THE RETURN OF THE SIOUX.

But his "Great Father" from the green Shady dale,
Home sends, he dreamed, and so he dreamed he says
For those he loved, out in Dakota caves,
Hid—dat, hot—hot, half starved—cold half alive,
Upon the lands that bargained all for—knives!
And then his dreams went back to Wounded Knee

He saw grim rifles of soldiers, firing save
Where their wont and their duty lay, he says
But brothers, like as fledgeling birds, fell down
Never even blow for blow in this return!
He heard commissioners call to deaf ears,
The shrieks of women, children's piteous cries—
He saw the weeks of exile, he saw the tears
Of toiling age and idle thinking lust
And then he saw men at a center
Of fraud, or chief one whose name's now your's
A far beginning of abominable sin—
An opening of our eyes to men who care
Wrongs of those noble Indians, and who send
No lack of ships gone to see wrongs
A house gone as in the day from night!

—J. P. R., in the World.

A RECENT DAMAGE SUIT.

James A. Quibell Claims His Case Was Misrepresented in Court.

Editor Deseret News:—

Will you kindly insert in the columns of your valuable paper a few facts in the case of Joseph A. Quibell vs. the U. P. R. R. Co. which came before the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah Jan. 29, 1891. I will say in regard to me making no complaints for a better light, that it was stated before the District Court that that was the first time I had ever been in the place where I met my accident. I was not running a car there when I was injured, but was called upon to give Joseph Browns lift with the end board of the car, expecting when I had performed that duty that I should go back to my place in the coal car, but owing to the sharp freezing night the board would not go back far enough to stand, consequently I held it up while Brown moved the car. He testified in the First District Court that he did not know whether or not he had his lamp lighted at the time of the accident, but he was at the brake and his business was to run the cars in and out to and from the chutes. I had gone at his call for help. Now with Brown handling the brakes he stood with his face towards the chutes and saw no danger. While this was his second night's labor he had run cars in and out frequently during that time and he was moving the car and had to watch the chutes on account of placing the empty part of the car underneath them.

If Brown, who had been then employed, and in consequence must have had more experience than I, knew of no danger, how could it be expected that I should know. This was all brought up in the district court. How could I complain of a lack of light before this time when, as I have stated, I had never been there before.

According to the *Tribune* I was caught between the coal car and the chute. This was not so. We had a lamp there, so that I could see to pick the rock out from the coal, but the accident occurred entirely in another department, as I have stated, where there was no light except what Brown carried with him, and he did not know whether or not he had any light. I know that it was a windy night and that his light was blown out several times.

Mr. Ramsey testified in court that the room was all alike so that there was sufficient light, which is incorrect. Every miner knows who ever worked around a coal mine, that in thirty-six hours after the mine stops work there is no lime from the refuse that is brought out. Hundreds of men know that there has been no refuse dumped near there for years, and in fact there was but little refuse brought out of the mine at all. Consequently his testimony falls to the ground. In regard to me not being permanently injured, I wish to state a few facts. If I was not permanently hurt by the accident how was it that my arm could not be put so as to remain straight. Dr. Allen, a surgeon in Ogden City, took me there three weeks after the accident, but after keeping it in splints for six weeks it would warp. Two weeks after that Dr. Perkins broke it and experimented upon it, and he made no better of it than Dr. Allen, who is styled an ignorant miner. Dr. Perkins' intention was, if the means failed that he used, to open the arm, saw the bones off, and then set them together again. If this was only a simple fracture, as he testified in Court, why all this experimenting? Again I was charged with neglecting to have the service of their company surgeon, when I had not the chance of his services until Saturday afternoon following. The accident occurred on Tuesday morning, about half past 5 o'clock, but he came there on the day of the accident and examined the arm and said that Mr. Bell had made a good job of it, but he did not come prepared to set a broken limb. In fact he had not heard of the accident until he came into No. 5 coal. He made that statement in the presence of four witnesses besides myself. Yet it was stated in court that he brought Dr. Hooker there and that I positively refused his services. He never came to my boarding place with Dr. Hooker. Not once did I refuse Dr. Hooker's services on Saturday, as his statement was that he had come to see if he could make the arm a little more comfortable. I replied that the arm was beginning to be a little more comfortable, and upon this ground it was stated I refused his services four and a half days after the accident.

