

DAVID O. CALDER.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Daily mail service for Arizona.

New orders concerning cutting timber on the public domain.

Definite action to-morrow on South Carolina and Louisiana.

A scientific committee to sit on the grasshopper and investigate him.

Civil service circular. New and good instructions.

Suits against ex-President Grant.

Serious charges against Major Reno.

Gen. McClellan's nomination not confirmed.

Disappearance and supposed suicide of ex-Mayor Oakley Hall, of New York.

Secret society warnings connected with the Chio massacre.

Turkish discontent over Midhat Pasha's fall and other things.

The protocol—verbal differences.

All quiet at New Orleans—more arrests and imprisonment.

A thirty per cent. war tax in Havana.

Assistant Postmaster Tyner enters on his duties.

Cabinet meeting on the southern question and civil service regulations.

A German delegation calls on and congratulates the President.

Another judicial decision for Hampton.

C. P. R. R. Co. suit decision rendered.

Heavy snow storm in Chicago. Heavy rain in southern and central Illinois.

Russian fleet sails for New York.

Fire, and death from suffocation, at Washington.

Montenegrin troops concentrating.

Attack on laborers at Berlin.

A doctor commits suicide at Cincinnati.

Stanley selected senator from Ohio.

A negro murderer lynched in Georgia.

Colored Senator goes over from Nicholas to Packard.

Don Cameron has been elected to the U. S. Senate.

A commission of prominent public men go to Louisiana.

Rostch wool market.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison backs up Blaine.

It is said that Mrs. Hayes "My Dear" him in public.

The shoe business at Lynn, Massachusetts, is in full activity.

France is said to be seeking for cavalry horses from the pampas of the Argentine Republic.

A Washington paper suggests to Simon Cameron to keep cool and not teach his innocent son profanity.

Monseigneur D. Conway is of the opinion that the Jews are making a movement towards Palestine. Some of them are, no doubt.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican that President Hayes "has twice the captivating ease of Gen. Grant, and twice the dogged resistance to personal encroachment."

An eastern paper says of a reverend notoriety—"Parson Newman preached on Sunday to an empty presidential pew. If anything were wanting to embitter his disappointment, and to render humiliating the destruction of his fondest hopes, it was afforded in the exasperating coolness with which the President snubbed him and his church, and went and said his prayers with a less obtrusive congregation."

The following, "Rousseau's Disinfecting Fluid," is furnished the Omaha Herald by Dr. John E. Summers, U. S. A.—"Take 70 parts by weight of chloride of zinc, the zinc dissolved in muriatic acid, 30 parts of crude glycerine, two parts of phonic acid (carbolic acid), 2,000 parts water, sufficient ether and any volatile essence to disguise the odor of the phonic acid. When used, one quart of the disinfectant is to be mixed with nine quarts of water and the mixture is used to wash or sprinkle all places needing disinfection."

An exchange says, "Popular suffrage has been put to a singular test in a village of Awa, Japan. The neighborhood was harassed by a midnight robber, whom nobody could detect. The head of the hamlet summoned the entire male population under his charge and directed every man to write the name of the person whom he suspected and to deposit the ticket in a box. Fifteen ballots bore the name of Abe Tanhei, the rest being blank. The man whom everybody distrusted was so overcome with astonishment that he made full confession and went to prison. Never before in the history of popular government was a thief elected with such unanimity."

Baxter Springs, Kansas, owes a bonded debt of \$200,000, payment of coupons is behind, a United States court says they must be paid, but the inhabitants would rather run than pay, and, as the right of emigration cannot be denied, the people, in large numbers, bag and baggage, taking their houses with them, are proposing to found a new city elsewhere. "Baxter Springs may take its place among the lost cities of antiquity. Sodom and Gomorrah were burned by fire from heaven; Herculaneum and Pompeii were buried under volcanic ashes; Babylon and Carthage have not left a vestige behind them, and now Baxter Springs is about to disappear from the visions of men."

