A LEAF FROM "MORMON" HISTORY.

Some Recollections of the Salmon River Indian Mission.

It was in the year 1855 that President Brigham Young first sent a company of about twenty missionaries to the Salmon River country, which lies well to the north of Idaho. Their mission was to try and civilize the Bannock and Shoshone Indians. As a rule, and in usual with our people, the call was obeyed in the face of obstacles. A few hundred miles march through mountains, with only one victuals, dismal, desolate prospects, and with the tedious locomotive of oxen was, to say the least, not very agreeable. But then they went, with Elder Thomas S. Smith of Farmington appointed president.

Some of the missionaries returned to their homes in Utah in the autumn of the same year and went back to the mission in the following spring, accompanied by their families, numbering in all forty men. Among those called the second year was Elder Thomas Day, now a veteran residing in Cache county, Utah County, Utah. From him the writer has received the following sketch, given from memory, as the memorandum and journals were destroyed in the general conflagration at the Muddy in 1866. This man, while expecting to be sent on a mission to England, his native land, was surprised at the call mentioned above. He was in his manor called in connection with the northern Indian mission. Going home from conference he met one of the men. "Well, well, Brother Day, are you intending to respond to this call? It is worth, I would refuse to go." and Why? Yes, if I knew my faithfulness was the earnest reply. "Yes but how? The same authority that bade him go, while recognizing the good that he saw in him, as a faithful Latter-day Saint of God, the poor Indians, had not forgotten the seed of the first missionary. Faith must was required to take with him three bushels of wheat, three hundred pounds of flour, and all kinds of seeds that could be cultivated in a northern clime. This was no small matter, in the previous year, that terrible scourge, the grasshoppers, had destroyed the unpaalleled in the country. People lived on roots and such few things as had grown late in the season. Children cried for bread, grain men went to their labor on small rations, nothing to spare with the self-sacrifice characteristic of mothers were known to suckle their babes with blood instead of milk. Brother Day's family had stored ten pounds of flour in the house. Where should the missionary obtained be obtained and how about? the dear wife and child exist while the husband was absent indefinitely? All how often have these questions been asked in regards by the "Mormon" missionary and his lonely, destitute family? But the Lord is good to all, and His tender mercies are over all His works."

He moseph His hand and sealed the decree of every living thing." The latter-day Saints have always had an intense desire to serve God truly, practically, and well. They believe that God can feed and clothe by discharging their duty faithfully and fearlessly trusting in Him implicitly with an unshaking faith. And have they trusted in vain? Ask the hundreds who have practically tested the promises of the Father with honest, faithful hearts. In this regard Brother Day's case was no exception.

Money was not then in source as flour, groceries and all the necessaries and comforts of civilized life. Gold quartz was found in California were glad to pay almost any price for needed articles, Brother Day purchased groceries and dry goods and hoped to find opportunities for exchanging them for the needed flour and wheat. The 15th of April, the day of departure, had arrived, the sad farewell of wife had been taken, and he was starting with his companion, Joseph Heffer, filled with a yearning hope for the welfare of the dear ones, which alarmed all fear or apprehension for himself. Before he had emerged from his own Ward (the Seventeenth) he was hailed by a friend, who desired to know something of his situation. The information was given Ten pounds of flour in his wagon and a half-dollar in his pocket. The friend replied: "Go in peace! I shall see that your family does not want." The journey was pursued through the Indian territory, thoroughly canvassing every where for the three hundred pounds of flour and three bushels of wheat, the seed which were at last obtained of Willard. There were five mechanics who started from Salt Lake at this time, whose names were Thomas Day, Thomas Carlson, John Priest, James Walker and Joseph Horner. Others from surrounding settlements joined them at Brigham City.

