre one night, and did not return. Her husband and friends became alarmed, and search for her was without result. Some time after Mr. Montgomery, while visiting a New York, attended a performance of the Black Hussar, and on the stage recognized his wife dressed in tights. He succeeded in getting her home with him to Memphis, but in 1888 she abandoned him, and took up with Robert Mantell's company, playing the part of Lorelle in Mantell's play, and assuming the name of Ray Douglas. She left the stage after a little while, and settled in New York as a regular Bohemienne of the literary and dramatic type. She was known to all the professionals in the country. She defied all conventionalities in dress, society, habits and form, but was popular. It was known that she could know what sensible meal was. On the 1st inst. she inherited $250,000 of her grandfather's money. Now she is happy, and she will make home lively.

SNOW-SHOE MAILS.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS HAS ITS PERILS.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: The most welcome of all to the mining camps far up in the Rocky Mountain peaks are the mail carriers. Brave, hardy fellows they are, that climb the peaks on snow-shoes, delivering the mail and many precious packages that always fill the pouch. Delivering the mail in the mountains in mid-winter is a difficult and dangerous work. Sometimes the carrier is swept away by a snowslide, and months roll round before the brave fellow and mail-pouch are found. About fifty of these mountain mail carriers lose their lives yearly on the dangerous trails in Colorado carrying the mails to and from the frontier mining camps. In Utah, Idaho and other parts of the West in the same manner they force their way over the lofty ranges.

Some mountaineers are snowed in for the winter, and it is impossible to reach them; but as far as possible the remotest settlements in the valleys and on the peaks of the Rocky Mountains have the mail sent them. The carrier in the frontier of the Rocky Mountains straps his snow-shoes, usually a No. 4, on his back, pulls on his Norwegian snow-shoes, and with a long goblin-pole starts on his weary climb over the mountains. The pole is a relic of the little frontier postoffice in which him good luck. Only men of known strength and courage can do this work, and the average weight of letters, papers and packages become very heavy and burdensome in climbing the mountains.

These carriers know the peaks, passes and trails as well as the city carriers do the streets and numbers in their districts, but sometimes the storms are so severe that even the old mountaineer goes weak with his heavy burden and sinks almost exhausted in his obscure trail. With a compass in his hand he carefully feels his way along the precipices and dangerous places, and often the storm is so severe and blinding that he is compelled to find shelter under some friendly cleft or dig for himself a bed in the snow banks. If he fail to be handy he must keep awake all night, for sleep would mean a rest from which he would not awaken. Although their good overcoats and clothing may look rough, yet their underwear would please the fancy of the aesthetic. The most of them have silk underwear, and a multitude wear it still. Under the rough-looking gloves are handsome silk gloves. The silk keeps the cold out and retains the heat, and if lost or stolen the unfortunate carrier will buy cheap outer clothing to save money for a handsome and warm suit of silk underwear and gloves. On reaching the mountains the carrier shoulders the pole, and placing his snowshoes close together begins his descent.

He sit down on the trails will go down the mountain with the swiftness of the wind, a mile a minute. But woe to the one who is inexperienced, for he will slips the goblin pole, the snowshoes, and the unfortunate carrier, mail-sack and all, goes rolling down the mountain. Sometimes the ice and snow are so hard and smooth as glass. The carriers of the Rocky Mountains are as expert and agile as the chamois hunters of the Alps, and the man who can not keep his equilibrium, rushing with lightning speed down the mountain is hardly worth a position under Uncle Sam, for this work in mid-continent.

The perilous trip brings him to some little mining camp nestled in the mountains. What a joyful greeting he receives! There are people there from the East, far away New England, and the sunny South. Sometimes he is delayed by the storm on the range, and already the men of the camp have been searching for him, fearing that he had been lost or swept away by a terrible snowslide. Where is the post office? In the corner of the little store or cabin. The villagers collect, and all are eager to learn the latest news and read their letters. Perchance the carrier has other points to reach. The pouch is opened and the mail poured out on the floor. The frontier postmaster picks out what belongs to his office, and the rest is put back into the pouch, to be carried still further to its destination.

