

Friday, December 15, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This is how some of the Colorado papers view the settling of our people in their State: "A lot of Mormon immigrants from Arizona arrived at Mannassa a week ago, to join the Mormon colony here. So our country is filling up with a farming community that will be a permanent advantage to us."

Congressman De La Matyr has something in his head besides the "greenback" hobby. He has introduced a bill for the investigation of the removal of the Ponca Indians. Good. The Poncas have been shamefully abused, and their story should be told where some compensation can be made to them, and punishment meted out to their oppressors.

Young men, read this, which is the statement of Dr. Copeland, a competent medical authority: "Using tobacco, especially smoking, weakens the nervous powers, favors a dreamy, imaginative and imbecile state of mind; produces indolence and incapacity for many or continuous exertion; and strikes its volleys into a state of chronic or maulin inactivity, and selfish enjoyment of his vice." Also this from "Appleton's Cyclopaedia": "The strongest tobacco contains six or seven per cent. of alkaloid nicotine, a dark, acrid, tobacco oil, a most virulent poison; a drop of the concentrated solution being sufficient to kill a dog, and its vapor destroying birds."

The people of Denmark are beginning to feel alarmed again in regard to the designs of Prussia. It is firmly believed that Germany intends to occupy Denmark, with the connivance, and if necessary, assistance of Sweden; the former to take the peninsula of Jutland and the island of Fubben, leaving Slesvig and the surrounding islands as the share of the latter. It is believed that in defending herself against this expected attack, the Danes will concentrate their forces on the island of Slesvig, being unable to defend Jutland. The course of Prussia, in relation to Slesvig-Holstein, shows what that Power will do when a good opportunity offers for further aggrandizement at the expense of a weaker nation.

The following in relation to the Kirtland Temple appears in some eastern papers: "The Mormon church which Joseph Smith built at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1834, is now owned by Smith's descendants, and is rented for lectures, dances, and exhibitions of all kinds. This first Mormon Temple is a massive stone structure, four stories in height, and surmounted by a tower overlooking all the country around. It was solidly and durably built by the Mormons themselves, of roughly hewn sandstone, from plans Smith claimed to have received in a vision and is still quite well preserved." The Kirtland Temple may be claimed by the persons above named, but it is not their property, and it is a shame to the holders that it is devoted to such uses. It belongs of right to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and we believe the legal title vests there as well as the just possession. Time will show.

THE PROPOSED NEW AMENDMENT.

This proposition for a Constitutional Amendment forbidding polygamy in the United States, which originated with a talented regular correspondent of the New York Tribune, and has been introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, does not find favor with the rabid anti-Mormons of this Territory, who pretend to be so anxious for the suppression of the "twain relic." They are afraid that the adoption of such an Amendment would prove Utah's stepping stone into Statehood, and this is their grand object of aversion.

"Polygamy" is and has been only a "cry." The Federal office-holders and their supporters here dread the admission of this Territory into the Union as a certain loss of assured bread, butter and whiskey. The utter oblivion into which most of the proslavery have fallen—being deprived of place and its perquisites—tells of their absolute need of office, and forebodes their fate when they drop into unofficial life, or rather that state of stagnation which is akin to death. It is quite natural then that they should oppose anything that would hasten the day of their downfall.

The abolition of polygamy would be a great source of sorrow to them. They would be deprived of what is vulgarly called "tally," to feed to the multitude, and of a source of revenue to many of their number. When they repeat the stupid warning that if Utah were a State, "Gentiles" could not remain here, they know that they lie, and must laugh at the folly of those who believe them. But they will say anything and do anything within their power to prevent Utah's Statehood and their consequent loss of remunerative occupation.

However, we do not think they have any real cause for alarm. It is not very likely that such an Amendment will be adopted. We do not believe it will pass a Democratic House. It would be a contradiction of Democratic doctrine, which teaches that domestic, religious and social affairs should be regulated by local and not national law, and that each State should have the control of such affairs within its own boundaries to suit its own notions and requirements. The proposition was made by a Republican, and is aimed against an anticipated movement of the

fearful by the waning party as likely to give additional strength to their political enemies. All sorts of dodges may be expected to prevent any accession of votes to the Democratic party in the coming presidential contest, and in the struggle, intrigue and wire-pulling that will ensue, it is probable that Utah will remain in statu quo, unaffected by the rumpus, and still a bone of contention and an object of popular interest. We are in no hurry. Go on with the music.

