

THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

VOL. XVIII--NO. 187.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE CENTURY WAR BOOK
Grows in popularity with each issue. Articles of special interest in the current number are: *Manassas to Seven Pines* by General Joseph B. Johnston and the opening of the lower Mississippi and capture of New Orleans by Admiral David Porter.

Journey Suits,
It is pleasant, the riding on a rail.
Yes that is true if you are properly attired. This is the piece of heavy golden materials. Ladies' made duck suits, made to fit perfectly, with a genuine "New York" style about them.
You'd almost know they were made in New York. Prices from \$3.25 to \$7.50. We have sold hundreds and expect to sell hundreds more. A large lot expected next steamer.

WYSMITH AND CO.

HOW DO THE PEOPLE STAND?
We often their principles and purposes in the present campaign. The issue is not the admission into the state of national reputation. The issue is closely joined, and this campaign will determine whether Texas will support Lombard or Wall street's doctrine of finance. Whether it will adhere to its ancient and honorable standard.
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Gazette Ballot.
Check out the names of the candidates for whom you do not wish to vote, as with an ordinary election ballot. Also the platform plank to which you are opposed.

For United States Senator,
Russo Children,
L. S. Ross.

For Governor,
John H. Reagan,
E. W. Y. Lanham,
Charles A. Culbertson,
John H. Culbertson,
John D. McCall.

For Platform,
For silver free coinage.
Against free silver coinage.
For an income tax.
Against an income tax.
For the state railroad commission as it is.
Against the state railroad commission as it is.

THE WEATHER.
Special Dispatch, Tex., May 20.—The high pressure is over the Ohio valley of the lower lakes, while the low pressure is over the Eastern Rocky mountains. The temperature is falling sharply over the Ohio valley and Tennessee and has changed slightly or has risen elsewhere. The weather is generally clear over the Ohio valley and Tennessee and partly cloudy to cloudy over the portions of the country. Local heat for Texas for twenty-four hours ending 12 midnight, May 20, 1894. Central and East Texas, probably showers; stationary temperature. West Texas, east district, generally fair, stationary temperature.

Bullet Proof Coat Test.
Associated Press.
London, May 20.—An exhibition of the bullet proof coats invented by Herr Dewar, the Manchester man, was given today on the grounds of Marlborough house, before the presence of a large number of officers. The coats were placed upon a chest of drawers and several shots were fired with no better results than a splintering of the coats and the horse sustained no injury. The Prince of Wales expressed surprise at the efficiency of the coats.

MUSICAL EVENT
DON'T MISS IT.
The First Baptist Church has secured Professor Frank Taft of New York, The Famous Organist.

ORGAN RECITAL
To be given Wednesday Night, 8:30 o'clock, May 30.

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CINCHED THEM ALL

Bad Day for Indiana Bank Looters.

CONVICTED ON ALL COUNTS

A Case Full of Sensations and Tragedies.

The Accumulated Sentences of the Coffins, Who Wrecked the Indianapolis Bank, Would Require Lifetime of Service.

By Associated Press.
Ind., May 20.—The three defendants, Francis A. Coffin, John H. Coffin and John H. Coffin, were convicted on all counts of the indictment against them for the robbery of the Indianapolis National Bank. The court sentenced Coffin to 37 to 46 months, Coffin to 37 to 46 months and Coffin to 37 to 46 months.

These three defendants have been on trial for wrecking the Indianapolis National Bank, which institution suspended payment last July. Ex-Attorney-General Miller immediately moved a new trial and Federal Judge Baker will hear arguments Monday next. An Foreman Joseph A. Trotter handed the verdict to the court, the countenances of the three defendants gave no sign of emotion or excited interest.

The Verdict Expected.

The Indianapolis National Bank, with branches in the East and in London has through the three men just convicted, secured from the Indianapolis National Bank about \$75,000 on practically worthless paper. The jury was out eighteen hours. From 2 o'clock Saturday p. m., until 8 o'clock Sunday morning. The verdict in the public mind, and expected, except in the case of Reed, who had in his favor extenuating circumstances which it was thought might lead the jury to acquit him. His position with the cabinet company, which so carelessly and systematically looted the bank was purely clerical and far as comparative a short time that his ignorance of the company's methods was not regarded as wholly impossible.

