

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, June 6, 1896.

MOVES WHICH OUGHT TO BE MADE.

THE completion of the Railroad across our Territory will place many advantages within our reach of which we can avail ourselves if we are so disposed. The importation of machinery and other articles can be made at much less expense and risk than by the present method of ox and mule trains, even though money should not always be paid out for the latter. In consequence of the facilities possessed by California for importing by the Cape and across the Isthmus, that State has made considerable progress in manufactures. She has imported machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods, and already her blankets and cloths are famous, and they even find ready sale in the East.

The carriages and wagons manufactured in that State bring a much higher price than the same kind of vehicles imported from the East. The timber, iron, trimmings, etc., are imported, and the wood is so well seasoned that, when it is put together, it makes a much more durable article in that dry climate than one that has been brought ready made from the East. The materials necessary for other manufactures are imported in the same way and to a considerable extent. The result is, that the mechanics and manufacturers of the State find employment in furnishing articles needed for home consumption, and in many instances in the manufacture of these articles they are able to use materials produced at home, which is a direct benefit to other classes of the community. A carriage or wagon manufactured in this manner costs more than one brought ready made from the East; but the Californians think it cheaper to pay the price required for a home-manufactured article than to get an Eastern manufactured one for a smaller amount. The difference in the first cost is more than saved in the increased durability of the one over the other.

As soon as the suitable materials required in various branches of business can be brought here with tolerable facility, our manufacturers and mechanics will have to turn their attention to their importation. We have as good mechanics and artisans here, according to our population, as are to be found in any country. Arrangements should be entered into by them to place themselves in a position to compete with the Eastern manufacturers. As soon as the Railroad is completed, timber, iron and every other article necessary for the manufacture of carriages, wagons, sleighs, furniture, agricultural implements and a great variety of other necessary articles, can be easily imported, and made up here. Under such circumstances we can see nothing to prevent our citizens from successfully competing with the manufacturers of similar articles in the East.

It is true that wages are not so high there as here; but the difference in the tariff between the manufactured article and the raw material is very great, and will give the manufacturer here a great advantage over those in the East. We saw it stated a few days ago that the freight charges on a buggy sent from Chicago to Cheyenne, and which weighed a little over 300 pounds, were \$111. The rate for carriages, sleighs, and articles such as we allude to, is very high. Then, again, when eastern material, judiciously selected, is brought here and made up, the article thus manufactured is worth considerably more than the same article, made of equally good materials brought here from the East.

Now is the time to take the steps necessary to prepare for this change. The men who are available to take hold of these various branches of business do not, in every instance, have the capital to carry them on. But it can be accomplished by a combination of capital. What people are so well situated as we to combine our capital and our efforts in accomplishing objects of this character? Our organization is of such a nature as to give us great advantages, and we should make use of them. Judicious, experienced men can be selected, and sent East with means, to purchase such materials as are needed to carry on these various branches of business, and the initiative be taken in supplying the wants of the Territory with articles of our own manufacture.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The homeless children of New York are beginning to be a subject of grave consideration to the thinking and philanthropic portion of the inhabitants of that city. Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made in their behalf, they are still so numerous that it is said, that many of the public parks and play grounds are haunted by them; and that funerals, weddings and out-door festivals are so disturbed by them that the presence of the police is necessary to preserve order. The question of these homeless and homeless children has been taken up by the Commissioners of Charities, and the establishment of Industrial Schools on one of the islands adjacent to the city is in contemplation, for which the Legislature is to be

memorialized at an early day. The various charitable institutions of the city are also doing a good work in their behalf. During the past year the Five Points House of Industry has furnished food, clothing, homes and situations to one thousand children that have been picked up in the streets, besides furnishing 30,000 meals a month to the hungry and destitute. The Children's Aid Society has also recently opened two new lodging-houses, each of them capable of accommodating nightly one hundred boys. But all that has yet been done in this direction fails to remedy the evil, and to-day there are said to be thirty thousand homeless children in New York.

This is by no means a flattering picture of the state of society in the principal city of the greatest nation under heaven. It clearly proves, with all the boasted superiority of our institutions, that the same evils with which society is afflicted in the Old World, are operating in the New. The government of the city of New York is probably more expensive than that of any city in the world; but with all the heavy taxation that that State and the enormous expenditure of the public means, the thousands of homeless children, with the fearful amount of vagabondage it necessitates, shows that in New York, the best form of human government is still an unsolved problem.

