KEENAN'S BOLD CHARGE.

A STIRRING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

The Charge of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry on Jackson's Leading Division, Causing Confusion and Delay to the Confederates—What Survivors Say of It.

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"IF we had not,
The horse would
Have fled a hundred
Miles
On the words that
Sound of War.
Where thousands
Perish, like a
Band of sere
Leaves
Before the
Angry blast."

"They've trapped us, lads!"
Rose from our flank a voice,
Where, with a shriek, a column of smoke
Go upon the rebels straight.
Eager as love and wild as hate,
And the rebel ranks broke

Broke and fled,
No one said—but the dead!
With curses, shrieks and cries,
Horses and men and rebels rose,
Tumbled back through the shuddering glen,
And above us the felling cries.

There's one hope, still—
Those batteries posted on the hill
"Gunners, wake!" (hold the reins!
"Pass power, Ke pulleys to the
Artillery." "Fire!" In the pass, the
A bugle shrill. "Fire!"—and so more.

The horses plunged,
The cannon bellowed and lurged,
To join the bayonet rout
But soldiers in rule a horse
Are as the rocks in the human storm,
With a score, commanding sinuous

"Align those guns!"
(We knew it was Pleasonton's
The cannoneers turn to ours,
And worked with a will at his word,
And the back guns opened as if they had Lourb
Rich, the dead dying!

"Do well in crime
Good, for our winter time!"
(In general looked around,
Those Rosecrans, this a stone,
With his blood hundred horse alike—
Less shakes than the ground.

"Make your count!"
"Another, gunner!" "This
Charge major! Do your best,
Hold the center back at all cost,
Till my guns are ready, (for the army is lost.
You die to save the rest!

By the shouted phrase of the western cities,
Each Rosecrans had to Pleasonton's cry
For an instant—clear, and cool, and still
Then, with a smile, he said, "I will!"

"Cavalry, charge!" Not a man of them shrunk,
Into shot, and shell, and fire, from each rebel gun
Rose joining, with a willing bounds—
Then forward, their sprung, as! spurred and
clashed
Behind the officers, common rank!
Rode well the matter, each man a lion fighter,
In their ruled ranks of the thin red rebels;
And above in the air, with an electric true,
Like a bolt of war that pierces flow,

With clash of sabbreds and thunder of steeds
And strong lances bore heavily pole
For the rebel ranks, and almost shrill lark,
Three hundred Pennsylvanians close
On twice ten thousand gallant foes.

Like after the tempest come
The edge of the wind that was right with
Gone
Rode to and sabered and shot—and fell
Not one came back his wounds to tell,
And fell in the midst rode Keenan, half
Blind, like a maiden's scarfing his fall,
With the clear white stripe of his sabre, as our
"Charge his back. Like a lade there Southern
Land.

Like after Ross so, which plateau,
Struck dead in their saddles, of once dragoons,
So the cavalry charge of Keenan's troopers
And like the victim Ross, trampled out from
As Keenan fought with his men side by side,
In the close, till their wounds so more to ride.

But over them, lying there, shattered and mute,
What deep silence falls! 'Tis a death silence
From the cannon in front, for, behind, you
Hear
Your fate cut in rain: the army was saved!

Over them, now, your Fifteenth year—
Over their graves the pine cones fall,
And the wind-flower and the violet in modest
Are their sweet incense! Their rest is sweeter
They have earned. But their glory shall never
Die.

Your tears right be consecrated in the form of poems,
The rich of charge is memorialized
That saved the army at Chancellorsville.

—George Parsons Lathrop.

Maj. Keenan's daring deed at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, was worthy the immortal soldier given it by the poet, and he should know how good a soldier he was who offers quoted, though falsely so, as dooming the cavalry, saved to the gallant troopers who dared disaster to save them. The published accounts of the charge have given rise to much controversy, but nothing statements may be so harmonized as to embody the essential particulars, and I gave below the stories of participants who have told of various phases of the affair, as recounted long years after.

