

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Wednesday - October 17, 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

According to our latest dispatches the Turkish army in the East has met with a very serious reverse.

Honey is cheaper than butter in West Virginia. It sells for fifteen cents a pound. One bee farmer offers 3,000 pounds for sale.

A train with thirty-eight coaches, drawn by two huge locomotives, entered Chicago a few days ago. It contained twenty-six hundred passengers. That was a larger population than some American "cities" can boast.

During the month of September there were forty-seven failures in New York City alone, the liabilities footing up \$5,371,699, while the assets did not exceed a third of that amount. And yet they say business is improving.

The introduction of the telephone in the East is said to be seriously affecting the business of the telegraph companies, and if continued, as seems probable, it will be likely to supersede the telegraph entirely for local purposes.

Insects are now attacking the evergreens in Maine. Salt Lake fruit trees have suffered considerably during the past few years, but in Maine the firs and spruces are being killed by the grubs, and look as if a fire had run through the woods.

There is a great dam at Glieppe, Belgium, on the top of which is placed a gigantic lion cut out of two hundred large blocks of stone. It is said that a man can easily hide behind either of the claws. This will convey some idea of the immense mass of masonry.

Nearly sixty years ago a number of skilled cutters were brought to this country from Sheffield, England, to establish the business in America. Now cutlery manufactured in the United States is shipped to Sheffield and sold there at a good profit. And so the world changes, and enterprise wins its way.

Great Britain is well stocked with lunatics. From the report of the Commissioners on Lunacy, recently published, it appears that on the first of January last, there were 68,888 insane persons in England and Wales. But do not make fun of the British on this account; they shut up and take care of their lunatics and, consequently, are able to number them.

England has a number of very fine railway stations, many of which exhibit architectural taste as well as colossal proportions. The largest is said to be at York. The length of the platform is 1,600 feet, the covered portion of the station 800 feet, the breadth 234 feet, and the height, 50 feet. In this country, particularly in the West, makeshift seems to be the rule in railroad structures.

Sitting Bull is reported to have offered the following prayer before holding a conference with General Miles: "The Almighty God sees and hears me. Great Spirit bless my people, and give me power this day to protect and care for them. Make me to speak the truth; and make the white man to speak with a straight tongue. May he who lies to-day die first." How many Indian agents and "Christian" speculators on the redmen's goods, chattels and estates, dare offer the same prayer when making their reports or entering into negotiations with the "savages?"

In planting grapes the rows are generally set to run east and west so as to face the southern sun, but the Toronto Globe says: "Rows of grapevines should run north and south, so that every leaf may get the sunlight, either in the forenoon or afternoon. This is more important in September than during the heat of summer. If the rows face east and west, the vines shade the entire ground, and hence you lose a large part of the heat, and the moment the sun disappears, there is not stored up heat to carry the vines through the night. This in time of frost is of great importance."

At a recent meeting of the London Social Science Association, two eminent speakers showed that the inhabitants of valleys are more subject to a number of diseases than those who live on hill sides. Thirty of these diseases were named, among which were rheumatism, scrofula, croup, influenza, staphylococcus and various malformations. They contended that one of the causes of this was that the dwellers in valleys do not get their share of fresh air, those who live on the hill sides receiving more benefit from atmospheric movements. Whether these remarks will apply to the mountain valleys in this region is a matter of grave doubt.

The Brooklyn (Oak) Vidette of the 13th inst. contains a notice to the effect that "a Mormon Church organization" has been formed at Brooklyn with thirteen members, under the leadership of Job Smith, "One of the Seventy," and that they "seem to be a quiet and industrious people, and endowed with a peculiar quality of feeling the whole world and living in preparation for the sake of their infestation for the Mormon Church." Elder Job Smith is a missionary from this city, who is laboring to spread the truth in California, and sustaining himself by engaging in his regular business of basket manufacture. We are pleased to hear of his welfare.

HIGH COUNCILS.