A few words about lights. Ramsey said we could have had more light if we had asked for them. We could not have had more light for the simple reason that there were no more without robbing somebody else, and we had the one lamp that would cast a light to pick out the rock from the coal that was given to us, and Brown carried a coffee pot which was used by him to run the cars in and from the chutes. These were the only lamps given for us to use for outside work. The small lamps would not burn outside, especially on a windy night, like the one in question, neither are they used for that purpose. I have had some experience in and around mines, and know whereof I speak. He also testified in court that he hired me and James Brown and explained what would be required of us. He never hired us, but he sent James Brown to hire us. In regard to there being two fires there, as he states, there was but one.

Please publish this, so that my many friends can understand the facts in the case.

JOSEPH A. QUIBELL.

WOODSTOCK, Rich County, Utah, February 16, 1891.

CLEVER SANTEE INDIANS.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE LIFE ON THE SANTEE RESERVATION IN KNOX COUNTY.

For the last two months the newspapers have been full of Indian news and many writers have given their opinions as to the future of the red men. Some seem have gone so far as to say that he can never be civilized. To see the fallacy of this opinion let us look for a moment up in the northern part of Knox County. Here live a people of whom little is heard. Hardwed, twenty-five years ago they were more prominent in frontier history than their brethren who recently stirred up trouble in Pine Ridge and were expect to do so. At the time the Santee band of Sioux was figured so prominently in the Minnesota massacre. After the trial, execution and imprisonment of the leaders of the outbreak the remnant of the tribe was moved West and located at Crow Creek, S. D., in the year 1863.

After three years' attempt to raise a crop, and failure after failure of giving the government, they were moved down the Missouri and located on theININ basin between Niobrara and Bazile, rivers occupying the land where Niobrara now stands. But as this land had been once entered for settlement by whites, who had been driven away by Indians, they were again moved east of the Bazile where they have since remained. The agency is about fifteen miles east of Niobrara on the Missouri and is located on a "second" bottom or terrace about fifty feet above the river. Overlooking the bottom as it does, and being partly surrounded by timber and high bluffs, it is a very pretty place, especially in the summer when all is green and fragrant.

The agent in charge is James P. Helms, who was recently appointed, from Pawnee county. The Santees are further advanced than other tribes in Nebraska or Dakota, except perhaps the Pawnees and Omahas, who are in Mendy county, South Dakota.

They have their land in severalty, live in comfortable houses and behave as well as a community of the same number of whites would. The Santees exercise the right to vote and hold offices, they being several township officers and one county supervisor who are Indians. In politics three-fourths of them are Republicans and the balance democrats and prohibitionists. There are five churches on the reserve, three Episcopal and two Congregational, all being well attended. The Santees take a live interest in the cause of education and have shown that they can as plainly see the results in their own tribe.

They have school facilities such as few other tribes have, and as a rule make the best use of them. There are two large schools here, one mission and the other government. In order that the term "mission" may be rightly understood it may be well to state that the government annually contracts with the different missionary societies for the education of Indian children. The latest available reports show that there are 127 boarding schools and 106 day schools. Of these, fifty-nine boarding and twenty-six day schools are what are termed "mission schools," that is the schools are not entirely for the missionary associations who are under contract with the government to clothe, feed and care for the Indian children placed there. The sum per capita per annum ranges from $100 to $125, according to location.

Of the mission schools the normal training school located at Santee agency is one of the best equipped in the West. It is controlled by the American Missionary Association and is valued at $60,000. It is under the management of Rev. A. L. Riggs, who has gabbed it from its infancy, some twenty years ago. The number of pupils is about 100, who are taken from all parts of the Northwest, many coming from Montana, Wyoming and the extreme north of the Dakotas. The aim of the institution is to train preachers, teachers and interpreters to go among the tribes of the northwest and bring them to a higher state of enlightenment. The plan of conducting the institution is similar to that of other boarding schools.