In "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War" (Century Co., publishers), John L. Collins, a member of Keenan's battalion

"CHARGE, MAJOR! TO YOUR BEST"

of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, describes the charge in a paper remarkable for personal experiences in the charge. He says: "On the afternoon of May 2, 1863, the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry was ordered to dismount, stack saddle girths and rest in the lady daisy of Gen. Hooker's headquarters at Chancellorsville. Some of the men fell asleep holding their horses, some busy taking of the battle, while a knot of officers, who always surround such wonders in this way, sat down to their fare to game of poker. Suddenly an order from headquarters made a complete change in the scene. At the word 'mount' the sleepers awoke and the latters spread into their saddles, the gamblers snatched up their stakes and their cards, and a regiment of cavalry took the place of a lounging crowd.

"Posting to the left of Chancellorsville House we emerged our line of battle on the edge of a wood and come up with a musketry party that had captured the Twelfth Ohio Battery. We had heard that Lee was retreating and supposed that this unfortunate regiment had been sacrificed to give the main body a chance to escape; but while we were commenting the poor fellows, one of them, defiantly said, 'You may think you have done a big thing, but you don't know Stonewall Jackson gone around on your right.'

"We laughed at this nonsense towards, for we did not think he would betray Jackson's move had he known anything about it, but while we were yet trying to get through the tangle were the roar of musketry and artillery on our right confirmed the speech of the man who had left a picket towards a point between the place where we were resting and the place where the battle was raging. As we rode into an elevated opening called Hunt Green, the regiment was brought into line. We surmised a disaster and necessary brood ourselves for the ordeal, not knowing whether we were to make an attack or was there to receive one.

"The rear of infantry was now heavier and nearer, the rebel yells seemed to be Downhill seemed to make which is. There was no time to ask or to wonder what had happened, for the regiment was ordered off as a gallop. After riding about three hundred yards we turned into a narrow road that promised to take us into the midst of the enemy. Half a dozen horses in valet gray—most likely a general's staff officer—coming, as they call too fire in panic, turned and stood ahead of us, and turned back to their lines.

"The word charge was now passed from the leading squadron and sabers flew into the air, along our line, but we were too close for as were already in the midst of the foe, and they were ready for us. The unfortunate squadron that had caught all the fire as we dashed along the narrow lane, and we who rode next to it got only the smoke from the enemy's guns. We could see nothing as yet, and could see nothing but fire and smoke, for the line of horse was subdy passed behind a thicket that lined the side of the road, while their rifles were almost through it.

"It was a long time and a hot time to go through, but the last had a turn, and we got to it at last, when we reached the Plank road and struck Rebel Confederate infantry right in the front. We struck it as a wave strikes a ship—the ship is staggered, may be thrown on her beam ends, but the wave is smoked into spray and the ship sails on as before.

"Maj. Keenan, who led his battalion in the charge, the squadrons commanded of the leading squadrons, the regiment and a few score of rebel Infantry were down at this short together. The detail sent over to recover their bodies after the battle said the major had thirteen bullets in his body

DEATH OF MAJ. KEENAN.

the adjutant also and the others fewer. It was reported by some who rode close to the major that he shouted, "To the right!" and pointed with his sabre towards the left wood and he found, and that there was no way out but over the thicket into the open field. When the charge, all spoke my horse was killed and I was pinned over his neck on the saddle. How I escaped without a bullet I cannot tell. When I jumped to my feet I had to stagger back my glasses at my surroundings. My one thought was to escape capture or death. On one side were heavy lines of Confederate infantry deployed and lost by the charge, their officers trying to recover their stragglers, on the other side the survivors of the leading squadrons were gathering on the Plank road, the others breaking over the Confederate stronghold, then to far back as I could see lines of horse in rear.

Col. Prescott Hoey, who was major of the second battalion of the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry at the time, has published a history of the charge, which he concludes substantially as follows: "On reaching the Plank road it appeared to be packed about as closely with the enemy as it possibly could be. Wavered to the left, facing the Confederate column, the regiment emerging on both sides and down in a heavy of enlistment which nothing but death could stop. We cut our way through, tumbling down all who could not escape, and taking our sabers on all within reach for a distance of about a hundred yards where we found a valley from the enemy which ended in a swamp. Capt. Armstrong and Capt. Haddock, three or three other and most gallant officers of the unit, besides a large number of men. All taken of the above named officers fell at the same time and from the same volley. Maj. Keenan falling against his sword and leaning on the pommel under my horse."