What a field for missionary enterprise is here! It is an old saying that "Charity begins at home!" But it is hardly possible to believe it when we take into consideration the myriads of little heathens that infest the streets of New York. But perhaps the bodies and souls of these poor, perishing little white heathens at home are not of as much value as souls that dwell in black or copper colored bodies abroad. Yet it is absolutely certain that the money spent in doing little or no good, to heathen abroad, who are able to look after themselves, and do not want to be interfered with by a people, whose morality in almost every point of view is inferior to their own, might be used to inculcate a virtuous and looking after and providing for those of our own race and color at home.

These good folks at home who are so anxious for the salvation of the heathens, are something like a certain king, who was a great adept in the science of astrology. Engaged one evening in profoundly meditating upon and contemplating the heavenly bodies in their splendor and glory, he was accosted by a beggar who solicited alms. The mendicant's solicitation was renewed, even to importunity, but all to no purpose, the royal student was too deeply engaged in the contemplation of objects at a distance, totally beyond his reach and upon which it was impossible for him to exercise the least influence, to see those immediately around him, even if they needed his assistance and sympathy.

No wonder we hear of crimes of every shade and character in all parts of the country, while there are tens of thousands of homeless, ignorant and uncultivated children, almost as brutal as the beasts of the forest. From their masses the ranks of the burglar, highway robber, pickpocket and cut-throat are continually recruited; and utterly worthless, by way of remedying the corruption and immorality of the present state of society are the efforts made by certain well-meaning but ignorant persons to reform the adult criminal. It is to the homeless and homeless children the efforts should be applied, then the purification of society would be only a question of time.

If the law-making power of the land would devise plans and enact the measures necessary to remove the cause of this fearful evil, they would perform the part of wise legislators and faithful stewards; but never till then. And if those who are anxious to save souls would spend time and means in the reformation and regeneration of these juvenile outcasts and pariahs, and never cease their soul-and-body-saving efforts, until not one could be found throughout the length and breadth of the land, they would perform a labor over which angels would weep with joy, and their labor of love would be to them a crown of joy and rejoicing for ever.

Cardinal Prudentino—Prince Lucien Bonaparte, is the latest addition to the College of Cardinals of the Roman Church, which now numbers forty-four Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. To the latter class Prince Napoleon belongs. The royal Cardinal is now forty years of age, he is the youngest member of the college, and the highest in secular rank. He is the grandson of Joseph, the oldest, and of Lucien, the youngest, brother of Napoleon the First; his father—Prince Charles, who resided several years in this country, being the son of Lucien; and his mother, the Princess Zenaide Charlotte Julie, the daughter of Joseph, King of Spain and Naples.

Cardinal Lucien formerly held the title of St. Andrew the Apostle, and was styled one of the Apostolic Prothonotaries. His elevation to the Cardinalate gives him a seat in the grand council of the Church of Rome, and, of course, a voice in the election of the Pope. But it is an opinion beginning to be pretty general in Europe that he, himself, will be the next candidate for the chair of St. Peter; and it is believed that his name and connections will weigh greatly in his favor. Since

his promotion on the 13th of March last, it is pretty generally understood in Europe that such is the aim, idea and policy of the astute Louis. With the Napoleonic dynasty firmly secured in France—the pet idea of Louis Napoleon, which it is scarcely probable will ever be realized—and Lucien at the head of Catholicism, the power and influence of this remarkable family in affecting the destinies of Europe would be vastly increased. But the truth of the old proverb, "Man proposes, but God disposes," in this, as in all other human affairs, is incontestable.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

AMENDMENTS INSISTED UPON.
Washington, 5.—The Senate insisted upon the amendments to the Arkansas bill, and ordered a committee of conference.

BILL TO ADMIT N. C., ETC.
Trumbull called up the House bill to admit North Carolina, etc., and explained that in the substitute the committee had stricken out Alabama and Florida. Drake thought the bill had better be laid aside until the conference committee reported upon the fundamental conditions to be inserted. A long debate ensued, after which the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed H. G. Worthington, of Nevada, Resident Minister to the Argentine Republic; Alfred Allen, of Kentucky, Consul at Foo Chow; Commodore Thos. Turner, to be Rear-Admiral; J. L. Worden, to be Commodore; Rear-Admiral Craven, to be detached from the command of the Navy Yard, Mare's Island, on August 1st, and ordered to command the North Pacific Squadron. Commodore James Alden has been ordered to command the Mare's Island Navy Yard.