The Court Thanks the Jury.

In dismissing the jury after it had returned its verdict, Judge Baker said: "I hardly need assure you, gentlemen of the jury, that the court is entirely satisfied with the result of your labors. I need hardly add that I believe the general public, not only in this state, but everywhere the National Bank laws obtain, will feel that you have rendered efficient, intelligent and honest public service."

Each count in the indictment returned by the United States grand jury makes a separate case. The minimum penalty in each case is five years and the maximum ten. These counts cannot be considered separately, however, as it would take many lifetimes to serve the penalty. The defendants were required to furnish bonds as follows: A. S. Reed, \$5000 (old bond satisfactory); Francis A. Coffin, \$25,000; Percival H. Coffin, \$12,000. Bond has not yet been secured by the Coffins.

Verdict Against the Coffins.

When court adjourned shortly after the reading of the verdict at 3 o'clock, Foreman Trotter said that the jury was unanimous for the conviction of the Coffins from the first. The first ballot showed for Reed eight for conviction and four for acquittal. After three ballots had been taken and eleven votes declared, Reed guilty and Juror James Good, who had held out against Reed's conviction gave in. Five years was regarded by the jury as proper punishment for Reed. The bank case was called for trial on April 10. Three days before, Theodore F. Haughey, the president of the bank had entered a plea of guilty and had thrown himself upon the mercy of the court. The court was asked to permit Reed to have a separate trial, but this he refused to do. The government had presented most of its evidence to the jury when, on May 17, during the noon hour, Adison C. Harris, leading counsel for the Coffins, was shot in the arm by William H. Copeland of Madison. There was a consultation of the other attorneys in the case after the shooting and it was agreed with the court that there should be an adjournment until the following morning.

A Case of Sensations.

It was evident the next morning that Mr. Harris would not be able to take part in the case for some time and the court allowed the members of the jury to go home and remain until April 24. The trial was resumed on April 24. Mr. Harris absent. On the following day came the exposure of the attempt of Alvin Armstrong, one of the members of the jury, to control the verdict for a money consideration. The jury was discharged and Armstrong arrested. The court announced that the trial would begin again May 2. A few days before the date fixed for the new trial, the attorneys for the defendants asked for an indefinite continuance on the ground that Mr. Harris, the leading counsel for the Coffins was unable to be in court. The appeal was denied, May 1, Jurymen Armstrong was tried

on the charge of contempt and was sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months. Frank O. Stannard, the "go-between" was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1000; Schuyler Haughey, son of the president of the Indianapolis National Bank, against whom the United States grand jury returned indictments, will probably be tried next month though no date has yet been fixed.

REVOLUTION INEVITABLE.

Ready to Revolt.

Claus Spreckels Says Hawaii is By Associated Press.
New York, May 20.—Claus Spreckels has very positive views about the condition of Hawaii, where his sugar plantations lie. "The present provisional government," he said to an Associated Press representative today, "is bound to go to smash. There has not been a revolution in the islands, but there will be one and no mistake before long. The measures by which the queen was overthrown were revolutionary enough, but the whole proceedings were as quiet as a district school election. I was there at the time, and witnessed every detail. When the sailors and marines from the Boston landed, with their superior rifles and machine guns, resistance was on the part of things so useless that nothing could be done by any party that favored the maintenance of the throne. When the armed Americans were withdrawn the provisional government organized an army of 800 Germans, who had been employed on the plantations at \$15 a month. The command is known as Die drei haufert and the troops are lying around doing nothing at \$40 a month. I suggested the advisability of forming a republic in the beginning, but they were about ready to kill me for advancing such an idea. It was inauguration to the United States or nothing. Since then they have written me, asking me to come over and help them organize a republican government. I have told them that I was through with the whole business, and they could work their own salvation."

