

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, September 9, 1870.

## THE FIRE AT CHICAGO.

THE Chicago papers contain thrilling descriptions of the frightful fire which broke out in that city on last Sunday afternoon. The fire was first seen at about five o'clock p.m., and by eleven o'clock Drake's Block, which but a few hours before was a picture of architectural beauty, a spot of mercantile pride, representing at least three millions of value, was a huge ruin. Its loss is not only a loss of dollars and cents to its owners, but a loss to the city of its handsomest business block—a business structure that had no superior in America. The number of those who perished was not known, and all the particulars may never be known, for the spot where the floors gave way, precipitating the persons upon them into the burning flames below, was subjected for hours to a heat so intense that not a vestige of a human being can ever be hoped to be found.

"At about half-past nine," the *Tribune* says, "the entire block, from basement to roof, is one solid sheet of flame, with scarcely a division wall standing. For the first time you could get an entire interior view into this hell of fire, and the sight was to be long remembered by those who saw it. As we have said, the phrase 'fire hell' for once had meaning. Nothing could withstand its fearful fury. It was not only that vast stocks of paper and rags of dry goods of every description, valued into the millions of dollars and sheets of pianos and organs, and of all kinds of merchandise, seemed literally to melt before it, but it rolled up tin and galvanized iron like a scroll. It burst the huge brick walls as if they had been reeds. It seized the great blocks of stone and chipped them off, hurling the fragments as if they had been shot from a cannon. It twisted iron pipes, and even iron stairways, into all sorts of fantastic shapes. It rent the walls and toppled them over as if they had been piles of sand. In no configuration that we can remember, not even the great fires of 1857 on East and West Lake street, do we remember fire operating with such fearful fury. The deluge of water poured upon it seemed to have no appreciable effect whatever. The water from the hose pipes was often converted into steam before it touched the building."

## THE PLANTING OF FOREST TREES.

THE large profit from planting forest trees is set forth by an article in the *Scientific Press* of California. There can be no doubt of the success of this business in this country, if properly managed. It will pay in California, and it certainly will here, where good timber is, and always will be valuable. In Europe the cultivation of forest trees is found to pay excellently, and in Germany especially it is extensively followed. Many large landowners in England, Germany and France derive all their income from such plantations. The strong point in tree cultivation is the small amount of labor required after the first two or three years. The *Press* recommends the planting of common white pine and the European larch, in the proportion of 300 of the former to 4,000 of the latter tree. At the end of the fifth or sixth year it suggests the removal of every alternate larch. The timber so removed will leave, it calculates, a large value per acre over and above the cost of removal; moreover its presence up to that time is necessary to secure the better growth of the entire forest. At the end of the next five or six years remove every alternate larch as before. The butt of each tree so removed will make, it calculates, a good railroad tie, and an average of two fence posts in addition may be obtained; the balance can be worked up into poles or fuel. At the end of the next five or six years, take away each alternate larch, which, it calculates, will now be about 18 inches in diameter, and 45 to 50 feet high, still more valuable for railroad ties and fence posts, and worth probably from \$3 to \$4 each.

At the end of the fourth period, say 20 or 24 years, remove the balance of the larch trees, and leave the forest proper, 300 trees of pine only, standing about 12 feet apart. The trees now removed are large enough for the saw mill, and will make excellent lumber, the European (not the American) larch being one of the most valuable trees for lumber which can be grown. It is a very close grained wood, of reddish or grey color, remarkable for weight, strength, beauty and durability. It is better for ship timber than the oak, and will last long in the ground or in water.

The ground for the planting of forest trees should be prepared as for corn and wheat, and marked off by the plow into rows three feet apart, crossing at right angles. This will give, say 4,900 crossings to an acre, at each one of which a tree should be planted. In Europe the tree is usually started in a nursery, and placed in the field at the end of the first year's growth. Many, however, prefer to plant where the seed is to grow.

