

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, August 10, 1870.

THE NEWMAN CHALLENGE.

From the letters which we publish in another column it will be seen that Dr. Newman has at last concluded to challenge President Young to meet him in personal and public debate to discuss the question "Does the Bible sanction Polygamy?" Had he done this in the beginning, instead of trying to make it appear that he was the challenged party, the correspondence might have been much more brief and simple than it is; for, as he will find, there is no unwillingness here to discuss this question in the fullest and most ample manner, so long as the Bible as it is written, and not as it may be spiritualized and distorted by the commentaries and sophistries of men. President Young has given Dr. Newman the names of two gentlemen—Elders Orson Pratt and John Taylor—either of whom will act as his representative and in his stead in the discussion. As he says it is not notoriety that he seeks, and that neither President Young nor this system can afford him any notoriety that he desires, the appointment of a representative ought to suit him. We understand that he has selected Elder Orson Pratt as the one with whom he will discuss. But, as will be seen from the correspondence, though the challenging party, he wishes Elder Pratt to take the affirmative of the question. He has been striving to gain this point from the beginning; hence, his anxiety to make it appear that he was challenged. Rather than to have the discussion fall through, however, Elder Pratt, it seems, is willing, if Dr. Newman will not take the affirmative, to take it himself. We are pleased to see this. There has been enough crowing and flapping of wings over the supposed disinclination of the "Mormons" to discuss this question. We would suggest to the Doctor and his friends that the words of one of our applicable in the present instance: "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

We hear that a proposition has been made by Dr. Newman's friends to have each speaker occupy about three hours each in setting forth his side, and that on this point the gentlemen who have the arrangements in hand are debating. We sincerely hope for the sake of the public and the interest of the discussion that this point will be waived. Such a method would not be discussion; it would be lecturing. We have had that already in Dr. Newman's sermons and Elder Pratt's replies to them. There was no necessity for Dr. Newman to come here to thus handle the subject; he could have done that at home, and we would have published his remarks *verbatim*, as we have done already with what he has said, and distributed them throughout our settlements. In the proposed discussion the remarks on each side should be limited, at most, to thirty minutes; we should think twenty minutes better, allowing, if necessary, a little longer time to the opening speeches. This would make the discussion interesting to the hearers, more pleasant for the reporters, and more satisfactory in every way; and we can see no objection to it, unless Doctor Newman has all his subject written out in discourses of three hours' length, which would make the allotment of twenty or thirty minutes to each of the disputants rather inconvenient for him.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

The dispatches to-day show that the news from the seat of war has had an alarming effect in Paris. The city has been declared in a state of siege and martial law proclaimed; and so great is the anxiety of the government, that fifty thousand men, it is said, are engaged in placing its defenses in a position to resist a powerful enemy. The excitement among the people is fearful. The result of the campaign, so far, has been exactly contrary to their expectations. They looked for French victories easily gained, and owing to the policy of the government they have been kept in ignorance of the result, and have been deceived with reports of victory. The true state of the case was at last made known to them by reprints of articles from English newspapers; and when the assurance of defeat burst upon them they seem to have been seized with the frenzy of despair, and the most rigorous exertions of the authorities have scarcely been sufficient to preserve order.

As usual in times of excitement, especially in France, political adventures have not been slow to seize the opportunity offered to make capital for their parties, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* says it has assurances, from private parties in Paris, that the empire is about to collapse, that the Orleansists are in the ascendant, etc., etc., all of which, we have no doubt, is nothing more than sensation claptrap sent forth by these same political tricksters and adventurers.

All the world knows that the French people are mercurial—easily excited or depressed; but the present aspect of affairs gives little indication of the collapse of the empire. The reverses of the present, startling as they are, will, we have no doubt, be followed by a reaction and brilliant victories quite as startling. France seems now to be fully aware of the position. The idea of French soil being invaded, has roused the national feeling as such an event only could rouse it, and millions have responded to the patriotic appeals of the ministry and authorities to repel the advance of the invader.

