INDIAN CHIEFS IN WASHINGTON.

Interesting Interviews With Eight of the Braves.

INDIANS STARVED AND LIED ABOUT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1891. [Special correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.]—The Indian delegation arrived here today, consisting of Young-Man-Afraid-of-his-Horse, Spotted Elk, American Horse, Two Strike, Little Wound, Hump, Big Road, Spotted Horse, He Dog, Fire Lightning, Fast Thunder, High Hawk and High Pipe. They have been specially selected by General Miles as representing all sides of the Indian grievances. They have traveled in a special car, the door of which have been closely guarded all the way to prevent newspaper men from interviewing them, the high officials being determined that the government shall get the first hearing what the Indians have to say. Since the arrival of the delegation the same vigilance has been kept up, no one being allowed to approach the braves. They are now undergoing a process requiring the services of bath attendants, the skill of the barber and perfumer and that of the tailor, and it is said in one week the noble reds will be turned out in the best prevailing style, some wearing sealed suits patterned after civilized classes, while others will appear in a combination, partly Indian and partly white.

In face of the fact that the government officials, acting under instructions from the Interior Department, have exercised such watchfulness to prevent newspaper men from interviewing the delegation, the Washington Star of last evening contained a lengthy correspondence from its representative at Pine Ridge who succeeded in getting together most of the head chiefs and from their own lips, through means of interpreters, heard their complaints, and as five of these same chiefs are among the present delegation it will perhaps be interesting to your readers to be made acquainted in advance with their grievances as told by themselves. The following is a synopsis of what each chief said at Pine Ridge on the 23rd inst., the correspondent having succeeded in getting them together to talk.

YOUNG-MAN-AFRAID,

(or called for short) complained of the last two agents, they would take away wagons and harness and farming implements whenever it suited them because, perhaps, the Indian that used them would not exactly please them, and would give their farming tools to other Indians, this caused the Indians feel bad. The Indians that went away with Buffalo Bill to make a little money were not allowed to keep their work cattle and wagons which had been given to them sometimes before they went, they were taken from these Indian families and given to other Indians, which had caused bad feelings among the Indians themselves. If an Indian misbehaved himself, or if these agents thought he misbehaved himself, they would take up the Indian's ration ticket, so that he could get no rations, and the consequence was that he and his family suffered, and this would make them feel bad. Young-Man-Afraid conceded that Indians were not always good, neither, he said, were white men. When an Indian was bad he ought to be punished, but he held that because an Indian might have a row with the agent, who perhaps did not understand what had led up to the cause of the Indian's misbehaving himself, the Indian's family should not be punished and starved in consequence. When an Indian had his ration ticket taken away from him, then he and his family were thrown on the good Indians to keep until it was restored to him, and as all the Indians did not have half enough to eat, this kind of a thing only tended to aggravate the troubles. They got their rations once a week, and what they got only lasted three days. When they had a feast, in consequence of the scarcity of beef, they had to eat bulled dog. He said all Indians were very saving of their rations, so that their women and children would not have to suffer too much. He complained also of stones the Indians had to suffer from while people living in the villages.

LITTLE WOODS,

(another Ogallala chief), spoke next. His people, he said, were served rations once a month and what they got only lasted them two weeks, the balance of the time they had to go hungry which made the Indian heart feel bad. This was strait talk. When the rations were all eaten, with no crops (from failure), and no game to kill they felt mighty bad. The beef they got was poor, consisting of two-year-old Texas cattle, one for thirty people; this was bad enough when beef was fat but too bad when poor. Years ago the beef used to be good, but now the Indians only turned out one poor beef animal for sixty people. Indians could not stand this and they made trouble about it. Many of the Indians left the agency believing if they made a big noise the Great Father would hear them and rectify the wrongs done them. At one time they collected enough money to send himself and Red Cloud to Washington to see the Great Father about those things, but Big Bellly (Agent Gallagher) would not let them go. Indians, he said, can't stand to see their women and little children suffer for want of food. Makes them feel bad.