Capt. James B. Wells, who rode with the second squadron in Maj. Keenan's charge, published his recollections of the charge in the Philadelphia Press in 1888. The following is condensed from an account: "When moving on a walk, the distance of about a mile from where we had mounted, we heard the command, 'Draw sabers!' and saw the first squadron draw them. We then heard something like:

"'We of the second squadron knew that our time was at hand, and Capt. Cutsle, commanding the squadron, gave the order to draw sabers and charge. Taking a turn we found the road took a bend, as we presented. When we turned the corner of the wood road, or lane, a sight met our eyes that it is impossible for me to describe. After charging over the dead men and horses of the first squadron we charged into Jackson's column, and as luck would have it, head them with some rides, shouts to cut and remarks about. The enemy were as thick as bees and we appeared to be among thousands of them in an instant. * * *

"The enemy were as much surprised as we were, and thought, no doubt, as they now say, that the whole cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac was charging them. I remember hearing a member of them call out, 'Surrender! Surrender!' and I did not stop to take any prisoners. We could not turn around and get out in the face of the enemy, and the only thing left for us was to go through them, sick or sane.

"The charge had all the effect of a successful forlorn hope and Keenan's left a dead man in the road (there he was with three of Turnerworth, Brown, Lowell and other horses of the cavalry.

GEORGE L. KIRKER.

Inventor of the Typewriter.

The typewriter was invented as long ago as 1714 by one Henry Mills, who in that year obtained a patent in this country for a device that "would write printed characters one at a time, or one after the other." There is no description of this device to be had now, but there is no doubt that Mills' invention was the parent of the present typewriter. In 1833 a French patent was granted to M. Pergin (Xavier, of Marseilles, for a typewriter, which is called a typographic machine. The account of this machine is somewhat obscure, but enough is given to show that it was an operative one by which typewriting could be fairly well executed. M. Pergin got to the Paris exhibition in 1855 a writing machine for the blind, and several typewriters were intended by Wheatstone. After secondary improvements a manufactory in America contracted to construct 25,000.—New York Press.

MONKEY ACTORS.

A Trainer Must Remove a Monkey to Be Able to Teach Them Tricks.

The training of monkeys for stage performance demands peculiar talents and a curious psychological ability on the part of the trainer. Buckmaster, probably the most successful monkey trainer that the world has seen, once described thus the necessary method of approaching a monkey pupil.

"To the monkey man is a strange and incomprehensible being. I therefore must adapt or be or possible the monkey's way of regarding persons and things. The monkey must find in me one of his own kind—a monkey like himself, only a much stronger monkey, whom he must obey. Then he has something which to rear understand: he understand himself to be, and I am to be to him a person more to comprehend me than he would take to comprehend a being who made on line about the exact impression that a connect from another monkey would make on me. I adapt, therefore, all he is made of life. When he discovers and resists against me I do not strike, because he does not strike back. I bite because he bites."

The notion of a troupe of monkeys trained by Buckmaster would wonderfully strengthen the consciousness of the Roman Dandy, who gave up training to a high school to undertake plus and gnome, and who holds the pig, the lemon, pupils are the best dentist. A man once hailed the scene of Buckmaster's monkey theatre wrote:

"I have always regretted that Buckmaster did not give his performances on a perfectly open stage, so that the audience could see the waiting performers. The conduct of the spectators when while the monkeys were on the stage was fascinating that tools best acting before the audience. Like a company of gnomes or Alliputians the little performers sit there dressed and made up, perfectly well behaved, each in the proper human attitude as for they chair, each following with undivided attention and expectantly the progress of the play so as to be ready at the exact moment for his appearance. No person is kept waiting, no servant or stage hand to fumble them, and no prompter is whisper at the proper time.

"Twinkle Lehmann, look out! You come on immediately! or, 'Here Schaffer! Where is Herr Schaffer? Quick! Quick! You must go on!'

"Every one knows his part perfectly. Every one is accompanied with the progress of the plot and with the stage of the development of which he is expected to appear. Without a confusion or confusion no hunter down from his high chair and not on the stage, slips his little perk, and without a tear for the approval of the audience turns back to his place, not to leave it before duty calls him again before the footlights. Here all shine and no wrinkled face little fold have never forget their roles so far as to settle down on all fours, cower in monkey fashion, or indulge in the pranks of their immortal relation."—New York Sun.