This is ominous, and betokens reverses and defeat of a terrible nature to the Prussians, or it means nothing. Men when fighting for home and fire-side will do more than under any other circumstances; and we expect to hear in a very few days of the legions of Prussia being chased at a double quick beyond the French border and terribly chastised. Let this reaction once set in, and the bombardment of German cities commence, by the French ironclads, and the note of triumph now so loudly rung by Prussia will be changed to mourning. Permanent reverse and defeat to France is next to an impossibility. The day for conquering French soil by invasion is past, and it is not possible to imagine a combination of circumstances under which such an event could be accomplished.

Let the tide of fortune once turn in favor of France, and the war be prosecuted successfully by her, and the star of the "man of destiny" will be again in the ascendant and he will be the idol of the nation; and it is more than probable that the present conflict may be the means of realizing the most ambitious dreams of the Emperor, namely, the perpetuation of his dynasty.

In the mean time there is no question but the position is grave, and that excitement runs higher in the French Capital and throughout the nation than since the revolutions of '48 and '51.

Correspondence.

BETWEEN

REV. DR. NEWMAN
Pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church,
Washington, D. C.,
AND
PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 8, 1870.

To Mr. BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Sir:—Your last note, delivered to me on Sunday morning, and to which, of course, I would not on that day reply, does not at all surprise me.

It will be, however, impossible for you to conceal from the public the truth, that with the full knowledge of my being present in your city for the purpose of debating with you or your representative the question of Polygamy, you declined to enter into any arrangements for such a discussion; and after this fact was ascertained, I felt at liberty to comply with a subsequent request from other parties, which had been fully arranged before the reception of your note of invitation to preach in your Tabernacle.

I must frankly say that I regard your professed courtesy, extended under the circumstances, as it was, a mere device to cover, if possible, your unwillingness to have a fair discussion of the matter in question in the hearing of your people.

Your comments upon "disclaiming and declining the discussion" are simply a reiteration of the disclaimer; while, in regard to your notice of my construction of the article in the *Telegraph* of May last, I have only to leave the representations you have seen fit to make to the judgment of a candid public sure to discover who it is that has been resorting to "subterfuge" in this affair. Your intimation that Elder Orson Pratt, or hundreds of other Mormon elders, would be willing to discuss the question of Polygamy with me from a Bible standpoint, and your impertinent suggestion that I carry here as a missionary for that purpose, I am compelled to regard as cheap and safe attempts to avoid the appearance of shrinking from such discussion by seeming to invite it after it had, by your own action, been rendered impossible. As to the elders you speak of, including yourself, being ready to meet me in public debate, I have to say that I came here with that understanding and expectation, but it was rudely disappointed, on being definitely tested. Were it possible to reduce these vague suggestions of yours to something like a distinct proposition for a debate, there is still nothing in your action, so far, to assure me of your sincerity, but, on the contrary, everything to cause me to distrust it.

I have one more point of remark. You have intimated that my motive is a selfish one for "notoriety." I can assure you that if I had been animated by such a motive you give me small credit for good sense by supposing that I would employ such means. Neither you, nor the system of which you are the head, could afford me any "notoriety" to be desired.

But, to show how far I have been governed by merely personal aspirations, let the simple history of the case be recalled.

You send your Delegate to Congress who, in the House of Representatives, and in sight and hearing of the whole Nation, throws down the gauntlet upon the subject of Polygamy as treated in the Bible. Being Chaplain of the American Senate, and having been consulted by several public men, I deemed it my duty to preach upon the subject. The discourse was published in the *New York Herald*, and on this reaching your city one of your Elders published an article which is generally construed as a challenge to me to debate the question with you, or some one whom you should appoint, here in your Tabernacle. Acting upon this presumption, I visit your city, taking the earliest opportunity to inform you, as the head of the Mormon Church, of my purpose and suggesting the steps to be used in such cases. You then reply, ignoring the whole subject, but without a hint of your "pleasure" about my preaching in the Tabernacle.

Subsequently other arrangements were made which precluded my accepting any invitation to speak in your places of worship. The day passed away, and after sunset I received your note of invitation, my reply to which will answer for itself. And this you intimate is an attempt on my part to obtain an "unenviable notoriety."

