INFLUENZA AGAIN.

It Reappears in the North of England and Causes Serious Apprehension.

HARRISON'S LETTER TO THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

Germany Decides to Conclude a Commercial Treaty With Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE INFLUENZA.

The Reappearance of the Epidemic Causes Apprehensions.

LONDON, April 14.—The reappearance of influenza in the north of England causes apprehensions of a serious epidemic. Already the epidemic is in Sheffield and is prevalent throughout Yorkshire. It reappeared suddenly at Hull, where the death rate last week doubled during the last fortnight. In Driffield nearly everybody was affected and work was gradually suspended. There have been many deaths. At Birmingham the outbreak is milder.

In Lincolnshire there has been a general recurrence of the epidemic, and several other counties make similar reports.

Advices from Paris show several cases. Its prevalence is made out yet general, although there is every indication of a serious renewal.

MADAME DIEU DEBAR.

The Story About her Intended Suicide, a Hoax.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The story that Madame Dieu Debar, the high priestess of Spiritualism, intended to commit suicide, the Taylorite dupe people are inclined to think a hoax. Dieu Debar's baggage is still at the hotel, but the hotel people seem to know nothing about it.

Resigned.

BUENOS AYRES, April 14.—General Roca, minister of interior, has resigned.

Li Yung Yen.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President has recognized Li Yung Yen as consul-general of China at San Francisco.

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

Their Conduct Said to be Riotous and Exciting Alarm.

LONDON, April 14.—The riotous conduct, yesterday, of striking weavers at Bradford, Yorkshire, continues. A large assembly of people gathered going about the town hall square. There was great excitement in town. The police line as yet refrained from interference with the strikers, but the troops in the barracks are under arms. Several arrests have been made. The proprietors of the mills say the weavers are perfectly willing to return to work but are terrorized by the leaders and later agitators.

Trampled to Death By a Horse.

GUILFORD, CONN., April 14.—Miss Emma Leete, aged 55, was trampled to death yesterday afternoon by a vicious horse which she was hobbling by the bridle.

Against France.

PARIS, April 14.—It is announced today that the German Government has decided to conclude commercial treaties with Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, in addition to the commercial treaty now in progress between Germany and Austria. This action upon the part of the German Government is understood to be that Germany is striving to form a custom union between herself and the countries mentioned, against France.

A $10,000 Fire.

PITTSBURG, April 14.—Early this morning fire destroyed three acres of sheds at the stock yards, and cremated 137 head of cattle. The loss will not exceed $10,000.

THE COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

A Letter of Regret from President Harrison.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—In a letter of regret to be read at the Commercial Congress today, President Harrison says: "The public discussion of the conditions affecting agricultural and business prosperity cannot but be helpful, if conducted on a broad line which is hospitable to differences of opinion. The extraordinary developments of the production of agriculture which have taken place in the present period in this country, by reason of the rapid enlargement of the area of tillage, under the favoring land laws of the United States, have very naturally called the attention to the value, and indeed, the necessity of larger markets. I am one of those who believe that a market necessarily near for the producer, as it emancipates him, in proportion to its nearness from exactions of transportation companies. If the farmer could deliver his surplus produce to the consumer out of his farm wagon, his independence and profits would be larger and surer.

It seems to me quite impossible to obtain a larger increased market for our staple farm products without impairing the home market, by opening the manufacturing trades to a competition in which foreign producers paying a lower scale of wages would have the advantage. A policy that would reduce the number of our people engaged in mechanical pursuits of diversified ability to purchase farm products, by reducing their wages, cannot be helpful to those now engaged in agriculture. Farmers insist that the prices on products have been too low, below the point of fair living profits. I think so too, but venture to record them that the plea they make to relieve a concession that things may be too cheap. The farmer who claims a good living and profits for his work should concede the same to every other man and woman who toils. The Presidency continues by saying he looks with great confidence to the development of the reciprocal trade relations with Canada and South America, and the removal of the European restrictions on our meats and cattle.