The larger girls are domiciled at the "Dakota home," while the smaller ones intake in "Hinds Nest." The young men are at "Perkin's hall" and the girls at "Whitney hall" and the "cottage."

Each home is in charge of a matron who looks after her family and is the mother to all. In addition to study in the school rooms the larger boys are taught shoemaking, blacksmithing and carpentry. There is also a well equipped printing office in connection with the school where a number of boys are learning the printing trade. There are published two monthly papers in the Dakota and one in the English language, the work being done largely by the pupils. There is also a large government school at Santee called the industrial boarding school, which is under the supervision of Mr. Charles F. Peirce, and is considered one of the best in the Indian school service. There are about 140 pupils in attendance, nearly all Sioux and Ponca children. The course of study which is prescribed by the commissioner of Indian affairs for all Indian schools is similar to that of the common schools of the State, though the advancement is not so rapid. The boys are taught in the agency shops in iron and wood work, also harness and shoemaking. This training is given them during the winter, for in the summer all are kept busy on the large school farm. All departments are presided over by competent teachers who aim to make the training as thoroughly practical as possible, and indeed it is, for there are boys who can take a shoe from their feet and repair it, go to the blacksmith shop and make a clevis or sharpen a plow. The girls under their instructors attend to the housework of the school, being taught to wash, iron, cook and make clothing. The larger pupils spend one-half of their time in industrial work and are detailed at the beginning of each month to different departments. Of the girls, one class goes to the laundry, another to the kitchen and another to the sewing room.

The boys are also detailed, some caring for horses, others cows, others hogs and others to the various outside duties of the establishment. A record is kept of their monthly details, so that at the end of the year each parent may view just what work their child has been doing during the term. Everything moves along with the order characteristic of government institutions, although, perhaps, the boys are longer than the average employes enjoy. At half past five the rising bell rings, half past six breakfast is served, at seven the boys are drawn up in companies on the campus, when the weather permits, and answer to roll call and receive orders for the day's work. After this the boys are free to clear work within the enclosure once more themselves until 8 o'clock when they go to the class rooms.

In the afternoon all pupils go to their studies and there is also an evening session of an hour and a half for those who do not attend in the forenoon. At 9:30 the retiring bell rings and all retire for bed, only to be up again and continue the same routine until the 30th of June when the school term ends. As a result of the industrial training the Santee boys are skilled in various trades and among their number seem to be found in the white communities of the same state. At the agency shops we find Indian boys doing the work of carpenters, blacksmiths, harnessmakers, millers and engineers. In fact, all positions in the mechanical department of the agency are filled by Indians, and they work as long and as well as it could be by whites.

If anyone desires to see the work of these people there are many at the agency who will be pleased to show visitors about, and, after once seeing, they will go away knowing that with patience and proper training the Indian will become as skilled in all mechanical trades as his white brother.

C.

SANTEE AGENCY, Neb., Feb. 6.

A FEARFUL DISASTER.

Explosion in a Coal Mine Results in Death and Injury to Many Persons.

STORY OF A SOUTH AMERICAN CANNIBAL.

Sadler, the Altered Jack the Ripper, Denies that he ever Gouged the Knife.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEWS.

MINE EXPLOSION.

A Great Number of Persons Dead or Injured.

SPRING HILL, N. S., Feb. 21.—An explosion occurred in the Int Slope coal mine this afternoon. Already five dead bodies have been taken out. The remaining party is now putting up bratties for the purpose of restoring ventilation in the mine. It is feared many more were killed, but the rescuers will not be able to get near the imprisoned men until some of the piles of debris caused by the fall of the roof is cleared away. Thirty men and boys are still in the mine. Some men have been taken out badly injured, and report that many others were killed. To add to the horror of the situation, the deadly black damp has made its appearance in the mine.

