THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Wednesday, - - Sept. 16, 1874.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Lieutenant Governer Penn, head of the Louisiana revolution, was escorted to the State House, at New Orleans, yesterday afternoon, by ten thousand unarmed citizens. When passing the Custom House the U. S. soldiers there cheered the citizens, the latter returning the salute.

—A dispatch received from Beaver city, this morning, and published elsewhere in to day's issue, states that a mining case was decided in the second district court yesterday and that two of the parties connected with the case, one, one of the plantiffs, the other a witness for the defence, met yesterday afternoon and engaged in a duello, the result being the aggressor killed, the other in a critical condition, but expected to survive.

—A telegram from Uxbridge, Canada, says that Armstrong's hotel, was burned, and that during the fire three persons were killed and five seriously injured.

—Syracuse, N.Y., is annoyed with a convention of wrangling, recriminating politicians.

—The Doncaster, Eng., races began yesterday.

—The prosecution, in the trial of those accused of complicity in Bazaine's escape, are trying to prove that Col. Villette held the rope by means of which the Marshal made the descent from his prison.

—An article on "The Commercial Outlook" in Canada, in the Toronto *Globe*, is very hopeful for the future prosperity of that country.

—Several conferences of prominent religious denominations commenced yesterday: at New York the Universalist General Convention was organized; at Saratoga the sixth biennial conference of the Unitarians was commenced, an eloquent address being delivered by Mr. R. Collyer; at Bonn, Prussia, in answer to a call from Dr. Dollinger, a conference of the Evangelical Greek and Anglican clergy convened, at which France, Russia, Germany, England and the United States were represented; addresses were delivered by Dr. Dollinger and Bishop Reinkens.

—The representatives of the rival steamship lines at Liverpool have had another meeting in relation to steerage fares across the Atlantic, but no amicable arrangement was made, and there is no prospect of one.

—The Carlists are threatening San Sebastian and Irun.

—An International Postal Congress assembled at Berne, Switzerland, yesterday; delegates from all the countries taking part therein were present except from the United States.

—The funerals of those killed in the battles of the Louisiana revolution took place yesterday afternoon, and were largely attended.

—The horde of Moldavians who recently created alarm by crossing the Hungarian frontier, have recrossed it without committing any acts of hostility.

—The town of Jackson, Breathitt County, Ky., is said to be in possession of a band of outlaws, who for months have prevented the holding of courts; a company of State Guards has been sent to Jackson in order to disperse the outlaws and protect the courts.

—General Emery, the U.S. military commander at New Orleans, has telegraphed to Washington, that in case of a conflict between his troops and the citizens he has not force enough to maintain his position.

—The Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has declared the Potter railroad law constitutional, and has granted an junction to compel the railroads of the State to comply with its provisions. For synopsis of decision see telegraphic columns.

—A democratic convention assembled and effected a temporary organization yesterday, at Trenton, N. J.

—President Grant is said to have declared that he expected better things of the people of Louisiana than to take up arms against Kellogg's government; he promises, however, that their resort to violence will not be passed by by the government, and that prompt measures will be taken to prevent further disturbance, for he is determined to preserve peace and save life.

—A Republican convention assembled at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday; it denounced the new constitution and declared the constitutional convention to be a revolutionary body.

—The Wisconsin railway authorities are said to have been somewhat startled by the decision of the Chief Justice in regard to the injunction, and the constitutionality of the Potter law, but now, as there is no alternative, the case, as it at present stands, not being appealable, they will comply with the provisions of the law in every particular.

—The work of grading has been commenced on the Pembina end of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

—Messrs. Penn and Kellogg, the former the leader of the Louisiana revolution, the latter the deposed Governor of that State, have telegraphed statements to a New York paper. Penn says the people of the North have no idea of the robbery and spoliation practised by the Kellogg government and officials, and that the revolution was demanded by the people. Kellogg says his government has reduced the rate of State and parish taxation, passed measures to limit the State and city debts, and repealed the obnoxious features of the election law, but that his opponents, badly beaten at the last election, and knowing that they would sustain a still greater defeat at the coming election, precipitated a revolution to enable them to gain forcible possession of the State government.