WHO ARE THE LIARS?

The woman's paper called the *New North-West*, edited by Mrs. Dunaway, is an able advocate of the rights of the gentler sex. We therefore regret to see in such a journal, an article headed "Mormon Liars" in which injustice is done to the women of Utah. The editor has been led astray by the falsehoods which are commonly sent over the wires from this city, and in this instance, by a dispatch in reference to the report of a portion of the late Grand Jury of the Third Judicial District. This is the telegram:

"The Grand Jury, from which so much was expected by the government, closed their labors after finding but five indictments against polygamists. In their report they recommended an amendment to the jury law, and say they are astonished at the perjury of Mormons. In many instances mothers testified that their daughters were not in polygamy, when several children had been born to them in that relation. When asked who were the fathers they would answer that they had none, thus making trumpets of their daughters and bastards of children to shield polygamists."

It is true that some members of the Grand Jury signed a paper in which reflections were cast upon some of the witnesses brought before them to give evidence in polygamy cases, accusing them of being "either unwilling or unreliable." But no such charges as are contained in the latter part of the above telegram were included in the statement of those Grand Jurors. That is a fabrication of the person who forwarded the press dispatch. The "liars" are not the "Mormons," but the infamous scoundrels who manufacture and circulate such reports.

And there is a mystery yet to be unfolded in regard to the document which appears as a Grand Jury report. It is signed only by eight members and the clerk, out of a body of fifteen. We have been informed that there was quite a lively fuss over this so-called "report." One was prepared which was so manifestly false that signatures could not be obtained in sufficient number to make it presentable. Then a modified paper was prepared, and even this was so unjust that six "Gentiles" refused to sign it, while some who did append their names have intimated that it was tampered with in such a way that they are made to appear in an invidious light as false accusers of the people, contrary to their wishes or intentions.

Commenting on the lying dispatch, which is a monstrous exaggeration of a bogus report, the *New North-West* says:

"It seems impossible that the 'witnesses' lost to decency, truth and honor, can be American women. We can conceive of no terror which will make them deny the father of their children, and declare themselves unworthy to respect of their sisters. It requires the terror of the Inquisition to create the plant liars the dispatch reports. We are compelled to believe that the self-confessed harlots are the offspring secured from the ignorant and slavish classes of Europe as recruits for the damning heinous and crime of polygamy."

We would recommend the lady who publishes the paper in which these unjust remarks are made, to make herself acquainted with the facts before she goes off into tantrums over this question again. In the first place these "denials of the fathers of their children" are imaginary on her part, but willful falsehoods on the part of the dispatch. In the second place she will have no need to look to Salt Lake for "self-confessed harlots," either of American or foreign birth; she will find a hundred close to home for one in the neighborhood of Salt Lake. In the third place the plural wives of Utah are not of any one particular nationality, but among their number are ladies raised in New England as well as old England; in the Southern States of America as well as in various parts of Europe; and many who will rank with Mrs. Dunaway or any of the prominent ladies of the Woman Suffrage movement, in intellect and culture, in purity of mind and purpose, and in stability and integrity of character. And in the fourth place, the "ignorant and slavish classes of Europe" do not embrace such unpopular creeds as "Mormonism." It takes independence of thought and strong determination in act to face the opposition which our faith arouses in the strongholds of despotism and sectarian bigotry. And those who have thrown off the trammels of priestcraft and the bonds of custom and popular usage, to adopt principles denounced by clergy and people, are not the elements out of which slaves are made. Men and women who forsake the home and associations of childhood, and cross seas, deserts and mountains for ideas and a system they believe to be divine, are not the "offscourings" of any community or country. Mrs. Dunaway has the right to oppose polygamy or any other doctrine or practice supposed to obtain among the "Mormons," but she has no right to call the people "liars" till she has proven them untrue, nor to denounce them as "ignorant and slavish" until she has better reasons for her harsh and undignified language.