Sir, I have done with you—make what representation of the matter you think proper, you will not succeed in misleading the discriminating people either of this Territory or of the country generally by any amount of verbiage you may choose to employ.

Respectfully, &c.,
J. P. NEWMAN.

[The communication referred to in the letter below was addressed to Dr. Newman by five persons, who asked him whether it was a fact that he was unwilling to debate the question of polygamy now and here, as that was the impression, they say, the *DESERET EVENING NEWS* and *Salt Lake Herald* conveyed.]

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 9, 1870.

To Mr. BRIGHAM YOUNG:

Sir:—In view of the enclosed communications, received from several citizens of this place, asking whether I am ready now and here to debate the question "Does the Bible sanction Polygamy?" with you, as the Chief of the Church of Last-day Saints, and in view of the defiant tone of your Church journals of last evening and this morning; and in view of the fact that I have been here now four days waiting to have you inform me of your willingness to meet me in public discussion on the above question, but having received no such intimation up to this time of writing, therefore, I do now and here challenge you to meet me in personal and public debate, on the aforesaid question. I respectfully suggest that you appoint two gentlemen to meet Rev. Dr. Sunderland and Dr. J. P. Taggart, who represent me, to make all necessary arrangements for the discussion.

Be kind enough to favor me with an immediate reply.

Respectfully,
J. P. NEWMAN.

Residence of Rev. Mr. Pierce.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.
August 9th, 1870.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN:

Sir:—Your communication of to-day's date, with accompanying enclosure, was handed to me a few moments since by Mr. Black.

In reply, I will say that I accept the challenge to debate the question "Does the Bible sanction Polygamy?" Professor Orson Pratt or Hon. John Taylor acting as my representative, and in my stead in the discussion. I will furnish the place of holding the meetings, and appoint two gentlemen to meet Messrs. Sunderland and Taggart, to whom you refer as your representatives, to make the necessary arrangements.

I wish the discussion to be conducted in a mild, peaceable, quiet spirit, that the people may receive light and intelligence and all be benefited; and then let the congregation decide for themselves.

Respectfully,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

CITY, Aug. 9th, 1870.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN:

Sir:—I have appointed Messrs. A. Carrington and Jos. W. Young to meet with Messrs. Sunderland and Taggart, to arrange preliminaries for the discussion.

Respectfully,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 9, 1870.

To Mr. BRIGHAM YOUNG:

Sir:—I challenged you to a discussion and not Orson Pratt or John Taylor. You have declined to debate personally with me. Let the public distinctly understand this fact, whatever may have been your reasons for so declining. Here I think I might reasonably rest my case. However, if Orson Pratt is prepared to take the affirmative of the question, "Does the Bible sanction Polygamy?" I am prepared to take the negative, and Messrs. Sunderland and Taggart will meet Messrs. Carrington and Young to-night at 8 o'clock at the office of Mr. Taggart to make the necessary arrangements.

Respectfully, &c.,
J. P. NEWMAN.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T.,
August 10th, 1870.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN:

Sir:—I am informed by Messrs. Carrington and Young that at their meeting last evening with Drs. Sunderland and Taggart they were unable to come to a decision with regard to the wording of the subject of debate.

Bearing in mind the following facts: First, That you are the challenging party. Secondly, That in a sermon delivered by you in the city of Washington, before President Grant and his Cabinet, Members of Congress and many other prominent gentlemen, you assumed to prove that God's law condemns the union in marriage of more than two persons, it certainly seems strange that your representatives should persistently refuse to have any other question discussed than the one, "Does the Bible sanction Polygamy?" It appears to the representatives of Mr. Pratt that if Dr. Newman could undertake to prove in Washington that "God's law condemns the union in marriage of more than two persons," he ought not to refuse to make the same affirmation in Salt Lake City. Mr. Pratt, I discover, entertains the same opinion, but rather than permit the discussion to fall, he will not press for your original proposition, but will accept the question as you now state it, "Does the Bible sanction Polygamy?" I sincerely trust that none of the gentlemen forming the committee will encumber the discussion with unnecessary regulations, which will be irksome to both parties and unproductive of good, and that no obstacles will be thrown in the way of having a free and fair discussion.