No effort and no power vested in the Executive would be left unused to secure the end which is so desirable. Your deliberations will probably also embrace consideration of the question of the volume and character of our currency. It will not be possible and would not be appropriate for me to take letter to enter upon any elaborate discussion of these questions. One or two things I will say; and, first, I believe that every person who thoughtfully considers the question will agree with me upon the proposition which is at the base of all my consideration of the currency, namely, that any dollar, paper or coin, issued by the United States must be made and kept by the commercial use as good as any other dollar. So long as any paper money issued or authorized by the United States government is accepted in ordinary business as equivalent to the last coined dollar that we have, and so long as every coined dollar, whether of silver or gold, is counted of equal value in the commercial use, there need be no fear as to the excess money. The more each money the better. But on the other hand, when any issue of paper or coined dollars, in buying and selling, is rated at less value than other paper or coined dollars, we have passed the limit of safe experiment in finance. If we have dollars of different values only the poorest will circulate among the farmers and laborers who are not in hourly touch with the telegraph. The fluctuations and depreciations in the full value of the dollar always occur at the expense of these classes of our community. The bankers and speculators will trade the discount and often profit by such fluctuations. I have always believed and do so more than ever believe in bimetallism and favor the fullest use of silver in connection with our currency that is compatible with the maintenance in the parity of the gold and silver dollar in their commercial use. Nothing, to my judgment, would so much retard the recovery of the world as a legislation adopted by us that would reach to placing this country upon the basis of silver monometallism legislation adopted by the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. I was assured by the Secretary of the Treasury of two coinage, representative of silver states, that it would promptly and permanently bring silver to 125 per ounce and keep it there. That anticipation has not been realized. Our large use of silver has apparently, and for reasons not agreed upon, stimulated the demand for silver in China and India. In view of the fact that it is impossible in this letter to elaborate and that propositions only can be stated, I am aware that what I have said may be ranked in points where it is easily debatable, but where I have not attempted to present arguments. I have not felt when addressing in an official way, expressed myself upon these subjects, but being the interest, dignity and importance of the assemblage in whose behalf you speak, I have ventured, without bigotry of opinion, without any assumption of infallibility, but as an American citizen having the most earnest desire that every individual and every public act of my life shall contribute to the glory of our country and prosperity of our people, to submit these views for your consideration.

Sentenced to be Shot.

EL PASO, TEXAS, April 14.—J. C. Clayton implicated in the killing of S. H. Cavitt, a well known cattleman of Judge, Mexico, over a year ago, was sentenced to be shot. He appealed and will be taken before the higher court at Chihuahua. W. S. Bellon, who was principal party to the killing of Cavitt, escaped from Juarez jail last December, while Clayton, who took up his fight, is to be shot.

THE WESTERN STATES.

The Commercial Congress Convened at Noon.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—The first Western States Commercial Congress convened at noon today with delegates present from the following States and Territories: California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma. The convention was called to order by State Senator Kelly of Kansas. He introduced Rev. Dr. Hayes of this city, who offered prayer. The convention then proceeded to form a temporary organization. Senator Kelly was chosen temporary chairman. In a long speech of acceptance he explained the object of the congress to be the consideration of the various questions of peculiar interest to the West and South.

Some Contradictory Census Figures.

The actual numbers returned for the years 1890, 1880, and 1870 show that 38,558,371 people made a larger natural increase from 1870 to 1880 than 50,155,783 people did from 1880 to 1890. Deducting the immigrants from the figures of both periods, the increase in 1870-80 is found to have been 8,783,112, and that in 1880-90 to have been 7,219,822. Can it be seriously contended that 50,000,000 people increased 1,000,000 more than 38,000,000 of the same people did? The census report declares that startling fact, but the superintendent asks the reader to believe only one-half of it. He sees the palpable absurdity of such a statement, and to escape it plunges into a worse one. He assumes that in 1870, and says that it should have shown 33,818,148 people instead of 38,558,371, and that the increase in the previous decade should have been 24.6 per cent instead of 22.63. To make his logic fit the situation, he adds 1,250,000 to the returns of 1870. This addition makes the percentage of increase from 1870 to 1880 25.3 instead of 30.08 per cent. Is it possible that Mr. Porter can be serious when he says that our population increased during the war decade faster than in the peace decade following?

The Editor Fooled Him.

Stranger (visiting city)—Say, mister, what's that big stone building, an organ anything?

Citizen—Why, capital is the office of the daily and weekly Gazette, just crowded with accumulated dividends.

Stranger—Cash all fishbones! The news you say! Why, I got out at the editor and stopped that paper nearly five years ago, and supposed, of course, the concern had busted and quit—Ex.

A Dainty Meal.

Dude (at the railroad restaurant)—Waiter! get my green peas!

Waiter—Yes, sah; have mine?

Dude—Yaas; bring me three.

Waiter—Anything else, sir?

Dude—Yaas; a strawberry tart in this olive.

Waiter—All right, boss; anything else?

Dude—Ah, gwacious! wha' you take me fah, a perfect leg, ah?—*Ex.*

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

They Are by No Means a New Element of Professional Life.

EMINENT DOCTORS WHO ACHIEVE FAME BY MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE AND SURGICAL SKILL.