"There are 10,000 voters on the island, and the provisional government represents but 200 of that number. The natives, as a mass and a large percentage of the whites are either openly in favor of the reigning house or at all events opposed to the present government. The natives are not to be despised. They are smart people, many of them highly educated, and their representative leaders are men of fine attainments, orators, legislators and diplomats of no mean ability. A revolution under the circumstances is unavoidable. No overwhelming and great majority is not to be kept down by a show of force that a little preparation could so easily overcome."

As for myself, I have disposed of the greater part of my interests on the islands, partly to my sons and partly to my partners and others. I intend to get out of business. I am old enough and have worked hard enough to have a little rest."

Mr. Spreckels is accompanied by his wife and daughter. They came directly from San Francisco. Wednesday next, the party sails on the Paris for Europe to be gone a number of weeks.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Missionary Conference Opens in St. Paul's Cathedral.

By Associated Press.
London, May 20.—The missionary conference of the Church of England, under the auspices of the Canterbury and York boards of missions opened today in St. Paul's Cathedral. The bishop of Durham preached the sermon, and at the close of the services there was a reception at the mansion house at which the lord mayor presided. The archbishop of Canterbury welcomed the visitors who included the bishops of Cairo, North Dakota, and Iowa, the Very Rev. Dean Hoffman of the general theological seminary, New York and the Very Rev. Dr. McVike of Philadelphia.

The woman section will open tomorrow and will conclude on June 1. The meetings being held in Princess hall, Piccadilly. The discussion of the conference will be commenced tomorrow at St. James hall.

The Test Satisfactory.

By Associated Press.
London, May 20.—The Times says that the Alhambra last night the test of Dow's bullet proof coat was most satisfactory. Dow himself wore the cuirass. Captain Dutton-Hunt and other English officers assisted in the test. A Lee-Milford rifle and Curdie cartridge were used. Two shots were fired at a distance of fifteen yards, the only apparent result was a slight movement of the back and upper part of Dow's body. His feet and legs remained perfectly steady.

Spent a Good Day.

By Associated Press.
London, May 20.—This was the best day Mr. Gladstone has had since the operation was performed upon his eye, and he was permitted to read and write for a short time. Among his visitors during the day were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, the Duke and Duchess of Teich and Mr. William Waldorf Astor.

New French Cabinet.

By Associated Press.
Paris, May 20.—It is announced tonight that M. Dupuy's cabinet will be made up as follows: Premier and minister of foreign affairs, M. Dupuy; minister of marine, M. Felix Faure; minister of war, M. Merlot; minister of finances, M. Poincare; minister of justice, M. Caron; minister of agriculture, M. Barthou.

NO VOTE TAKEN.

The Senate Discussing Free Lumber.

WALSH'S MAIDEN EFFORT.

Favors the Income Tax and Free Coinage.

The Senate Spends Eight Hours on the Question of Free Lumber.

Texas Postoffice and National Bank Matters.

By Associated Press.
Washington, May 20.—The senate spent eight hours today discussing the question of free lumber. Not a vote was taken. The tariff bill places lumber in the rough on the free list. The debate today was upon Mr. Hale's proposition to transfer lumber to the dutiable list at the rates fixed in the McKinley law. Senators Frye and Hale of Maine, Perkins of California and Mitchell and Dolph of Oregon, whose states are most particularly affected in the lumber industry, occupied the major part of the time in the support of Mr. Hale's amendment. It is probable that the lumber paragraphs will be disposed of tomorrow.

Sugar upon which the hardest fighting in the bill will occur, follows.

His Maiden Speech.

Mr. Walsh, the new senator from Georgia, delivered a carefully prepared speech on the general subject of the tariff. Referring to an assertion by Hale in a recent speech that the South was endeavoring to ruin the industries of New England in get even for Appomattox, Mr. Walsh declared that his state had no hostility for New England. He dwelt upon Georgia's extraordinary resources in raw products and manufacturing, and submitted a tabulated statement from the comptroller general of Georgia, showing the increase in taxable values for the past fifteen years, showing a net increase of \$130,942,251.

Favors the Income Tax.

"The senators from the South," he said, "are asking this body to simply carry out the pledges made to the people by the Democratic party to reform the tariff, and in connection with the tariff reform bill, they champion an amendment to it which provides for a tax upon incomes. The South favors the income tax, not from sectional or partisan motives, but because it is equitable and right. It is believed to be right, not only in the South, but by the people in every section."

