

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, October 15, 1909.

BOOK OF MORMON—ABSURD THEORY

A Col. J. W. HOWARD contemplates, it seems, delivering at an early date, a lecture to the people of Omaha, on the origin of the Book of Mormon. A late number of the Omaha Herald contains some extracts from the proposed lecture.

He starts out with the idea that, laying aside all speculation, it is clear that the brain work necessary for the starting and establishing of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was the work of some one else other than Joseph Smith; because he was an unlettered man, entirely incapable, according to concurrent history, of producing what is to-day known as the Book of Mormon. His theory is that the Book of Mormon had its origin in the speculations of Mackintosh, who published a work on the North American Indians, in which he assumed that they were descended from the lost tribes of Israel. Shortly after the appearance of this work "one Solomon Spaulding, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and a local preacher of some repute," commenced the preparation of several speculative papers on the same theory. It is evident to Howard, he says, that Spaulding got his cue from this work of Mackintosh's, and that being of a lazy, indolent nature, and not being able to find any written evidence to corroborate the theory which he was framing, he fell back on his imagination, and prepared in manuscript the tale, which, according to Howard, was afterwards told by Joseph Smith.

The opponents of the Book of Mormon in the past have styled it a crude, ungrammatical work, written in imitation of the Bible, but evidently compiled by an illiterate man. But Howard discovers in it passages of the choicest morality and some of the finest sentiments taught. It is clearly evident to his mind from what he has seen, he says, of the writings of Joseph Smith, and of Oliver Cowdery and Sidney Rigdon, whom he calls Joseph's attesting witnesses—betraying thereby his utter ignorance of the book the origin of which he attempts to account for—that neither one nor all of them combined, the requisite amount of ability necessary to produce the Book of Mormon.

There is any connection between Howard's discovery of the beauties in the Book of Mormon and the advocacy of that Book—as quoted by late telegraphic dispatches—by our distinguished Vice President? The Book of Mormon must be increasing in value in the estimation of the world when two such distinguished men as the Vice President and Col. J. W. Howard condescend to notice it, one by quoting from it to prove the Latter-day Saints are not orthodox and the other to describe the choice morality and fine sentiments which it teaches!

This Spaulding story has been so often exploded by our people that it seems almost like a waste of time to allude to it here; but the Omaha Herald should know better than to call such ideas as Howard advances concerning its origin a plausible theory.

We freely admit all that he says about the choice morality and fine sentiments contained in the Book. They cannot be surpassed; but an unprejudiced person who will read the Book will readily perceive that the story about Spaulding writing it as a work of fiction is balderdash. The Book of Mormon does not convey the idea that the North American Indians are descended from the lost tribes of Israel, and when Mr. Howard makes such an assertion, he betrays his utter ignorance of the subject which he professes to discuss. One portion of the Book gives an account of two families which were of Israel; another portion is a record of the settling of a few families in America at a time long anterior to the birth of Israel.

His assumptions that the Book of Mormon was not the work of Joseph Smith, but of some man—Spaulding for instance—of superior education and ability, are ostensibly based on the idea that Joseph Smith was illiterate. If this should be admitted, to whom shall the authorship of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants be attributed, a work which no one has ever presumed to doubt as emanating from or through Joseph Smith? Its morality is as pure, its sentiments as exalted and godlike, its language as elevated and choice, as any contained in the Bible or the Book of Mormon. What will Mr. Howard do for a Spaulding to carry out his theory in this case? Carry out his theory of Joseph's inability, and an author would have to be found for the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. Such theories serve to amuse would-be great men, pseudo-philosophers and people who are anxious to believe everything that is evil about Joseph Smith and the Latter-day Saints; but they do not satisfy thinking, reasoning men who are familiar with the subject under discussion.

To our mind it always seemed to require more blind credulity to adopt such theories as those of Howard's, than to adopt the testimony that the Book of

Mormon is a true record, and that Joseph Smith was divinely inspired to translate it and to reveal the revelations contained in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

In this connection we have not alluded to the important fact that many people are yet living who know that Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery were engaged for years in the translation of the Book of Mormon.

WHAT KIND OF BREAD SHALL WE EAT?