California exports good crops in Santa Clara, Livermore, and parts of San Joaquin valleys, and in the northern portion of the State. The State papers say that, south, the prospects are not good, and the crop will be below the average, unless more promising weather

er intervenes. Rust has attacked the wheat in Yolo and Colusa counties. In Kern, Fresno, and Merced counties sheep are suffering for food, thousands have been abandoned and must perish. They are valued at only fifty cents a head. Lambs are being killed, and sheep sold for the fry kettle.

The holding of the April conference at St. George will be a change from the custom since the settlement of this region. That city is between three and four hundred miles from this city, which is a long way, and much of it not over the best of roads, for the people living down there to come to conference in this city. Those who would come, and come regularly, have been put to this inconvenience, expense, and loss of time twice a year for as many years as they have resided in that part of the Territory. The journey and visit to one conference would occupy about a tenth of the year for its performance, and this demand coming every year, and twice a year if they came to conference, it can be readily seen that it has been no small tax upon them. This year they will be exempt from this inconvenience, the conference being announced to be held in the chief city of that part of the Territory. We have no doubt the Salpa thereabout will greatly appreciate this arrangement and enjoy the conference services, the first general conference they will have had at home there.

On the other hand, those of the residents in the northern part of the Territory who wish to go to conference, and who are prepared to do so, have the privilege of visiting that portion of the Territory and taking such part in the services as may be. But the great bulk of the northern people, as a matter of necessity, will stay at home, and we have no doubt will cheerfully accord to the southern brethren and sisters the privilege of having the conference held in the south the present season.

PEACE OR WAR?

Now you see it, and now you don't, says the conjurer. That is about how it is with political matters, both in this country and across the Atlantic. One dispatch says all is peace, or good prospects thereof, and another says that a fierce and warlike outbreak is imminent. One sensation, quiet or turbulent, follows another with great persistence, and one hardly knows what to make of the news, it is often so mixed up and contradictory.

In the far east, the report comes of the almost certainty of peace, of demobilization, and of a happy patching up of things by conciliation. Another report comes immediately of a grave impending crisis and an apparent immediate angry outbreak, indeed of actual warlike and bloody conflict. Which is to prevail? That is the question. Who knows?

The same in America. The report comes of the calming down of the boiling elements of political rancor, and immediately comes another report that Louisiana is up to the furious boiling point and just ready to slobber over into the fire. Which is to prevail? The peace policy or the war policy? Conciliation or belligerence? Who knows? It is a perplexing question, and one upon the factual answering of which much depends. Meantime, transpiring events are watched and coming events waited for with a high degree of interest.

By Telegraph.

FIRE AND SUFFOCATION.

WASHINGTON, 21.—A fire in a confectionery just lighted caused the death, by suffocation, of William Grube, the proprietor.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and continued in session till afternoon.

The southern question was under consideration, but neither Mr. Matthews nor Mr. Sherman had any indications that it will be decided to-day.

A LOUISIANA COMMISSION.

It was decided at the cabinet meeting to-day to appoint a commission of prominent public men to Louisiana before taking final action in the affairs of that State. Cabinet took action, after which, discussion of southern affairs was continued.

There is an expression of anxiety on the part of the government to reach a final decision as quickly as possible, and it is believed that if a decision is reached, it will be upon the affairs in South Carolina will speedily be settled.

SINCE.

CINCINNATI, 21.—Dr. Wakefield who took five ounces of laudanum, yesterday, with the purpose of suicide, died this morning.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

PORTSMOUTH, 21.—The Russian fleet, conveyed by an American man-of-war, sailed to-day for New York.

NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS, O., 21.—Stanley Matthews is duly elected Senator from Ohio to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 21.—Edward Wells, the negro who murdered Wm. O'Brien in Burke County, was taken from the jail at Waynesboro last night, and lynched by a crowd of unknown men. Wells confessed that he murdered O'Brien.

DON CAMERON EJECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR.

HARRISBURG, 21.—In the joint convention of the legislature to-day, J. Don Cameron was declared duly elected a United States senator.

GOING BACK.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—Senator Thomas, colored, who has been acting with the Nicholas legislature, took his seat in the Senate to-day this morning, completing his claimed quorum in both houses. The extra session has been extended.