BIG ROAD,

(also an Ogallala). His remarks were chiefly confined to the character of the ghost dance. People, he said, do not understand this dance because the truth had not been told them. Most of the Indians belong to the church, in fact they had many church houses. This dance was like religion. It was religion. Those who introduced this dance among them from the west said the dance was like going to church. White people pray because they want to go to heaven, so do Indians, and they prayed for food enough to keep them out of heaven until it was time for them to go. Indians believed heaven was a nice place for white men wanted to go there, white man likes everything good, so did Indian; we prayed and danced that we might go to heaven, and Dad we might live forever, and that everything we planted might grow up and give us plenty and happiness. There was no harm in the dance. The Messiah told us to send our children to school, to work on our farms all the time and do the best we could. He also told us not to drop our church. We and our children could dance and go to church too, that would be like going to two churches. I never heard that the Indians should be supreme or that the white man were to be killed, we never pray that the white people may be destroyed. The dance was not a war dance, for none whatever. It was allowed to have a scalp material on his body. The interpreters I was who told the lies about the dance. I never believed that bullets fired from guns could not go through shirts. There might have been some foolish Indians who did believe such things, but there were some foolish Indians as there are foolish white people, but I never heard such a thing as an Indian in the dance say that his shirt would protect him from bullets. Agent Royer and the Indian police were the cause of the dance trouble, because they lied about it. God made the Indian as well as the white man, and we want the white man to live a great deal more than the white man wants us to live. We get rations every two weeks, but they only last five days, the rest of the time I starve very much; am careful with my food. I eat a little morning, noon and night. We never waste our rations at a feast or dance; there is not enough even for a small feast; we eat dog, wild turnips and cherries at our dances now. Five years ago we had better beef and more of it; we have been promised more but the promise is this the first. We don't like old, and lame, and big jawed cattle when we know we are entitled to good beef. We know the difference between good and poor beef.

LITTLE WOUND

corroborated what Big Road and about the dance. Policemen, squaw men and other Indians had led him astray. Those Indians he said, wanted to be chiefs, and they hoped to get to be chiefs by lying and making trouble and talking with the agent.

Mention of the word agent again brought Young-Man-Afraid to his feet. We want, he said, a soldier agent, maybe, after a time, we shall need a man who is not an officer; we don't want any more Indian police either, they always make trouble. Scouts can do the work and they won't make trouble, because they will be under the army. We want the government to do what they promised—give us plenty of beef. Our blankets and things, too, ought to be here when the leaves fall; a woman on her way her winter for her annuities was frozen to death.

We get our blankets in time twelve years ago, said Fire Thunder, not since then.

In answer to a question, Young-Man-Afraid said, Yes, some of our children ran away from school, but that is not strange, white children often do the same, but we want them to go to school. Little Wound said that at Medicine Root school the children are often very hungry and their clothes poor; that many left the school because there was less to eat there than at home. I have asked the teacher to send to the Great Father for more food and clothes. Little Wound also said that his people would rather have red and white and blue and green blankets, and not all the time have black blankets; that Indians like bright colors, and it hurts no one if they do have pretty blankets; and then, he said, we ought to have a little tobacco as we can't raise it.

This was, the correspondent says, ingenuously put, as it was the sign for another smoking treat. This ended the talk of the Ogallalas, and the Brules were next heard from.

TWO STRIKES,

so named after knocking two of his enemies off their horses, complained of four of their young men counseling with the agent, half breeds and police to have the agency moved from the Missouri some twenty-five or thirty miles nearer the Missouri River, where there was less timber and less water, simply because the agent wanted to do it, and he worked these young men for that purpose. This was the reason he left the agency.