We have received the 2nd number of the American Grocer, a semi-monthly journal, published at 161 William Street, New York, by John Darby & Co. It is intended to represent the interests of the grocery trade. It claims that the range of subjects to be looked after is very great, affecting the highest and most vital interests of society, as what is used as human food or drink, or in the daily operations of the family, comes legitimately within its province. It is a well-printed journal, contains a large amount of excellent information, and deserves a wide circulation.

The number before us contains an excellent article on flour from the pen of Professor John Darby. It should be read and carefully studied by every person, but especially by parents.

"The gluten and phosphate especially demand our attention. The gluten is the strongest component of the flour. It is the portion of the flour that goes to make flesh, nerves, brain and all the active or mechanical portions of the animal system. Its prime importance is at once seen. The gluten is a sticky, brownish material, somewhat elastic when fresh. It may easily be obtained by washing a piece of dough in much water till all the starch and other materials are washed out, when the pure gluten will remain with the above properties. The relative quantity of gluten in different specimens of flour may easily be determined by taking equal quantities of the different kinds and washing as above. We have included under the term gluten all the nitrogenous materials of the wheat, as in our present discussion it is not necessary to consider it chemically. The cereal grains, in fact, contain gluten and produce indigestible in the stomach. In fine flour this substance is not found, hence a great hindrance to digestion from its absence. The gluten of wheat differs from that of all other grains, in its mechanical properties. It is the only kind that will make a porous mass, of comparatively dry vesicles, which gives the peculiar character to light bread. It owes this property to a peculiar substance called gliadin, which is not found in the grain of any other cereal. Hence, good bread can be made from no other grain.

"The phosphates are, perhaps, next in importance to the gluten. These are principally the phosphates of lime, potash and magnesia. They are essential to the formation of bones, brain and energy, and the constitution of the materials made by gluten. These phosphates, like the cerealins, are almost entirely confined to this first layer of the seed proper. This being almost wholly excluded from fine flour, it is evident that the final cause of their existence at all is derived by our practice in the use of wheat as an article of nutrition. Nature constituted the wheat to be the special food for those regions of the globe where intellectual and physical power should be most completely developed; but by our operations, we have shown it to be a very inferior and reduced it to a position but little fitted for the great ends for which it was created.

"The layers of the seed, as we proceed toward its centre, become more and more completely starchy, and at the centre but little else is found, and this portion makes our finest flour. The finer the flour the less fit it is for nutrition.

"It is a matter of the highest interest, that some plan should be devised by which the whole of the nutritive portion of the wheat should appear in the flour. Appreciating the importance of it, many attempts have been made to accomplish this end, but none have been successful. The Graham flour, in this country, has had some consumers, but has not become popular—fashion and a vitiated taste are insurmountable obstacles. Liebig, in Germany, made a similar attempt, but gave it up in despair. Those for whom he labored did not appreciate his philanthropy. The dark color of the bread seems to be the great obstacle to its introduction; and he would be a benefactor indeed who could succeed in uniting a fine bread with the whole of the nutritive portion of the wheat. There is no doubt that untold suffering is the effect of our present practice. Dyspepsia in its thousand varying forms, liver disease, nervous ailments, decaying teeth, deficiency of bone formation, are some of the evils from depriving the great staple of human food of its most active and important elements."

Whenever we see this subject alluded to we wish that the people of the Territory could be convinced of its importance and adopt unbelieved flour as the bread diet for themselves and children. During the first two years of our settlement we saw this kind of flour thoroughly tried, and the results were such as to convince us that, in separating the bran and shorts or seconds from the fine flour, we deprive ourselves of the most important part of the grain.

EDUCATION OR IGNORANCE—WHICH IS THE BEST FOR "MORMONISM."

The Editor of the Inland Empire has been kind enough to give to the world in general and the "Mormons" in particular his ideas of the reasons why Utah has not been admitted into the Union as a sovereign State, he is also pleased to express his opinion that "while 'Mormons,' professing their present belief, and indulging in their present ways, continue a majority in Utah, that Territory will never be admitted as a State into the Union." We have very grave doubts with regard to the truth of this statement, but do not feel that the present is the time, nor the Editor of the Inland Empire the man with whom to discuss the question. The matter will soon be again brought before Congress, and we hope to hear the reasons of its members, if they have any, why Utah should not put on the robes of sovereignty.