It is at the request of ladies here who read the *New North-West* that we notice the strictures contained therein. For our part we pay little attention to the hasty and groundless attacks which shallow writers make on a people and a doctrine about which they have only surface information, as they have little weight with reflecting minds, and make no mark of any moment upon the record of

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 15, 1879.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Gibson introduced a bill for the appointment of an inter-oceanic commission to determine the best plan and route for the establishment of communication for trade and commerce between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans across the Isthmus of Panama; referred. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a commission to consist of five members to be selected, one from the navy, one from the army, one from the coast survey, and two from civil life. The first three named are to serve without extra compensation, and the two latter to receive five hundred dollars per month, which commission shall be called the Inter-Oceanic Commission.

Gibson introduced a bill in opposition to the retirement of greenbacks, and in favor of substituting them for national bank notes, and for the free coinage of silver; referred.

The Speaker then called committees for reports of a private nature.

EASTERN.

Governmental Supervision of Transportation.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Representatives of the national board of trade made arguments to-day before the House committee on commerce taking strong grounds in favor of Congress regulating the charges for the transportation of freight by the railroad contractors and advisers of a national R. R. commission to supervise all matters relating thereto.

The Maine Election.

ALBANY, 12.—The board of State canvassers declare all republican candidates elected except the State engineer and surveyor, Horatio S. Rimmer, Jr., democratic candidate for that office, is declared elected.

Club Meeting.

NEW YORK, 12.—At a meeting of the Union League Club last night, Colonel Rush C. Hawkins offered a resolution enacting that no more democrats be elected members of the club, and in supporting it said that the South was again manifesting menacing symptoms and it was necessary for the club to take some action. Jackson S. Shultz thought the resolution should be laid on the table, as it was impossible to tell who were democrats and who were not. Gen. Baker was taken on the matter, and it resulted in the resolution being laid on the table. Another resolution was also tabled which directed that no committee to publish none but American paintings.

Post Office Economy.

The *Times*' Washington special says: The members of the House committee on appropriations say the deficiency of \$2,000,000 and for the continuance of the Star service for the Postmaster General will not be granted by that committee until an economy bill is made as to the manner in which the appropriation of nearly six million dollars for this service was expended. When the appropriation for the Post Office Department for the current year was under consideration by the committee on appropriations, the large sum asked for the Star service excited surprise among the members of that committee and encountered considerable opposition. The committee, however, upon the assurance of the Post Office Department that the sum named was actually needed, and that if allowed the service could be conducted during the year without any deficiency, reluctantly yielded and reported an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the Star service, which was the full amount of the estimate presented by the Department. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, who had charge of the bill in the House, related this item with great pertinacity, and was defeated by an overwhelming vote, the year being 17 yeas and 83 nays. This was a large increase over the amount appropriated for the preceding year, and a much larger sum than was ever before asked for this service. It was believed it would be amply sufficient, and that the entire amount has been exhausted before the expiration of the first half of the year, and is actually exhausted surplus. There is one point, however, in favor of the Post Office Department, which should in justice be stated. The Star Congress established two thousand new postal routes and directed mail service thereon. The department has let about 1,300 of this number, and this additional work has of course added to the cost of Star service. Gen. Brady says that had Congress not directed this extension of postal service, the amount asked for the Star service would have been sufficient for the current year, and that an additional appropriation has been asked for simply because of this extension. Brady further says that the increase of speed and pay on the routes already established was made in pursuance of law and in obedience to the public necessities for additional mail service, and that the cost of the extension of the service is not a new item, but a part of the cost of the Star service. Gen. Brady says that had Congress not directed this extension of postal service, the amount asked for the Star service would have been sufficient for the current year, and that an additional appropriation has been asked for simply because of this extension. Brady further says that the increase of speed and pay on the routes already established was made in pursuance of law and in obedience to the public necessities for additional mail service, and that the cost of the extension of the service is not a new item, but a part of the cost of the Star service.

Robbing the Indians.