—A largely attended meeting was held in the Court House, St. Louis, last night, to express sympathy with the people of Louisiana in their success in overthrowing the Kellogg government.

—One cause assigned for the tardiness of Russia in recognizing the Spanish republic is personal dislike of the Emperor, Alexander for Serrano.

—The Capitol Woollen Mills at Sacramento, were burned yesterday; loss $200,000.

—A man named Thomas Brown suicided by shooting at San Francisco, yesterday.

—A reunion of the army of the Cumberland took place at Columbus, O., to-day; General Sheridan presided. General Sherman and other notables were present.

—New Orleans is quiet to-day, and business is generally resumed.

—A London dispatch says the St. Leger stakes at Doncaster races, was won by "Apology."

—A cabinet meeting, on Louisiana affairs, was held at Washington this morning, but no decision was arrived at.

ANOTHER POINT IN HIS FAVOR.

Our honored Chief Justice, through ignorance or prejudice or both, makes so many points against himself that it is really refreshing to see him make one in his own favor. Since his advent to this Territory he has been so extraordinarily unfortunate but successful in conducting himself in a manner to secure the ill opinion of the people, that, if only as a matter of charity, we do feel forward to make a note of anything that can be placed to his credit, and we take special pleasure in doing the same.

The other day we were pleased to record the fact of his honor reversing one of his decisions, which he had become convinced was wrong. This showed that he was susceptible to the fact of his fallibility, and was able to sit corrected and frankly acknowledge it. On Monday last, Sept. 14, in a *habeas corpus* case, *ex parte* Louis Ordner, his honor decided that sixteen hours, or two-thirds of the twenty-four, being from six o'clock in the morning till ten in the evening, was a sufficiently long time, in all reason, either for a publican to make himself rich by selling, or for the thirsty members of the great public to make themselves poor by buying and drinking intoxicating liquors of any kind.

This decision, like the former, does honor to his honor, and we hope he will make many more equally creditable to him. There is the Tooele case, for example, in which there may be excellent opportunity, and it is likely there will be many others equally favorable, now that his court is in process of being fairly set a going. Meantime we await the next point in his honor's favor, and stand cheerfully ready to record it.

CARPET-BAGGERS CATCHING IT.

The ill odor in which the carpet-baggers are with the people is producing its natural results. The Kellogg crew at New Orleans "fled at the first fire," their rotten government crumbled to dust at once, and the people rejoiced in an easy and complete victory, which nothing but federal bayonets can reverse. In fact the carpet-bag regime is flimsy in the extreme, it has neither vigor nor virtue, excepting what it derives from federal bayonets, and it is only when it is certain of support from them that it puts on its airs of arrogance and official impudence. Withdraw the army and leave the government to the people, and the carpet-baggers become as weak as water.

In Colorado also, the carpet-bag regime, on the strength of federal support, is showing its characteristic insolence of spirit and its usurpative proclivities, and the people of that Territory are nursing their indignation and their wrath for the present, but probably not for ever.

Perhaps in no portion of the Union does carpet-bagism go to greater lengths at times than in Utah. But it is not always successful, and if the people of the Territory, under carpet-bag assumption and usurpation, exhibit that extraordinary patience which our esteemed Chief Justice says he needs but manifests that he does not possess, it is that the long delayed retribution of the carpet-baggers may run on interest and be all the more overwhelming when it does fall upon them.

PAR NOBILE FRATRUM.

The ruling of Judge McKean in the Tooele *mandamus* case yesterday is in perfect accord with the spirit that animates the charge recently given to the grand jury in the Second District. While it is true that a judge has an undoubted right to exercise his discretion in submitting a question of fact to a jury for their determination, still that discretion must be exercised in accordance with fixed rules and settled principles of law and equity, and in such a manner as will best answer the ends of justice. The whim or caprice of a judge is not recognized as his discretion, for if this were so there would be as many rules of action as there are different minded judges. Sec. 502, Civil Practice Act, Laws of Utah, which gives the right to a judge at chambers to hear and determine an application for a *mandamus*, must be construed in connection with Sec. 450, and was manifestly intended to apply to applications of this kind where the *facts were admitted* by both parties, and it simply required the court or judge to pronounce the law in the premises. Lord Mansfield, who made as much law as any judge that ever sat upon the English bench, recognized the principle for which we contend, and it has been reserved for the Chief Justice of this Territory to announce a different rule.