Later.—It is feared tonight that seventy men and boys are dead. Twenty-nine bodies have been recovered. The work of recovering the bodies is being pushed forward. Many of the bodies taken out are almost unrecognizable. The dead are being identified by sorrowing friends and relatives, amid heartrending scenes.

The injured are being cared for and everything possible is being done for them. Doctors from Parrsboro', Amherst and Oxford were telegraphed for and arrived promptly to render the necessary aid for alleviation of suffering. Many of those wounded are badly burned.

Only a partial list of the injured is obtainable. The death of many of those brought up is attributed to fire damp. Many are not disfigured. Many of the dead and those missing have large families.

The explosion occurred in the east side of Eatlahan. The cause is unknown. After a thorough examination of all the pits a few days ago the workmen's committee expressed themselves as satisfied with the excellent condition of the workings. The inspector yesterday found no indication of gas. Manager Swift is among the missing.

All hope of saving the lives of those in the mine is abandoned. Inquiries are pouring in from all quarters from anxious relatives of those employed.

RESCUE TAKES UP.

SPRING HILL MINES, N. S., Feb. 22.—Today the effect of yesterday's disaster is felt more acutely. Grief is depicted on every face. A searching party entered the mine late last night, and a number of bodies were taken up, and today the work has been going on steadily. It is expected the most of the dead will be out of the pits today except those who are buried beneath the falls of the roof. The number of dead is now placed at 111. Two of those injured died last night. Several families the affliction is very great. Hugh Cutler and his nephew, Lawrence and William, are all dead. James Arnoldsue went down and found his three sons and two adopted sons

ALL LYING DEAD TOGETHER.

The sight sickened and unnerved him so that he had to return to the surface without them. He is female with grief. These sorrowful scenes are only a few of the large number from which the dead-winners have been snatched. Today the mine is full of weeping women and children weeping piteously. The deepest gloom is settled over the whole community. Dating back to the panic of 1873 no such calamity has visited Spring Hill, and little knots of men sagely discussed the situation. Some of the bodies taken out are fearfully mutilated. Those dead who are beyond recognition were identified by the clothing or marks on their bodies. The carpenter shop has been temporarily converted into a dead house, to which all the corpses are taken, and there prepared for burial. Clergymen of different denominations are doing what they can for the grief stricken.

RESCUERS WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Others who were overcome by the damp were resuscitated. They were all injured.

The cause of the explosion was in the immediate vicinity of Nos. 4 and 7 tunnels in the int slope. There the greatest number of deaths occurred.

This particular part of the mine was visited by Deputy Inspector of Mines Moulden on Friday. Moulden's statement declared he found in two places fire damp registering from 2 to 12-5 per cent.

Ninety-five bodies have been recovered at midnight.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Senator Morgan Comments on Newspaper Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Among the papers presented and referred were resolutions of the State senate of Texas favoring an amendment to the constitution limiting the terms of all officers to a reasonable term of years.

The condition was proved to, instructing the committee on public lands to examine the question referred to in the recent decision of the supreme court in the cases of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad company against Dennis Fielgin and to report what legislation is necessary to protect settlers on the issue of the company or to reimburse them for the loss of their homes.

The conference report on the bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty in Indiana was then agreed to.

Morgan made a personal statement in connection with a Washington dispatch to the St. Louis *Republic* concerning Vest's speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill, saying that it was difficult to see how any reasonably honest man could support the measure. There were no objections, Morgan said, to the canal, but the issue involved private interest, but the persons who made this bill had the privilege of the floor of the Senate. Through the misinformation of the Washington correspondent of the *Republic* he had access to Senator Vest in such a way as to give, perhaps, a peculiar degree of authenticity to his association of dishonesty against the advocates of the Nicaragua canal bill.