The concluding paragraph of this gentleman's article shows such an entire ignorance of the "Mormon" character that we are constrained to notice it. He remarks:

"In conclusion, we will tell the News editor how to get admitted into the Union. Build more schoolhouses, and compel every child in Utah to acquire a good education, and by another generation there will be no objection to receiving the State. But remember, such a course will destroy 'Mormonism'; for a State once peopled with intelligent, educated women, will never remain long 'Mormon.'"

Did this editor but comprehend the sentiments of the ladies of Utah he would have very little hope of education destroying "Mormonism." But he does not, and falls into the common error of those who are opposed to us, who in self-justification delight to compare their own wisdom with our ignorance by assuming that "Mormonism" fears the light of truth and education. Could the representative of the Inland Empire travel through the valleys of Utah, from Bear Lake in the North, to St. George in the south, he would find that the best educated and most intelligent ladies of the community are the most devoted adherents of "Mormonism" and the strongest advocates of a plurality of wives. Should he find any of "the women of Utah" opposed to this principle, and they would be very few, he would discover that their opposition to the principle was not caused by superior education.

And why is this? Simply because the educated lady has the power to compare the workings of "Mormonism" with the workings of every other system on the earth, and is not compelled to take the *ipse dixit* of any man with regard to the opposite effects of monogamy and a plurality of wives. She understands the men who surround her, she realizes the purity of their motives, and from her experience has confidence in them. She also realizes that this hated principle is a law of God, and like all other laws emanating from Him, is in direct harmony with the laws of her being. With regard to the effects of the two systems, she can compare the order, peace, happiness and godliness that exist around her, with the sin, misery and degradation that, from the showing of their own representatives, exist in other parts. And for these reasons and a thousand others, she is prepared to sustain "Mormonism" with all its principles with her whole soul, mind and strength. These statements are patent to all who rightly comprehend "Mormonism," and for these causes her people are continually building "more schoolhouses," satisfied that the obedient faith of an intelligent people is far stronger than the blind belief of an ignorant people. But in the schools of Utah, the education of her children will not be narrowed down to the formula of any creed or philosophy. Their first and greatest lesson will be to teach the youthful mind to trust in God and to have faith in His holy word, adding thereunto everything that is virtuous, pure, and of good report, intermingling with the wisdom and knowledge of all lands and ages, which education will never end while life lasts, and will then be but the commencement of one which will grow to be as comprehensive as eternity and as limitless as the Great Eternal.

In conclusion we would kindly advise the Editor of the Inland Empire to let "Mormonism" alone until he knows a little more of its people, principles and destiny.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

New York.—The gunboat *Frolic* arrived at Wilmington on Monday, the commander notified Commodore Higgins, of the *Hornet* not to leave port until his case had been decided. He said he had instructions from the President to prevent his departure. The case of the *Hornet* will come before Commissioner Rushford on Monday. Commodore Higgins has made an affidavit that the ship was purchased by the Cuban Republic outside of the jurisdiction of the U. S., after she had cleared from a British port. The counsel for the government asked a delay until Saturday, which was granted.

Chicago, 14.—Admiral Farragut commenced sinking at 5 o'clock last evening. He continued sinking slowly until midnight when it was not believed he would survive the night. About 1 o'clock, however, he was again seen and is much better this morning, though his recovery is extremely doubtful. His wife and son are with him.

Cleveland.—A Convention of the Grand Commandery of the Master Masons of Ohio commences here to-day. It will continue until Wednesday next. Important matters connected with the various degrees of masonry will be brought up. The attendance is large.

Columbus.—The Republicans claim that the Democrats concede the shores and majority for Hayes, and three Republican majority in the House and one in the Senate.

New York.—Three robbers plundered the store of James Oakley, of Huntington, Long Island, last night. Oakley attempted to disperse them, when they beat him almost to death and set fire to his store, dwelling and barn, which were all burned; they made their escape. The loss is \$20,000.

Frederick, Md.—President Grant, Gen. Sherman and Postmaster General Creswell arrived this morning to attend the fair.

Philadelphia.—The table of majorities published by the Press show Geary's majority to be 2342. The table prepared by the State Central Committee figures his majority at 4304. The Age says the contest was close, a few hundred votes may decide it.

New York.—The Gold Exchange Board is in Executive session on the subject of a new clearing house.

Bishop Whitaker, of Nevada and Arizona, was consecrated yesterday; fifteen bishops participated in the ceremonies.