A decent self-respect ought to prompt a judge to urge upon suitors the propriety of having disputed questions of fact submitted to juries, to say nothing of the positive enactment of the law, and the almost unbroken chain of precedent. Suppose the question had arisen before the Supreme Court of this Territory, as such, would any one conclude that Sec. 592 would warrant that court, in the exercise of *its discretion*, to deprive the parties of the right given them in Sec. 450? Again, would not the delay become greater in the latter case than in the case which we are now discussing? The ruling has been made, therefore we have the right to criticise it, and while it may be urged that the case can go to the Supreme Court of the Territory, we submit, with becoming diffidence, for we are not skilled in legal lore, that it is likely to prove a resort *ab eodem ad eundem*, from Phillip drunk to Phillip sober.

The ruling in this case is akin to the charge of Judge Boreman on the duties of grand juries, and while the little "and man" may be excused for his short comings on the ground of mental infirmity, or a natural incapacity to grapple with any question that requires thought, no such extenuation can be made for the plaid-faced and poetically minded Judge who presides over the destinies of this District.

"A wit's a feather and a chief's a rod,
But an honest man's the noblest work of God."

JUDICIAL LEGISLATION.

It is one of the many peculiar peculiarities of some of the judiciary for Utah that, instead of them setting themselves to administer the laws as they are, they set themselves to administer the laws as they imagine they ought to be. That seems to be their idea of administering the laws, but to ordinarily intelligent people it looks like the judiciary assuming the proper functions of the legislature.

In pursuance of this policy one of the judiciary opened his court, ignored the Territorial officers, ignored or sustained the territorial laws as it suited his purpose, and virtually announced himself as a judge on a religious crusade sent and bent, and therein specially representing the federal government.

This usurpative policy received a stinging check by the express action of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the judiciary in Utah had the opportunity of learning a most salutary lesson, which they would do well to profit by as much as possible.

It does seem, however, that the Judge of the Second District has not profited by that rebuke so much as he might have done, for in his recent charge to the grand jury, and in his previous action with that body, there appear unpleasantly distinct traces of that old, vicious, usurpative policy.

It is related that he discharged from sitting as grand jurors citizens who were alleged to be polygamists. We have not heard that he was equally careful that no adulterers should sit on his precious grand jury.

Now it is well known that the Senate of the United States, in its last session, refused to enact any such provision touching juries in Utah. Yet one of the very provisions which the Senate refused to enact as law, Judge Boreman, we hear, adopted as law, and as his rule of action in empanelling his grand jury! How was this?

In his notorious theological charge to the grand jury his honor told the jury substantially that they would be under no obligation, in polygamous cases, to require exact special evidence to sustain a charge and base an indictment, but that evidence of a very general kind would be sufficient.

Everybody knows that a provision of the nature of the Judge's doctrine in this particular was incorporated in the Poland bill when it reached the Senate, but that body threw it out, and refused to make it definite law. How is it, then, that the Judge insists that the grand jury shall act upon substantially the same provision? Has he the right to assume and act upon as law what the United States Senate expressly refused to enact as law?

GUIZOT.

Francois - Pierre - Guillaume Guizot, the celebrated French historian and statesman, whose death was reported in the News on Monday, was born in Nimes, Oct. 4, 1734. He went to Paris in 1805, and in 1812 was married to Mlle. Pauline de Meulan, who was 14 years his senior. She died in 1827. In 1828 he married a niece of his former wife. For a long period M. Guizot filled a conspicuous place in the eyes of France and the world, held several high offices under the government, and from 1832 to the end of the reign of Louis Phillippe he was a leading member of every administration, except when ambassador in London. The revolution of 1848 brought his official career to an end.