ALLUSIONS are frequently made in the public prints to the "Mormon High Council," as if it were some mysterious tribunal armed with terrible powers and clothed with dreaded authority. Some explanations in regard to this matter may be of benefit to persons unfamiliar with our Church government, and will do no harm to the Latter-day Saints, many of whom are not as thoroughly acquainted as they might be with the order of the Priesthood, as revealed through the Prophet Joseph many years ago and published in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

In every properly organized Stake of Zion there is a High Council. A Stake of Zion is an organization composed of a number of contiguous Wards, each of which is under the watchcare of a Bishop. The Stake is directed by a President and two Counselors. The High Council is composed of twelve High Priests, selected and set apart for this purpose, and stationed in that position by the people of the Stake for which they act, at the regular quarterly conference, at which all members, male and female have an equal vote. In its deliberations the High Council is presided over by the Presidency of the Stake. In the absence of the President, his Counselors or either of them can preside, and he can preside alone in their absence, but the full Council consists of the President of the Stake, his two Counselors and the Twelve High Priests chosen for this position. Should any of the High Councilors be absent, if seven or more are present the places of the absentees can be temporarily filled by other High Priests, selected by the voice of the Council.

The duty of these Councils is to adjudicate upon important cases of difficulty which may arise among the members of the Church in the Stakes to which they belong. Cases of lesser importance are to be taken before the Bishops, who, with their Counselors, each form a lower court, appeals from which can be taken to the High Council. Appeals from the latter can be taken to the Presidency of the Church, but not from one High Council to another, as each High Council stands on an equal footing, as to authority and power, with any other standing High Council.

In trying any case presented, six Councilors sit on one side of the Council room and six on the other, facing each other, with the Presidency at the head and the clerk at the foot. From one half of the Council speakers act for the accuser, and from the other half those for the accused. In simple cases one speaker on each side is sufficient; in difficult cases two on each side being required, but in no case more than six speakers are permitted. The Councilors take turns as speakers by rotation.

A case is presented by a written accusation, which is read by the clerk, when the accused may enter his plea. The evidence is then presented and witnesses heard; next the Councilors on each side speak for or against the case, and the accuser and accused then have the privilege of speaking personally. Legal technicalities are not considered; facts, justice and equity being desired, and the Councilors being required to contend for truth and righteousness and avoid partiality and personal favor. The speakers for the accuser are not required to lean toward his view of the case; neither are those for the accused expected to defend him by taking advantage of anything wrong to screen or unduly assist him. Pettifoggery is not in order. The Council is not a court of law but of equity; and right is sought for, so that the case may be seen as it is in truth, and as viewed by God and angels.

After all the evidence is in and the speakers and principals have been heard, the President gives his decision, calling upon the Council to sustain it. If they do so by their unanimous or majority vote, it stands. If any Councilor perceives an error in the decision the case can be reviewed, and if additional light is presented, showing a necessity for a change in the decision, it can be altered accordingly, otherwise it remains as unchangeable.

The High Council has power to enforce its decrees, which must be made in all high dignities, meekness, patience, forbearance and justice, by excommunication of the offender from the Church, but claims no right or power to inflict any physical or material punishment or penalty.

None of the members or presidents of these Councils receive pay for their services, nor any fees from parties to suits before them. Their services are entirely gratuitous. These Councils are of vast benefit to the Latter-day Saints. They save the expense, acrimony, strife and dissimulation that attend all law suits before secular courts. They offer the best of opportunities that can be afforded for the thorough investigation and arbitration of cases in dispute. They are composed of men who are disinterested and unbiased, and, acting in the fear of God, they have the highest motives to render a just judgment. It is rare that their decisions are reversed, for the general sentiment is that a conclusion arrived at by a body of disinterested men like those of which these Councils are composed, ought to be acquiesced in by all persons immediately concerned.

constitution, authority, procedure, influence and effect afford one very important evidence of the divine origin of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Book introduced a bill authorizing the payment of half the custom duties in legal tenders; referred.

Thurman presented the credentials of Spafford, of Louisiana, and asked that he be sworn in. Mitchell moved that these credentials be referred to the election committee.

A long discussion on points of order occurred, and at the request of Edmunds, Thurman allowed the whole matter to go over till tomorrow.

Edmunds submitted the following, which was laid over till tomorrow at the request of Bayard:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven senators be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the late proceedings in the ascertaining and declaring of the result of the election of the President and Vice President of the United States, and that said committee have power to report a bill or otherwise.

McCreery introduced a bill to repeal the bankrupt law and all its amendments. Ordered to lie on the table to be taken up hereafter.

Edmunds moved that the committee on elections be discharged from further consideration of Kellogg's credentials. Laid over at the request of Thurman.

The Senate then went into executive session.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The contested election case of the fourth Louisiana district was taken up, on a resolution of Leonard, of Louisiana, ordering the claims of Elam and Smith, contestants, to the election committee to decide on the prima facie evidence.