CROW DOG

also complained about the agent taking away from them plows and wagons and things to work with when bad Indians would tell him lies, also about the lack of food. Nine years ago there was enough rations all the year round, now they didn't get half enough, and no game in the hills. The beef too he complained of, it was often poor and tough, and it was a common thing to have diseased animals. And bulls turned over to them. White people would not have these bad anything was good enough for an Indian. They had twelve school houses at Rosebud, but they would rather have less school houses and more to eat; have a satisfied stomach and know little of school learning than to starve half the time and be very wise. Indians can't learn to be happy and good on an empty stomach. Indian don't feel good when he is hungry. The agency farmers would often take away their things and give them to other Indians which makes us very mad; sometimes a mare or ox would get hurt by no fault of the Indian, and the agent would put the man in the guard house. We have tried to complain to the head agent about these things but he went near us; his policemen keep us out of the agency. These two days we have feasted. Big Road, he said, told the truth about the dance. We did not want to fight the white people at Rosebud but we danced the dance. He complained also about the lateness of the arrival of the annuities, and about the agent refusing to pay them cash for hauling goods to the agency; he pays orders on the store, and the post traders get too much and the Indian not enough. Years ago they paid good beef for every 100 people, now they receive one beef for thirty and not so good beef either. Texas two-year-olds are small and poor. Indian don't like 'em. Spoke highly of Captain Jesse M. Lee as the best agent they ever had. If he (Crow Dog) had stayed at Rosebud it would have resulted in a fight, therefore he came to Pine Ridge, for he and others were very mad especially the way their young men were acting. He denied that the Indians had destroyed furniture and schoolhouses. Half-breeds and bad white men did it and said it was Indians. He asked if Indian half breeds and whites who always try to get them in trouble be charged, and must be given them such as Captain Lee employed.

LONG BULL,

a Sioux who escaped from the battle of Wounded Knee, told how the Big Foot Indians came to leave Cheyenne River. After telling about bad treatment, short rations, etc., he said Red Cloud sent word for them to come to Pine Ridge, where they would perhaps get better treatment. They were at their house when a white man came to them whose Indian name was Red Beard, and told them the soldiers were coming to fight, so we better get out. Then we came to Wounded Knee and had that fight. We did not want to fight. The soldiers said we must give up our arms and some of us did. I had no gun. Then the soldiers went into our tepees and kicked the beds about and upset everything a great deal. Some Indians had guns under their blankets, hiding them, for Indians think much of their guns. The soldiers used the Indians very roughly and made them mad, until by and by Sile Strait (the Medicine Man) gave the signal to shoot. Big Foot did not want to fight, he was sick. We were prisoners all the night before in our tepees and we talked peace. Indian like white man gets mad when white man hurts him and tears his clothes and takes his gun away. That made the fight.

HUMP'S ACCOUNT.

Hump is said to be one of the best Indians in the North and was in the 1877 he was a hostile of the most pronounced description, but in that year he surrendered to General Miles and continued fought with the army against the Nez Perces.

Big Foot, he said, left Cheyenne river because he wanted Sitting Bull Chief and others had been writing him to come to Pine Ridge, and Big Foot thought there would be fighting there. There was a great deal of discontent among Big Foot's Indians at Cheyenne river agency. Rations were based once a month and they were very small, consisting of a little flour and beef, sometimes there was a piece of bacon as big as my hand; annuity goods were not as much as promised and they did not come till late in the winter. The agents all the time keep on promising to give more rations and less. Only one crop in three as good. I think Big Foot came to Pine Ridge thinking to get better treatment or to fight. I don't like the government to change good agents. When we know a good man he is taken away and some man not so good put in his place; we would rather have a soldier officer for agent, because soldiers when not fighting the Indians treat them good. Indians are willing to work many ways, but agents say they must farm whether they know how to or not. The agent only gets his favorites among the Indians to freight goods in from the railroad, and that does not give as many Indians a chance to work as would like to. We want more rations, more wagons, more tools and more ways to work. All white men who get farmers even where the land is good and grows much. Our land is not good. We must have something to eat while we are working and waiting for the crops that so often do not come. There is no hunting, and many of us would like to be soldiers. G.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

California Capitalists Form a Society for a Colonization Plan.

DUBOIS AND THE IDAHO DEMOCRATS.

Two Miners Blown to Atoms in a Colorado Mine; Others Fatally Injured.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

FOR THE COLONIZATION OF JEWS.

Wealthy Capitalists take the Matter in Hand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—An International society for the colonization of Russian Jews has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000. They will purchase a tract of land and locate a colony on it. The settlers are to be given land, stock and implements together with advances until the land produces a return. Mortgage will be taken, but payment on very easy terms. The directors are among the wealthiest Jewish merchants of San Francisco and other cities of the State.

THE IDAHO DEMOCRATS.

A Movement to Contest the Seat of Dubois in the U. S. Senate.