BOSTON, 21.—Wool is steady with a fair demand from manufacturers. Medium and No. 1 Orlans and Spanish 40 @ 42. K. 41 @ 42. XX 45 @ 47; choice No. 1 wool 48; Wis-

consin and Michigan 50 @ 52; on

perkins and X put are in fair demand at 39 @ 47; low grades are dull; combed and delaine shirtings prices range from 47 to 52; in California there have been sales at 14 @ 25 for full.

POLITICALS. A meeting of the cabinet

Decision of Southern Affairs.

CHICAGO, 21.—The Journal's Washington special says many

southern politicians are here, to-day, awaiting the decision of the cabinet regarding the southern question. The belief is that if Nicholas be recognized a number of vacancies in federal offices will follow, and conservative democrats will be appointed to fill them. The cabinet agreed to two points: first, to maintain the status quo in South Carolina and Louisiana, so far as the general condition of the government is concerned, until a commission can be organized to investigate and report as to the proper course in those States; and second, to call an extra session of Congress for Monday, June 11th. Speaker Randall does not believe in the apprehensions of the democrats, especially that the republicans will secure the organization of the House. The democrats southern members are to be carefully watched, and an attempt will be made to prevent any weakening on their part. Randall says the re-election of Jones of New Hampshire, cost him \$30,000.

WESTERN.

Low in the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision in the case of Low against the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Some years ago the California Pacific Railroad Company leased the road to the Central Pacific Railroad Company. According to the lease the Central Pacific Company should pay both the principal and interest on the outstanding bonds of the California Pacific, and according to the terms of the bonds, a suit was subsequently brought through ex-Governor Low, as agent for the foreign bondholders, for the principal and interest on the outstanding notes, the paying company not having been made. The railroad company contended that it had no power to make such a suit, and that the agreement to redeem the outstanding bonds with interest was void. A contrary opinion was affirmed by the majority of the Supreme Court. Justice McKinley dissented, holding that the lower court had made the contract. No opinion is expressed by Justice Crockett.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Montenegrin Troops Concentrating.

LONDON, 21.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the Montenegrin troops are concentrating on the frontier. Prince Nicholas will start on the 26th for the camp at Medup. The Herzegovinian corps is concentrated at Bogani. General Despotovich is marching on Banjaluka. A circular from Belgrade urges the Montenegrin committee to raise fresh funds in aid of the Montenegrin war.

SILVER STOCKS.

Silver closed at 53 1/2 per ounce. Consols 96 7/8; bonds 65 1/2; 103 1/2; 104 1/2; ten-forties 104 1/2; New York Central 92 1/2; Erie 7 1/2.

GERMANY.

Laborers Attacked.

BERLIN, 21.—Laborers here yesterday attacked a number of men from Posen who were working on the railway in this city, because the police supported the Poseners. The police supported the Poseners, but were repulsed. A company of infantry was ordered out, and with musket and bayonet, the rioters were wounded. Several were wounded.

Correspondence.

Traveling—Meetings at St. George and Holden.

FILLMORE, Saturday, March 17, 1877.

Editor Deseret News:

From Naphi, where I last wrote you, the Friday morning, the

Twelve and the company traveling with Elder Taylor, started at 9 o'clock, reaching St. George in the evening. We were met by eight men, Presidents John W. Young and wife, and B. Young, Jr., and son made an earlier start, traveling to Holden the same evening. They intend to make long drives in order to reach St. George as soon as possible.

At St. George a meeting was held on the Friday evening. The following are the minutes:

Elder C. C. Rich, who spoke first, said in consequence of temporary affairs which prevented so much of our time and attention, the Latter-day Saints had become more or less forgetful of the weightier and more important matters. The Lord required his people to first seek the interests of the kingdom, and to acknowledge his hand in all things. If we were doing the former, it would afford us the greatest pleasure and delight to the latter. All real and enduring blessings, joys and pleasures, were to be realized only through the plan foreordained from before the foundation of the world; all others were fleeting and transitory.