Lively Fly Paper.

Unfortunately we should familiar with the sticky fly paper, which, despite its uselessness and horrible appearance when covered with its victims, hides its weakness by its undoubted efficacy in killing a score of three-cent annoying pests.

One household's experience with this very brute remedy were most amusing. "Good grandma! what is the matter with that paper?" said "Aunita," jumping up suddenly from the table as the family were seated at luncheon and pointing to a piece of fly paper that was circling slowly around in the middle of the room, apparently moving this way and that in the most lively fashion, though not a particle of wind stirring.

A dash at the lively sheet on the part of one of the children explained the mystery—mosquitoes it and spite were stuck by its sticky side—a Mr. Malone listen, who was too advanced at her poolmouse such to know, but her pacemaker were bad and vehement when they tried to pull off the paper. Grandpa, by pique, and her sister, for a day or two was most reasonable days for repeated cleanings, as she stuck to its face whenever the want to sleep and had to be unglued every time.—New York Tribune.

The Sunday Breakfast.

Among the many practical methods devised by adroit Christian people to reach and help the poor and oriented classes, one of the most effective is the Sunday breakfast in Philadelphia.

At 9 o'clock every Sunday morning a room is opened in one of the most degraded quarters of the city within easy reach of sailors, emigrants and that unnamed class who are homeless and hungry.

The room is clean and warm, a pleasant refuge in stormy weather. The table is set, and each man or woman who enters, no matter how filthy or degraded, is heartily invited to take a breakfast consisting of two substantial sandwiches and a cup of strong coffee free.

After the meal is over there is music, and one or two hymns are sung, while the fare, coffee and sandwiches all are soon quickly about among their guests and try to find out the special misery in their lives, and to make them their friends.—Youth's Companion.

How Egyptian Women Paint.

Long says the ancient Egyptian women had blue hair, green eyelashes, pomegranate lips and red finger nails, and the modern Egyptian women are much the same; they tinge their hands with henna, and painting the eyes by means of kohl; they stain the nails brown and paint blue stars on the chin and forehead. "One hesitates a little about putting the hand into a bowl seem very small—which reminds itself on you palm of a brick red. One is a little timid about putting the feet into a bowl seem very tender—when the blue star between them makes you squirm." Lord, however, get freely over his hesitation and his timidity, and finds the lemon juice and together look.—Popular Science Monthly.

Dotty in a Florida Seaweed.

A tragedy still lived in Dotted one his last against the recent new Tuesday afternoon while the sow was in full motion. Result: The tooth of the ear will have to be rounded up and the sow vaccinated before the letter may be used again. The sugar only stopped work long enough to dress an inch long cut in his scalp, the result of the collision on his side.—Pensacola News.

"August Flower"

What is It For? This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the biggest, older of his elder brothers. It is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sentence we turn and ask: "What is August Flower for?" An easily answered question. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this is boundless. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago the world was a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is August Flower is a good thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

G. G. OATES, Sole Mfr'r, Moulthrop, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of and for Salt Lake County, Utah.

In the Matter of the Estate of Parmelia Minerva S. Shaw, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has filed in said court his final account of the administration of said estate and petition for distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled thereto, and that Monday, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House of said County, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, has been appointed by the Judge of said court for the settlement of said account and said petition, when and where all persons interested may appear for examination of said account, at which time and place any person interested may file objections in writing to said account and petition.

Dated September 28th, 1891.

E. M. ALLEN,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
By C. S. WRIGHT, Deputy Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of and for Salt Lake County, Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Alfred B. Fisher, Deceased.

Notice to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

MARGARET A. CACKE, THE ADMINISTRATRIX of the estate of Alfred B. Fisher, deceased, having filed her petition herein, praying for an order of sale of a part of the real estate of said deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and for the expenses of administration, and the Judge of said court, that all persons interested in said estate appear before said court, at the Court House, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on the first day of the next term of said court, to show cause why the petition should not be granted, and that a copy of this order be published for four consecutive weeks in the DESERET EVENING NEWS, a daily newspaper printed and published in said city.

Dated September 21, 1891.