An officer of the army writing from the Utah country, in a letter received to-day, says: The Southern Utes have been quiet from the first and remain so. The officers paid the Indian question in Colorado no signs of trouble and all they have seen or heard of war has been in the newspapers. He says that the winter has set in throughout the Utah region, and that even in the event of trouble it would be absolutely impossible for the troops to push through the mountains. He says the Indian question in Colorado is rapidly reaching a solution through the flocking in of miners. They are working along the border, and the Southern Utes are many cases passing well within these limits, and each succeeding company is passing on ahead of the previous trespassers. The whole Indian region is found to be very rich in minerals, and this will surely lead to an early day in the wrestling of it from the Indians.

Financial Legislation.

The *Tribune*'s Washington special says: Senator Morrill says he is sick at heart in consequence of the policy of non-action which the majority of both parties seem inclined to adopt respecting the financial situation. He says that the financial situation is contained in

the President's message. He declines to allow his opinions to be published, but says when the subject comes up in the Senate he will then give expression to them in a speech. Several eastern republican Senators share Morrill's regret. The outlook for immediate action in the line of the President's recommendations is not now favorable. Cockerill, one of the most consistent opponents of eastern financial legislation, to-day he had not heard of a single eastern democrat who had changed his views on the financial question since last session.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Notes.

LONDON, 12.—A Berlin special says: The Landtag has adopted the railway committee's resolutions prescribing principles on which the government must administer the railways. The Berlin and Magdeburg railway company has overruled the vote in favor of the sale of that road to the government.

An influential committee, under the presidency of the mayor of Berlin and the professor of police, has been formed, to organize a system of relief for the famine-stricken people of Silesia.

Count Schouvaloff arrived yesterday and had an audience with the Emperor. The Count will probably visit Varzin before going to St. Petersburg.

The increasing rise in the price of cereals throughout Germany has made necessary a corresponding increase in the military estimates for 1880.

It is generally believed that Surovoff will replace Doubrav as Russian ambassador at Berlin, and that the latter will go to Vienna. Northcott, the present ambassador at that place, is going to Constantinople. These changes, some think, show opposition to England, hostility to Austria and courtesy to Germany.

Nearly all the rivers and brooks in Transylvania have overflowed, laying under water vast tracts of country, destroying bridges and houses, interrupting communication, and sweeping away farming utensils, cattle and grain. In some cases the inhabitants for days were on trees and roofs of houses without rescue.

Word from Afghanistan is that on Wednesday, General MacPherson occupied Sarkh Jost in time to prevent the march of the Kohistanis with a force from Ghuznee. The Kohistanis who occupied a position near Sarkh Jost were attacked and dislodged, leaving six standees and who were few men, were taken to go by way of Char-Asiab to take them in the rear, while General MacPherson with a force of horse artillery, two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, and one squadron of the 14th Bengal Lancers, was to join Gen. MacPherson by way of Chardard Valley, for a combined movement, with the object of driving the enemy south on Gen. Baker's command. Gen. MacPherson encountered Mahmud Jan's force, numbering 1,000 men, and the British cavalry, made a brilliant charge, but without apparent effect on the enemy's position. The country is most difficult, being cut up by numerous water courses. Four guns, in retiring, were spiked and abandoned, but were recovered. The enemy made for Cabul Gorge, but were checked there by a detachment of the 72nd Highlanders from Sheper cantonment. The enemy then turned back toward Bala Hissar, and now occupy the heights south of Bala Hissar. They are admirably led and two or three hundred of them are armed with Snayder rifles. They lost heavily by the cavalry charge and artillery fire, but never wavered. Our loss is believed to be 18 killed, including 10 British and 85 wounded, including one colonel. Gen. MacPherson is now attacking the enemy. The guides have arrived from Loebund, and General Baker is coming from Maidan.

A dispatch from Madrid says: Several generals of the army high in command in Spain and Cuba, as well as General Blanco and Generala Prudente and Curo, tendered their resignations as soon as they heard of the fall of Premier Martinez Campos' ministry. Another dispatch says: The liberal newspapers in Spain deplore the resignation of Premier Campos. They think that as the country is in a state of anarchy, King Alfonso should have entrusted the government to Sagasta and the liberals instead of those who for nine months have opposed and defeated the abolition and free trade policy of Campos. The newspapers also express alarm concerning the effect in Cuba of his resignation.