San Francisco, 14.—Advices from Maratón to Oct. 4th, state that every thing indicates that a revolution in Sinaloa is imminent. Troops are stationed on the southern frontier, and the government is buying up and manufacturing ammunition. Desertions from the army are numerous. On the night of September 24th, several soldiers deserted from the barracks. During the confusion which ensued, cries of Viva Don Placido Vega were heard throughout the city. A detachment of several hundred cavalry belonging to Lazado on the southern frontier is exhibiting considerable alarm. The fifteenth anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated enthusiastically. Four men were accidentally killed while firing the salutes. The anniversary of the independence of Chili was also observed.

The British bark *Energy* was wrecked near the entrance of the harbor of Alta on Sept. 14th, her cargo consists of dyewood, silver ore, etc.

The statement of the affairs of the Nevada National Bank shows over \$240,000 in coin and \$120,000 in currency due to the bank while its debts are estimated at \$250,000 in coin and currency. It is stated that Higgins, the commander of the Cuba at Wilmington, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Treasury, on Monday, asking leave to hoist the Cuban flag and fire a salute. Boutwell being absent, the acting Secretary, Hartley, denied the request.

Louisville.—Business is mostly suspended; a hundred thousand persons are occupying every point of observation to witness the grand trade procession which is universally pronounced to exceed any similar thing ever attempted in this country. It is fully nine miles long and was three hours passing a given point. The convention is ended in the discussion of the report of the committee on emigration.

Chicago, 14.—John Covode telegraphs that the returns have come in from all the counties except Lycoming, and indicate that Geary's majority will be over 4,000 in the State and about 4,200 in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia.—J. Alexander Simpson, President of the board of returning Judges, on leaving that board to-night, was assaulted by roughs on Chestnut street, and beaten in a shocking manner. It is said his life is in danger. Simpson is a prominent Republican leader here.

Schenectady.—All the aqueducts have been repaired, but the rain which is still falling has increased the damages at the culverts. It will be impossible to resume navigation before the 16th.

Philadelphia.—During the session of the returning judges to-day, the sheriff attempted to serve a writ of injunction against counting the votes. He was resisted, his official position not being admitted, having claimed admittance to the room under pretence of being a returning judge. He came back with a posse, and broke open the doors and served the writ. He has ordered the arrest of sundry persons charged with resisting him.

Louisville.—The convention this afternoon was occupied with the report of the committee on immigration going to show the climate of the south favorable to European immigrants.

The procession this morning was seven miles long, consisting of vehicles representing the various mercantile and manufacturing interests, many elaborately and tastefully ornamented.

Washington.—Assistant Secretary Richardson intends pressing his resignation, desiring to relinquish the duties of his office immediately.

The machinists in the bureau of printing and engraving have entered a suit for twenty per cent. withheld from their wages. The subpoena was yesterday served on Secretary Boutwell to appear and show cause why the twenty per cent. should not be paid.

FOREIGN.

Ottawa, Ontario.—The Emperor Napoleon has ordered the traveling expenses of the French bishops to Quebec, to and from the Economic Council, to be defrayed from the Imperial Exchequer.

London.—Derby is better and improving. Madrid.—According to official reports the insurrection is reduced to small groups of insurgents, who are doing their utmost against national troops.

Constantinople.—The Empress Eugenia arrived. Paris.—Yesterday there were three large public meetings in the city; no disturbance occurred.

Madrid.—The *Epoca*, to-day, publishes a synopsis of the reply of Minister Silveira to the note of Gen. Sikes. Silveira says the reason dictated by national dignity prevent the acceptance of foreign mediation on domestic affairs. The intimations made by General Sikes are received with the good will which it is bound by ties of amity. It is presumed the American Government only desire to rid the struggles in Cuba of its sanguinary character.

Senator Silveira maintains that the insurgents in Cuba are in the minority and by no means belong to the wealthier and more educated classes, as he has been so constantly represented. The *Epoca* makes mention of the condolences between Senator Silveira and Gen. Sikes in which the former urged the release of the Spanish gunboats building in the United States, protesting that they were only to be used to protect the shores of Cuba from expeditions in aid of the insurgents from foreign countries.

Madrid.—Valencia still holds out against the Government troops. The official dispatch received to-day states that the insurgents have proposed to capitulate but the authorities demand unconditional surrender.

There was an earthquake in Mendocino County, California, Oct. 8th. It did considerable damage to chimneys, etc.