"The Wilson bill, as amended in the senate, is a compromise. It will be construed and accepted by the great majority of the American people, who elected President Cleveland and placed the Democratic party in power."

Free Coinage of Silver.

In reference to the silver question, he said: "While it is desirable to secure the re-coinage of silver by international agreement, still, if the opportunity offered, I would not hesitate to vote for free coinage with or without international agreement, believing that the immense resources and productive energies of this country would enable our government to sustain it on a parity with gold and complete recognition for it from the enlightened governments of Europe."

Mr. Walsh favored the repeal of the tax on state bank circulation. At 5:45 p. m., the senate went into executive session, and shortly afterwards adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

District of Columbia Day—Letter From Kossuth's Sons.

By Associated Press.
Washington, May 20.—This being District day in the house, the Bradley bill for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues was withdrawn temporarily, and the few members present gave partial attention to District of Columbia bills. An interesting event of the day was the reading of the letter from the sons of Louis Kossuth, in reply to the letter recently sent by Speaker Crisp, under direction of the house. The senate bill to fix the northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian reservation, in Oregon, was passed, as were sundry house bills. At 5 o'clock the house adjourned.

BLUEFIELD TROUBLE.

The Authorities Permitted Arguello to Escape.

By Associated Press.
Washington, May 20.—The navy department today received a report by mail from Captain Watson of the San Francisco on the course of events at Bluefield up to May 18. In this report he describes the escape of Arguello, the murderer of the American, William Wilson, and makes it very clear that the Nicaraguan commissioner, Lacayo, was responsible for his safekeeping and permitted the murderer to do about as he pleased and made the feeblest pretense of keeping him safely imprisoned. Captain Watson does not refer to the restoration of power, of Clarence, the bluebird chief, and former governor of Bluefield, and therefore, it is assumed at the department that the report that

such a course was in contemplation between the British officers is based solely on the excited imagination of the Bluefield people. In fact, there is reason to believe that the British government does not contemplate going to the length of insisting on the restoration of Clarence if that would probably involve the display of force, for this would amount to a violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and Great Britain is just now particularly solicitous that the United States shall be afforded no excuse for regarding that agreement as terminated.

A NEW BOND ISSUE.

It Will be Contested by Representative Bailey of Texas.

By Associated Press.
Washington, May 20.—Representative Bailey of Texas will again bring forward his resolution questioning Secretary Carlisle's authority to issue bonds to meet current expenses in case another bond issue is determined upon. The Bailey resolution excited much comment when the recent issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds was made but failed to have any effect in checking the issue, as the bonds were on the market before Mr. Bailey was able to pilot his resolution through the Judiciary committee and get it before the house. Now, however, Mr. Bailey is preparing to move before another bond issue is undertaken. His resolution is on the calendar and he says he will endeavor to call it up on the first opportunity that official action is taken on another sale of bonds. There have been reports that the rapid disappearance of gold would necessitate another bond issue at an early date, but Mr. Bailey will not move on these unofficial reports. He says the resolution may be changed and strengthened by being made a joint resolution, and he expresses confidence that both the senate and house will pass it if it can be brought to a vote. The majority report of the Judiciary committee on the resolution states that it appears too clear for argument that the secretary of the treasury was authorized to provide for the redemption authorized or required in that act. Indeed, this is the very language of the law, and specific as it is it does not stop there, but in the concluding part of that enabling section there is a plain limitation on the right to issue bonds. A minority report was made by Representatives W. A. Burne, Ray and Childs. It says of the Bailey resolution: "Whether this action is in good faith or not we leave for the members of his majority to decide. The bonds proposed to be sold are not yet issued and the proceeds of a bond sale are not yet in the treasury. The secretary has not violated any law or misapplied any funds. He has very frankly declared that the present condition of the treasury is alarming; that unless measures are adopted by congress to replenish the treasury, now well depleted the day is not far distant when he must do one of two things—either to pay the obligations of the government, or announce that the government of the United States under a Democratic management is bankrupt or use any money found in the treasury to maintain the credit of the Nation. The majority agrees with the proposition that the proceeds of bonds should not be used for current expenses."