For sixty miles after leaving Salt Lake City the country was settled by white people, thereafter stretch a wild, uninhabited country, covered with sagebrush. Rivers, creeks, lakes, rough mountains, dotted with cedars and pines, lend a fascination to the journey. Day arriving at Malad City, it required three days for the company to ferry across, but in time they arrived at their destination, Fort Lemhi, which had been erected in the previous year. It was a small square fort, built of upright logs, with log cabins inside and well in the centre. On the north, rising abruptly just behind the little fort, was the majestic, pine-laden Bitter Root mountain and just in the south-west flowed the clear, beautiful stream called the Salmon River. To the south extended a lovely valley, of oblong shape, dotted with the farms of the missionaries and the cottonwoods and underwoods incident to a well-watered, naturally fertile country.

The Bannocks and Shoshones who inhabited this region were very friendly to the missionaries and quite a number were baptized. Visits were frequently received from them as well as from the Nez Perces, who inhabited the country to the north-west. These tribes were intelligent, industrious and of fine physique. They lived by fishing and hunting and were experts in these pursuits. One Indian of fine proportions, intelligent, honest and thoughtful, was known as Long Tom. Elder Day was one day lying in the shade of the cottonwoods on the banks of the Salmon, watching Long Tom spearing fish. Old Izaak Walton was surely not a warmer enthusiast, nor a greater expert at his favorite employment, than this noble son of the forest, and though the skies of England may be warmer, the streams that Izaak haunted could not have been clearer, nor their banks greener than the Salmon. Neither were the skies bluer, the zephyrs fresher, or the heart of the celebrated angler more lofty in its appreciation of nature than was the heart of the "untutored savage" as he wandered along the green bank of his favorite stream. Each exerting itself with his spear resulted in a struggle and the successful capture of a fine salmon, and in a very short time Long Tom was the proud possessor of a dozen fish, each weighing from thirty-five to forty pounds. To illustrate the struggle between man and fish, Elder Day related how another Indian, less strong and expert than Long Tom, arrived in the field, and in spearing a salmon of about thirty-five pounds was overcome by the struggles of the fish and violently jerked into the river. "How did he extricate himself from the struggle?" was asked. "Oh," was the reply, "they are almost like fish themselves, he came out all right, lightly clinging to the fishing pole and successfully captured his victim."

As on this time Indians erected their lodges close to the little fort. In a short time they were greatly attached to missionaries. After passing through a heavy stage of fire, they mutually departed in the night, leaving their lodges, but no word or message. Soon a report spread that a square had been of the dead Shoshone, and was half embalmed in one of the lodges. Herein a difficulty. Who would volunteer to go and bury the dead and steal away the affected subject. Most of the company declared their own lives too valuable for such a job, but three of the brethren, Elder Day, Richard Margetts and James Walker, volunteered to do the much needed work. It was carried out successfully and no small joke was broke out in the camp.

Spring came with its balmy skies, inspiring atmosphere, bird song and roaring rivers of this beautiful northern clime. The seeds and grain were hastily put in, and the beauty of the scenery alone and the love of its women and accompanying children who formed the society of the fort. Elder Day created some stir one of a stony slope on the bank of the Salmon. The land was rocky, irrigation would be easy, and with a hoe he commenced cultivating already cultivated by experience, joyful anticipation was reaching ahead to a time when the golden autumn should reward the diligent planting with a luscious harvest. The seeds were planted unsparingly, the early summer was advancing and the beautiful green foliage, so fresh with promise, was watched with that loving interest known only to the gardener who loves his work. Who does not know all earthly things are fitted for feeling and uncertain? Even beneficial. Nature is often thwarted in her generous designs in this case the sugar, was a bad missionary was started one warm summer morning to find that heavy, venomous destroyer, the grasshopper, had laid waste on the land, the plants. Every effort was made to save the crops, but without success, and before night they were totally destroyed. By the season ended there were but a green spear in all the fields that had been so verdant but forty-eight hours before.

In the meantime another fort had been added to the old one for grain stacks and stock and a small grist mill had been built.