HOUSE.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.
Blaine, from the committee of conference on the navy appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The House proceeded to consider several private bills and passed a joint resolution to advance Capt. Thomas N. Stevens, and twenty-one numbers on the list of Captains in the navy, for services during the war.

DISCUSSION OF THE TAX BILL.
The House went into a committee of the whole on the tax bill, the sixth section being under consideration, which gives the commissioner of internal revenue power to appoint or remove all revenue officers, without responsibility to any body. After a lengthy discussion, several amendments being offered and rejected, Garfield moved to strike out the section, which was agreed to, 64 to 45. The seventh section was passed after being slightly amended. Logan moved to strike out the 8th section, which recognizes the bonded warehouse system, and provides for the appointment of warehouse storekeepers. The debate lasted during the greater part of the evening session, the motion to strike out, being finally withdrawn, with the understanding that the section should be reserved for final amendment. The bill was considered to the 22d section, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.
San Francisco.—A State Sunday-school convention is now in session here.

NEW RAILROAD COMPANY.
The citizens of Nevada and California have organized a company to build a railroad from a point on the Central Pacific Railroad, on the Humboldt river, in eastern Nevada, to the head of the navigation of Colorado river, connecting with the line of the Southern Pacific. The capital stock is a million and a half. The length of the road is about two hundred and fifty miles.

ARRIVALS.
The passenger arrivals from New York by steamer last month in San Francisco were six thousand, being the largest number ever known in the same time.

DEPARTURE OF J. ROSS BROWN.
Washington, 4.—J. Ross Brown left Washington yesterday, for New York, en route for China. He had a long interview with Burlingame previous to his departure.

New York, 5.—The Herald's London special says that only six natives, and not six hundred, were drowned in the flood in the Zooroc defiles, in Abyssinia.

BUCHANAN'S FUNERAL.
Lancaster, 5.—Buchanan's funeral, yesterday, was the most imposing ceremony ever witnessed in this county. There was a number of delegations from distant cities present, and about three thousand persons walked in the procession; business was universally suspended. The Buchanan estate is estimated at three hundred thousand. It is understood he left a legacy for the poor of Lancaster.

Chicago, 5.—At the Annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Western Railroad, yesterday, Henry Keep, of New York, was elected President, Wm. B. Ogden, declining re-election. It is generally believed that an entire new course of policy, with regard to the management of the road, will be adopted.

CONSOLIDATION.
The Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway are about to be consolidated.

PRESENTATION OF BURLINGAME & CO.
Washington.—Burlingame & Co. Chinese Embassy were formally presented to the President to-day. Brief remarks were made by the President and Burlingame. A large number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the presentation.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made to-day: Martin McMahon, of New York, to be Resident Minister to

Paraguay; V. E. Parker, Secretary of the Territory of Idaho.

IRON CHAINED TO BE DETAINED.
Instructions have been sent to New Orleans for the detention of the iron clads, Orestes and Catamba, it being stated that they intend to leave there, probably on an experimental trip, but really for Peru.

200 DYING DAILY OF YELLOW FEVER.
The Ocean Queen brings Panama dates to the 28th ult., 200 persons were dying daily of yellow fever at Callao.

NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED.
The river steamer, Tompion Dean was successfully launched to-day; she has a carrying capacity of 3000 tons, being greater than any steamer on the western coast.

FRAUDULENT COLLECTORS SERVED AS THEY SHOULD BE.
Ex-Collector Callahan has been sentenced to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars and to be imprisoned for two years in the Albany Penitentiary for defrauding the Government; R. G. Wright was sentenced to pay \$2,500 and to eighteen months imprisonment; J. S. Allen, to pay \$2000 fine, and one year in prison.

SONS OF CRISPIN RIOTERS.
Worcester, Mass.—Riotous demonstrations among the striking shoemakers, yesterday, were suppressed by the authorities.

DIFFICULTIES SUPPRESSED.
Chicago, 6.—The Rock Island Railroad difficulties have been finally settled.