White pine could not be successfully cultivated in our valleys, and European larch, if it would grow, would be difficult to procure; but there are varieties of valuable timber which can be produced, and concerning the growth of which there would be no difficulty. Among these is the locust. There

would be no necessity to wait a plantation to get a return from the planting of such trees. The locust is a tree of rapid growth, and when grown is of considerable value for many purposes. If a calculation be made, it will be found that a larger profit can be realized from the planting of forest trees than from ordinary field culture. Fifteen years is a long period to wait for a crop, but when it is harvested, if it be good timber, it pays. At the present time we have facilities for the obtaining of seed of various kinds that we did not have before the completion of the railroad. Of locust seeds we have no lack; walnuts are also beginning to be plentiful; cherries can be obtained in almost any desired quantity, and every variety which will grow in our climate and soil can easily be procured. If our farmers would select a few acres of land and devote them to the cultivation of forest trees, the culture would be found remunerative to themselves, and their production would be a public benefit.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line.

Eight Persons Drowned!

## Shipping and Lives Lost!

English Sympathy with France!

## MARTIAL LAW IN LAYRE!

A UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC TALKED OF!

DESPAIR IN PARIS!

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION!

Rumored Franco Russian Alliance!

ANARCHY AND SLAUGHTER FEARED IN PARIS!

THE "CAMBRIA" BEATEN!

## NEW YORK.

Reception of Victor Hugo—Drowned—Steam boiler explosion—Indiscriminate night-firing at Paris.

New York, 8.—Eight persons of an excursion party, from Long Branch to Toms River, N. J., were drowned, this morning, at the latter place, by the giving way of a bridge.

The *Tribune's* special at Paris, on Tuesday night, sends the following exact statement of the real situation, on the best authority: "There will be with Vinay's troops 40,000 soldiers in Paris, in an utterly demoralized condition, besides eighty thousand armed national guards, twenty thousand mobiles, and about five thousand armed volunteers. This is the whole force that can be counted on for defense. There are no more guns, hardly any ammunition, not enough for one battle. The provisional government would treat on any terms, but the concession of territory. They fear that the armed force is ordered to the ramparts the sum of the people will pillage the town. Intervention is earnestly sought. Favre's application to Lord Lyons was without immediate result, the latter having received no instructions since the change of government. There is a feeling of utter despair, as resistance is known to be impossible. The Prussians are expected at Compiegne to-morrow."

The *Tribune's* special correspondent at St. Petersburg, on the 2nd, says: "Don Carlos left to-day, wholly unsuccessful. His idea was that Russia's refusal to recognize the present Spanish Government was because she adhered to the divine right theory; he was mistaken. The Emperor was well disposed toward the Spanish government, but it regularly organized before recognizing it. Don Carlos could not see the Emperor at New Moscow, and had an interview with Goeth Schouboff."

New York, 8.—A cablegram dated Paris 7th, says that the *Journal Officiel* contains a decree, providing that all justice and civil business shall be administered in the name of the French people. General Trochu has issued a proclamation, in which he says the enemy is approaching the capital; and he is assured the moment has arrived to organize the defense of the surrounding departments. Orders have been given to the prefects of the Seine, and the Seine at Marne to unite the defenders of the country, who will be supported by troops from Paris and by large numbers of cavalry gathered in the environs. The commanders of these troops will receive their orders from the government of Paris. Each person will be inspired by duty to his country. The government counts on the patriotism of all.

(Signed) TROCHU, Gov. of Paris.

All the journals announce positively that McMahon is dead.

It is rumored that Etienne, Arago and Thiers have gone on a mission to the King of Prussia.

The *World's* cablegram, dated London 7th, says England, Italy, Russia, Sweden, Holland and Denmark had agreed to take no separate action; but to intervene collectively in the war; Austria's refusal excites some uneasiness, the more that the demonstrations of Hungary and the Slavonic States, against Prussia, are becoming more decisive.