J. G. Elam and E. R. Robertson were sworn in as members from Louisiana, taking the modified oath.

The case of Pacheco, of California, was then called up, when Garfield moved that the oath of office be administered.

Springer, who had made the objection on Monday, offered to withdraw it, but the Speaker ruled that as the objection was on record it could not be withdrawn, but must be acted upon.

Garfield said that the question of election had been carried into the courts, and that on an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, that court, a majority of whose members are Democrats, had found that Pacheco had been legally elected, and under that finding the governor had given him the legal certificate, so that Pacheco's right to be sworn in was not only *prima facie*, but was absolutely unquestioned.

Luttrell denied the accuracy of Garfield's statement as to a majority of the Supreme court being Democrats.

Garfield—"Did not a majority of the judges, who acted on the question, belong to your party at that time?"

Luttrell—"A majority of the judges were elected in opposition to a Democratic majority." Garfield—"That does not answer my question as to the fact." Cox read the written statement embracing the facts in the case, claiming that by the alteration of one vote a fraudulent election had been given to Pacheco. In conclusion he said he was big enough to steal a vote as to a railroad presidency.

Springer remarked that he had objected to the swearing in of Pacheco, but that the alteration of the papers presented to the clerk had done so. He said he did not see how the clerk could have done otherwise than put Pacheco's name on the list, still he would call attention to the fact with great loss. Finally at 8 o'clock on Monday night the remnant of this portion of Mukhtar's army surrendered, with thirty-two guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured are seven Pashas, Mukhtar Pasha in Kars. The Russian losses are stated to be relatively slight.

Garfield—"While it is true that fraud vitiates everything, it is not true that the allegation of fraud vitates anything." Garfield's motion was agreed to without division, and the oath of office (rounded) was administered to Pacheco. Pacheco then desired to make some statement, but he was informed by the Speaker that the question had been disposed of.

were some rather sharp discussions about the Louisiana and South Carolina cases. The majority of the Senators appeared to be disposed to vote to seat Kellogg and Corbin, but it was evident the minority would not be governed by the caucus if it should insist on their admission as a party measure.

On the subject of the southern policy, the disposition of the caucus was to "forgive and forget" it as far as possible, and not to allow it to be made the bone of contention between Republicans. In the open Senate marked hostility was shown to the civil service policy, and more especially to the order to office holders, which could be referred to report, not a single change being made.

It is announced that several workingmen's organizations in Jersey City and elsewhere have repudiated McClellan's nomination for Governor of New Jersey, because of his while vice-presidential record. The wages of the workmen to \$1.50 per day, when they were getting \$3.50. In a speech he told the men they could stay, just as they liked. This movement of the workingmen leads the Sun, this morning, to say the calculations of political prophets in New Jersey are so much exaggerated by the growth of the workingmen's organization in the middle and northern counties, that they are unwilling to estimate General McClellan's majority.

Roux & Co's and Herz & Co's cabinet factories, on 19th Street, were burned this morning, with other buildings; loss over \$100,000.

Tweed was before the investigating committee of Aldermen, today, and said, "I am not, to-day, owner of any money or property of any kind whatever" from which \$5,000 could be realized.

CHICAGO, 17.—A special from the Sitting Bull Commission, dated Milk River, states that information has reached there that Sitting Bull is now at Fort Walsh, with thirty warriors, awaiting the commission.

The commissioners will probably reach Fort Walsh on the 18th inst. Sitting Bull's village is some forty miles from Fort Walsh, and comprises 350 lodges, representing about 1,000 warriors, some of whom are escaped Nez Perces.

WASHINGTON, 17.—The President sent to the Senate, today, the nomination of John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; also a large number of appointments were made during the recess of the Senate.

The commissioners, appointed to investigate the San Francisco Mint and Custom House, made a report last night and in both cases were intelligently and honestly performed.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Eastern War News.—Mukhtar Pasha's Army Defeated.

LONDON, 17.—According to a Russian official bulletin, Mukhtar Pasha was decisively defeated on Monday and the Turkish army utterly destroyed as a fighting body. On Sunday the Russian division turned Mukhtar's right, and on Monday General Heymann, with 10,000 infantry, carried Olya Tepe, the key of the Turkish position, by assault, cutting the Turkish army in two. The centre and left wings under Mukhtar himself, retreated upon Kars, pushed by Gen. Heymann and harassed in flank by Gen. Lazaroft, but succeeded in gaining the cover of the fortifications after a fearful rout, during which the Turks lost a great number of killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners, and four guns. Three divisions, constituting the Turkish right, had in the meantime, been surrounded and attacked, and driven from their fortified camp with great loss. Finally at 8 o'clock on Monday night the remnant of this portion of Mukhtar's army surrendered, with thirty-two guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured are seven Pashas, Mukhtar Pasha in Kars. The Russian losses are stated to be relatively slight.