STOCKHOLDERS SUCCESSFUL.
New York.—The stockholders, who have been fighting President Tracy in regard to the issue of forty-nine thousand new shares, have entirely succeeded; they met in this city yesterday, and passed resolutions endorsing the issue of the bonds; re-elected Tracy as President, and agreed to prompt the raised completion of the road to the Missouri River. Chicago will soon have three direct connections with the Union Pacific Road.

PEWEE FAIR.
The Herald's Montreal special says the Pewee fair is increasing; the authorities increase the general alarm by extensive warlike preparations. Several persons have been arrested as Pewee spies.

FENIAN FAIRS.
The Herald's Malone special says that Fenian fairs will be gotten up at St. Albans, Vt., for the purpose of covering up the collection of men for the coming raid into Canada. Large numbers of arms are rapidly arriving at points on the frontier, and prominent Fenians declare that within the coming month they will have large forces on a firm footing in the Dominion.

JOHN BRIGHT PUBLICLY ENTER-TAINED.
Liverpool, 4.—John Bright was entertained this morning at a public breakfast by prominent members of the Liberal party, at which Bright made a powerful speech. After viewing the policy of the various Tory administrations, up to the present time, on the question of the Irish Church, he drew a strong contrast between the course of the present Premier and that of Mr. Gladstone. In dealing with this matter he advised the Liberals to exert all their strength to carry the next parliamentary election, and with great earnestness exhorted the people to support the Liberal party, declaring the success of its policy to be the only means of adjusting dissensions in Ireland and in perfecting union with England.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.
London.—In the House of Commons this evening an amendment to the suspensory bill was offered, placing the tenure of office under the Maynooth College grant on the same basis as the living in the Irish church. The amendment was opposed, as destructive, not to the suspensory bill, but as not being in accordance with the character of the bill under consideration. The amendment was rejected by the House. The House then voted in favor of permitting new appointments to be made to the Maynooth College. The suspensory bill then passed in a committee; the announcement of the result was received with cheers.

THE EMPEROR EXPLAINS.
The Emperor of Austria asserts that he had to make a choice of two alternatives, to sign the late laws hostile to the Concordat, or to abdicate his throne; and he chooses the former. The explanation is intended to soften the resentment of the Pope for the violation of the Concordat.

Correspondence.
BIRMINGHAM CITY, May 31st, 1896.
Editor Deseret News.—Having sojourne here for a short time, and wishing for a little innocent amusement, a small party of my friends and I attended the Theatre Royal to-night, last night, and I think a fair share of amusement may not be unattainable. The places performed were "The Meeting at the Cross" and "The Day after the Fair." The rendition of Miss Adams by Mr. C. Southworth was very creditable; he conveyed the character well and played accordingly. Richard Parker was well sustained. Dickie Chikien was fairly rendered by Mr. P. Baird. Timothy Babbie was possibly rendered by Mr. W. J. Cramp. Cramp sustained the part of Miss Parker in a manner which I think was well worth a round of applause. Miss M. Smith, as Molly, played a very little part, but she was the part of Master William Parker extremely well. One incident which tended to mar the effect of the play, though it had a touch of the ridiculous, was brought about thus: One Darlington, a member of the ship upon which Richard Parker is a sailor, was being instrumental in bringing punishment and misery unjustly upon Parker, whose chief aim of life was to have revenge on Darlington. The time at length arrived when Darlington was to be punished, and knowing that his enemy had the advantage drew a pistol and fired; that is, tried to fire—of Darlington; but

the pistol continually failed to perform its office. Parker snatched two or three times in the vain hope of its going off, but it would not speak. Darlington stood calmly waiting to be shot, until his patience gave out, and he finally dropped dead—with dignity, I presume, for his opponent's pistol had never said "beans." Mr. Baird might very easily have snatched his sword and made that answer the purpose the pistol was intended for, but, I presume, that the annoyance overcame his usual presence of mind.

After the play Mrs. Crampson gave a recitation, but the recitations of some few "dancing babies" made it difficult to follow the lady through all her elocutionary manœuvres. The recitation of "The Song of the Lark," a Baird as Fledge, was good; O. Southworth as Jerry was excellent; any one present who had not their risibilities excited by his comic antics must be incorrigible. Mr. E. Box as Clod was much at home, and did well; Miss Ellen Snow's Susan was as neat and sprightly a piece of acting as we wish to see.