"YOU ARE AWARE, my dear sir," says Clifford, in Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables," "that all human progress is in a circle, or, if you a more accurate and beautiful figure, in the ascending spiral curve. While we fancy ourselves going straight forward and attaining at every step an entirely new position of affairs, we do actually return to something long ago tried and checked off, but which was then ill-considered, refined and perfected in its ideal. The past is but a coarse and sensual prophecy of the present and the future."

It is hardly necessary to say that we find every illustration of these striking words on almost every page of the history of our country. Ever and anon, time, bearing as ever onward, we can scarcely tell whither, does not, as we are apt to imagine, carry us quite away from every trace of the past. Again and again we are forced back upon the experience of our fathers, and we discover we find ourselves trying to their traditions, again and again some sudden twist of circumstances sweeps us about to an ancient landmark, which we had imagined we had long been left behind. The more we study the course of human development the more we learn to realize the truth of the wise old saying that "there is no new thing under the sun," paraphrased by the modern Frenchman in the characteristic sentiment that "there is nothing new but that which has been forgotten."

We are led into observations of this kind when, with the modern movement for the admission of women into the medical profession raising ever increasing force we turn back and read what the annals of our race have to tell us of the women who in days of by-gone days. The lady doctor, so far from being, as many imagine, a unique product of our ever-latest-thing age, is figure which has been sufficiently familiar during many epochs of the world's history.

MYTHOLOGICAL INFERENCES.

The mythology of ancient Greece, so far as it throws any light at all upon the matter, seems to imply that medicine was occasionally practiced by women in the very earliest days. Special powers of healing were assigned to Juno and to Ceres, the daughter of the mother Cheiron, and Medea and Circe were credited powers a knowledge of medicinal herbs. We are generally safe in assuming that the Pantheon reflected the actual condition of things on earth, and it is therefore probable that the immortal beings thus mythologized had their counterpart in this respect among the mortal females of the time.

But when we enter the historic period we find that for a long time women, along with slaves, were specifically prohibited by the laws of Athens from studying medicine. Why and when this prohibition was finally abrogated is a matter of dispute, though a pretty story is told in connection with the matter, which, if true, would seem to set it at rest. A young woman of the city, Agnodice by name, was while quite young seized with an insurmountable desire to knowledge, and, by disguising herself in male attire, found means to attend the lectures of a physician named Hierophilus. Subsequently, still retaining her disguise she devoted herself to a physician's career with such remarkable success that the other doctors of the city became jealous of her and did their best to ruin her professional reputation by trumping up ridiculous charges against her personal character. Cited before the Areopagus in consequence, Agnodice found it needful, in the assertion of her innocence, to name public the secret of sex. Upon this she was at once put on trial for infringing the statute excluding women from the profession, and would doubtless have suffered punishment accordingly, but not the wives of the leading citizens been unanimously in her favor, obtaining not only her acquittal, but also the instant abrogation of the obnoxious law. Unfortunately, it has to be admitted that, charming as the story is, it rests—like most of the very charming stories in history—on very insecure foundations; and its main value here is to show—as, true or false, it certainly does—that women physicians were not unknown among the ancient Greeks.

ROMAN RESTRICTIONS.

In Rome, too, there were laws which aimed at closing the profession to women, but they were not always entirely successful in their operation. Some few names of female practitioners have been handed down to us, notably that of Fabiola, a splendid specimen of that long line of brave and self-sacrificing women who, in hospital or on battle-field, have devoted themselves to the alleviation of the sufferings of their kind. She may be particularly remembered today for her connection with the hospitals founded by the Emperor Julian, called the Apsadies.

But the part played by women as surgeons and doctors during classic times was small indeed compared with that which they filled during the middle ages. Throughout the long age of feudalism and chivalry the exercise of the healing art was, indeed, left largely in their hands. Nuns as well as monks were accustomed to tend the sick and care for the wounded as a part of the ordinary duties of their calling, and thus, when we find mention made of the fact that a certain Isottapiton of Alsiard, the sons of the Dauphin under Hohlac paid much attention to surgical duties, when we read that Hildegarde, abbess of the convent of Rupertsberg, near Bingen-on-the-Rhine, was specially distinguished for her medical learning, which she embodied in a kind of medical treatise, we know that these particular instances are only examples of a very general rule. In France, at any rate, where women surgeons went under the name of ordonnaces, their position as practitioners seems to have been duly recognized by law; for various ordinances speak of surgeons both in the masculine and in the feminine gender, and provide that female operators as well as male should be made to pass a certain examination before entering upon the public exercise of their functions.