The crops having been lost, and provisions beginning to show signs of approaching exhaustion, it was deemed advisable to send a committee of about ten men to Salt Lake to obtain fresh supplies. President Smith placed papers in the hands of Elder Day, authorizing him to carry on the settlement of northern Utah for a supply of provisions for the mission, and then gave him permission to remain at his home in Salt Lake until he could make an outfit of his own with which to return.

This was a close time for the missionaries. Elder Day had to breakfast before starting, for he had not had rain and he had suffered the heart to touch the little there was in the fort among those who were to remain. But men will not see their companions suffer if there can be bread relief, and the company shared the little that was there with him. On the third day he met a mule laden, who, discovering their half starved condition, directed them to Fort Hall, where he had cached a sack of flour. After leaving this they were no longer in need. Fort Hall had formerly been the trading post of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, but was now abandoned.

During Elder Day's stay in Salt Lake, according to President Smith's permission, he was one of a party with Brigham Young which visited Big Cottonwood Lake on an excursion, in July, 1857. While there an expressrived informing the President of the approach of Johnston's army. The news did not shock the people as might be supposed. They were unanimous of allegiance to the government, and the peace of an innocent mind is not easily disturbed. Nevertheless, the wisdom was seen of concentrating the unique strength of the people and of collecting into a larger body the little settlements that were scattered and defenseless. Elder Smith returned to Fort Lemhi in the fall of the same year, 1857. Based that the people had raised bountiful harvests, and had divided the farms among themselves which had hitherto been held in common. Elder Day and his companion, Powell who had lived with the Indians—a tough whose aim in life, if he had any, was to swear low and solid oaths, the hearing of the ground of soldiers to destroy the "Mormons" he persuaded the Indians to believe that they might as well take advantage of the situation and steal the stock belonging to the fort. In some manner the design was suspected and communicated to President Smith, who, on Elder Day, who in turn communicated to President Smith his reasons for believing that the Indians were becoming disorderly. Soon after, George McBride, standing beside the President, laughed scornfully at the idea of trouble with the Indians, but Brother Day was right, and on the following day, February 20th, 1858, while engaged in repairing a house, he learned that the Indians were moving suspiciously near the middle. He immediately gave the alarm, President Smith and two other men fled into their homes and gone to the mountains. Others had taken advantage of the fine, sunny day and had gone to hoed up hay that had been stacked in the field during the summer. Only nine remained to secure the returns and start in pursuit of the retreating savages. As they approached them, McBride, being a horseback, made a dash to ward the Indians. An Indian's ballet whistled through the air and he lay a corpse upon the plain. The Indians had no time to scalping his scalp. By this time the missionaries had discovered that the few savages who were driving the cattle away were not all with whom they would have to cope. Rocky Ray, the fine, commanding chief, who looked almost like a giant, was dashing here and dashing there, giving his commands in resounding tones, and discharging his gun in the direction of the men who sometimes heard the whizzing of the bullets in unpleasant proximity, and to the amusement of the little band they found themselves surrounded by six thousand companies of Indians on every hand. It was estimated by President Smith, as eye-witness, that the number of Indians surrounding the Saints was from three to four hundred. With the killing of McBride, the flooding of an unconscious herdsman who had been shot, stripped to the waist and left for dead, and the full consciousness of the perilous situation, the men lost courage and a panic ensued. All began to run in different directions. One young man, who had previously boasted of his valor in Indian troubles in California, was the worst frightened of the lot. Elder Day commandeered a cayuse at some one's corral, and, hopping the mare to take courage, ascended to a rolling hillock, appointed a captain and other his orders. Then called unanimously, appointed Wm. Taylor (now of Harmony, Washington County) captain, and then beat a retreat, leaving the fort. This was no easy matter, for the enemy was between them and the fort, which lay to the south. But they passed forward safely and slowly, leading their cayuse at the Indians as they approached them. The latter would slight away to avoid the bullets fire, and station themselves farther, when the operation would be repeated. Soon the Indians, tired of balancing the men, started off in the direction of the stock. There they secured, and the whole cavalcade set 155 cattle and thirty head of horses.