O. W. BARCUS
Judge.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

Lucky Bill Mining Company, Location of principal place of business Park City, Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 5th day of September, 1891, the following assessment was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, to wit: Ten cents per share, payable to the Secretary at the office of the Company, Room 3, Ontario Block, Park City, Utah, on or before the 10th day of October, 1891, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, at the Office of said Company, in the Ontario Block, of the Park City, Utah, in the Salt Lake City, Utah, and in the Park City, Utah, Territory, of those stock on which this assessment shall be unpaid on said day will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Tuesday, the 27th day of October, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at the office of the Company, in the Ontario Block, Park City, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs and expenses of advertising and expenses of sale.

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

SUMMONS.

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

Cyrus Harris Plaintiff,
vs.
James J. Harris, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting to:

To James J. Harris, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in 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 after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county, and within twenty days if served out of this county, and in this district, and within ninety days if served out of this district and in the Territory of Utah, and if you fail to appear and answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, which is briefly stated as follows:

The said action is brought to have a decree of the bonds of matrimony heretofore existing between plaintiff and defendant, and for the custody of the minor children of the parties, and for alimony and costs.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, this 22nd day of September, A. D. 1891.

[SEAL] HENRY G. MCMILLANDON,
By GEO. D. ROBERTS, Deputy Clerk.

CANNON & BIRD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff. 4 sep 10 ed

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of John Sims Peterson.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE UNdersigned, administrator of the estate of John Sims Peterson, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, Utah, Territory, having duly qualified and acting as such administrator, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said deceased to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, if any, to the undersigned, at the office of his attorney, Dwight Rich, in Salt Lake City, Utah, within four months from the first publication of this notice.

Dated August 1st, 1891.

ELIZABETH A. SIMS,
Administrator of the estate of John Sims Peterson, deceased. 4 sep 10 ed

LADIES'
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
BANGS CUT.
HAIR CURLED AND SINGED.
Shampooing Done in the Latest and Most Approved Manner. Children's Hair Cutting and Dressing a Specialty.
Up one flight of stairs, Gardison Building, Salt Lake City. Miss LILY ERDINGTON

A Warning
To Horse-Owners.
The Split Nail in the Shoe recently found the horse from which it was recently taken in Wisconsin. Note the point of the nail come out in the upper, and the clinching, and so destroyed the shoe, which was shod the horse. The other point went in the direction shown in the illustration, piercing the lower part of the foot called the "quick," which the horse was made lame for one nearly two weeks.

DANGEROUS

The Putnam Nail
CANNOT SPLIT, SLIVER OR BREAK.
It Is Made of the Purest and Hammer-Pointed Horseshoe Nail in the World made by machinery in precisely the same manner as the old-fashioned hand-made nail.
The United States Government contracts for remnants of these nails for its army horses, and other firms who make or advertise a Horseshoe Nail as here described, are guilty of infringement and violating the law.
AS YOU VALUE YOUR HORSE
Insist on your Blacksmith using the PUTNAM.
It is absolutely safe.
For sale by all dealers in Horseshoe Nails. Sample Box by mail, 50 cents, Nickel Plated, 75 cents.
Putnam Nail Co., Neponset, Boston, Mass.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

The Delmonte Ruby Mining Company. Location of principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Location of Mine and Works, Mineral Hill Mining District, State of Utah.

NOTICE—THERE IS DELINQUENT UPon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the 10th day of August, 1891, the amount thereon is as follows, and in accordance therewith, so much of the stock as is necessary will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the 10th day of October, 1891, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the office of the Company, in the Ontario Block, Park City, Utah, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs and expenses of advertising and expenses of sale.