Morgan went on to state that the committee on foreign relations had not supposed it was expected that in the criticism of newspaper correspondents who by the courtesy of Senators has access to the floor, Senators at that sort, he said, might come into the chamber of the Senate if it would, but when it came from persons enjoying the hospitality of the Senate, it was something he did not feel disposed to deal with. He called the attention of the Senate to it and would take action later on unless the matter was corrected.

Vest, in order to correct a possible inference from Senator Morgan's remarks, said that Senator Morgan, the chairman of the St. Louis *Republic*, was not a secretary of his and did not enjoy the privilege of the floor of the Senate.

Morgan admitted that and also the statement was that Vest had inspired a word of the dispatches.

Vest said he had never conversed with Morgan on the subject and had never seen the statement until half an hour ago. He was not able to appreciate Morgan's reference to Spain's face and the Mississippi jetties and did not see their pertinence to the Nicaragua bill. He (Vest) was not in Congress when the jetty measure was passed and had nothing to do with it. He did not know who Captain Eads' Associates were, nor did he know anything about the expenditures of the public. Regarding the article complained of, calling the bill a "gigantic steal," he said it was prepared in the office of the *Republic*, and he was informed Mr. Morgan was connected therewith by reason of his being retained by contract or improper motives. In conclusion he called Morgan's attention to an editorial article in the Washington *Sunday Herald* purporting to give the statement of an officer of the Nicaragua Canal Company to the effect that no money was to be paid out of that company until Congress supplied the means to resume it.

Morgan said he had called up the subject not because that senator had chose to criticise the motives of Senators, but he objected to any man having access to the floor who made it his business to be a lobbyist by the assertion that they were neither present nor seen. That was getting a little too close home. After remarks by Morgan the subject was postponed to June and the Senate went into executive session.

After the doors were re-opened the credentials of James, of Arkansas, for the new senatorial term, beginning March 4 next, were presented and placed on file.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The amendment permitting the secretary of the treasury to make temporary appointments of architects, skilled draughtsmen and civil engineers in the office of the supervising architect was the text of a discussion on civil service examinations. Dorman criticised the civil service commissioners for the action of congressional representatives and cabinet officers so hostile to the civil service law. The discussion was still going on at 4 o'clock when the Senate took a recess.

In the evening session, after some further discussion, the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment to strike from the items for a national zoological park the provision that one half should be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia was then taken up, Morgan suggesting that Congress was "near enough for the entertainment of the people." The amendment was agreed to. Without disposing of the bill the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House adopted the conference report on the bill connecting Dakota providing for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the deficiency appropriation bill. The cause appropriating $50,000 for the relief of citizens of Oklahoma was stricken out.

An amendment was adopted directing the accounting officers of the treasury not to withhold the pay of any retired officer of the army retired prior to the act of March 3, 1885, on the ground of his acceptance of a diplomatic or consular position. This amendment led direct reference to General Sickles.

On the motion of Mr. Hammond, of Minnesota, the provision for the appointment of a special committee of members elect to investigate the contested election cases from Alaska and for the government of Alaska and for the Yellowstone Park was stricken. Without disposing of the bill the committee rose. The report of the appropriation bill was passed and the House took a recess.

At the evening session the House in committee of the whole considered the immigration bill. Amendments were adopted directing the secretary of the treasury to provide such rules for inspection along the Canadian frontier as will not delay or impede travel between the two countries, providing nothing in the act shall be deemed to exclude persons convicted of political offenses, notwithstanding such offenses shall have been denominated as felonies, nor persons or classes of persons by the laws of the land from which they come, or by a court convicting them. The bill then was reported to the House. Cullom offered a substitute. The previous question was ordered and the House adjourned.

The Wrecking of "Elizabeth."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The loss of lives in the wrecking of the ship *Elizabeth* on Saturday night is now estimated at nineteen, including Captain Henry and the steering section. Eleven persons, including the wife and children of Captain Colcord, were saved. First Mate Hickey of the wrecked ship, with six four oars, succeeded in landing safely, says after the captain's family had been placed aboard the tug every effort was made to save the ship from the impending doom. Though within cannon shot of the port, the vessel had her fate on jagged rocks. Several tugs attempted to succor the ship, but the heavy fog had shut off sight of her broken hulk. A life-boat was launched and thirteen of the crew succeeded in getting to the tugs safely and arriving safely down them out of night. Captain Colcord was badly injured and died while he came was attempting to reach him.

