THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Tuesday, - - October 28, 1879

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress,

GEO. Q. CANNON.

BRITISH INDIA, THE AMEER AND THE CZAR.

ALTHOUGH England has nominally postponed a reckoning with the bold Ameer of Afghanistan until the spring, preparations for the expected conflict are by no means abandoned or delayed. The difficulty is not comprehended in the immediate cause of the dispute. It would seem to be a small affair for the Government of Great Britain to force a barbarian prince, like Shere Ali, to treat its representatives with due respect. Afghanistan could hold no prolonged resistance against the forces of British India, to say nothing of the home army that might be sent to the field. True, the Ameer has at his command a large body of warlike tribes, who would, for a time, fight with savage fury against the troops of Hindostan. And the hardy mountaineers of Afghanistan would prove, in their natural defenses, a formidable foe for the natives of the softer climate of Bombay and Madras. But the vast power of England would be behind the latter, their numbers would be so much superior, they would have the benefit of all the improved appliances of modern civilized warfare, and in many respects possess immense advantages over the invaded, however fierce and brave. The British met with a terrible repulse in 1842, when an army of 16,000 men was driven out of Cabool clear across the mountains, with immense loss. But times and circumstances are now greatly changed, and when war is declared there is little doubt that it will be prosecuted with energy and success.

But this is not a mere question of chastising an insolent ruler who has treated with indignity a British embassy. It is virtually a stand against Muscovite strategy and Russian advance towards the East. Behind Shere Ali is the shadow of the Czar of all the Russias. And that is what alarms the British Government, and prompts the movement which is causing so much agitation among all the European Powers.

Early in September a grand durbar was held in the Afghanistan capital, at which 42 chiefs who bow to the sway of the Ameer, were received in camp by the monarch and his generals. He informed the assembly that the "Padisha of all the Russias" had sent him an ambassador to draw closer the bonds of friendship between the Russians and Afghans. They received the announcement with enthusiasm. The Mesordar, or Minister of Justice, then descanted upon the power of Russia, the extent of the country and the might of its armies, when the Ameer exclaimed to the chiefs: "Go back to your brethren, file your sabres, sharpen your swords and saddle your horses, so that you may be ready to enter on the campaign well armed, in case you are called on to meet the enemies of your country." A council was then held on the financial and military condition of the country, and the chiefs, six days afterward, returned to their tribes to make warlike preparations. This was just previous to the refusal of the Ameer to receive the British Embassy. The account of the durbar was furnished by a military correspondent of the Vienna *Freundenblatt* and, is very significant, in view of the attitude of Shere Ali; it is evident that he has for some time been preparing for the issue to come.

Russia has been gradually pushing her line further and further toward the East. Afghanistan is bounded on the north by Turkestan, which has for its northern boundary Russian possessions in Asia. Two of the Khanates in Turkestan—Bokhara and Khiva—are under the influence of Russia, and their fortified cities are said now to contain 53,000 picked Muscovite troops. Here then is aid for the Ameer as soon as necessity requires. But Russia not only counts on the determined resistance of Shere Ali, encouraged by her moral and material support, but on the possible disaffection of other native princes of India, stirred up to rebellion and active hostility by the example of the Afghan chiefs. The Mohammedans of Bengal, who number at least twenty millions, are known to be in sympathy with their co-religionists in the mountains of Afghanistan. The Sepoys during the great Indian mutiny were hesitating whether or not to join Dost Mohammed. Failure in the outset of the campaign against the Ameer would in, all probability set the whole of India in a flame, and Persia, which joins Afghanistan on the west, would not be slow to join in a general uprising, having in view the prospect of driving the British out of Hindostan. All this is perceived by the wily Muscovite, and it fits into Russian designs and Russian Eastern policy.

The British possessions in India are vast and valuable, and every threatened encroachment upon them is, naturally, watched with a jealous eye. We give here a few statistics, for which we are indebted to a report made to General P. H. Sheridan by General G. A. Forsyth:

"British India contains 943,406 square miles, with a population of 193,223,653 souls; and is divided into twelve provinces named and controlled as follows:

1. The province of Bengal, with a population of 66,000,000, governed by a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Council at Calcutta, and under the immediate eye of the Viceroy.