A dispatch from Cabul dated Thursday says: The combined movement of Generals Massey and MacPherson miscarried. The cavalry arrived at the point of junction too early. It encountered large masses of the enemy and the guns for the time fell into the enemy's hands, but they were afterwards recovered. The insurgents who are in constant rebellion in the city, are being attacked this morning by General MacPherson, who yesterday inflicted a severe loss upon them.

Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India on his arrival at Calcutta this evening from a tour of the provinces, was twice fired at but escaped injury. The trouble was in arrested.

The grand jury at Charleston-Shannon have found true bills against Davitt, Killen and Daly for sedition. The removal for the crown prize of the removal of the trial to Dublin. Rev. counsel for Killen protested, and advised Killen to remain in prison.

The sub-sheriff of Mayo, and a large force of police, have gone to Lonsborough to evict Farmer Dempsey, to protest against whose eviction the Balla meeting of the 22nd ult. was held.

Fennell has been booked for Charles S. Fennell and friend on the steamer *Soytha*, which sails from Liverpool for New York on the 29th inst.

It is stated at the India Office that Lord Lytton telegraphed from Calcutta to-day that he had been shot at by a drunken East Indian but no one was injured.

Many arrests were made in St. Petersburg to-day. It is said the plan of the Winter Palace was found on one of the prisoners.

NOTICE.

A Public meeting of the stockholders of the Pleasant Valley Coal and Coke Company will be held at the office of the company at the residence of E. B. Marquis in the Pleasant Ward, of Salt Lake City, on Monday, the 22nd day of December, 1879, to receive and pay for coal lands and other expenses.

PHILIP FUGLE, President.
W. C. STANLEY, Secretary.
Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 20, 1879. 418 106

NOTICE.
To Depositors of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company.
On and after January 1st, 1880, monies left on interest in this bank will draw interest at the rate of 12 per cent. annum.
By order of the Board of Directors.
B. H. SCHWELTZ, Cashier.
Salt Lake City, Nov. 24, 1879. 418 416

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Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys.

John Greenleaf Whittier writes of St. Nicholas: "It is little to say of this magazine that it is the best child's periodical in the world." That it is calculated to delight the little folk everywhere is indicated by the fact that it is so issued in French, German, Italian, Spanish, and even the very little ones, and a little box for the amusement of the whole family. For the coming year the publishers announce many brilliant volumes, including a new SERIAL BY MISS LOUISA M. ALCOCK, entitled "Jack and Jill." It is a story of a boy and girl, who, in the very little ones, and a little box for the amusement of the whole family. For the coming year the publishers announce many brilliant volumes, including a new SERIAL BY MISS LOUISA M. ALCOCK, entitled "Jack and Jill." It is a story of a boy and girl, who, in the very little ones, and a little box for the amusement of the whole family.

THE WONDERFUL

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

(Ready Dec. 1st) is the largest and most beautiful issue of any magazine for girls or boys ever published, containing over one hundred pages and ninety-five pictures. Among other features it contains TWELVE SHORT STORIES by J. T. Trowbridge, Washington Gladden, W. W. Foster, Marjorie Thompson, Sarah Weston Kellogg, and others.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER contributes a long poem, while LUCY LARCOM and MARY MARY BODGE are also represented in verse. There is

CHRISTMAS PLAY FOR FESTIVALS, by Edward Eggleston; an illustrated paper on Thorvaldson, and an account with twelve pictures of the life and death of New York Telegraph Boys, Gustave Dore, Keane, Mary Baillet-Latour, Kelly, Delman, Russell, Sheppard, Hings, Jesse Curtis and Addie Ledyard are among the artists whose labor has helped to make this beautiful Christmas number of THE WONDERFUL CHRISTMAS NUMBER. Buy it and see what ST. NICHOLAS has to offer.

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1879 HOLIDAYS 1880

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