I should have mentioned that during the occasional panic, before the men were Elder Day, hanging to his horse with one arm and one foot, concealing his body behind his horse's neck, and with his rifle in the other, he was a conspicuous target for the enemy's quick-fly pelletion, stuck at a short distance and not a dollar's gain at Elder Day. He had his rifle in the other, and he was proud of the gun without making any movement. For some unaccountable reason the Indian jumped up, mounted his horse and dashed off without firing his gun.

When the party arrived at the fort, carrying along the wounded herdsman, the first man they met was President Smith, standing at the gate with an outstretched hand from which a stream of blood was flowing. In his joy, how ever, he forgot his wound. The wound, for he had left almost certain that all the men would have been killed. He was related how he said his companions had deserted him, but on the morrow of the perilous situation of the time men but they had not proceeded far before they met and succored by a band of Indians who first fear shot at the President, one of which took effect in his side. They retreated, otherwise nothing to fear. But, on the opposite side of the fort, however, another tragedy had been enacted. The men who were hauling up the hay had been attacked, their teams were taken from them, their hay and wagons set on fire. One young man named Miller was killed, and the remainder barely escaped with their lives by flight to the river, where they hid among the underbrush along the banks and came to the fort under cover of night. This left the missionaries with only the three teams belonging to President Smith and his two companions, who, being away, had escaped the robbery. Long Tom, the expert angler before mentioned, proved his friendship, however, by stealthily releasing the teams that were anxious to return to their calves, taking advantage of the delicious excitement of the Indians during a scalp dance.

Up to this time, in the fort, the men were harassed by fears for the missing herdsman, and as soon as practicable a search was instituted for him. He, too, was discovered wounded, stripped to the waist and unconscious, and having lain in the snow so many hours in this condition, exposed to the cold for the night. Brought home and his resuscitation and final recovery was more difficult and questionable than that of his companion. (This was about the weight of the scalp death was recently announced in the News). He was placed under the care of Henry Smith, while Elder Day and other men were dispatched to Brigham City, Richard Welsh, and by the blessing of God both were restored to life. Twiggist, whose shoulder blade was shattered, was amputated for the remainder of his days.

Word was now sent to President Young about the condition of affairs, and in the meantime a strict watch was kept from the fort for business which had been hastily erected at the outbreak. The dashing scow made this a hard duty, and the weights of the sentinels was injured, in some cases permanently. They also suffered much from cold but the watch was kept unbroken for a month when relief came from Salt Lake in the shape of a hundred men, sent to bring the sufferers home. Captain Cunningham, who headed the escort, paid a visit to the Indians to ascertain the state of their feelings. They at first showed signs of hostility but being informed that the missionaries were about to leave the country and would have their provisions for the Indians exceedingly, they were pacified. On the journey, they were immediately recognized and the party returned in peace.

As the missionaries had left their stock and farming implements behind, to tramp through the snow over the four hundred miles that lay between them and home, making their beds at night upon the snow and cold ground, they accepted the situation cheerfully, however, though some felt sore over their losses, which reduced them to the poorest of poor. It was stated that the government has never made them any indemnity, though this would have been more justice according to the opinions of Governor Cumming and other good authorities. The papers of application were laid before Congress in the August Cumming's governorship, but failed to attract the attention of Congress, and they are still to be found in some dusty nook in the Capitol, though their consideration might even now result in good to some surviving deserving and needy veteran.

But to conclude. Eleven men were sent about as an express to inform President Young of the condition at the fort. In crossing Bear Creek they were fired upon by a band of treacherous Indians, from the opposite bank, which resulted in the killing of Rudy Lake and two horses. This was accident and unexpected that it created a sensation and seemed a greater shock than the original outbreak now that it seemed as if danger was past and they had reached over half way home.

The company arrived in Salt Lake on the 15th of April and hence went south, following the tide of the people who had gone in that direction in order to avoid the threatened onslaught of the army. But matters were compromised; danger was averted; the government reconciled; peace restored to the peace-loving inhabitants of Utah; and the Salmon River Indian mission was never resumed.