Havana.—A battle was fought on the 9th instant between the Spaniards and insurgents which after seven hours fighting resulted in the defeat of the Spaniards. Heavy losses were sustained on both sides.

The *Epoca* has a special from Valencia dated 14th, which states that the government is making still more vigorous efforts to suppress the insurrectionary movement. Twelve thousand regulars with forty pieces of cannon are in position before the city. The insurgents are aware of the power of this force and have asked permission to capitulate, but the authorities, as well as the officers commanding the forces, demanded unconditional surrender.

The government at Madrid have resolved to disarm the Republican volunteers and dismiss all Republican officials and municipal councilors from office.

DISTRICT COURT.—The arguments of counsel in the case of Mrs. Nellie Kay Robinson vs. Salt Lake City, occupied the afternoon session of yesterday. Demurrer of Plaintiff held under advisement by the Court.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Court resumed its sitting.

Plaintiff's demurrer sustained in the case of Mrs. Robinson vs. Salt Lake City, and defendant's demurrer sustained. The case of the murder of Calvin F. Russell, at Washoe, on the 7th of April last. Upon being asked by the Prosecuting Attorney, "Are you guilty or not guilty?" they severally answered "not guilty;" whereupon, in compliance with motion of the prisoner's counsel, a change of venue was granted.

Pursuant to this change of venue, the Court ordered that the prisoners be taken by the Marshal, on Monday next, to be tried before the First Judicial District Court, Judge O. F. Strickland, the October term of which commences at Provo on Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock a.m.

The case of the people, &c., vs. Charles Popper, for larceny, was continued by agreement of the prosecuting attorney and counsel for the accused.

On motion for continuance in the case of Jos. F. Nounnan & Co., the points for and against were strongly contested by the respective counsel; the attorney for complainants urging a hearing of the case at the present term. A continuance was granted.

A continuance was also granted in the case of Thos. H. Bates vs. U. P. Railroad. Court adjourned till Monday, Nov. 22.

DEFACING POST BILLS.—During the past few days we have noticed in various parts of the city that Theatre bills have been defaced in a shameful manner. Some malicious person or persons have been in the habit of late of cutting out certain portions of the theatrical bills. This has not been done on one or two occasions only; but, in certain parts of the city, the names of the cast have been regally cut out day after day, soon after the bills have been posted, as though done with a design. Who the party or parties are that are guilty of this mean practice we do not know. Surely no grown person can be guilty of such acts, and, if done by boys, they should be checked. If any of our citizens see children or others engaged in defacing these bills, they should reprimand or report them. This is a practice that should be stopped.

LOOKING UP.—In our late walks round town we have inquired of several of our dealers and home manufacturers, "How's trade," and have been answered almost without exception, "Better," "Very busy," "All we can do," and such like. We are glad of this, and hope that the darkest days of Utah trade have passed away forever.

Special Notices.

TO RENT.—A Dwelling House in the 7th Ward. Apply to G. C. Lambert, at DESERET News Office.

Barnett's Cocaine for the Hair is unequalled.—*True Flag, Boston.*

Barnett's Flannel is really a wonderful perfume.—*Harford Courier.*

Barnett's Kallistion for the Complexion is steadily growing in the estimation of ladies as it becomes more generally used.

Barnett's Flavoring Extracts to be obtained must be demanded. Poor substitute flavors are plenty.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.—In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!"—This is absolutely true in using Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into its manufacture, that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutritious, can be made every time. It is always ready, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally.

WHEN every other prescription has disappointed expectation, in cases where the system is suffering from the effects of mineral medicines, the powerful vegetable corrective—*Red Jacket Bitters*—will restore the tone of the digestive apparatus, quiet the nerves, and arrest the action of the poison upon the secretive organs and the blood.

STATEMENT BLANKS for sale at this Office. See our advertisement in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Leaves and Managers, H. B. Cameron & J. T. Caine Promoter, W. T. Harris, Treasurer, T. Williams, Leader of the Orchestra, Geo. Careless.

Third Appearance OF THE

MADAME METHUA

SCHELLER

Appearing in her beautiful impersonation of

EMILIE.

THIS EVENING,

FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

Will be presented, for the first time in this City, the splendid Romantic Drama, entitled, THE

ROLL OF THE DRUM

Emilie, Countess de Raville, D'Obernay's Sister, MADAME METHUA SCHELLER

To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled

THE TWO POLTS

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1/2.