CURTIS BILL.

To Reduce the Number of Customs Ports.

By Associated Press.
Washington, May 20.—Hearings were given today by the house committee on expenditures in the treasury department on the bill of Representative Curtis of Kansas to abolish and consolidate a number of customs ports. The bill has been recommended by Secretary Carlisle. The different representatives argued in the behalf of various ports. Representative Stone of Kentucky for the port of Paducah; Crain of Texas, for Brown and Corpus Christi; Richardson of Michigan for Grand Haven; Marsh of Illinois, for Rock Island; Hermann of Oregon, for Southern Oregon; Cross Bay and Yakima; Price of Louisiana, for Teche at Iboucheur; Gear of Iowa, for Burlington.

NO CIVIL OFFICERS.

Has Command of Lucie Sam's Troops Hereafter.

By Associated Press.
Washington, May 20.—The many occasions of late for the employment of federal troops to assist judicial officers in protecting railroad and other property from organized bodies of lawless men, and the misconception of the real functions of the troops, has caused the issue by General Schofield of instructions to army department commanders to the effect that when troops are so employed they cannot be directed to act under the orders of any civil officer. These commanding officers of troops so employed are directly responsible to their military superiors. An unlawful or unauthorized act on their part would not be excusable on the ground of any order or request received by them from a marshal or any other civil officer.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

An eminent American Missionary Has been Deputed Ambassador to Russia.

By Associated Press.
Washington, May 20.—Resolutions to be submitted to the house tomorrow by Representative Sawyer of Maryland will recall that the Russian government has denied admission to that country of Rabbi Krauskopf, an eminent Hebrew ecclesiastic of Philadelphia, and that this action by Russia

WACO'S VIEW OF IT

The Interpretation of the Supreme Court's Decision.

CAN BE ENJOINED AGAIN.

The Commission's Old Rates Were Unreasonable.

A Leading Attorney of Waco Gives His Views of the Late Supreme Court Decision in the Noted Railroad Commission Case.

Special Dispatch.

Waco, Tex., May 20.—A well known attorney of this city, after careful examination of the decision of the United States supreme court in the Texas railway commission case, prepared the following synopsis of the decision, which it is believed presents the exact result in brief, plain terms:

1. A state has a right to create a commission and to endow it with power to fix tariffs and rates, and such tariffs and rates are just and reasonable.

2. Whether a tariff or rate is just and reasonable, or the reverse, is a judicial and not a legislative question, and courts have the power at all times upon a proper case affecting the rights of individuals or of railway companies to determine and adjudge that such rates are reasonable or unreasonable, no matter whether they are fixed by the legislature or by a commission.

3. The commission law of Texas passed by the Twenty-second legislature is valid in its general features, and under its provisions the railway commission of Texas has the power to fix rates upon railways for the transportation of persons and property. Section 5 of said act may be unconstitutional, but it is not necessary for the purposes of this case to so decide, and it is deferred for further consideration.

McCormick Old Right.

4. The tariffs of rates prescribed by the railway commission of Texas in 1891-92 are unreasonable and unjust, because it appears that under the operation of said tariffs the railways will not be able to earn sufficient sums to enable them to maintain and operate their property in an efficient manner and to pay interest on their bonds and some dividend on their stock. The circuit court therefore did right to sustain such tariffs.

5. The state cannot by legislation or otherwise fix an arbitrary value upon a railway, either for purposes of eminent domain or for the purpose of fixing rates upon such railway. The value of the property within the meaning of the constitution is its value in the market of the world as evidenced by its bonds and stock, and common justice, as well as constitutional safeguards require that such value in the market of the world shall be the basis for condemnation, as well as for fixing rates.

A Point Not Decided.