As a politician M. Guizot's reputation is not of the best, the Spanish marriages having brought him into disfavor with many, but as a literateur he stands in the front rank. His "History of Civilization" is his widest known work, but he wrote many others on various subjects.

By Telegraph.

OUR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN:

Sympathy for Louisiana.

St. Louis, 16.—The meeting at the Court House last night, to extend congratulations to the people of Louisiana on their success in overthrowing the Kellogg government, was largely attended. Speeches were made by General Shields, Colonel Richardson, A. J. P. Garesche and others. The latter was very violent in his remarks, declaring that if the federal government interfered on behalf of Kellogg the people of Louisiana should resist, and he announced his readiness to go to their assistance.

Tracey Makes a Statement—Statements by Penn and Kellogg.

New York, 16.—General Tracey, counsel for the Plymouth church investigating committee, has put his promised statement in the form of an interview, and says in thirteen or fourteen different times in which Moulton introduced his (Tracey's) name in his late statement, in only one or two instances does he approximate to the truth in attempting to state his position and action. General Tracey also says that his firm has been engaged in a libel suit instituted by Edna Dean Proctor against Moulton, in which damages are laid at one hundred thousand dollars.

D. B. Penn telegraphs to a newspaper in this city—"The north can form no idea of the robbery and spoliation to which we have been subjected; my movement was necessitated by the attitude of the people, they demanded it. I am now in full possession of the government of the State. The colored people are satisfied and contented. A strong brigade of colored troops, fully organized, and armed, and in the service of the usurpation, refused to fire a shot in its defense. The most perfect peace and good order prevail. We are thoroughly loyal to the Federal government, and in the operations of the past two days there have been no excess or violations of law. This government is the only one now in existence in Louisiana."

Governor Kellogg, in a dispatch to the same paper, says he has, amid all the troubles that have beset the State, reduced the State and parish taxation, and the legislature has passed measures for the reduction of the State debt and for the limitation of State and city debts, and repealed the obnoxious features of the election and registration laws. He claims that his opponents were fairly defeated in the last election, and knowing that they would be still more in the minority in the next election, they have precipitated a revolution, and taken forcible possession of the State government. He concludes as follows—"Personally, I have no desire to discharge the very onerous and vexatious duties of governor, but I feel it a duty I owe to the State and to the party to hold on until relieved by competent authority."

Washington, 16.—A cabinet meeting was held this morning, on Louisiana affairs, but, without action, it was adjourned until three o'clock.

Russia's Attitude Toward Spain.

New York, 16.—A Berlin dispatch to the London *Telegraph* of the 3d, says the *Official Journal* of St. Petersburg, speaking of the recognition of Spain, says the "Late successes of the Carlists and the indecisive mode of action on the part of the leaders of the Republican armies hardly seem favorable symptoms for the solidity of the government of Serrano. An envoy from Don Carlos was in St. Petersburg some three weeks, but was not received by the Emperor, though the letters of Don Carlos were received. The action of Russia in regard to Spain is said to be due not so much to sympathy with the Carlists as to the personal dislike of his majesty for Serrano, and to the fact that Prince Gortschakoff is absent, and that Prince Reuss, the German ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been confined to his house for some weeks from a wound received while hunting. There was consequently no one of influence who could speak to the Emperor personally on the subject. The Spanish minister was present at the wedding of the Grand Duke Vladimir, and the Emperor addressed some words to him.

Army Reunion.

Columbus, O. 16.—The reunion of the Army of the Cumberland met here to-day. The city is profusely decorated, and the Opera House, where the reunion is held, presents a beautiful appearance. Lieutenant Gen. Sheridan, president of the Society, occupied the chair. Among those in attendance are General Sherman, Secretary of war Belknap, Generals Custer, Grosvenor, Wolcott, Poe, Legget and Granger.

Rejoicing in Louisiana.