Yours truly,
JOHN D. BROWN.

A LOW COMEDY MOKE.—The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer is responsible for the following:

In the spectacular performance of "Humpty Dumpty," now running at the Olympic, a small mule is introduced and is made to appear quite comical by the dexterity of his heels. About a fortnight ago the regular animal fell ill and an amateur was substituted. When one of the characters touched the new mule to make him kick, he began in admirable style. He kicked off the fellow and kicked him twice before he touched the boards. Then he ran towards several of the other dramatic persons and kicked them. Every object on the stage, whether material or mental, he kicked off. Next he began on the scenery. He kicked down a whole forest, three good sized cottages, a picturesque cascade, a granite prison, a robbers' cave, a royal palace, the Bialto and "Vesuvius in eruption," and was about to attack the "grand transformation scene" from "Midsummer Night's Dream," when a rope was thrown around his neck and he was dragged off by the whole strength of the company, assisted by the able-bodied supernumeraries. The audience, many of whom supposed the obstreperous mule part of the performance, were delighted at his energy, and demanded with deafening plaudits, a repetition of the scene. The uproar was so great that the manager came out and said that an intermission of fifteen minutes would be given to enable some of the actors to recover the beast in that d-d mule had kicked out of them; and pledged his honor that the brute should never make another appearance on the Olympic stage. At this the audience roared louder than ever, and for nearly half an hour the performance was suspended by the universal guffaw. Every night since, the kicking mule has been called for, and the manager of the theatre has, in consequence, inserted an advertisement in the daily papers that the animal was mysteriously knocked in the head the same night of his highly successful debut.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—I see that a great many farmers are losing their chickens with supposed chicken cholera. You will find below a receipt for curing that disease—one that I have tried and found successful. "Take fat bacon and cut in slices the size of a marble, roll in dry corn meal, and give about three or four of the fat bacon pills; take ground ginger and make like dough and give three or four ginger pills—then the fat bacon pills, and the ginger until you think the fowl has enough. Do this two or three days, and keep them from water—you can give a little water, but not to much. I will guarantee that this will cure, as I have cured some of the worst cases. Notice the chickens in the morning when they are fed, and if they do not eat, the disease is coming on. Then commence feeding them as per recipe."—E.

CURIOUS BUT NOT AGREEABLE.—I have no sympathy for machinery; the action of machines of great power terrifies me by its impossibility. There are some, above all, employed for beating out metals, which do so to an alarming extent. Whatever these may happen to seize between their iron teeth, once seized the thing must pass through a hole more or less great, towards which all fabricable substances are conducted. Of whatever size the thing may happen to be when it goes in, let it be a beam of the greatest thickness, it will come out stretched into a knitting needle of the greatest fineness. As for the machine, it merely turns—that is its business and its duty—and it matters not what the substance may be; it has to crush and draw out. You offer it an iron bar—the monster draws it to itself and crushes it. If you don't take your hand back in time, the machine pinches the end of your finger, and all is over. You may cry out, but if there be no workingmen present with a hatchet to cut the wrist off, after the fingers come the hand, after the hand the arm, after the arm the head, after the head the body. Shrieks, oaths, prayers—nothing will avail you; the shortest plan for your friend or your family is to look out for you on the other side of the machine. You went in a man, you come out a wire; in five minutes you have grown two hundred feet; it is curious, but not agreeable.

EFFECTS OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKES UPON THE HARBOR OF HONOLULU.—The Hawaiian Gazette of April 23, has the following:

The water between the spar buoy and the bell buoy, on the outer anchorage ground, has shoaled from six to seven fathoms since the earthquakes of the first week in April. Pilot McIntire discovered that where he had 14 fathoms in the usual anchorage, now there is only 7. The shoaled place is not very extensive, and accurate observations which will be taken soon, will show how far the shoaling has already made, will be confirmed. The depth of the water in the centre has not changed. I am thinking the reef on the south-west side of the harbor has been raised, and the shoals in front of the water tank buoy, but the shoals which have been lower than usual, and which I think appear to be the result of old marks on the coral reefs that it has been growing slowly during years past.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager—H. E. Clawson & J. T. Cain.
ENGAGEMENT
Of the accomplished Lyric Artists, Tragedienne, and Comedienne,
MADAME MARIE METHUA

SCHELLER!