RECOGNIZED BY THE UNIVERSITIES.

This full recognition was indeed given to women physicians is placed beyond question by the attitude adopted toward them by several of the great universities of the time. At that of Bologna, where the anatomy of the human frame was first systematically studied, women were admitted to the professional chairs and habitually followed the medical course; and the same remarks apply to the famous rival establishment at Padua. But the most noted of all the medical schools of the mediæval age was the one at Salerno. Here women were well to the front, being engaged in the preparation of diagrams in the practice of medicine among students of both sexes. One incident which stands recorded in the annals of the school is in itself sufficient to show the position which they there held. A distinguished adept, who had spent all his life in professional study, and was deeply versed in all the medical lore of the day, journeyed to Salerno in 1059 for the express purpose of discussing scientific topics with the ladies who there presided. He found, it is said, "no one erudite enough in reply to his propositions, save a certain woman of great learning."

But to realize the extent to which the functions of the physician were then left to feminine hands we must turn, not to these great public establishments, but to the domestic circle, to the home. Skilled professional advice was rare and difficult to obtain and the women of the household were therefore accustomed to combine the functions of nurse, adviser and nurse. The treating of disease according to the rough and ready methods supposed to obtain then in vogue, was in fact regarded as one of the natural and proper duties of their sex, and the celebrated Dame Alice Chaucer, wife of a certain training in practical medicine and surgery—particularly in that part of surgery which dealt in the healing of wounds. Sons, fathers, brothers, husbands, were then constantly in warfare, or in the scarcely less dangerous exercise of feud and tourney, and it was impossible to say where or how often the useful knowledge thus acquired might be called into requisition. Thus it was always to hold themselves ready for an emergency and dressed to them often enough depended upon their presence of mind, tact and skill.

IN ROMANCE.

The poets and romance writers of the time make such frequent mention of the employment of women in this way, that we could not lose find room for a large fair part of the literature which lie ready to our hands. One or two instances will, however, serve our present end. In one of the most popular of the knightly romances, we read how Gawain de Nevers was wounded and carried into a castle. There, "a maiden of the household took the charge and cared for him so well that in a short space he began greatly to amend of the mortal wounds he had received." Similarly in the romance of "Elie de Saint Gilles" the fair Rosamonde causes Elias, notwithstanding his wounds, to forget her own character, where she takes "in her fair white hands precious herbs from the coffer" and "applies them to his wounds." And once again in the famous and beautiful old story of "Aucassin and Nicolette," we find the following account "Nicolette, alarmed, inquired of him concerning the cause of his sufferings. She probed the shoulder to find out if it was dislocated, and operated so well that she put it again in place. Her hands afterwards applied to the wound certain flowers and sanitary herbs, the virtues whereof were known to her."

THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

It was the gradual development and consolidation of a specialized medical profession, and the changed social conditions which were initiated at the dawn of the modern era which were principally operative in bringing about the disappearance of the female physicians of the earlier days. It is indeed true that long after Europe had passed out of the darkness of the middle ages into that morning twilight which heralded the coming of the day, women were still occasionally to be found devoting themselves to medicine or to other branches of intellectual activity then almost monopolized by men. Rarely produced several female women doctors during the eighteenth century, and England and Germany have continued to furnish casual examples down to quite recent times, but these were only exceptions, noticeable for the very reason of their rarity. It has been left for the present generation to take up the ancient traditions of which we have spoken, by its demand that women should be admitted to medical practice on an equal footing with men—a demand which, Dr. Olivia has well said, will result, not in the introduction of a new order of things, but rather in the restoration of a lost privilege.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Bright Street Arab.

There are many various sorts of punishment, and when a gentleman tries to be funny in some disgraceful way he is apt to receive his just dues in the shape of a good thrashing. Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Gerald Cox, two well known society men in London, were taking a walk together, when a little morning newsboy asked them for "tuppence."

"No," said Lord Charles, gruffly, "I'll not give you a penny."

Then a bright idea occurred to him, and he added, "You know that cigarette yonder? Well, if you will go and run your mouth up and down its length, I'll give you the boy a crown."

The boy rushed away, promptly performed the act, and was promptly arrested.

Lord Charles, his conscience pricking him, went over to remonstrate with the officer, and was himself taken in charge. Mr. Cox then attempted to prove to a few citizens that the boy, the three culprits were conducted away to the police station. The inspector in charge there gazed at them austerely.

"So you've been interfering with the constable?" he said, with solemnity. "A serious charge, a very serious charge! Now tell me, sir, what is your name?"

"Mr. Gerald Cox," answered the gentleman abashed.