New Orleans, P.M., 16.—The city continues quiet; police duty throughout the city was performed last night by volunteers. This morning there is a very general resumption of business, with no gatherings of people or evidence of excitement anywhere. A dispatch from Delhi says the citizens of Richland parish held an enthusiastic meeting, in which a large number of colored citizens participated, last evening, to rejoice over the downfall of Kellogg and to install McEnery's appointees to parish offices, which was done without a show of trouble. Franklin parish will install the McEnery officers to-day.

Effect of the Decision.

Chicago, 16.—A Milwaukee dispatch, speaking of the effect of the supreme court decision yesterday on the railroads, says it is noteworthy that there is a much more favorable feeling than has been experienced since the first railroad bill excited the people, and the general verdict seems to be—"Now we have shown the roads we are sovereign, let us be magnanimous." There is a strong feeling that the new Legislature should pass a law repealing the Potter act, and restricting the roads to reasonable charges. Your correspondent interviewed Alexander Mitchell, president, and S. S. Merill, manager, of the St. Paul road. Mr. Mitchell said emphatically the road would obey the law without the slightest attempt to avoid its true intent, that the convenience of freighters and shippers would be consulted as in the past, and no trains would be taken off until shown to be unprofitable by actual experience. There can be no appeal, this being a temporary injunction *pendente lite*; when the order is made perpetual he could not say what would be done. He had hopes that the new legislature would act fairly and protect the company's rights equally with those of the public. President Keeps of the Northwestern road, in an interview on the subject, said the decision was unexpected, but there was no alternative for the company but compliance with the law; but as the company could not possibly exist by furnishing present accommodations and comforts under the law, it would be compelled to make retrenchments everywhere. In the first place, fewer trains would be run, and slower time made; first class coaches would be withdrawn and second class ones substituted. All work on the road and in the shops would be stopped, and the working force and employes of the road reduced to a minimum.

Work on the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

St. Paul, 16.—A dispatch from Fort Garry says that Mr. Whitehead, principal contractor, has commenced grading the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the grading will be completed by the first of November, and rails and stock will be in thorough order by the first of July.

WESTERN.

$200,000 Fire—Suicide.

San Francisco, 16.—The loss by the burning of the Capitol Woollen Mills, at Sacramento, yesterday, is over $200,000; insurance $50,000.

Thomas Brown shot and killed himself here yesterday afternoon.

CANADA.

Fire and Loss of Life.

Uxbridge, Ont., 15.—Armstrong's hotel was burned this morning; three persons were killed and five seriously injured.

The Commercial Outlook.

Toronto, 16.—The *Globe*, in an article on the "commercial outlook," says that money is more abundant than a year ago and there is more difficulty in employing funds; the country's resources give good prospects of an overflowing abundance of grain, and of a handsome profit on the wool crop. There is a fine crop of hops with a large surplus to export; dairy products are increasing in magnitude; the lumber trade is depressed and unprofitable, but the local consumption is increasing. The square timber trade is still more depressed, as combinations have been formed to curtail its production. The imports at the custom houses largely exceed those of last year.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Doncaster Races.

London, 15.—The Doncaster September meeting began to-day. The race for the Champaigne stakes was won by Cambella "Earl of Dartney," second "Lord Fitzwilliams," "C. Breachloader" third. Seven started. "Louise" won the Great Yorkshire handicap, "Bertram" second, "Thunder" third. The final betting was 8 to 1 against "Louise." Ten started.

Threatened by Carlists—The Rival Steamship Lines.

London, 16.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Santander says the Carlists threaten Irun and San Sebastian, and reinforcements will be sent to their garrisons by steamer from Santander; in the meantime a strong force of Carlists is reported to be marching on Santander by way of Orduna.

The representatives of the Atlantic steamship lines had another conference at Liverpool yesterday, but there is no prospect of a settlement; the National line heads the party which demands a uniform rate of five guineas for steerage passengers to Boston, and the Inman line leads the opposition.

The St. Leger stakes was won by "Apology."

FRANCE.

Trial of Col. Villette.

Paris, 15.—The trial of the accomplices of Bazaine to-day, Col. Villette and M. Doruean being examined, denied that they knew in advance, or had anything to do with the Marshal's escape. The prosecution seek to prove that Villette held the rope while Bazaine made the descent.