2. The province of Madras, under a Governor, Council, and Legislative Council, with a population of 31,000,000.

3. The Provinces of Bombay and Scinda, under a Governor, Council, and Legislative Council; with a population of 16,250,000.

4. The Northwest Provinces, under a Lieutenant-Governor; with a population of 30,700,000.

5. The Punjaub, under a Lieutenant-Governor, with a population of 17,000,000.

Then come the smaller Provinces of Oude, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Mysore, and Berar, all under Chief Commissioners; and the smaller Provinces of Ajiver and Carg, under the General Government of India.

"In addition to these provinces, there are a number of feudatory states and provinces, in all nearly 460, though some of them are very small, which pay tribute to, and to a certain extent are controlled by, the English government of India.

"A rough calculation shows the native states to cover an area of 610,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 55,000,000, yielding a revenue of $70,180,000, but paying to the Anglo-Indian government only $3,288,690."

The feudatories named above acknowledge the supremacy of the Indian government and pay a small tribute, but are each independent States, with their own armies. They might become a source of great annoyance if hostile, during an outbreak, but in the event of the success of British arms, would be easily crushed at once, or rather absorbed into the Indian Government.

The management of affairs by England has been of great benefit to the country, tending to an internal development which would perhaps never have been accomplished under native domination. A system of irrigation has been inaugurated, by which millions of acres have been brought under cultivation. Over 6,000 miles of canals has been constructed, independent of numerous branch ditches, and the small water tax imposed brings in an annual revenue of about $2,000,000. There are 7,000 miles of railroad in good order and active operation which, though built by private enterprise, was backed by British support, the Government of India guaranteeing four and a half per cent. on the stock. Gen. Forsyth puts the cost of the roads at $493,050,000 gold. He says:

"The beds of the roads are as solid as it is possible to build them; the culverts, drains, and bridges of cut stone, brick and iron; the depots all built of brick, and flagged with cut stone; and the railway shops constructed in the most solid manner. Some of the railway bridges in this country are marvels of size and strength; and the newly-opened Alexandria bridge, near Wizzabad, is the longest railway bridge in the world, being something over 9,000 feet in length, and supported on ninety-seven brick piers."

The financial resources of India are ample and well managed. The gross revenue for one year amounted to $243,062,328.78, and the gross expenditure was $234,516,474.28. Education has received praiseworthy encouragement. On this point Gen. Forsyth says:

"A small tax is now assessed in certain provinces for maintaining schools; and, in the Province of Bengal, a simple plan of primary instruction has been started in every district. The number of these village schools in 1873 was 16,787, with 258,728 pupils; and the total number of children attending the primary schools in the Province of Bengal is over 353,000. In the Northwest Provinces there are 3,630 village schools and 4,509 unaided native vermacular schools. In the Punjaub there are 1,046 Government schools, with an average attendance of 51,000 pupils; and, in the Bombay Presidency, there are 3,595 schools, with an attendance of 182,147 pupils. In addition to these public primary schools, there are not less than ten Government colleges, and over 200 high schools, to say nothing of private academies for boys and girls of European parentage."

The army is well disciplined, admirably drilled and ably commanded. The European division numbers 60,000, and the native, with European officers, from 130,000 to 160,000. The artillery is all British, as it is not considered good policy to train the natives in the use of field guns.

This will give our readers some idea of the Indian situation and Indian resources. The railway system of the country, with its canals and the post roads, which are pronounced the finest in the world, afford splendid facilities for intercommunication, and make the opportunities for the movement of troops and the transportation of supplies far superior to those of 38 years ago, when England met with the Afghanistan reverse, but which even at that time was retrieved by Gen. Pollock, with a smaller force than that which was driven before the foe.

War with the Ameer will be no child's play. It will in all probability involve an Anglo-Russian conflict, which will embroil all Europe and materially affect the greatest portion of the Eastern hemisphere. Lord Beaconsfield holds the power to open the floodgates which may deluge two continents in blood. But he, as well as every man in high as well as low estate, is in the hands of One who controls the issues of all things. Beaconsfield is himself in as critical a condition as the Eastern question, and his death, which is not improbable, may turn the tide that now threatens the peace of the world.