Forgiveness.

"To forgive a man in any circumstances costs us nothing. Say that he has defrauded me; injured my reputation; consumed my life; and suppose such an enemy in my power; what do I do? I go to forgive him? Let us see. To reduce him to poverty would make me no richer; to a-troy his peace would cost me sleep; to hang him would not beat me; to break his heart would not blind my mine; to cast a blot on his reputation would restore his lustre to my name; to take his life away, 'Nothing' would be sweet as death to an enemy; would not insure me against the stroke of death; nor lengthen my life by a single hour. It is a happy memory that reminds me of him, and I feel his loss. It is a far nobler thing to conquer one's passions than to crush a foe; and sweeter than gratified revenge are his feelings who, when his enemy has been forgiven, can say, 'He that gives his enemy his life, gives himself his life.' In so doing, man exhibits something of the nature, and tastes something of the happiness of God."

A BRAVE ENGINEER.—A little railroad accident, occurred at the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton depot on Thursday evening, which might have cost many lives, for prompt action of Engineer Whalen. The train was standing in the depot nearly full of passengers and the engine, detached, was about to start when it was struck by a freight train, by some blunder, backed down at a speed to lower the passenger train, which was in the engine in charge of the engineer, and the situation, and understanding the danger, sprang at once into his engine, which was yet detached from the passenger train, and started it forward, so that it struck the freight train, driving it back to the rear of the depot and shaking up the passengers at a pretty lively rate, none of them were seriously injured, and it was a very lucky thing that the quick-witted and brave Billy Whalen. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

New York, 17.—Silver bars 129 greenbacks, 118 gold; silver coin, 1 to par discount; Gold closed at 24; money, 6; Government, steady; Stock market, quiet; Western Union, 24; Quicksilver, 17; Pacific, 28; Marietta, 13; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; New York Central, 107; Erie, 18; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 68; Bonds, 104; Central Pacific 106.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.
A BATHING BED AND BEDDING. Between this city and American Fork. The finder will confer a favor by addressing JOHN WOODHOUSE, Lehi, stating where it can be found. d 275

WAGENER'S BEER
ON DRAUGHT AT
5 CENTS A GLASS.
MILWAUKEE BEER HALL.
FASHION!
PUNCTUALITY!
ECONOMY!

GENTLEMEN,
WHOSE YOUR TAILOR?
TRY
BUCKLE & SON,
MAIN STREET,
Opposite Walker House.

NOTICE.
District Court,
Third Judicial District,
Territory of Utah.

In the matter of
William Harrison,
Bankrupt.

I hereby inform you that you may, on application at my office, No. 29, Second South Street, east of Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, receive a warrant for the dividend due you out of the above estate.

Notice is also given that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said Wm. Harrison, bankrupt, in said court, and that on the 15th day of November, 1877, at 10 a.m., I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the bankrupt act. Dated October 15, 1877.

J. D. M. CROCKWELL,
Assignee.

NOTICE.
In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of President JOHN M. YOUNG, Deceased.

To the Creditors of the said Deceased:

ALL PERSONS having claims against the above named estate are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, at his office, adjoining his late residence, on South Temple Street, between East and First East Streets, Salt Lake City.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
ALBION WASHINGTON,
Salt Lake City, U. T.,
Oct. 12, 1877.

HIGHEST HONORS
AT THE
UNITED STATES
Centennial
World Exhibition,
1876.

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET
ORGANS
Unanimously adjudged the
"FIRST RANK"
IN THE
SEVERAL REQUISITES
of such instruments!

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. has the honor to announce that the instruments of this manufacture have been unanimously adjudged the "FIRST RANK" in the SEVERAL REQUISITES of instruments of this class by the judges at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION at PHILADELPHIA, 1876, and are the ONLY INSTRUMENTS OF THIS RANK. This is the highest honor conferred by the best masters before one of the most competent and impartial judges.