The *World's* special dated Paris 7, says: A great ovation was given to-day to Victor Hugo. On his arrival at the northern railway station, the large place of Laxe was filled with people, mostly of the lower order. A double file of the national guards and the garde Mobile was drawn up as a guard of honor on the high ground around the station. Much attention was excited by the appearance, among the standards, of the flag of the German Republic of 1848. As the venerable old man appeared, supported by his friends, the carriage was for him by Jules Favre, he was greeted with enthusiastic

shouts. When these had somewhat subsided he spoke in a full clear voice, and with great earnestness, simplicity of action, these words: "Citizens, I have come back from an exile of twenty years. Paris, the capital of civilization, must not be sullied by invasion. To invade is to invade liberty; it is to invade civilization. No such invasion shall triumph. Paris will be saved by the union of all souls, all hearts and all arms in her defense. The defeat of Paris means new hatred, and new barriers between the peoples and the people. Paris must be victorious, in the name of fraternity, for only by making the fraternity of all possible can the liberty of all be gained." Pointing to the American flag, Victor Hugo said, "This banner of stars, speaking to-day to Paris and to France, proclaiming the miracles of power which are easy to a great people, contending for the great principles of liberty, of equality and fraternity." At the end of the speech, immense cheers were given, and the speaker was fairly carried by the people to the carriage. He looks well, though aged; his long locks dark, beard white, and eyes full of fire.

A cable special to the *Herald*, dated London, 8th, says a letter from Paris, of the 7th, midnight, says the city continues strangely calm, but underneath it is easy to discover a source of feeling and apprehension. There is beyond doubt much concealed desire for peace, and almost any terms would be accepted in preference to the subjection of the capital to the throes and dangers of a siege; but everybody is afraid to talk of yielding. The circular of Favre is likely to inspire, with courage, the undecided. The sombre weather increases the depression. The Uihars are approaching fast; what effort their arrival will produce it is hard to say, but it is likely to be defense, although if the question was honestly decided, according to the wishes of the people, it would be submission. The real trouble is want of organization. The foreign bodies of troops have a scarcity of officers, and the authorities are afraid of thieves. The citizens all go armed. A notice to expel all the women and children from the city is expected to-morrow. The exodus of strangers in every direction is increasing hourly; the hotels are empty and the theatres are closed.

A dispatch by cable, from Paris says some of the patriotic papers talk wildly and some propose to burn Paris, like Moscow; another to fill mines with powder; another to let the Prussians in, and kill them in the streets. Underneath all there is a deep dread of an outbreak of thieves and general plunder and slaughter. This fear is really as great as any of the advancing Prussians.

The stories are told in the English papers of interview between Napoleon and King William are mere romance. It is said that the King of the Prussians had ordered Rothschild to get his chest, near Paris ready for the reception of the royal headquarters. The value of the French crown jewels in 1791 was estimated at twenty-three million francs, the present value is treble this amount. There is a rumor that the jewels have been secretly sent from the bank of France, via Dieppe, to London, to the care of Rothschild. The hope that the Prussians would not arrive for 18 days is fallacious; with good roads and an uninterrupted passage, they will be here by the middle of next week. The approach will doubtless be made via Vincennes and Dennis.

VIENTENNE.—The yacht race was won by the *Palmer*, beating the *Cambria* about seven minutes. The *Sappho* was third, with a loss of her main top mast, and the main sail torn.

The Amity Social Club, of Harlem, held a picnic at Melrose, yesterday, which resulted in an indiscriminate fight, in which men and women were knocked down and injured; twelve of the leaders in the affair were arrested and committed this afternoon.

The steam propeller *Red Jacket* exploded a boiler at Perth, Amboy, to-day, and killed the pilot, Robert Brown, and the engineer and fireman. Two coal barges in tow were sunk.

Five houses on Mill Street, South Brooklyn, were burned this morning, loss \$20,000.

Washington, at an official interview with Jules Favre on Monday, solicited the liberation of all Germans confined in prison; the government consented and hundreds left yesterday and to-day with passes of the American Minister.

No gas will be used in the city in case of a siege, as the gas meters are all outside the fortifications. Arrangements are made to place electric lights at various points. The shops will use lamps and candles. The appearance of Paris, without gas at the theatres and gardens will impress one forcibly with the terrible change over the nation. Rumors are abundant at every corner. One declares that Washburne has gone as envoy to the Prussian King, another that Prussia offers peace on the payment of 5,000,000,000 francs, which has been guaranteed by Rothschild.

One Bull has purchased a residence in this city and will occupy it during the coming winter.

## ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO.—Four men were injured to-day by the falling of the floor and part of the wall of a building, in course of erection.

A fire at Vermilion, O., this a. m. destroyed the dry goods store of G. J. Morrill, and a grocery store of J. M. King; loss 20,000.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrival of the "Ragusa."