Respectfully,
BRIGHAM YOUNG.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]
By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

Lottery dealers to be prosecuted.
NEW YORK, 9.—Instructions have been received by Commissioner Shields, from Washington, to prosecute vigorously all lottery dealers who have neglected or refused to pay their special tax; the Commissioner commenced operations yesterday, and issued warrants for the arrest of a number of dealers.

ILLINOIS.

Lydia Thompson arrested.

CHICAGO.—Just after the performance of the Lydia Thompson Company commenced, at the Opera House, last night, Miss Thompson was arrested in her dressing room, on a warrant issued at the instance of Miss or Mrs. Griffin, who charged her with an assault. Justice Hanyon being in the audience, Miss Thompson was bailed on the spot, and the performance continued. Miss Griffin is said by the members of the troupe to be insane.

The School census of Chicago is just completed; it gives a population of three hundred and six thousand.

WASHINGTON.

The English people satisfied with the ministry.

WASHINGTON.—A cable dispatch from London, dated 1.30 this morning, says Gladstone's announcement that the English government had, at last made a special provision for Belgium is welcomed with a sigh of relief, and there is a feeling that England has once more vindicated her position as a European power. Disraeli's reply expressed the general feeling of the House when saying that he rejoiced that the government is resolved to maintain neutrality and the independence of Belgium; and that he accepted the declaration as an avowal of a wise and spirited policy, and not less wise because spirited. Few ministerial statements, the *Daily News* says, have been received with more general satisfaction. To their many claims to the confidence of the Crown and to the support of the people the government has now added another, which if it does not transcend at least equals any to which it was before entitled.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Martial law in Paris.—Interview between French Minister and Cardinal Antonelli.—Journals threatened.—Arrested.

PARIS.—The proclamation of martial law was rather a precautionary than an imperative measure, and its enforcement is not contemplated.

PARIS, 9.—*La Liberte* says the Emperor is in the neighborhood of Metz. The corps of General Frossard has united with that of Bazaine, who now has 100,000 men. The five journals that signed the Democratic manifesto have been warned that at the first revolutionary movement they will be suppressed. Several persons, said to be Prussian spies, have been arrested here to-day.

A correspondent of *Le Temps* describes an interview between the French minister and Cardinal Antonelli on the 27th ult. The former having read Grammont's dispatch directing the evacuation of the Roman States by the French troops, Antonelli said, "I will mention it to the Holy Father." "Then I may expect an answer in the evening?" inquired the minister. The Cardinal replied, "I will receive you with pleasure in the evening." The Marquis de Bonneville called on the Cardinal in the evening, and the following brief conversation took place:

Marquis, "What does his holiness say?"
Cardinal, "He says 'God will provide for me, may I never see French troops again!'"
Marquis, "Is that all?"
Cardinal, "All."

The *Journal Officiel*, after describing the resources, patriotism and spirit of the nation, which always have been an obstacle to Prussian ambition, asks what other power would be like to see Prussia making the North and Baltic seas Prussian lakes, including smaller states, and acquiring a dangerous preponderance of power. Favorable signs are already apparent that England, satisfied with the categorical assurances of France, hastens to render secure Northern France by causing Belgian neutrality to be respected. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark popular feeling is with France, and the Emperor of Russia gives proof of the best understanding with France. Austria and Italy are arming, and will cause embarrassment to Prussia. French diplomacy is not more idle than French arms, and the event will be that France will prove that she is not degenerated in 1870.

CREAT BRITAIN.

Serious times in Paris.—Fears of another attack on Christians in China.

The news from Paris grows hourly more serious. None but official accounts can come by telegraph. It is from letters and Paris journals that all intelligence must be gathered. The declaration of the state of siege does not repress popular demonstrations and it is very doubtful whether the government has force enough to keep order or to put down any considerable demonstrations. The Republicans believe that their hour approaches against Napoleon.