PRUSSIA.

Evangelical Conference.

Bonn, 15.—A conference of Evangelical Greek and Anglican clergy, called by Dr. Dollinger, began here to-day; forty clergymen were present. France, Russia, Germany, England, the United States and Greece were represented. Dr. Dollinger and Bishop Reinkens made addresses.

HUNGARY.

Recrossed the Frontier.

Pesth, 15.—The Moldavians have recrossed the Hungarian frontier without committing any breach of the peace.

SWITZERLAND.

International Postal Congress.

Berne, 15.—The International Postal Congress opened its sessions here to-day; all the delegates were present except those from the United States.

Special to the Deseret News.

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

[*By Deseret Telegraph Line.*]

Second District Court—Mining Trial—Fatal Fight with Witnesses.

Beaver, Sept. 16th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

The district court has been occupied for the last three days over a mining suit, wherein Jos. Glasford *et al* were plaintiffs, and P. E. Connor *et al* defendants; judgment was rendered in favor of the defendants. James Hedges, one of the plaintiffs in the suit, and Thomas Golden, a witness for defendant, quarrelled in the afternoon, and at about 5 p.m., when Hedges was coming towards Mike Powers' saloon, Golden met him and, raising a double-barrelled shot gun, loaded with nine buck shot, fired the contents into Hedges' right shoulder as he was trying to dodge. Hedges staggered, and afterwards gathered himself, following Golden, and fired three shots from a revolver at him, two of which took effect, one on each side of the backbone, going through the kidney. Hedges turned to leave, when Golden fired another shot at Hedges, missing him. Golden died last night at 11 p.m. Hedges is in a critical condition, although it is believed that he will survive.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden *Junction*, Sept. 15—

Ten tons of ore from Seager's & Woodmansee's mine in Cold-water Canyon, was shipped this morning to Salt Lake. It is of the red hematite species and is said to be superior to the Rawlins ore.

Four companies of the 28th U. S. Infantry arrived here from Arizona, and went to Cheyenne this morning. They were part of Gen Jeff. C. Davis' regiment, and were in command of Capt. Haskell, destined for Fort Laramie.

HOME MANUFACTURE!

WASATCH WOOLEN MILLS.

I AM CONTINUING TO PURCHASE and paying the

Highest Price for Wool,

And for the better accommodation of my customers, I have opened an office opposite the north side of the Townsend House, Salt Lake City, where I will try and keep on hand Doeskins, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Repellants, Tweeds, Sheltons, Linseys, Sheeting, Batting, Single, Double and Triple yarns.

Parties having WOOL to sell will do well to call and examine our Cloths and Prices.

☞ Samples mailed on application. Wool Sacks furnished.

d251 tf JAMES McGHIE, Lessee.

DON'T BUY

Until you have

CAREFULLY EXAMINED

OUR NEW

TRADE MARK

AND

Low Reservoir

As we have 12 Good Reasons why they will do your work

Quick and Easy, Cheap and Clean.

They are cheapest to buy.
They are best to use.
They wash evenly and quickly.
They wash clothes as long as any.
They have always a good draft.
They are made of the best material.
They remain bright and good.
They are very low priced.
They are easily operated.
They are sold on 30 Days' Trial.
Every stove guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Sold by Excelsior Manf'g Co., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ These Stoves are kept by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores, also by all the Co-operative Stores in the Territory.

SCHOOL.

Mrs. McCutchen has opened a school at her residence, [illegible] consisting of a Male and Female Department. The course of studies embraces the primary, Intermediate, Higher, [illegible] Classics and Languages.

TERMS—Five, Seven and Ten Dollars per quarter.

Mrs. McCutchen refers to an experience of twelve years in teaching. 2361 3w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Jobbing Trade and Retail Dealers of Utah.

Z. C. M. I.

Would call the attention of its regular customers, as well as the Public in general, to its immense lines of all classes of Merchandise, arriving daily and on exhibition, in its various Departments.

The RETAIL TRADE of the Territory can best serve their interests by replenishing their stocks from this source, and for the following reasons:

The business is conducted on the strictest principles of economy, hence the closest market prices can always be relied on.