Boston, 8.—The three-ton steamer, *City of Ragusa*, arrived this morning, eighty days from Queenstown.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Under instructions from the Government of the U. S., Minister Washburne, yesterday, recognized the new government in France, and tendered the congratulations of the President at the establishment of a republic.

Rear Admiral Rowan has been appointed Vice Admiral, to succeed Porter. Rowan is now on his way home from the Asiatic fleet. The U. S. steamship *Albatross* passed through the Canal, Aug. 12, being the first vessel to carry the American flag through the Canal.

## MARYLAND.

Fire and loss of life.

street, and the implement foundry of G. W. Dresser & Co. and four small dwellings, were burned this p. m.; loss 75,000, small insurance. W. Jones was buried in the ruins.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### PRUSSIA.

The New Boundary.

BERLIN, 8.—That part of Lorraine new in the hands of the Prussians and all of Alsace will probably represent the territory to be demanded from France as an indemnity by Prussia. The western frontier will begin at Esche, on the border of Luxembourg, flanking the River Moselle at about ten miles from its west bank, crossing the stream at Couray, half way between Metz and Pont a Mousson, following the course of the Moselle and Meuse, and then from the east bank of the latter to Montmedy. The southwestern frontier will consist of the present boundaries of the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine. This district comprehends Alsace, and Saarbourg, Saad, Gemund, Metz, Monville, Clions, Allins, Pöfelforth, Blotze, Welsenberg, and so forth. Bazaine is still negotiating for the surrender of Metz. The French prisoners in German hands are enthusiastic at the Emperor's deposition. Every attention and courtesy is shown to the Emperor, who is at Welheimsdorf, near Casper.

### CANADA.

Storm and loss of life.

HALIFAX, N. S., 8.—Many vessels and lives were lost on the fishing banks and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by a severe storm on Sunday.

### FRANCE.

Demonstration by Mobile Guards.

Jules Favre, yesterday, received all the employees of the foreign affairs office, who called to pay their respects to the new minister. Favre made a speech, thanking them for the kindness they expressed toward him, and announced that he would make no change in the office at present.

General Vinay appeared before the ministers, and explained his late march towards Paris. He stated that he was closely pressed by the Prussians during his whole march.

No call for universal suffrage will be made till after the war; this seems to be the sentiment of the Paris journals. The French Ambassador to Constantinople has resigned. The French yacht club has given half a million of francs for the wounded.

The French armories and factories are working day and night. The Viceroy of Egypt has transferred to France a large supply of arms and artillery, purchased in Paris and Marseilles.

Bands of young men paraded the streets of Padua, Milan, and Cremona yesterday, with French and Italian colors flying, for a universal republic. Reports have been received from various officers that Metz is thoroughly provisioned, and that Bazaine will certainly hold out to the end. The force at Metz is now a hundred and fifty thousand, about a half of whom have been received in the regular fleet or marine.

The effective French armies are estimated at 700,000, and it is believed the number can be raised to a million within three months.

A hospital flag, white with a red cross in the centre, has been hoisted over the Tulleries, which, with the garden attached, is declared national property.

The journals have stories of horrible cruelties practiced by the advancing Prussians who, it is said, shoot women on the roadside. Terrible reprisals are demanded of the government.

The death of McMahon is regarded as a national calamity. Canrobert is wounded. Men from McMahon's army are pouring into Paris.

PARIS, evening.—Great crowds of the garde mobile, with French and American flags, made a demonstration before the American Legion to-day, of gratitude for the recognition of the French Republic by the United States. The letter of Washburne, to Favre, gives great satisfaction. The people seem persuaded that the American government will interfere in favor of peace. The following proclamation appears in the extras, and is placarded about the city: "The country is in danger. In the presence of the enemy all differences of opinion and opposition should disappear before the general safety. Accused be he who can retain personal desires or prejudices in such a supreme moment. The undesigned act aside all opinions save one, that is our safety, to offer our most energetic and absolute assistance and to make no condition save that the Republic be maintained. Let us all be buried in the ruins of the Government of France." Signed Blanqui, La Croule, Thieriot, Lolo Villanove, Fignard La Vraud, Pillbes and others.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Startling if true.—The Prussians forty miles from Paris.