One of our correspondents writes on Sunday evening: "The fury and rage consequent upon the disappointment of the Parisian populace at finding there had been a series of defeats on French soil, instead of the easy military promenade which they expected, are beyond description. We already feel the state of siege. All the kiosks on the boulevards were shut up, at 11 o'clock. Something serious, which I cannot fathom now, has taken place, for all the cafes on the boulevards are shut up. I could not get from the boulevard Mont-martre to the boulevard les Cailloux, it being

barred by troops. I shall endeavor to telegraph this fact to you, but I feel very certain that the news will not be allowed to pass. I expect to see a frightful catastrophe from the temper of the people. The population was furious on reading the proclamation of the Empress and ministry, saying the country may be saved if all be united. Something more serious than I know of must have happened this evening from the state of the boulevards, which I have observed all through. The troops are in the streets; there is much less excitement than last night, and the attitude of the people is that of resignation. As far as I know of no serious disturbance has taken place."

Another correspondent says "the official suppression of news will not much longer be tolerated. What especially irritated the people was that the only tolerably distinct report of the Weissenburg defeat printed here was translated from English papers this morning; the undersigned deputies met at the palace of the Corps Legislatif, they demanded the immediate arming of all the citizens of Paris. In the actual circumstances all France must be armed and ready. Seventeen deputies signed this, among them Favre, Remyeux, Garnier Pages, Arago, Pelletan, Riccords and Jules Simon."

The press supports this manifesto with another, saying that France is invaded. The Democratic press of Paris demand the immediate arming of all citizens and the organization of a committee of defence, composed first of the deputies from Paris. This manifesto is signed by the Democratic papers—*Raphael, Revel and Sirete*. It is certain that these deputies and journals do not make this call to arms for the defence of an Emperor, whose military incapacity has brought disaster on France.

Another correspondent writes: "Everybody here was mad this morning, madder at noon, madder about the revolutionary point, at night; and though the people may bear up against defeats from the Prussians, they will not much longer endure insult and fraud from a terror-stricken government. The news of the French defeat was given in London and New York hours before it was confessed in Paris." DUBLIN, 9.—The Archbishop of Tuam has returned from Rome; a meeting was held this evening to welcome him home, and to applaud his action in the Ecumenical Council, but the Archbishop disapproved of such demonstrations and was not present. The people became disorderly, and the police were obliged to interfere. A flag carried by one of the deputations to the meeting was seized by the police, and the assemblage was finally dispersed.

LONDON.—Late advices from Shanghai report that fears are entertained of another attack on foreigners. United States gunboats were there and threatened to shell the city.

PRUSSIA.

Ovation to King William.

BERLIN, 9.—The King, while passing through Neustadt yesterday, received a great ovation: the streets and roads were filled with people, who waved flags, covered the king with flowers and cheered wildly. Bismarck, Von Roon and others addressed the people and thanked them for the King. The losses of the French in the battle of Weim on Saturday were 5,000 dead, wounded and missing, and 6,000 prisoners. McMahon's baggage, many cannon and two long railroad trains with stores and munitions of war were captured, and the Prussian cavalry, in their pursuit, bagged thousands of stragglers, who had thrown away their arms. The total Prussian loss was 3,500, dead and wounded.

Died.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Sidney Whittier, son of S. W. and Isabel M. Sears, aged 6 months and 16 days.
The funeral will take place to-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock, in the 11th Ward Meeting-house. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ESTRAY!

CAME to our ranch, in Rockport, Summit Co., One heavy set Brown HORSE, about 5 years old, branded D T on left thigh. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away.
JOHN MALIN.
August 6th, 1870. d220 1 w28 2

PIONEER VEGETABLE & FRUIT STORE

M. CHADD,

KEEPS himself prepared to supply his patrons with all kinds of fresh Vegetables, Fruits, Poultry, Butter, Eggs and Candy.
d218 3m

PHIL MARGETTS.

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends and patrons that he will open on Monday, July 25, his REFRIGERATED ROOM, under the Bakery, 2nd South St., where he will keep a constant supply of Oysters, Sardines, Cigars, Lager Beer, &c., &c. Call and see him.
d206 1m

PAINTING CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

WE HAVE secured the services of Michael McFagan, who, in this line, has not his equal in Utah. Terms liberal for cash.