BRASS LONDON FORTER, ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE. On Draught at Salt Lake Billiard Room.

REWARD OF INDUSTRY. JOSEPH LANCASTER, Consulting and Practical Engineer, is in authority to receive notices from any person, company, or firm, that wishes to have their name or name of their business or product, or any other thing, placed on the above business for any purpose, or to have their name or name of their business or product, or any other thing, placed on the above business for any purpose, or to have their name or name of their business or product, or any other thing, placed on the above business for any purpose.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR ABORN, From Washington, D.C., can be consulted for a few days at the SALT LAKE HOTEL, upon

All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, &c. Lung, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Nervous Affections, &c. Cases of the Blood, Scrofula, &c. d176-8

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the Matter of HENRY W. NAISBITT and JOHN HINDLEY, partners, under the firm name of NAISBITT & HINDLEY, Bankrupts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, pursuant to an Order of the above Court, authorizing the disposition of the personal property of the above Estate at private sale, the Assignee of the said Estate will expose for sale the stock of goods belonging to the said Estate at the store lately occupied by Naisbitt & Hindley, said stock consisting, in part, of Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions, Carpenters Tools, Lamp, Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., which will be sold at satisfactory prices.

Jobbers and Retailers especially invited to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. E. POMEROY, Assignee. Dated Salt Lake City, Oct. 14, 1909. d176-11

WANTED.

TEN good men to work on the Grade of the Utah Central Railroad, near the Hot Springs. Apply to SEYMOUR B. YOUNG, at his residence, near Seventies' Hall, 13th Ward. d176-11

PRICE LIST

BOOTS, SHOES

AND LEATHER

Men's Custom Kip Boots.—Pegged, \$6.00 Nailed, 5.50 " " Calf " Peg'd, 5.00 to 10.00 " " " Sew'd, 7.50 to 18.00 Boys' " Kip " Peg'd 3.50 to 5.00 Mens' " " Shoes, " 2.00 " " " Nailed " 2.25 " " " Calf " Pegged 2.50 to 4.00 " " " Sew'd 3.50 to 5.00 Womens' " " " 2.50 to 8.00 " " Kid and I. Lasting 4.50 to 8.00 Womens' Eastern Made Shoes 1.50 to 5.00 Sole Leather " Boots 4.00 to 10.00 HARNESS " 45 " BRIDLE " 50 " UPPER " \$60 to \$72 per doz.

Wm. SLOAN & Co.,

SIGN OF "BIG BOOT,"

SALT LAKE CITY. d187-11

\$15 REWARD!

BROKE loose from my residence in the 13th Ward, during the night of the 7th inst, a SILVER GREY FOX. Has a brass collar on his neck, dragging about eighteen inches or chain. The finder will return him to my residence and receive the above reward. 271-11 JOHN W. YOUNG.

JOE SIMMONS,

Proprietor of the Revere House Saloon. IS DETERMINED to please everybody. He has just received an importation of BECK'S & Co.'s celebrated ALE and PORTER, in addition to LAGER BEER, OYSTERS, CALVES' TONGUE, FISH'S FEET, CIGARS, &c. Serves Lunch at all hours. d174-11

LOST!

BETWEEN Uintah and Seelonsa Settlement, a SACK, marked "Chicago," containing various articles of Clothing. The loser is a poor emigrant woman, and the finder will confer a favor on her by leaving it at this Office. d174-11

Hyacinths, Tulips, Snowdrops, &c.

WE are now forming a Club and will deliver at any address in the Territory, these Bulbs at Fall planting, at the following rates: HYACINTHS, double, from \$1.50 per dozen TULIPS " " " 75 " SNOWDROPS, " " " 60 " CROCUS, " " " 25 " ASPARAGUS, " " " 1.00 per doz. Also SEEDS for Fall planting. Some GERANIUMS and two ORCHIDS on hand for sale. SEND YOUR ORDERS IMMEDIATELY. FULLER & MATTHEWS, "Deseret News" Office. d180-6

THE LADIES

WILL FIND A

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

FINE DRESS GOODS

ON

MONDAY NEXT!

ALSO A

NEW STOCK

OF

MEDIUM & GOOD

FURS!

IN SEVERAL, AND VERY CHEAP, AT Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. d171-11