LONDON.—The Prussian advance has reached Lertre Sans Jonarre, forty miles from Paris.

The Princess Mathilde has been liberated from surveillance and conducted to the Belgian frontier.

Brussels is crowded with paroled French officers captured in the recent battles around Sedan.

It is said that Bazaine is in Metz, well supplied with provisions.

The *Independence Belge* says the fact that England offers no mediation is attributable to Earl Granville, who adheres to his position that the integrity of the French Territory is no longer possible.

A rumor comes from Marseilles that the Republic of Italy has been proclaimed in Florence, and that the Crown Prince is named for President. The Pope still retains the service of his legationaries, though aliens are preparing to enter Rome.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* Paris correspondent says Lyons and Nîmes, the English and Italian Ministers, are about to go to King William's headquarters to negotiate for a suspension of hostilities; the Republic is averse to war, but faithful always to the dignity of France. The French officers who surrender, all attribute the necessity of McMahon's capitulation to treachery in his own army.

Mr. Drummond, the banker, writes to

the *Post* an interesting account of the Emperor Napoleon, while a prisoner. He says:

"Before long we joined in the rear of the Emperor's train. The cortege was of great length. We had a good opportunity of seeing it, as it passed over the bridge at right angles with the main road. First came the Emperor's carriage; after these three carriages, something like the prison of Vauvillie, marked 'Maison Militaire D'Emperur,' and containing the members of his staff. Numbers of horses followed, some mounted by the Imperial servants in liveries. The horses were magnificent animals, over sixteen hands high. The postillions had glazed hats, gay coats and scarlet waistcoats. There were relays of horses and carriages beyond price. At noon the Emperor alighted in Bouillon and walked to an hotel. The crowd of people was enormous, but they were kept off by Belgian troops. French officers of high grade, among them Prince Murat, strolled at a window, and the Emperor reached. The French prisoners were silent and made no response. It was impossible to find quarters and food at the hotel. The Emperor dined first, then his suite, the rest ate what they could get. At about two o'clock the Emperor, accompanied by General Osteman, came to the door of the railway station. He seemed well, his face showing no emotion, though he leaned heavily on the arm of the servant who led him out. He walked well. He wore a red cape, embroidered with gold, and carried a decoration on his coat. Dispatches were handed him and he sat down out of doors, on the platform, and wrote replies. He afterwards paced up and down the platform, smoking cigarettes. He returned to the waiting room and read the *Independence Belge*, but when the special train arrived he departed.

Communications with Paris are liable to interruption any moment. The shopkeepers of Paris, in the absence of customers, are hungry for the arrival of the Prussians.

It is reported that the Duke of Hamilton is preparing the Isle of Arron for the residence of a number of the French Imperial family.

LONDON 8.—Madame Lopez has received letters of administration in the matter of the estate of the late President of Paraguay.

The Marquis of Westminster will receive the order of the garter, made vacant by the death of Earl Clarendon.

The following report of a declaration by the French foreign Minister comes from a private correspondent whose position enables him to know the facts, and who guarantees the accuracy of the statement: Jules Favre had been appealed to for a quasi official sanction to a republican demonstration, in Madrid, with an intimation to him that he could be President of the Spanish republic. Favre replied, the government of France, will not, at this moment, make any movement to encourage a republic in Spain, and would even prefer it should not be declared. The reason which obliges us to refuse, is that republicanism so spread, would alienate and terrify Prussia, and stop the negotiations pending between the provisional government and Russia for an alliance, offensive and defensive against Prussia, should the latter prove too exacting as to the terms of peace, in other words, if this alliance takes place, and it is on the point of realization, Russia marches straight upon Berlin. She has already begun to arm and send troops to her western frontier. If you ask what can tempt Russia, Russia answers that the military strength which Prussia has now directed against France will, sooner or later, be turned against Russia with view to acquire all the German provinces of Russia. The correspondent adds, "You can make use of this intelligence for it can't long remain secret, and may be depended upon as absolutely true."

## BELGIUM.

Arrival of the Prince Imperial.