Name.	No. of Cert.	No. of Shares.	Amount.
Chas. H. Ridgly,	1 to 14	4,000	$1,210.00
J. P. Wanless,	15 to 16	1,000	200.00
H. C. Smith,	17 to 18	2,000	240.00
Judge H. Hanna,	19 to 20	2,000	200.00
L. W. Hardy,	21	500	50.00
Chas. H. Pelham,	22 to 23	16,000	4,000.00
Geo. S. Ross,	24 to 25	17,000	5,200.00
H. Montgomery,	26 to 27	1,000	100.00
H. Montgomery,	28 to 29	10,000	8,000.00
Joseph Park,	30	1,000	200.00
A. J. Pierson,	31	1,000	200.00
A. J. Pierson,	32	1,000	200.00
A. J. Pierson,	33	1,000	200.00
A. J. Pierson,	34	1,000	200.00
A. S. Lees,	35	2,000	400.00
A. S. Parrott,	36	1,000	200.00
A. W. Wanless,	37	7,000	1,400.00
W. H. Hancock,	38	500	100.00
J. P. Blackwell,	39	2,000	200.00
H. C. Bennett,	40	1,000	200.00
J. L. Gaskill,	41	1,000	200.00
J. L. Gaskill,	42 to 43	2,000	400.00
F. O. Hoss,	44 to 47	8,000	1,600.00
	48 to 49		
C. Gould,	50 to 52	300	60.00
Geo. C. Hatch,	53 to 54	200	40.00
H. K. Gates,	55 to 56	200	40.00
H. C. Goodwin,	57 to 58	200	40.00
J. S. Fisher,	59 to 61	300	60.00
	62 to 63		
W. P. Lynn,	64 to 65	400	80.00
L. A. Burgin,	66 to 68	600	120.00
Arthur Brown,	69 to 70	400	80.00
J. Bassingthwaite,	71, 72, 73	600	120.00
	74, 75		

And in accordance with law and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 12th day of July, 1891, so much thereof of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the Company, in Park City, Utah, on the 12th day of June, 1891, at 2 p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs and expenses of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. O. HOSS, Acting Secretary.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JULY 12, 1891.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Delmonte Ruby Mining Company, held this day, the assessment of the above described stock was extended from the 12th day of August, 1891, to the 12th day of October, 1891, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. O. HOSS, Acting Secretary.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JULY 31, 1891.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Delmonte Ruby Mining Company, held this day, the assessment of the above described stock was extended from the 12th day of August, 1891, to the 12th day of September, 1891, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. O. HOSS, Acting Secretary.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, AUG. 31, 1891.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Delmonte Ruby Mining Company, held this day, the assessment of the above described stock was extended from the 12th day of September, 1891, to the 12th day of October, 1891, at the same hour and place.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

F. O. HOSS, Acting Secretary.

Graefenberg
PILLS.
They cure Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. No griping or nausea. These
PILLS
Tone up the system and restore health to those suffering from general debility and nervousness. Sold by all druggists. 25c. per box.
Best for Women.
GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON
Cures all forms of Female complaints, weakness, nervousness and general debility, sold by all druggists.
Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. Wholesale Agts

GOLDSMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Clothiers and Outfitters.
FALL CLOTHING! FALL OPENING!
OUR STOCK OF FALL CLOTHING FOR MEN'S, BOYS' and Children's wear is now on our counters. To us it means an immense outlay of money, as well as worries—yes, months—of work; yet as we look carefully through the separate departments we feel repaid for our time and work. The question now is to turn the money over from your pocket to our hands second, and at the same time see that you are well pleased and get full value for every dollar you leave with us. If by chance you get an article that does not prove satisfactory—such things will happen—come back and show us the fault; we're only too glad of the opportunity to make it right.
MEN'S SUITS. Everything made in Men's wear represented in our Immense Stock. The finest Imported and Domestic Clay Worsteds in Cutaway, Prince Alberts and Sacks. Perfect Black Cheviots and undressed Worsteds, in Single and Double-Breasted Sack and Cutaway. Young Men's Sack and Cutaway Suits in all the New Shades.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. We are showing in 10 to department the largest and best assorted stock of fine and medium priced two piece Knee Pant Suits, 4 to 10 years; Three Piece Knee Pant Suits, 4 to 8 years; Boys' Long Pant Suits, 14 to 19 years; Boys' Fall Overcoats; Children's Overcoats and Reefers, Jersey and Kilt, that we've ever shown, and we can safely say the largest ever shown in Salt Lake City. The Styles are right. Our goods are dependable, and PRICES THE LOWEST.
SEE OUR WINDOW.
FALL OVERCOATS. If you need a Fall Overcoat (you certainly do unless you have one) a look through our stock will repay you. Many New Medium Weight Kersey and Meltons ready for the Early Buyer.
Fall Styles in Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods.
Goldsmith & Co.
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