## THE RETURN OF THE SIOUX.

[illegible]

## A RECENT DAMAGE SUIT.

### James L. 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 C. P. R. R. Co., which came before the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah in Jan. 28, 1891. I will say in regard to me making no complaint for a rather 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 Brown a lift with the end board of the car, expecting when I had performed that duty that I should go back to my labor in the coal car. But on coming to the dump fronting 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 had watch the chutes on account of placing the empty part of the car underneath them.

If Brown, who had been thus 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 happened entirely in another compartment, 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 the light was blown out several times.

Mr. Ramsey testified in court that the dump was all alone so that there was sufficient light, which is incorrect, as every man knows who ever worked around a coal mine, that in thirty-six hours after the mine stops work there is no blaze 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 set so as to remain straight. Dr. Allen, a surgeon in Ogden City, set the arm the same day 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 made no better of it than the gentleman who is styled an ignorant miner. Dr. Perkins then was, if the means failed that he used, to put the bones together, drill them and wire 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 services 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 8 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. 8 camp. 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 camp to my knowledge. Did I refuse Dr. Hooker's services on Saturday, as his statement was that he had come in saw 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 the 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 plenty lights if we had asked for them. We could not have had more light for the simple reason that there were no more without making something else, and we took 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 to 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. Hoc the one in question, further are they used for that purpose. I have not some experience in and around mines, and know whereof I speak. He also testified in court that he hired me and Brown and explained what would be required of us. He never hired us, but he said James Brown was to hire us. In regard to there being two fires there, as he stated, there was but one.

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

JOSEPH A. QUIBELL.

WOODRUFF, Rich County, Utah, February 10, 1891.

## CLEVER SANTEE INDIANS.

### A DESCRIPTION OF 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 even 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 southern part of Knox County. Here live a people of whom little is heard. However, twenty-five years ago they were more prominent in frontier history than their brethren who recently stirred up trouble in The Ridge can ever expect to be. Here live the Santee band of Sioux who figured so prominently in the Minnesota massacre. After the trial, execution and imprisonment of the leaders of the outbreak the remainder of the band were moved West and located at Crow Creek, D. T., in the year 1863.

After three years' attempt to raise a crop, and the expenditure of thirty thousand dollars, they were moved down the Missouri and located on the bottom lands between Niobrara and Battle, 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 Battle where they have since remained. The agency is about fifteen miles east of Niobrara, on the Missouri and is located on a "second" bottom, the river 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 E. Helms, who was recently appointed from Pawnee county. The Santees are further advanced than other tribes in Nebraska or Dakota, except perhaps the Pine-Ridge band of Sioux who are in Moody 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, there being several township officers and one county superintendent of schools, all of whom 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 from the fact that they can so 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 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 five 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, schools owned and controlled by the missionary societies who are under contract with the government to clothe, feed and care for the Indian children placed there. The rate 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 $50,000. It is under the management of Rev. A. L. Riggs, who has guided it from its infancy, some twenty years ago. The number of pupils is about 160, 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," and the smaller ones inhabit the "Birds Nest." The young men are at "Perkins's hall" and the boys 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 room, the large 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 being taught that branch. There are published two monthly papers in the Dakota and one in the English language, the work being done largely by Indian boys. There is also a large government school at Santee called the industrial boarding school, which is under the supervision of Mr. Charles F. Pierce, and is considered one of the best in the Indian school service. There are about 140 pupils in attendance, nearly all Santee 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, or go to the blacksmith shop and make a device 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 these monthly details, so that at the end of the year each parent may know just what work their child has been doing during the term. Everything moves along with the order characteristic of government institutions, although, perhaps, the hours 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 pupils come go to their work while the smaller ones amuse themselves until 9 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 afternoon. At 8:30 the retiring bell rings and all retire for rest, only to rise again and continue the same routine until the 30th of June when the school term ends. As a result of the industrial training the Santees have a large number of mechanics among their number ready to be found in the white communities of the surrounding. At the agency shops we find Indians doing the work of carpenters, blacksmiths, harnessmakers, millers and engineers. In fact, all positions in the mechanical line, except that of agency are filled by Indians, and the work is being done 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 take pleasure in showing them about, and, after once seeing, they will go away knowing that with patience and proper training the Indian will become as skillful in all mechanical trades as his white brother. C.

SANTEE AGENCY, Neb., Feb. 8.