The new goods coming in were purchased with special reference to the Fall and Winter Trade, and surpass all previous efforts.

Our abundant facilities and experience enable us not only to distance all first-class competition, but to offer inducements unrivalled in the Wholesale Trade of the Territory.

We are sole agents in Utah for many popular brands of Groceries and Hardware, which cannot be purchased elsewhere in this market.

Competent and experienced Salesmen are on hand in each Department, and the Public can rely upon having orders promptly and faithfully executed.

W. H. HOOPER.

Extraordinarily EASY and CHEAP

Way of Getting a First-Class

EXTRAORDINARY!! EXTRAORDINARY!!

5 Octaves, 2 Sets Reeds, 6 Stops, Upright, Solid Walnut Case, with all the Latest Improvements,

MANUFACTURED BY THE BAY STATE ORGAN CO., B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO., And Other Makers.

ORGANS

ONLY $13.50 EACH

Month, for 12 Months. Larger or Smaller Sizes at Proportionate Prices.

16 Styles to select from. Pianos on Monthly Payments.

☞ Highest Prices allowed for Barley, Oats and Dried Fruit.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

As an evidence of the popularity of our Organ business, we will say that, since January last to August we have sold 68 Organs, amounting to $11,722.

CALDER & CARELESS,

Wholesale Music Dealers.

LIME! LIME!

At the Mammoth Kilns. For good work, PLASTERERS will use no other but Medcalf Bros'

LIME!

The fact has long been established that no other

LIME!

In this vicinity gives such entire satisfaction. Get the

BEST.

For laying your foundations, for rough work, for laying Bricks, all for every other purpose, use no other. It makes 30 per cent. more and better cementing mortar than any other offered to the public. Being in close vicinity to the railroad, we are prepared to deliver it at any railroad depot from Ogden to Provo.

A great discount allowed to furnacemen using it in quantities for fluxing purposes.

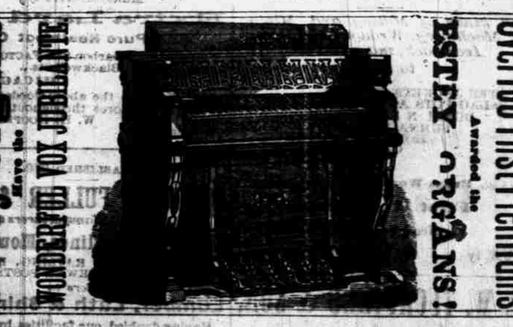
Kilns Situate at Hot Spring Lake. P. O. Box 1202.

OFFICE—COMMERCIAL STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

Immense Inducements TO ORGAN BUYERS.

Estey Organs

WONDERFUL VOX JUBILANTE



Over 150 First Premiums Awarded the ESTEY ORGANS!

ESTEY ORGANS ON 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

We will sell Estey Organs for $26 down and $4.25 per month for Twelve Months, and give Three Months Lessons Free! Higher priced Organs at the same ratio.

There are the best organs ever offered, and whoever accepts will have the best Organ made in the world, to which

13,000 MUSICIANS TESTIFY.

Any person wishing to purchase an Organ and have not decided on which kind to get, can have an Estey at their house on trial for one week, providing other Organ sellers will send one of theirs of the same price. Friends and Judges can then call in and test their and examine the paper-mache and sawdust ornaments.

DAYNES & SON,

General Agents, Salt Lake City.

BAIN WAGONS

THESE WELL-KNOWN WAGONS NEED BUT LITTLE SAID IN THEIR FAVOR. The extensive sales now being made attest their merits, and they are the favorite Wagons in Utah. They are Thoroughly Warranted, and for Sale, ALL SIZES, AND IN LARGE STOCK.

A FULL STOCK OF

HARD WOOD AND Wagon Material,

Well selected, constantly on hand.

First Wagon Depot South of Theatre,

SEBREE & ROBERTSON.

Z. C. M. I., East Branch,

SELL the BAIN WAGON at PROVO,

At Salt Lake Prices.