PORTLAND, Ogn., Feb. 6.—A special from Boise City, Idaho: The democratic members of the legislature have held a caucus. It is generally believed that they have agreed to take a hand in the proposed effort to elect a Senator to contest the seat of Senator Dubois. It is said a resolution will be introduced in the senate today declaring the election of United States Senator for the full term from March 4th, next, illegal and favoring the election of a successor in McConnell. The supporters of Judge Claggett claim to have enough votes to carry the measure through both houses and to give him the majority on a joint ballot.

LOOKING LIKE RECONCILIATION.

A Meeting of the Whole Irish Party to be Held Soon.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Standard* says it is rumored that McCarthy will resign, at a meeting of his followers on Thursday, and leave Parnell, Dillon, Healy and others to carry on the present situation and that afterward a meeting of the whole Irish party will be held, at which Parnell will explain the conditions on which he withdraws from the chairmanship, and his future intentions.

Arrival of the "Denmark."

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The over due National Line steamer *Denmark*, which sailed from London January 15, arrived today.

Will Retire.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—A prominent Irish deputy says that Parnell and McCarthy will retire from the leadership of their respective factions in favor of Dillon.

Work Stopped.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 6.—The work at the Oriental Mills has been stopped under attachments aggregating $267,000. A second assignment is looked for.

Senator Stewart Will Give an Address.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—The free silver advocates will be addressed by Senator Stewart of Nevada, Feb. 18th.

Terrible Mine Explosion with Loss of Life.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 6.—A terrible explosion of giant powder occurred in the Whitely tunnel of the White Quail mine of Kokomo, yesterday. William Young and John Anderson were blown to atoms. John Johnson, John McLeod and William Crane were terribly injured. Many of their bodies were broken by flying rocks.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

It Seems to Become More Serious than Anticipated.

ROME, Feb. 6.—The cabinet crisis seems to become more serious every day. Upon King Humbert's official request to forge economical reductions of the naval and military budgets, the members of the Right Centre have withdrawn from the cabinet. A resolution which will result in dissolving the chamber is expected. In a decree published today King Humbert accepts Crispi's resignation and entrusts Marquis Di Rudini with the task of forming a cabinet.

BOILING OF CONGRESS.

Resolutions Against the Conger Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the Senate, Paddock presented the resolutions of the Nebraska house representatives against the passage of the Conger Land bill for the reason that it would inflict great losses on the cattle industry of Nebraska, and in favor of the passage of the Paddock Pure Food bill.

Mr. Stockbridge presented the bill which provides for an additional assistance justice in the supreme court of Arizona was agreed to.

The naval appropriation bill was reported with sundry amendments and Hale gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take it up tomorrow or Monday.

THE BARCHERKA AFFAIR.

Hawley offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for the correspondence in reference to the conduct of the senior naval officer on the occasion of the arrest and killing of General Barrundia and the action of the Navy Department.

Morgan addressed the Senate in support of the bill reported from the committee on foreign relations in regard to aid in the construction of the Nicaragua maritime canal.

IN THE HOUSE

McKinley asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill providing that nothing in the tariff act shall be held to repeal or impair the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

Bland thought the bill should be considered in the committee of the whole and McKinley moved that the House go into committee for that purpose, but he withdrew his action when he found that it was impossible to finish the time for debate.

At a meeting of the House committee on post offices and post roads today, the Postal Telegraph bill was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE LAND FORFEITURE ACT.

The Speaker laid before the House the Senate bill, amending the land forfeiture act of September 29, 1890, so that the period within which settlers, purchasers and others under the provisions of said act may move application to purchase lands, forfeited thereby, when such period begins to run from the passage of the act, shall begin to run from the date of the promulgation by the commissioner of the general land office of instructions to the officers of the local land offices for their direction in the disposition of said lands. The bill passed with verbal amendments.

The Senate bill was passed referring to court claims, and the claim of the administrator of George W. Lawrence, growing out of the construction of the canals Agnosos and Jimbanes in 1862.

The committee on postoffices and post roads reported the postoffice appropriation bill and it was placed on the calendar.

The House then went into committee of the whole (Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Cut His Throat in Jealousy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Joshua William Ashton, last night attacked his wife with a hatchet and a knife. She escaped and was fatally hurt. He then fatally cut his own throat.

TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

The Government Officials Said to be Alarmed.

BARCELONA, Feb. 6.—The conservative candidate for member of the Chamber of Deputies was elected, defeating Salmeron, the republican leader. The republicans are enraged at the result of the contest and accuse the officials in charge of the election with tampering with the ballots. The government officials are thoroughly alarmed and are making preparations to resist a popular uprising. The military authorities of the city and in other large towns are ordered to hold the troops in readiness.

Collision of two Steamers.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—What might have proved a terrible disaster occurred today, but, fortunately, the only damage done was the sinking of a steamer. The British steamer *Knutsford* collided in the river Mersey with the steamer *Ionic*, bound for Liverpool, the latter vessel, which soon sank. What added to the dangerous circumstances of the collision was the fact that the *Knutsford* had on board a cargo of dynamite.

The New Italian Cabinet.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The following is a forecast of the Italian cabinet: Pioner, Marquis Di Rudini; interior, Nocchera; justice, Chiaves; public work, Sacchi; finance, Scialoja; treasury, Luzzatti; agriculture, Bianco; war, Signor Pelloux; marine, Canevaro; instruction, Signor Martini.

Waldersee's Successor.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Gen. Von Wittich succeeds Waldersee as chief of the general staff.

A Snow Slide.

OURAY, Colo., Feb. 5.—Several miners started from the Virginia mine last night to help bring in the body of a man killed by a slide. While going up the mountain a snow-slide occurred, and Sam Ryron, L. Philips, Allen Tyre and John Sunderland were killed.

Two More Ballots for Senator.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 5.—Two more ballots were taken for Senator today. In the last ballot Campbell lost nearly the entire strength of the independents, getting 37 votes. Tripp held all the democrats and got nine republicans, giving him 26. Moody went down to 19, and Melville up to 53.

Lynched.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Feb. 5.—A mob last night took Green Jackson (colored), who murdered Marshall Ward, from the Marshall and lynched him.

A Celebrated Horse.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The stallion *Richmond Hill*, which arrived here today from London, brings several valuable horses. Among them is the celebrated 16, Magnum Bonum, winner of the St. Leger in 1881, died aboard as a result of the tempestuous weather experienced.

A Mystery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The headless and mutilated body of a man was found floating at the mouth of the dig sewer, at the foot of Lenight Street, this morning. There was no means of identification.

The "Chronicle" on the Reciprocity Question.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Chronicle* in an article on the reciprocity question says: "All your efforts to raise will prevail and the time rapidly approach when America and Canada will see the folly of damming the stream of friendly intercourse. The difference between the proposals of Sir John Macdonald and those of the opposition is only one of degree."

Lymph and Children.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—Prof. Hessch of the medical family of the University of Berlin, a distinguished authority on diseases of children, reports unfavorably on treatment with lymph in his department. He administered lymph to twenty-five children, only one of whom seemed to improve, and the improvement in that case was only temporary, while many became worse under the treatment. He therefore stopped the experiments with lymph.

Expelled by the Brethren for "Indiscrete Financiering."

ASHLAND, Kan., Feb. 5.—The elders of the church of United Brethren of Kansas, at a meeting today, expelled Bishop Engle from the ministry for "indiscrete financiering." The bishop recently speculated in Kansas real estate and failed, with liabilities at $50,000.

The First Iron Ship Ever Built in Maine.

BATH, Me., Feb. 5.—The keel of the first iron ship ever built in Maine was laid yesterday, that of cruiser No. 5, at the Bath Iron Works. The keel for cruiser No. 6 was also laid today and the work of construction will go rapidly forward.

"Are you the head waiter?" asked a hotel patron of a pompous individual who was passing near the dining room door.

"Well, sir, I serve in that capacity, but my official title, if you please, is dining room superintendent."—*Tid Bits.*

The Finest Line of Carpets west of Chicago arriving daily and now ready to be shown at the H. Dinwoodey Furn. Co.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 6 & 7.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

FIRST TIME HERE OF the Greatest of Comic Opera Successes,

THE SEA KING.

PRESENTED BY THE

Wm. J. Gilmore Comic Opera Company,

Upon the same scale of Magnificence as characterized its phenomenal run of 10 consecutive nights at

PALMER'S THEATRE, NEW YORK CITY.