Swan Nilson, the Swede mail carrier of lac San Juan, was lost in a snowslide December 23, 1885, and was not found for nearly two years. His mail was from Silverton to Ophir. Only the bravest would attempt the trip through the storm. Nilson was warned against making the attempt. A terrible storm was raging between Silverton and Ophir, and those who had been the longest in the Rocky Mountains told him he could not reach Ophir in that mountain tempest. But Nilson would not listen to their warnings, and even if it were perilous he must go. It was two days before Christmas, and his mail-pouch was larger and fuller than usual. He spoke of the old Christmas time in far-off Sweden and how people of every clime loved to celebrate it. He knew his mail pouch contained Christmas presents from the east, and the people of Ophir would eagerly look for his coming. "I will not let it disappoint Ophir," said the carrier, "unless I get there with this old mail pouch."

At Ophir the miners of the camp were waiting and longing for the appearance of the faithful letter-carrier. Christmas eve came, but still Swan Nilson had not been sighed on the mountain trails, where many an anxious eye had been turned for him.

All thus while those at Silverton were anxious, the miners at Ophir were becoming apprehensive at the delay. Christmas came and went, and still nothing of the mail-carrier. Searching parties went out on the trails, but there was nothing to be seen or heard of the mail-carrier. During the summer the search continued by one or two friends, but still there was nothing learned of the fate of Swan. Another year came and went, and in the summer another search was made, and on the 13th of August, 1888, at the bottom of a snow-drift, the picks and shovels of the searchers finally succeeded in the body of Swan Nilson, and still strapped to his back was the old pouch with Ophir Christmas mail. The lock was rusty and the pouch had to be cut open. The wax on the currency package had rotted a hole through the greenbacks. Some of the mail was mouldy, but a great deal of it was read quite easily. Recently I was looking over the old mail-pouches that have been stored away in the inspector's department of the Denver postoffice.

"Here it is," said the inspector, pulling out from near the bottom of the pile the old mail-pouch of Swan Nilson. A card had been tied on the pouch, near the old rusty lock, on which was written the following:

"This mail-pouch was in a snowslide on the dead carrier's back for twenty months, dear reader."

A SMUGGLER'S PARADISE.

HOW CHINAMEN GAIN ACCESS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Looking at the map one may see that the northwest corner of the State of Washington is torn off and the space that is left is filled with water, dotted with an archipelago. The island of Vancouver fits partially into the gaping corner as if it had been torn off by some gigantic convulsion. The tatters and debris of the rent form the archipelago. Our national interest centered in that corner long ago when that portion of the country was in dispute, and the lesson of a war footing was only relieved when a foreign arbitrator settled the boundary, and gave to the United States Juan, the most important in the group. The city of Victoria confines nearly all the population of that corner of Vancouver island. Port Townsend is the main settlement on the British Columbia shore, and on our borders are such little places as Whatcom, New Dungeness and Port Angeles, in the state of Washington. Port Townsend, on Puget Sound, is the principal American town near by, and the headquarters of the county from of customs officials who are supposed to guard against the smuggling, and who are entitled to the percentage that they are doing their best to this direction. Victoria has only 20,000 inhabitants, Vancouver fewer still, and the islands only here and there a house. Deer island upon these islands, which are heavily timbered, is a place where the Chinamen hide in the woods between them feel the keels of tall few vessels or none at all, except the smallest craft, outside the main channels. It would be hard to imagine a better place to go to police, or a fairer field for smugglers. Old London itself has scarcely a greater tangle of crooked and cut-throat alleys and dens than this archipelago possesses, and these waterways are so narrow and sheltered that mere oarsmen can safely and easily travel many of them. It is a smuggler's paradise.

Those who transport the Chinamen are all white men. The resident Chinese act as their confederates and as the agents of the smuggled men, but do no part of the actual smuggling that is to say, the loading. The great smuggling is of opium. The introduction of the Chinese themselves is of small account, so far as the defiance of our laws is concerned, as compared with the introduction of opium. Yet that extensive business is also carried on by white men. The Chinese cannot pass to and fro as white men can, therefore they have the traffic to the whites.