Saturday Ev'g, June 6, 1896

The performance will commence with Boncanti's renowned Legendary Drama, produced with Splendid Scenery, painted expressly for this place, by G. G. G. Methua, Esq., entitled,

THE PHANTOM!

CHARACTERS IN PART FIRST.
Lucy Pevery, MADAME SCHELLER.
The Phantom, Mr. D. McKenzie.
Lord Albert Clavering, Mr. J. C. Graham.
Sir Hugh Neville, of Graystock, Mr. J. S. Lindsay.
Sir Guy Musgrave, Mr. J. E. Hyde.
Ralph Gwynne, Mr. A. Merritt.
Davy, Mr. J. Margrett.
Ellen, Miss Foreman.
Maudie, Miss Lizette Platt.
Janet, Mrs. M. G. Clawson.

CHARACTERS IN PART SECOND:
Ada Ruby, MADAME SCHELLER.
Alan Ruby, Mr. D. McKenzie.
Edgar (his nephew), Mr. J. C. Graham.
Dr. Bessie, Mr. J. S. Lindsay.
Curate, Mr. J. B. Keay.
Corporal Stump, Mr. J. Margrett.
Jenny, Miss Alexandra.

To conclude with the beautiful Comic Drama, never before played here, entitled,

ERNESTINE!

Ernestine, an Orphan, MADAME SCHELLER.
Count D'Avigny, Mr. J. C. Graham.
Eleonore D'Avigny, Mr. J. S. Lindsay.
Admiral De Morsay, Mr. J. E. Hyde.
Servant, Mr. H. Matthews.
Valentine De Quercy, Miss Nellie Colebrook.
Maudie, her sister, Miss Lizette Platt.
Marguerite, her mother, Mrs. M. G. Clawson.
Notary, Ladies, Gentlemen, Domestic, etc.

DOORS OPEN AT 7 O'CLOCK. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

Look Out for the Locomotive!

NOTICE.
THAT GRAY HORSE advertised on the 23rd ult., as straying in the 10 Area, Lolo, branded on left hip, should read J on left thigh. Also, a white horse, branded on left hip, should read J on left thigh. Also, a white horse, branded on left hip, should read J on left thigh. Also, a white horse, branded on left hip, should read J on left thigh.

THE RAILROAD IS COMING

Another Reduction
OF
TWO FIFTY PER CENT.

In view of the speedy completion of the Railroad, and the consequent reduction of the price of labor, placing our better quality of Cash basis, we have determined to REDUCE the PRICE of our SASH and DOORS 25 per cent. We have a stock of 2 inch DOORS, made of the best White Pine, and several thousand LIGHTS of SASH, of various sizes, on hand, and are prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS, Large or Small, with Dispatch. We also have a stock of 2 inch SASH, and 2 inch DOORS, and are prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS, Large or Small, with Dispatch.

OUR PLANER

First-class FLOORING,
PLANING OR RIPPING DONE.

Latimer Taylor & Co.,
Pioneer Steam Planing Mill and Saw
Shop, and Saw Mill,
South-east Corner of Emigration Square,
8th Ward.
(P. O. Box 45.)

Particular Notice to the Customers of
ROSS & BARRATT.

AND to all others who wish to be benefited. As the Railroad is rapidly approaching this place, and the rate of freight this Summer and Fall will be greatly reduced, and as we are always anxious to benefit our Customers and the Community at large in every way possible, but particularly in furnishing them the VERY BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES, we will, from this date, sell

Brown Sugar, and a half

Clarified Sugar,

Crushed Sugar,

Coffee,

Fine V. H. Tea,

Fine G. P. Tea,

Soda and Saleratus, and

Nails,

Coal Oil, etc., etc.

AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES

We will have in our FIRST TRAINS from the EAST, quantities of GOODS, which will be sold at a very low price, and in all kinds of quantities. We have a stock of 2 inch DOORS, made of the best White Pine, and several thousand LIGHTS of SASH, of various sizes, on hand, and are prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS, Large or Small, with Dispatch.

W. HOWARD

First-class FLOORING,
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