Together with all the Original Scenery, Costumes and Effects. Special Cast, embracing Mark Smith, H. E. Graham, Thomas H. Persse, Frank A. Rosdal, Geo. H. Ober, Jos. Roberts, Elsie Warren, Kate Gilmore, Marie Curtis, Kittie Hill, Alma Desmond, Edith Newton.

40.—CHORUS OF—40.

Sale of seats opens Wednesday. Usual Prices. Reserved seats, $1 for each.

BURTON-GARDNER COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Utah Lumber and Manufacturing Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, on Monday, February 9th, 1891, at 3 o'clock p. m. The purpose of said meeting are to elect directors for the ensuing year, to receive the annual report of the president and secretary, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting. GEORGE I. FRLY, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE public that the partnership heretofore existing between Henry H. Cook, Frederick Cook and Samuel R. Cook, under the firm of the Sun name of Henry Cook & Co., and carrying on such business in the city and county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry Cook, one of the partners, will continue the old stand under the above and style of Henry Cook & Co., and Frederick Cook having no interest therein.

And the said Henry Cook is duly authorized to receive the debts due, and pay and adjust all claims against said firm.

This 15th day of January, A. D. 1891.

HENRY COOK,
FREDERICK H. JUKERSLEY,
SAMUEL R. JUKERSLEY.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

William Wrather, Plaintiff,
vs.
Mary Ann Wrather, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Mary Ann Wrather, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear to an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (inclusive of the day of serving) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; and if served out of this county, or by publication, within twenty days; otherwise within twenty days (Sundays excepted) to defend and be taken against you, according to law for your default.

The said action is brought to have a decree of the court dissolving the bonds of matrimony between the plaintiff and defendant, plaintiff's property rights in the property that is or should be in his possession, and for such other and further relief as the court may deem just and equitable.

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, is affixed, this 19th day of July, Eighteen Hundred and Ninety-one.

SEAL. C. MCMILLAN, Clerk.

(Seal.)

R. K. THOMAS,

26, 28, 30, 32, East, First South St.,

SALT LAKE CITY.

I desire to inform all country and city purchasers of Dry Goods that I shall slaughter my entire stock of Heavy Winter Goods, commencing Friday, December 27th, and continue the sale all through January. It is impossible to enumerate the many desirable goods I shall offer, but it will embrace everything in my store known as seasonable choice goods, consisting of Boys' Clothing, Flannels, Blankets, Dress Goods, Shawls, Wraps, Cloaks, Newmarkets and Underwear. I shall also offer a lot of goods in all departments, of which I have a surplus, at sacrificing prices, to make room for new Spring Goods, which will be opened early in February. I am anxious all should reap the great benefits I propose bestowing upon my patrons and the public generally during this sale.

R. K. THOMAS.

BROWNING BROS.,

155 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah,
2461 Washington Avenue, Ogden, Utah.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition

And Sporting Goods of Every Description.

We have a Carload of SAFETY BICYCLES. All Sizes. We offer a Boys' Safety 24 inch for $25.00; Large Boys' 27 inch for $35.00; Ladies' and Men's 30 inch, $45.00.

CALL IN AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Illustrated Sporting Goods CATALOGUE Free to All.

—USE—

MOKASKA COFFEE.

BEST ON EARTH.

S. P. TEASDEL.

DRY GOODS.

An Excellent Line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Consisting of Chambrays, Percales, Ginghams, Embroideries, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Dress Goods at 5 cents a yard.

GROCERIES.

A Full Line of the Best FAMILY GROCERIES Ever Brought to Utah.

Call and be convinced that we carry in stock every delicacy required to Please the most fastidious taste

TEASDEL.

CLOTHING.

A Choice Assortment of Custom-Made CLOTHING.

NEW STYLE, PERFECT FITS, CHEAPER THAN

A Full Line of UNDERWEAR

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS & SHOES

A Full Line of Men's Solid STOGA BOOTS

Men's Fine Boots, Men's Shoes, Boys' Boots, Boys' Shoes, Ladies' and Misses' SHOES and SLIPPERS.

TEASDEL'S—FOUR—STORES.