## A FEARFUL DISASTER.

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

### STORY OF A SOUTH AMERICAN CANNIBAL.

### Sadler, the Alleged Jack the Ripper, Denies that he ever Owned 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 East slope coal mine this afternoon. Already five dead bodies have been taken out. The morning party is now putting up brattice 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 pile 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 horses 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. A surgeon 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 most of those brought up is attributed to fire damp. Many are not disfigured. Many of the dead and those missing leave large families.

The explosion occurred in the east side of Eastham. 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.

SOUND TAKES FIRE.

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 out, 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 total number of dead is now placed at 117. Two or three bodies have been found, but several families the afflication is very great. Reed Carter and two sons, Clarence and William, are all dead. James Ambleaux was drowned 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 frantic with grief. Three sorrowful houses are only a few of the large number from which the dead sinners have been snatched. Today one needs every where women and children weeping piteously. The sound echoes and resounded over the whole community. During the night the people were anxious and little knots of men eagerly discussed the situation. Some of the bodies taken out are fearfully mutilated. Those dead who are beyond recognition by sorrowing friends are 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.

ELEVEN WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Others who were overcome by the damp were resuscitated. They were all right today.

The scene of the explosion was in the homeless vicinity of No. 6 and 7 tolliers in the east slope. There the greatest number of deaths occurred.

This particular part of the mine was visited by Deputy Inspector of Mines Mulvey on Friday. Mulvey's statement declared he found in two places fire damp registering from 2 to 1-2-3 per cent.

Ninety-five bodies had been recovered at midnight.

### THE CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.

#### Senator Morgan Denounces Newspaper Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Among the papers presented and referred were resolutions of the State senate of Texas favoring an amendment to the constitution forbidding the taxation of silver to a nominable term of years.

The resolution was agreed to, instructing the committee on public lands to examine the question involved in the recent decision of the supreme court in the case of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway company against Ramona Phelps, and to report what legislation is necessary to protect settlers on the lands of the company or to remunerate them for the loss of their homes.

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

Morgan made a personal statement in connection with a Washington dispatch in the St. Louis Republic purporting to be a report of his speech in opposition to the Nicaragua canal bill and stating it was difficult to see how any reasonable mind could support the measure. There were no petitions, Morgan said, to embark millions of money made on private account, but the petitions were from those who had privileges of the floor of the Senate. Through the indulgence of a favorite Senator he had access to Senators in such a way as to get information, a privilege denied to other citizens. He had the degree of authenticity to his assertions of dishonesty against Senators who advocated the Nicaragua canal bill.

Morgan went on to state that the committee on foreign relations had not supposed it was expecting itself in the direction of newspaper correspondents who by the courtesy of Senators had access to the floor. Pressure of that sort, he said, might come from outside the Senate. It would, he said, be of some force from persons enjoying the hospitality of the Senate, it was something he did not feel disposed to put up with. He called the attention of the Senate to it and would take action later on unless the matter was corrected.

Coal, in order to correct a possible inference from the Senator's statement, said that Moore, the correspondent 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, not also disclaimed any idea that Vest had inspired a word of the dispatches.

Vest said he had never conversed with Moore on the subject and had never seen the statement until half an hour ago. He was not able to approve Mr. Morgan's remarks, that Coal and the Mississippi politicians did not see their pertinence to the Nicaragua bill. He (Vest) was not in Congress when the jobbery was first exposed and had nothing to do with it. He did not know why Captain Eads' Associates were, nor did he know anything about the expenditures or profits. Regarding the article complained of, calling the bill a "pecuniary steal," he said it was written in the office of the *Republic*, and as a friend Moore never intended to charge any Senator with being actuated by motives of interest and he was in conclusion he called Morgan's attention to an editorial article in the Washington *Sunday Herald* purporting to give the opinion of an eminent lawyer that the Nicaragua Canal Company to the effect that no more work would be done by that company until Congress supplied the money to remunate.

Morgan said he had called up the subject not because the correspondent chose to criticise the motives of Senators, but because of the fact that newspapers in the floor who made it his business to libel Senators by the assertion that they were neither honest nor sane. That was the effect of the article before home. After remarks by Hoar the subject was postponed to June and the canal was made unfinished business.

After the day's session of the credentials of Jones, of Arizona, for his 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. Gorman criticised the civil service commissioners for assuming that congressional representatives and cabinet officers are hostile to the civil service law. The discussion was still going on at 4 o'clock when recess was taken.