RUBY LAMONT.

SERIOUS CHARGES

By the Mangers Against the British Soldiers Who Were Mar-tured Recently.

AN INSANE MOTHER MURDERS HER CHILDREN.

Gladstone Charged by Parnell with Having Received Two Notorious Characters.

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THE MANIPUR MASSACRE.

Seen From the Natives' Point of View.

SIMLA, April 9.—A letter received from the jungle of the Manipur who ordered the massacre of Chief Commissioner Quinton and colleagues at Manipur, says: "The British troops attacked the place, commanded by a chief, killed women, children and, in addition, they threw women and children into the burning houses, and dismembered the chief Tikendra, who killed Chief Commissioner Quinton's party."

Lieutenant Grant, who was in command of the British force which recently captured Fort Thaiai, and Captain Pearson, in command of the troops sent to reinforce Lieutenant Grant, were of the British officers reported before been killed during the further disturbances and fighting near Manipur. Now both are said to be safe.

Murdered Her Children.

OMAHA, April 9.—A special to the Bee from Hermon, Neb., says Mrs. Andrew Dell, of the town, this morning murdered her two children and then committed suicide by taking concentrated lye.

Gold Premium.

BUENOS AYRES, April 9.—Gold closed today at 230 per cent, premium.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President today appointed the following postmasters, J. D. Dean, Hoquiam, Washington, office at Hoquiam, presidential; Emma A. Algar, Union, Oregon, office to become presidential.

AGAINST GLADSTONE.

The Old Man Charged with Having Received Dynamiters.

LONDON, April 9.—In connection with the charge made by Parnell, recently, that Gladstone had received American dynamiters at his residence at Hawarden, M. Jules Guesde this evening publishes a story to the effect that Atkinson, of Detroit, Mich., and Dr. O'Reilly visited England in 1883 as emissaries of Alexander Sullivan and as representatives of the Irish American Extreme party, and that while in England upon this occasion, the two gentlemen named visited Gladstone. *St. James' Gazette* adds: As Dr. O'Reilly's name is one of the most notorious in connection with the dynamiters, Gladstone could not have received him or Atkinson without knowing their true character.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Preparing for a First-of-May Demonstration.

ROME, April 9.—The socialists throughout Italy are organizing a demonstration for the first of May. As a preparative for the demonstration they have issued a sinister manifesto, printed on red paper, which is being secretly distributed among the workingmen.

A NEW TRUST.

Merchants Combine to Regulate the Price of Fish.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—A New York packing firm and a number of Fulton Market fish merchants have formed a syndicate to corner the shad market, and are now negotiating to buy up the entire product of the Delaware River and Bay shad fisheries. The price of shad at present, according to a statement made by Superintendent Gray, is $1.25 a piece, but it is two weeks, at least, shad can be bought for half that price. When the fisheries down the river begin to send in their catches, the market will become glutted and shad can be bought for $3 a hundred. The intention of the syndicate is to prevent this.

The International Railway.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The first of the surveying parties for an international railway between North and South America will sail from this city for Ecuador tomorrow. The party will be under the direction and supervision of Lieutenant Shunk, of the United States navy. The party will consist of twelve men, besides Shunk, there are thirteen others in the party. Eleven of these are civil engineers, and the other two passed as assistant surgeons. The party will be divided into two parties, one will go south and the other north. It is simply a surveying party which will examine and report to the government upon the proposed line of railway.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

The New York Board of Trade Sends a Petition to the President.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The New York Board of Trade and Transportation today adopted resolutions that "in view of the almost defenseless condition of New York harbor and the great loss that would arise from an enemy's attack on this great entry port of the United States, we respectfully petition the legislature to pass a concurrent resolution requesting the President of the United States to call the attention of Congress to the exposed condition of the approaches to New York City and Brooklyn, and ask immediate action by Congress, looking to a better protection of the same."