THE SPRING HILL DISASTER.

Something Must be Done for the Widows and Orphans.

SPRING HILL, N. S., Feb. 23.—The mayor of Spring Hill issued an appeal to the public in cities and towns throughout Canada and the United States asking for aid for the relief of the widows and children of those killed in the mine disaster. Something must be done at once for the relief of the sufferings and destitution. The bread winners of all the means of support have been snatched away. Today there is mourning in the houses and it is evident that suffering will ensue unless the response to the appeal is hearty and prompt.

THE DEAD LIE OVERLAIN.

Midnight.—The list of the dead now numbers 126. This afternoon a technical-hearted Frenchman caused three dupes took from the morgue the body of one of his sons, Louis. His father was one of the unknown. Subsequently he slipped out the back entrance with his boy with such haste that he was instantly killed. Not one of the men who could probably have told him more of the explosion is left to tell the tale. Not only are the collieries idle, but all business is now at a standstill.

THE SECRETS.

Up to this evening 110 bodies are out, and it is believed none are in the mine. Most of the victims were killed by the deadly after-damp, the position of the bodies which were discovered they were overcome while running, pulling after the explosion.

Some victims in the relief hall are beginning to pass out of sight. Twenty bodies were placed up within a few feet of each other in No. 2 shop.

Sentenced to Ninety-Five Years for Peonage.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb. 23.—John A. Willinge, leader in the Cotton Belt trade convicted of peonage, for which he has been convicted and given ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

WHAT SADLER SAYS.

He Never Gouged the Dead Stewed Clay Knife.

LEADVILLE, Feb. 24.—In a statement made by Sadler, alias Jack the Ripper, accused of "Carving Nell" in Whitechapel, he denies that he ever gouged the clay knife which, it was said, he had used the morning after the murder.

Trouble in Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 24.—The strikes are extending, paralyzing the business. The laborers on the Central road have struck. Troops have been shipped and the military are keeping order.

Disappointed with the Money.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Feb. 24.—Frick Colcol, recently defrauded but collected in Texas for embezzling, has disappeared, having a shortage of $25,000.

Fighting the Press.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 24.—The action for members of the Chamber of Deputies resulted in a gain to the government of several seats. Four opposition newspapers have been suppressed.

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 24.—The Assembly has finally adopted the proposed constitution.

Granting Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate bill was passed granting pensions to the members of Powell's battalion of mounted volunteers, of Missouri, who served in the Mexican war.

THE NOMINATION OF COSTER CONFIRMED.

The nomination of Charles Foster as secretary of the treasury, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Thaw in Arizona.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA, Feb. 24.—There was a snowstorm yesterday, and two and a half inches of rain fell in six hours, making six inches since Thursday. The Gila River is higher than ever known. Ladies Kate dishes and their mills are ruined.

Case Involving the Validity of the Mitchell Will.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Judge Blodgett this morning decided the case of Marshall, Field & Co., involving the validity of the McKinley act. He said: "The best disposition he can make of the matter is to affirm the decision of the appraisers at New York and allow the case to go direct to the Supreme Court."

Appeal will be prayed for at once.

SHORTHAND COLLEGE.
Room for a few more students at the evening session. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
F. E. McGinnis,
Progress Building.

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

Cheapest place in town for Stoves and Ranges. Tin and Iron Roofing, Guttering, etc.
THE AMERICAN HARDWARE CO.,
17 and 19 West South Temple St.

R. K. THOMAS.

28, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.
R. R. K. T. T.
28, 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, Bargus, 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 Satteens, 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.

R. K. THOMAS.

28, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.
R. R. K. T. T.
28, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

R. K. THOMAS.