We had enlisted into the service of God. He therefore had the right to dictate the kind of work we should perform. The history of all people with whom he had dealings demonstrated this fact, the performance of any other kind of work from that given them to do would not have been acceptable to him. Epoch and his people built up a city to the acceptance of God and according to divine instruction. Noah, according to the commands of the same God, built a city, but an ark while Abraham, neither, but obeyed God in leaving his own native land and going to a new land, and according to the peculiar word, and the Saviour and his apostles had theirs. The nature of the work that the Lord required at the hands of these men differed from each other, yet all of them, turned his attention to the performance of anything different from that given him to do, the Lord would not have accepted his labors, and, further, he would have shed condemnation upon them.

The Latter-day Saints have received a commission from God to do a work peculiar to itself from all others which had preceded it. The Lord has commanded us to do a work numbering 150,000, composed of people from nearly every civilized nation, who had gathered here by the express command of God, indicating the nature of it. We had now received that same command, and we were going to have a people entirely independent from the world, whose God should be the Lord. We had been taught that the will of God should be done on earth as in heaven. It was now our duty to prove to God that we were truly honest in doing so, and thus be his satisfied servants. The Lord would keep pace with the onward march of the kingdom.

continually growing in faith and

good works and he resolved to do right and conquer the enemy as he should approach, and never submit to or recognize wrong.

Bishop Rudge followed at some length, and President Taylor offered a few closing remarks.

At this place the company staid one night, receiving the same welcome and kindness that are always extended to the servants of God in such preaching tours.

The morning again found us moving on in our usual order, all following very highly esteemed Brother Taylor, whose countenance reminds us of a scriptural saying, "We know we have come from darkness to light, because we love the brethren."

We reached Holden at noon. After dinner we held a short meeting, Elder F. D. Richards and Bishop Rockelly and Preston occupying the time. The people here, who could not attend the meeting, were invited by Elder Taylor to meet on the morrow at Fillmore, afford them an opportunity to hear further from the brethren, as well as a pleasant ten-mile ride.

We reached this place this evening, all enjoying good health and spirits, and having been favored with good roads and most delightful weather. Here again the brethren and kind friends were waiting our arrival, ready to receive us and take care of our teams.

This evening the young people met to hold their regular meeting, to which we were invited. The regular exercises, however, were deferred, and Brother Joseph F. Smith delivered a discourse on the plan of salvation, which I apprehend will not soon be forgotten. One significant feature of it was that in order to manifest true repentance, all wrong doing should be repented as far as possible before further sinning. Elders B. M. Young, Geo. F. Gibbs and Charles W. Nibley also spoke.

The young people of both sexes met together here, and it is said that the sisters at least evince as great an interest in matters pertaining to mutual improvement as the boys. Brother James Melville, president, to the satisfaction of the members, President Taylor intends to hold a two-days' meeting at this place. G. F. G.

A Tempest in Denmark.

Denmark is a little kingdom that rarely attracts general attention to its affairs. Most people would therefore be surprised on being told that there is no country of Europe whose politics are more interesting, and even exciting at the present time, than those of that little Scandinavian kingdom.

A contest has been going on for more than four years between the two Houses of Parliament, which in Denmark is called the Rigsdag. The lower house, the Folkething, corresponding to our House of Representatives, is elected every three years directly by the people, and the upper house, the Landsting, by members of the Senate, or Landsting, numbers sixty-six members. Of these, twelve are nominated for life by the King. The other fifty-four are elected by the people, and are elected by the people and part by the largest taxpayers.

In all the free countries of Europe, the conduct of affairs, the system known as a responsible ministry prevails. This includes several things. First, the ministry, or cabinet, and not the King, is responsible to the House of Commons, or the Landsting, in Denmark. The ministry must be in harmony with Parliament. In other words, Parliament has the right to demand of the King that he should dismiss the ministry, or that he should appoint a new one. The King, in political sympathy with the Landsting, and possessing the confidence of the majority in Parliament. Third, as soon as it is evident that the ministry is not in harmony with the people, the King is bound to see whether the people support the cabinet or the Parliament.