6. While justice demands that every one should receive some compensation for the use of his money or property, if it be possible, without prejudice to the rights of others, yet there may be circumstances which would justify a tariff which would fall to produce some profit to those who have invested their money in the building of railroads. This, however, is not necessary to be decided, and is not decided. But if a road cost more than the amount of its bonds and stock outstanding, and such bonds and stock represent money invested in its construction, and there has been no waste or mismanagement in its construction or operation, and its supplies and labor have been purchased at the lowest possible price consistent with the successful operation of the road, and under rates established by the company itself, no dividend has been earned, a proposed reduction by the commission, so that its earnings will not pay one-half the interest on its bonded debt, is manifestly unjust and will be restrained by a court of equity.

Can be Enjoined Again.

7. The substance of the decision, in plain language, that the commission was wrong in the rates formerly adopted, that it can try its hand again, but must be careful to make reasonable rates; that if it makes any unreasonable rate it will be enjoined again; that reasonable rates mean that the railway under prudent management must be permitted to earn its operating expenses, betterments, interest on its debts, and possibly something on its stock; that any rate the commission fixes may be enjoined at any time by a federal court, and that for the present the supreme court declines to say whether section 5 is constitutional or unconstitutional, but will wait for a case to come before it on appeal, in which some citizen has sued a railroad for penalties or excessive charges and the court below has refused to let the railroad defend on the reasonableness of its charge. In that sort of a case the court will probably have something further to say.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CULBERTSON.

He is Satisfied With the Supreme Court's Decision.

Special Dispatch.

Denton, Tex., May 20.—In his speech today Attorney-General Culbertson discussed at more length than usual the railway commission law and the effect of the decision of the supreme court upon it. He congratulated the people of Texas upon the decision, which, he said, he believed was a great victory. He said that the railway companies contended in these suits that the law was void, and that the companies were entitled to charge a rate sufficient to pay expenses, interest on bonds, and dividends on stock, and in both of these contentions the companies were beaten. The court sustained the law without sections 5 and 11, and strongly intimated that these sections were also valid, and declared emphatically that it did not intend to hold that the companies could charge a freight rate sufficient to pay expenses, interest and dividend. He believed also that the decision was important and valuable in subjecting the Texas and Pacific to the regulations of the commission.

IDA WELLS IN ENGLAND.

The Chronicle Says Her Words are Echoed All Over Europe.

By Associated Press.

London, May 20.—The Chronicle, commenting upon the campaign of Ida Wells in England for the purpose of raising sympathy for the colored victims of Lynch law in the Southern part of the United States, says that she seems to be accomplishing by indirect attack what direct efforts have hitherto failed to effect. Some of the American newspapers have noticed the British comments upon lynching with great magnanimity. Miss Wells may congratulate herself that her words are already echoing from continent to continent.

Two Hundred Thousand Chinamen, By Associated Press.
Lodi, Italy, May 20.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Montgomery, Ala., says: Kim Wing of Merida, Mexico, has reached Mobile, Ala., en route to Hong Kong, China, where he goes to get 200,000 of his countrymen to settle in Mexico. Wing is a wealthy merchant of Merida. It was with great difficulty that he has persuaded the Mexican government to permit him to bring so large a number of his countrymen over at one time. They are to be employed on coffee and hemp plantations which are to be operated by Wing.

Mr. Gladstone's Condition.

By Associated Press.
London, May 20.—The following bulletin was issued this morning by the physicians in attendance upon ex-President Gladstone: "Mr. Gladstone's progress toward a complete recovery continues uninterrupted."

Protest Against Reduction.

Special Dispatch.

Colum, May 20.—An indignation meeting of the employees of the Panama railroad has been called for tomorrow to protest against a reduction in their pay and to demand a reduction of their hours.

Openwork embroidered silk hats, lined with white or colored silk is used for full vests in black silk gowns.

TWENTY PIECES OF

Fine Lace Stripe French Organdies,

New patterns, all light shades. These are 40c goods. On sale this morning 25c a yard.

New lines of fine figured and stripe Chinas in light and dark grounds, regular \$1 silks, special sale this morning 75c a yard.

One line of fine wash silks and changeable saraba, value 75c, cut to 50c a yard.

This morning we place on our center counter 50 pieces of Fine Figured Organdies and Dimities, worth 90c and 25c a yd., on sale this morning for 12c a yard.

Butts Bros.

(Continued on Second Page.)