General Schenck.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—General Schenck's condition is slightly improved, though the change is so slight as to be barely noticeable.

Off for Chili.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The cruiser San Francisco sailed for Chili last evening on her sudden cruise.

Ordered Out From the Indian Reservation.

ARCADIA (Cry. State), April 9.—Secretary Noble has ordered all intruders out of the Sac and Fox, Cheyenne and Arapahoe and Iowa and Potawatomie Indian reservation, and instructed soldiers to clear the entire country.

Fire in a Star.

CALUMET, Mich., April 9.—The Pewabic mine, which recently passed into the hands of the Quincy people after five years' litigation, was found to be on fire this morning. Incendiarism is hinted at. The stocks had drifted out of the centers.

The Irish-American Conciliating.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Eighteen members, out of thirty-five, composing the Executive Committee of the Irish National League in America, are in session today, with President Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, Nebraska, in the chair. The meeting, which is a secret one, was called to consider the present situation in Ireland of the land and home rule question and what action should be taken by the friends of the American branch towards the two factions in Ireland.

An Engine Jumps the Track With Fatal Results.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The engine on the north bound freight train on the Wisconsin Central, jumped the track near Vernon this morning. It tipped over, pinning down Engineer McMullen. Fireman Moore and Brakeman Jones. All were terribly scalded. Moore is dead and the others are not expected to live.

Cheapest place to hires—for Horses and Buggies. The only Livery Boarding, Gathering, etc.
THE SPENCER BUSINESS CO.,
17 and 19 West South Temple St.
SCARFS, 20 East, 1st South, Drugs.

BED COMFORTS AT A SACRIFICE AT DINWOODEY'S.
Carpets and Lace Curtains Cheapest, at S. P. Marks & Co
Go to Arlington for Boston Ice Cream.
SCARFS, Scarff, Scarff, Scarff, Scarff.
Baby Carriages, half price at S. H. Marks'; 500 to choose from.
DINWOODEY'S WALL PAPER. SUPERB LINE. LATEST DESIGNS. LOWEST PRICES.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
C. S. BURTON, ... MANAGER.
ONLY ONE PERFORMANCE!
THURSDAY, April 9.
FARMER J. C. LEWIS
AND HIS COMPANY
30 Great Talented Artists! 30
SI PLUNKARD!
The Star Farce Play now active.
Replete with Pleasing Musical Specialties, Novel Mechanical Effects and Sensational Features, including the introduction of a regular working THRESHING MACHINE.
STUPENDOUS BAND AND ORCHESTRA OF TWELVE SOLO MUSICIANS.
Seats on sale at the SALT LAKE THEATRE BOX OFFICE, Regular prices.
Curtain will open Wednesday at the Office. Regular prices.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
C. S. BURTON, ... MANAGER.
THE EVENT OF THE SEASON!!!
WHO DID IT? WHY! WHY!!!
FRIDAY, APRIL 10th.
GRAND CONCERT AND BALL
GIVEN BY THE
SPANISH MANDOLIN and GUITAR CLUB
OF MINNEHAHA, NEB.
LADIES' MANDOLIN and GUITAR CLUB
OF KENDALL.
SPECIAL MUSIC by the Famous KIPAHIGAN BAND, under the personal management of Prof. Thomas Shaw.
A SPECIAL SATURDAY MATINEE!!!
ON APRIL 11th, for Ladies and Children.
Great SHADOW PANTOMIME
AND BRILLIANT CONCERT in Both Cases.
24 Instruments.
Friday Evening Concert commence at 8:15, closes at 11:45.
ADMISSION—Concert and Ball, 50c; Concert, extra ladies, 25c. Ball Cards, one dollar. Saturday Matinee Adults 50c, Children 25c.
SEATS—Reserved for Ball from our regular ticket office, or at Auerbach & Bamberger's music store and Deseret News office.

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10c. ADMISSION. 10c.
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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 Linons, 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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R. K. THOMAS.