In 1872 there was a conservative ministry in Denmark, which was very strongly supported by the Landsting, or Senate. The ministry had carried the Folkething by a small majority. The Folkething put forward the claim that the ministry must resign if it was not in sympathy with the majority of the two houses, but with the Folkething. The Landsting expressed confidence in the cabinet, and the ministry, and the King, in a request of the King, continued in office.

This was the beginning of a struggle which has lasted and grown more bitter every year until now. The Folkething has refused to vote any appropriation until the ministry is changed, and the ministry has retaliated by dissolving the Folkething.

There have been three elections in the four years. Several minor changes have been made in the ministry, but it is now, and has all the time been, conservative. After every election the radicals have grown stronger in Parliament, and now have more than two-thirds of the members.

During the late session of the Rigsdag, which came to an end in December, the Folkething was more violent than ever before. It even went so far as to put insults to the ministers in the laws which it passed, and it defeated every bill which the government proposed. It was a real revolution, and the King had to make no appropriations, and make no appointments, and make no dismissals.

If the King of Denmark were an unpopular man or a tyrant, there would have been a revolution long ago. But he is neither. He is a good sovereign and a man much liked by the people. Although the King has supported his Ministry, and although the popular indignation against the ministry has been very strong, not a word is breathed against royalty or its representative.

This contest, seems at first sight to be between the people and a privileged class, and those who have an ardent and sentimental sympathy with all nations which are struggling for liberty, will naturally hope for the success of the radicals in the Folkething. But those radicals are in reality seeking to obtain by violent means a larger power than the Constitution of Denmark gives them, and the motive, so far as it can be perceived, is office rather than liberty. Yet very noble causes have been lent espoused from unworthy motives.

It is clear that unless there should be a change of public sentiment in Denmark the people must at last carry the day, and it is possible the victory may sweep the King from his throne, notwithstanding the love and reverence of his people for him. The right will doubtless ultimately prevail, and even the Danish people who make so little noise in the world, may yet play a part in the History of Freedom.—E.

ANGORA GOATS.—The Angora goats have shown a decided superiority to the sheep in their ability to endure drought. Depending on the season, they will live on a considerable extent upon browsing for their food; they could live upon the foliage of potential food, and they are not so dependent on the sheep for their food. The industry of making robes, gloves and whips from the skins and hair of the Angora goat has been carried on for centuries in the East. It is not mentioned in our standard works, but it is a very old industry, and it is a very profitable one. The Angora goat is a very hardy animal, and it is a very good animal for the farmer to keep. It is a very good animal for the farmer to keep, and it is a very good animal for the farmer to keep.

hops a ton or two—may be shipped

every year. In this city a factory has been started to produce ropes from the sheep's intestines, which are obtainable in considerable quantities, and excellent material to make ropes for certain uses. —Alta California.

Write Only On One Side.—In writing for the press, write on one side of the paper only. It is very inconvenient to the printer to have "copy" written on both sides of the paper. Write legibly, especially names and dates.

THE THREE FLAMES.

For Wednesday, March 21, 1877.

SIXTEEN PAGES AND EIGHTY COLUMNS OF READING.

Printed on Strong White Rag Paper.

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Annual Subscription \$3.50; postage, 15 cents. Single copy 10 cents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, That wherever by the ordinances of said city the punishment for any crime is by imprisonment in the city jail, or by both fine and imprisonment, such fine shall in no case exceed ninety-nine dollars, nor such imprisonment exceed one hundred days for any one offense.

SEC. 2. Any person convicted of stealing property within the limits of said city, of value not exceeding fifty dollars, (except where by the Territorial statutes, such stealing is declared to be grand larceny,) shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding ninety-nine dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding one hundred days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 3. Any person sentenced to imprisonment, for violating any ordinance of said city, may be ordered by the court passing judgment, to perform labor on the public works, or other works of the city, during the term of such imprisonment; but no prisoner shall be required to perform labor more than ten hours a day, nor on Sunday.