"And this same was perfectly well known to the inspector, and it seemed to him extraordinarily funny that it should be chosen by a man who would take the part of a crossing sweep.

"Oh, you're Mr. Gerald Cox, are you?" said he, sarcastically. "Yes, you look like Mr. Gerald Cox! Very good Capital! And who are you, sir?"

"Lord Charles Beresford," answered that gentleman.

The inspector was perfectly well known to the inspector, and it seemed to him extraordinarily funny that it should be chosen by a man who would take the part of a crossing sweep.

"Oh, you're Lord Charles Beresford!" he chuckled grimly. "Well, this is splendid! You look like Charles, you do! Splendid! splendid! Now tell me," he added, turning to the small boy, "what's your name?"

The ragged urchin was in a serious quandary. He looked at Lord Charles and Mr. Cox.

"Look a-here," he said, "I don't know who you are or what's yer game, but I ain't a-going back on a pal."

Then, turning boldly to the inspector, he said in a tone full of heroic confidence, "I'm der Duck of Wellington!"

STAKE CONFERENCES.

Appointments for Quarterly Conferences Until October, 1891.

Juab Stake—Saturday and Sunday, April 18th and 19th; and Saturday and Sunday, July 18th and 19th.

Weber and Cache Stakes—Sunday and Monday, April 19th and 20th; and Sunday and Monday, July 19th and 20th.

Box Elder, Tooele and Oneida Stakes—Sunday and Monday, April 26th and 27th; and Sunday and Monday, July 26th and 27th.

Wasatch Stake—Saturday and Sunday, May 2nd and 3rd; and Saturday and Sunday, August 1st and 2nd.

Cache Stake—Sunday and Monday, May 3rd and 4th; and Sunday and Monday, August 2nd and 3rd.

Summit Stake—Saturday and Sunday, May 9th and 10th; and Saturday and Sunday, August 8th and 9th.

Bear Lake, Emery and Union Stakes—Sunday and Monday, May 10th and 11th; and Sunday and Monday, August 9th and 10th.

Sanpete Stake—Saturday and Sunday, May 16th and 17th; and Saturday and Sunday, August 15th and 16th.

San Luis, Morgan, and Bannock Stakes—Sunday and Monday, May 17th and 18th; and Sunday and Monday, August 16th and 17th.

San Juan Stake—Saturday and Sunday, May 23rd and 24th; and Saturday and Sunday, August 22nd and 23rd.

Millard and Beaver Stakes—Sunday and Monday, May 24th and 25th; and Sunday and Monday, August 23rd and 24th.

Utah, Panguitch and Snowflake Stakes—Sunday and Monday, May 31st and June 1st; and Sunday and Monday, August 30th and 31st.

Davis Stake—Saturday and Sunday, June 6th and 7th; and Saturday and Sunday, September 5th and 6th.

Kanab and St. John Stakes—Sunday and Monday, June 7th and 8th; and Sunday and Monday, September 6th and 7th.

St. George, Malad and St. Joseph Stakes—Sunday and Monday, June 14th and 15th; and Sunday and Monday, September 13th and 14th.

Parowan, Beaver and Marianca Stakes—Sunday and Monday, June 21st and 22nd; and Sunday and Monday, September 20th and 21st.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
F. D. RICHARDS.

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SALT LAKE THEATRE!
CHAS. S. BURTON, ... Manager.
EFFIE ELLSLER
Aided by her own company and
MR. FRANK WESTON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15th,
THE GOVERNESS!
A Domestic Comedy Drama.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 16,
MISS MANNING!
A New American Comedy.
Sale of seats begins Tuesday, April 14th. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, APRIL 17 & 18.
Special Matinee Saturday.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!!!
THE LITTLE TYCOON
WILL BE PRESENTED BY THE
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50 PEOPLE. 50
"The music of THE LITTLE TYCOON is almost classic, its whole, they which its gem, pleasant, and its melodies have been heard here some of it Salt Lake for the first time on pianos."
NOTE.—This is the Author's own Company, the only one authorized to use the scenery, properties and music of THE LITTLE TYCOON.
Sale of seats commences on Thursday, Prices, 25c. to $1.00.

WONDERLAND
SECOND SOUTH.
Next to CITY HOTEL.
ADMISSION 10c.
ALL THIS WEEK
A Long Continuous Vaudeville
Commencing at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m.
A complete change each of Pictures.
The Lyons, The Wax Figure Workers, the Pantomimic and the Jugglers.
We reserve the right to refuse admittance to any one. Laughing, talking and the exercise of bad manners, are taboo.

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

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

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

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

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

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