BRUSSELS 8.—The *Independence Belge* describes the arrival of the Prince Imperial at Marseilles. It says, "he was attended by three persons, dressed in plain clothes, one being Capt. Duperne, of the navy. There being no carriage at the station, the party took an omnibus to the Hotel de la Couronne, on Grand Place, where a dense crowd had collected. The Prince showing some alarm, the landlord pacified him, saying, 'Have no fear, you are in a neutral, peaceful country, where harm cannot befall you.' After a hasty lunch he left, thanking the host and various attendants. He is greatly changed since he left St. Cloud, a fortnight ago. He looks very pale. After the arrival of his suite, consisting of 19 persons, the Prince left for Ostend, whence, on Monday, he sailed for England."

## Special Notices.

There is a machine at the Watch Factory at Elgin, Ill., with which a workman has made from the wire, and can do it any day, two hundred screws in twelve minutes, beside driving them into place in the plate of the watch, and yet there are those who believe the cheap labor of Europe can produce goods at a less cost than the machinery American genius has given us.

Fruit Wanted.—A limited amount of fruit wanted for preserving purposes, at Deseret News Office.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH! CASH!

PAID FOR A KINDS OF

GRAIN FLOUR AND OTHER PRODUCE

By DANIEL GREENIG, Baker and Grocer, EAST TEMPLE STREET.

STRAYED!

A Small Black faced Border MARE, branded with C on left hind quarter, and Spanish brand on right shoulder. She was running on the Sand Ridge, West Jordan, one year ago last winter.

Any person who will give information, at Deseret News Office, as to her whereabouts, will be rewarded.

TEASEL & CO.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK HERALD CORPS

OR

EUROPEAN WAR Correspondents.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES

DAILY, GIVING THE

Most Reliable War News

That can be obtained on this Continent.

We have special correspondents moving with each division of the opposing forces of France and Prussia, and news agencies in the principal capital—LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, MADRID, VIENNA AND FLORENCE—so that nothing of an important news character escapes our vigilant representatives.

Our News Agencies in the Principal Cities of Europe, and our system of travelling correspondents, have been long established, a fact the Readers of the Herald have no doubt become familiar with, and as our letters from all parts of the Eastern Hemisphere for years past have fully proven.

We do not pretend that our comments upon the war, or that our opinions upon the probable success of either belligerent in contemplated movements, come by the cable. Our only aim is to give to the public the fullest, most reliable, and the most authentic record of facts as they occur in the grand operations of the contending armies.

THE NEW YORK DAILY HERALD will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per month. The WEEKLY HERALD will be sent by Mail for \$2.00 a year.

J. G. BENNETT,

Editor and Proprietor.

## SPECIAL NOTICE!

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF SALT LAKE COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Territorial and County Taxes for the current year, which are still unsettled, must be paid on or before the first day of October next, or will be added according to the provisions of Law.

R. J. GOLDING, Assessor and Collector, Salt Lake Co. Collector's Office, Court House, Salt Lake City, Sep. 8, 1870.

EVANSTON

Lumbering Company, Evanston, Wyoming.

COMMON LUMBER, FRAMING TIMBER, SCANTLING, JOISTS, &c., constantly on hand.

\$22.00 PER M., BY THE CAR.

J. L. ATKINSON, Cashier and Business Manager.

## Z. C. M. I.

EAGLE EMPORIUM!

PERFUMERY! PERFUMERY!

WE HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE

Most Pleasing Varieties of Perfume

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY!

Its Prices and Tasty Arrangement, together with the NEWEST

TOILET SETS,

Cannot Fail to Please.

H. B. CLAWSON,

Sept.

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

## TEASEL & CO.,

Successors to WILLIAM JENNINGS & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Home-Made

LEATHER,

BOOTS & SHOES.

The above we make

A SPECIALTY.

PRICES AND QUALITY Guaranteed to compare favorably with Eastern Goods.

WE have also added to our Business a First Class Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

In Endless Variety.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

NEW STYLES! GOOD QUALITIES! LOW PRICES!

DOMESTICS, HICKORIES, CLOTHING, SHAWLS & NOTIONS.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware and Farming Implements.

Call and examine Quality and Prices, EAGLE HOUSE, opposite Salt Lake House.

TEASEL & CO.