J. C. LITTLE, Agent,
Utah Manufacturing Co.
August 6th, 1870 d217 5

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE!

IN pursuance of an order issued from the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, we, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of John M. Woolley, deceased, of said Salt Lake County, will sell at Public Sale, on the 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, next, between the hours of 10 and 12 a.m., of said day, at the South front door of the Court House, in Salt Lake City, if it is otherwise disposed of, ALL THE PROPERTY belonging to said estate, to-wit: LUMBER, consisting of:
TWO LUMBERING MILLS, One Lath and One Shingle Mill, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, together with all the grates and privileges belonging to said estate, in the aforesaid canon; said property will be sold in parts or in whole to suit purchasers. Proposals for private sale will be received until the 8th day of September, 1870. For terms and condition of sale apply to the undersigned Administrators, at the Bakery, 2nd South St., or at Office No. 2, at the City Hall.
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY, Administrators,
Salt Lake City, August 9th, 1870. d219 1m

Special Notices.

Dayton Sinks Bakes just arrived and for sale by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Those wishing to purchase should apply early, as the supply is limited.
H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.
d201 s49 1f

PURE CANDY.—Greatest variety in town made by H. WALLACE.
d216 1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARK YOUR CLOTHES!

WE can confidently recommend the Sten call work of Messrs. Fuller & Thompson, having seen the indelible and artistic quantities. Every person should have his or her clothing indelibly marked. They will call upon citizens. Orders left at the Revere House will receive attention, during this week.
d220 4

A. MINER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR.

Office at residence, 2d South St.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

All kinds of legal business promptly attended to.
d201 1f

NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that I have sold my Omnibusses and Coaches to H. P. Kimball.
H. J. FAUST.
d218 6

MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Half-block west of Pres. B. Young's Residence, Salt Lake City.

VISITORS TO SALT LAKE CITY may learn more about the Miners, Home P. educts, Wild animals, &c. of the Rocky Mountains in half an hour than by six months' travel through the Territory.

The Mammoth, Fossils, Rare Indian Relics, &c.

JOHN W. YOUNG,

Proprietor.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Wm. JENNINGS and Wm. JENNINGS & Co., will please call and settle the same immediately at the office of the undersigned.

WM. JENNINGS.

Office at TEASDEL & CO'S STORE, Eagle House, (Up stairs), East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.
d195 1f

JAMES HAGUE,

EAST TEMPLE STREET



HAS always a first-class supply of Guns, Pistols, Bullets, Shot, Fishing Tackle and everything else in that line. Also Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Spurs, Harness Trimmings and a Large assortment of Locks, and House Trimmings. Sign of the BIG GUN.
d210 5m

WANTED,

At the COTTONWOOD DISTILLERY, a few Thousand Bushels of

WHEAT,
For which One Dollar, Cash, per Bushel will be paid. Also a few Bushels of

BLACK CURRANTS,
FRESH PULLED, OR DRY.
For which Four Dollars per Bushel will be paid. If more convenient the currants can be left at my City Liquor Store.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC

I will run my OMNIBUSES AND COACHES

Between the DEPOT AND ALL THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS OR ANY PART OF THE CITY.

For the accommodation of the public. My office, for the present, will be at Faust's Stables.

P. C. BREWER, Agent.

d219 6 H. P. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

WHAT I DESIRE TO DO

Is to EXCHANGE for all kinds of

MERCHANDISE,

SUCH as Cloth from the Factories, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Furniture, Brooms, and in fact every kind of Home Manufacture, for other useful articles needed, in lieu of the commodity bought, such, perhaps, as Wood, Coal, Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Fine & Coarse Salt, Pure Vinegar, Molasses, Willowware, Pottery, Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Real Estate, Second-hand Wagons or anything else I may be able to exchange my business being founded on a Trade Basis.

I am willing to sell any thing at the owners price, for 10 per cent Commission; and, when sold, pay out of store or in any of the aforementioned articles.

I am manufacturer and general dealer in Pure Unsulphated Vinegar and Fine and Coarse Salt.

Try me once and see whether business is managed satisfactorily.

JOHN W. SNELL,

IDAHO STORE,

CORNER REVERE HOUSE