Passed March 20th, 1877.

FERAMOREZ LITTLE, Mayor.

JOHN T. CAINE, City Recorder.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City.

This certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Relating to Crimes and Punishments," passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1877, as appears of record in my office.

As witness my hand and the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, 21st day of March, A. D. 1877.

JOHN T. CAINE, City Recorder.

STALLION BLACK HORSE

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, at John W. Young's, Salt Lake City; price twenty-five (25) dollars.

Black Prince was raised by M. H. Dorcas, at the celebrated Spring Hill Stock Farm, on Lone Island. He was foaled in 1857 by "Madam Cornet" got by "Canton," He was got by "Warrior" by "Young Messenger."

He has finished his milo in better than 2 1/2, and was imported to this Territory in the summer of 1876.

CHARLES CRADDER, March 21st, 1877.

UNITED ORDER RULES.

HAVING had frequent enquiries for copies of the "Rules that Should be Observed by Members of the United Order" since the first edition of the same was all sold, we have lately printed an authorized edition on fine fancy colored paper, on a sheet 12 1/2 by 20 inches, suitable for framing or mounting on a stretcher and hanging up in the houses of the Saints.

They can be had at this Office, or mailed to any address for 10 Cents per Copy.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Thirty-third School District, on Monday, the 27th day of April, at 2 P. M., at the School House, in the City of Salt Lake, to consider the question of the location of the school house, and other matters relating to the same. All persons interested in the same are hereby notified to attend.

J. H. BARNES, School Trustee.

1877

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
Of Winter Goods at Z. C. M. I.

This Clearance Sale will commence Wednesday,

January 10th, and continue till the balance of our

winter stock is closed out.

Room must be made for our Spring purchases,

and the public can now secure rare bargains in Winter Dress Goods, Repellants, Linseys, Plain and Dress Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies', Children's and Boys' Hosiery, Ladies' and Gents' Lined Gloves, White and Grey Blankets, Lap Robes, Horse Covers, Felt and Balmoral Skirts, Dutch Quilts, Forty styles of Woolen Shawls, Knit Shawls, Scarfs, Jackets and Hoods, Men's and Boys' Brush Hats, Caps, Overshirts and underwear of all the leading grades. All the above, and many other articles not in this list, will be offered at prices which cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MALICIOUS LIE

Has lately been industriously circulated in this city, to the effect that the Workingmen's Co-operative Association is "burst." The truth is, that this Association has settled, in full, for every cent they owed, and sold out the business to Mr. Wm. H. Rowe, whose extensive practical experience in the Boot, Shoe, and Leather trade, combined with sufficient capital, will enable him to establish a first class Boot and Shoe manufacturing business here—one of the necessities of the times. He will continue business at the old stand, the Town Clock Store, 87 Main Street, sign of the "Big Boot," and will retain the employees of the Workingmen's Coop., whose excellent workmanship has gained for their make of Boots and Shoes a recognized superiority over the best imported.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

We are now Operating a Full Assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

Our Prices are Low and we Guarantee Quality.

CALL AND SEE, AND BE CONVINCED.

DAY & CO.

Just Arrived at

TEASDEL'S!

An Elegant Stock of Ladies' Flannel-Lined Shoes, at \$1.75 per pair.

FLOUR.

If you want Extra Good, buy the New Process, At TEASDEL'S.

Other Brands of XXX on hand from \$2.75 to \$3.25 per Sack, At TEASDEL'S.

OMAHA TRADE.

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

L. M. RUMSEY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of Pumps and Fire Engines.

Last Year we sold over 1000 Pumps, and are now receiving more orders than we can fill. We are now receiving more orders than we can fill. We are now receiving more orders than we can fill.

JOHN HILLING & CO.,

ROCKEY, 14TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

\$50 to \$5000 Invested in Stock, privileges, etc., to be sold at once. For particulars, call on or write to J. H. Hilling & Co., 14th St., St. Louis, Mo. We are now receiving more orders than we can fill. We are now receiving more orders than we can fill. We are now receiving more orders than we can fill.

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