They have also received the MEDALS, but as it is well known, medals of equal value have been awarded to articles deemed worthy of recognition, so that it will be seen that the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. is entitled to the highest honor.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. is entitled to the highest honor in the SEVERAL REQUISITES of instruments of this class by the judges at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION at PHILADELPHIA, 1876, and are the ONLY INSTRUMENTS OF THIS RANK. This is the highest honor conferred by the best masters before one of the most competent and impartial judges.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DESERET CARRIAGE & WAGON CO.,
SECOND SOUTH STREET
One and a half blocks East of Main.
ALL KINDS OF
VEHICLES BUILT TO ORDER
From the Farm
Wagon to the family
carriage. Quality
of work and material
guaranteed. Min-
ing Cars built on
short notice. Re-
pairing done in a
style second to none.
Prices reasonable.
Blacksmithing in all
its branches. Carriage
Painting and
Trimming done in
a superior manner.
Horse Shoeing a
specialty.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK
Of Salt Lake City, Utah.
Paid up Capital, - - \$200,000
Authorized Capital, - \$1,000,000

WM. H. BOYD, President,
H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-Prest.,
ROBERT YOUNG,
WM. JENNINGS,
JOHN SHAW,
FELDMAN, LITTLE,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier.

Deals in Exchange, Coin, Gold Dust, College Scrip, etc.

Collection made and promptly remitted.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FOR SALE.
2% Interest paid on Savings Deposits.

DAVID JAMES,
LICENSED
PLUMBER, TINNER,
Gas and Steam Fitter,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT,
HAYING BEEN AWARDED THE
CONTRACT FOR LAYING THE
CITY WATER PIPES.

And having a large stock of Plumbing material on hand, he is now prepared to Lay Water Pipes in Private and Public Buildings.

Dealer in Mobile Stoves and Wash Basins, Water Closets, Copper and Zinc Bath Tubs, Black Galvanized and Hose Pipe and Fittings for sale.

Agent for RUMSEY'S Force Pumps and Drives with Pumps and extras.

Pumps repaired. All work guaranteed. Office and Workshops, West Temple Street, opposite City Meat Market.

DAVID JAMES,
1817

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WALKER BROS.
JUST RECEIVED, CHOICE NEW STYLES IN
CARPETS!
Call and Examine Our Elegant Assortment of
DRESS GOODS.
For Low Prices and Choice Goods, see our
REPELLANTS.

OUR IS THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY HANDSOME
CLOAKS!
See our Prices and Assortment of
BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPECIAL NOTICE.

FAMILIES should call on us for their household and other Supplies, as we shall make it especially to their advantage, by showing the Best Assortment and making the Lowest Prices in the City.

WALKER BROTHERS.

FALL TRADE '77.

Z. C. M. INSTITUTION.

We are opening and offering for sale, an entirely new stock of Dry Goods and Notions, all fresh and of the most modern styles and best manufactures.

The stock is ample, complete and varied in every class of goods known to the trade, and comprises a greater variety, better grades and lower prices than has ever been offered in Utah since the opening of the Institution. Our resident buyer in New York, by purchasing largely for Cash, has secured rare and unusual bargains in the leading lines, and these advantages will, in every instance, be shared with our patrons.

We call special attention to recent arrivals in English, French and American Dress Goods, comprising the newest shades and colorings, and in the very latest designs and combinations, which offer unusual attractions to all buyers for first class Retail trade. We are displaying thirty styles of English, Scotch and Domestic Cheviots, Forty styles of Ethal Plaid Dress Goods, Five thousand pieces of Fall Prints, among which are, Hamilton, Manchester, Pacific, Knickerbocker, Oriental, American, Garner, Washington and Mallory. Also the Peabody Solid Prints. In Bleached Goods we offer the Social, Hope, Western Products, Dwight, Poconthos, Farwell, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom and other brands of leading mills; we also offer a new article of special merit for underwear, known as Double Warp Half Bleached Cottons.

Our Dress Famine Department is thorough and complete in recent choice designs. Buyers are requested to order early, as the line is now full.

Retailers in this and neighboring territories will save time, money and expense by ordering from us instead of sending East, as our assortment is so large, they will be able to make selections without stopping up with unsalable goods, in fact no dealer, however remote from business or manufacturing centres can afford to pass by this city with a view of purchasing elsewhere.

In short, during a season unparalleled for fluctuations in the prices of general merchandise, we still offer better goods, lower prices and more favorable terms than any house west of New York, and we take this opportunity of inviting those who read this notice and who have never favored us with their patronage, to make a trial of our goods for the fall and winter of '77-'78.

H. S. ELDREDGE,