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

The amendment to strike from the item for a national zoological park the provision that one-half should be paid from the revenues of the District of Columbia, provoked discussion, Morgan suggesting that Congress was "poor" 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 amending the act 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 clause 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, 1883, notwithstanding his acceptance of a diplomatic or consular office. This amendment has direct reference to General Sickles.

On the point of order raised by Dunnell, of Minnesota, the provision for the appointment of a special committee of members-elect to investigate the expenditure of the appropriations for the government of Alaska and for the Yellowstone Park was stricken out. The out-lapping of the bill the committee rose. The deficiency 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, infamous crimes or misdemeanors by the laws of the land from which they come, or by a court convicting them. The bill then was reported to the House. Oates offered a substitute. The previous question was ordered and the House adjourned.

### The Wrecking of "Elizabeth."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The loss of lives by the wrecking of the ship *Elizabeth* on Saturday night is now estimated at nineteen, including Captain Henry of the life-saving service. Eleven persons, including the wife and children of Captain Colcord, were saved. First Mate Barclay of the wrecked ship, who with four others succeeded in floating ashore, says after the captain's family had been placed aboard the tug, every effort was made to save the ship from her impending doom. Though within rations out of the port, the vessel met her fate on jagged rocks. Several tugs attempted to succor her, but her lines either fell short or were broken like threads. A life-boat was launched and thirteen of the crew succeeded in getting in, but the tugs, wind and waves soon drove them out of sight. Captain Colcord was badly injured and shot while he mate was attempting to rescue him.

### THE SPRING HILL DISASTER.

#### Something Said to Bear for the Widows and Orphans.

SPRING HILL, N. S., Feb. 24.—The mayor of Spring Hill issued an appeal to the public in cities and towns throughout Canada and the United States asking for aid. In behalf of the widows and children of those killed in the mine disaster. He says that at the time of one for the relief of the sufferers and destitute. From many families all the means of support have been destroyed and the sufferers are suffering in the homes and it is evident that suffering will soon follow the exposure to the appeal is hearty and prompt.

THE DEAD LIST DETAILS.

Midnight.—The list of the dead now contains 126. This afternoon a fatherless Frankenstein named Oliver Dupe took from the stomper the body of one of his sons. Dupe said: "The dead are not to meet the sorrowful father, slipped on the ice and struck his head with such force that he was instantly killed. No one of the men who were probably throw light upon the cause of the explosion is left to tell the tale. Not only are the dead stilled, but all business is to a dead standstill.

THE SUFFERS.

Up to this evening 110 bodies are out, and it is believed more are to be taken. Most of the victims were killed by the deadly after-damp, the position of the bodies when found showing they were overcome while running, probably after the explosion.

Sympathy is the relief fund are beginning to pour in.

Twenty bodies were placed up while in a few feet of each other in No. 2 slope.

### Sentenced to Ninety-Nine Years' Imprisonment.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Feb. 23.—John A. Williams, leader in the Cotton Belt train robbery, penitentiary in June last, has been convicted and given ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

### WHAT SADLER SAYS.

#### He Never Owned the Blood Stained Clasp Knife.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In a statement made by Sadler, charged with the murder of "Carmly Nell" in Whitechapel, he denies that he ever owned the clasp knife which it was said he had sold 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 stopped and the military are keeping order.

### Disappeared with the Money.

HONESDALE, Pa., Feb. 24.—Frank Gabel, recently appointed tax collector in Texas township, has disappeared, leaving a shortage of $1,500.

### Fighting the Press.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 24.—The election 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 FOSTER CONFIRMED.

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

### Flood in Arizona.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA, Feb. 24.—There was a cloudburst yesterday, and two and a half inches of rain fell in six hours, making six inches since Thursday. The flood is higher than ever known. Indian farm ditches and door mills are ruined.

### Case Involving the Validity of the McKinley Act.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Judge Blodgett this morning decided the case of Sandell, Field & Co., involving the validity of the McKinley act. He said: "The best disposition the court 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 sessions—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

F. E. MCGURRIN,
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.

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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 post 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 Satsons, is largely represented in all qualities, and the new Canton Cloth, made by Simpson & Sons, deserve special mention for its richness of design.

The patterns in Prints this season are so very pretty we must speak of them.

## WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES.

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

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

26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St. | R. R.K.T. T. | 26, 28, 30, 32 E. First South St.

# R.K. THOMAS.