These white men are of the class one would expect to find in such business. A government employe in Victoria told me that I would "be surprised to know what important and respectable persons were connected with the smuggling," but as he gave me no further enlightenment, and as I failed to obtain any proof that any member of so-called respectable men profited directly by the business, I did not and do not believe that there are many such. Those who do the smuggling of the Chinese are unprincipled and reckless characters. They make their bargains with those Chinese whose business it is to arrange for the carriage of their countrymen into our country. The boats employed are small sail boats and quite as small steam launches. When the owner of one of these boats has secured a sufficient number of Chinese to make the venture profitable, if it succeeds, the money is made at night, without complying with the law which requires vessels sailing after dark to display lights at their sides. At those the contraband are landed near Whatcom, at Deer near Port Angeles or New Dungeness, San Juan island, within our border, is only twenty miles from Victoria, where a few Chinese resident agent. At those Chinamen are carried there. Once there they are free to the main land with your freedom and with a possibility of obtaining testimony to the effect that they are and have long been domiciled on American soil. The smugglers charge $250 to $35 for landing each Chinaman on our coast, is the ordinary and usual charge. Wherever the Chinamen are landed they find other men of their own nationality who receive them or while they awaiting their arrival and ready to take them to some Chinese quarter. Once on land the danger of arrest is greatly lessened and after a newly smuggled Chinaman has once left way to one of the larger towns or cities near the coast his fear of deportation by our government vanishes entirely.—*Harper's Magazine.*

PEN AND THE SWORD.

THE OLD QUESTION DISCUSSED IN A LETTER BY SHERMAN.

The following letter, written by General Sherman while in command of the army to a young editor of Brooklyn, will be read with particular interest now that the daughter and warrior is dead:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, February 8, 1883.—*My dear Mr. Bull*: Your welcome letter of the 6th is before me. I prefer not to make scraps of sentimental writing.

"When I write anything I would like to be read and remembered. Some, as, for instance, in your quotation from Lord Lytton's play of 'Richelieu': 'The pen is mightier than the sword.' Lord Lytton would never have put his signature to so paltry a sentiment. Surely, I will not.

"In the next there was a profusion of quotations.

Sherman the sole of your entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword.

"Now, this does not often present the condition of facts herein described. Man naturally good are very rare indeed, and even Washington, who appreciated greatness as near as any mortal, found good use for the sword and the pen each in its proper sphere.

"You and I have seen the day when a great and a good man ruled this country (Lincoln) who wielded a powerful and prolific pen, and yet had in vain his assistance a million of flaming swords.

"No, I cannot subscribe to your sentiment, 'The pen is mightier than the sword,' which you respectfully ask me to write, because it is not true. Rather, in the providence of God, there is a time for all things, a time when the sword may cut the Gordian knot and set free the principles of right and justice, bound up in the meshes of hatred, revenge and tyranny, that the pen of mighty men alone can reach. Yours truly, Cincinnati and the immortal Lincoln were unable to disentangle.

"Wishing you all success through life, believe me, with kind regards, your friend,

"W. T. SHERMAN, General."
—*Exchange.*

How to Hustle to Get Every One.—Mrs. Hustler (of New York)—"The law gives a widow her third in Illinois, I believe?"

Mrs. Wiggery (of Chicago).—"Oh yes; I hustle to hustle for my third, jestso, I get for my first and second."—*Jr.*

MARKETS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

New York, March 10, 1891.

Bar Silver	[illegible]	York Central	[illegible]
Lead	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Lonsdale	[illegible]	North American	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Mexican Central	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]	St. Louis & S. F.	[illegible]
Central Pacific	[illegible]	St. Louis & S. F. Pf.	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Northern Pacific Pf.	[illegible]	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	Wabash Pf.	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	Western Union	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co.	[illegible]

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 10, 1891.

Observations taken at 6 a.m., 14th meridian time.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Place of Observation	Barometer	Thermometer	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Wind Velocity	Wind Direction	Rainfall in last 24 hours	Weather
Salt Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beaver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modena	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pioche	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kanab	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lund	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Logan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Salt Lake City, Surveyor's Office, March 10, 1891.

W. M. MCDONALD, Observer.

JOHN M. CANNON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, 36 MAIN STREET, Hooper & Eldredge block.

NOTICE.
FOR SALE IN PROVO CITY, A GOOD [illegible] Apply at the Deseret News office, Provo City.

HOUSE MOVERS AND RAISERS.
EXPEDITIOUS, PRACTICAL AND RESPONSIBLE [illegible]

WANTED.
SOME GOOD STOCK SHEEP. APPLY TO [illegible]

A SECOND GIRL. GOOD WAGES. [illegible]

MEN TO ORGANIZE LODGES OF THE [illegible]

LOST.
A BAY HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, THREE [illegible]

RANCH FOR SALE.
THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE HILL [illegible]

WONDERLAND
COL. COOPER, THE GIANT!
Friday, 6 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. Saturday Children's Day. The Ability to All. A Molly Maes of Fun. Wild Singing. SEE THE MARIONETTES.
10c. Admits to all. 10c.

MONEY

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.