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EASTERN.

Tilden and the Cipher Dispatches.

NEW YORK, 29. — The *Times* Washington special says: A gentleman, who has been conspicuously identified with the Potter committee, states that Tilden will ask to be examined touching the cipher dispatches after the reassembling of the committee, and will court the furthest investigation into his connection with events preceeding and succeeding the presidential count. Tilden, it is said, realizes the publication of the cipher dispatches injured his political prospect incalculably, and hence his resolution to submit his conduct to the keenest scrutiny. The same gentleman is also authority for the statement that the Potter committee will enter into an exhaustive investigation of everything concerning the cipher dispatches, and will subpoena Marble, Pelton, Coyle, Woolley, Smith, Weed, and all other persons who can throw any light upon the subject.

Democratic Majority in the Next House.

The *Times* Washington special says: Speaker Randall places the democratic majority in the next House at 35. He has no doubt of his own election, but fears that Stanger, in the 18th district will be beaten.

The Plundered Bank.

Depositors thronged about the Manhattan Savings Institution, today, and were informed that their money was all right, and would be paid, if needed, at the end of 60 days. Circulars have been issued setting forth the numbers and other particulars of the stolen bonds. No arrests have yet been made.

Private owners of some of the stolen property offer rewards for its restoration.

Illness of Lord Beaconsfield.

A London special says: The air is heavy with rumors of the illness of Lord Beaconsfield, and the cabinet has been summoned to consider what should be done in case of his death. At the last meeting of the cabinet he had a serious apoplectic fit, and the presence of his physician was necessary.

The Negro Uprising on the Island of St. Croix.

A letter from St. Thomas, dated 22d instant, gives some additional particulars of the recent uprising of negroes on the Island of St. Croix. On the outskirts of the town, on every hand, are seen blackened walls and ruins of what were once spacious residences; on every side, too, were patches of burned fields, with here and there patches of green cane too wet to burn, although the negroes did everything in their power to destroy it, even by throwing kerosene over it. The brutality of the negroes was horrible.

On the second night the mob arrived at the Grove Place estate, and found about 19 of the estate laborers. The latter attempted to save some things and refused to join the rioters. They were then shut up in an enclosure used for storing negroes, upon which kerosene oil was poured, and the whole was set on fire. Three or four escaped, and now lie horribly maimed, in the hospital. The charred bones of the remainder are silent witnesses of the truth of the story. This act of cruelty, towards their own people, shows what little chance there was for any who opposed them, after their passions had been fully aroused. The whole business portion of the town, of the west end, is a mass of ruins. The people have lost all they possessed, and men and women, heretofore in good circumstances, are now clad in motley and misfitting garments.

There is still a great variety of opinions regarding the causes of the outbreak. Good reasons for dissatisfaction on the part of negroes existed, and yet none which were of sufficient importance to excite them to the fearful outrages which were perpetrated, and so the affair seems a mystery. I think the truth lies in the fact that no such outbreak, as it occured, was premeditated. Laborers, who had come into the west end seeking new contracts or intending to leave the Island, became excited while discussing their wrongs among themselves, many of them drinking a good deal of rum. They first attacked the police from whence the negroes obtained an exaggerated idea of their power, and so went on from step to step until a regular insurrection resulted. Fifty-one estates were destroyed, besides large numbers of private buildings and residences. The Danish Consulate at New York has published an appeal asking contributions for the sufferers.

Emigrants for Utah.

About 140 Mormons arrived from Europe this morning, and will soon depart for Utah.

New York Stocks.

Silver bars, 107½ greenbacks, 109½ gold; silver coin, ¼ @ 2 discount. Gold closed steady ¼; Money easy; 3 @ 6; Govts. firm, higher; Stocks irregular; Western Union, 99; Quicksilver, 12½; Pacific, 105¼; Mariposa, 2½; Wells Fargo, 96; New York Central, 111½; Erie, 18¾; Panama, 120; Union Pacific, 66½; Bonds[106]; Central Pacific, 106½.

$100,000 Fire.

SALEM, Mass., 29.—Michael Arnold's morocco factory was burned; loss, $28,000.

The French Fund.

WASHINGTON, 29.—Of the French relief fund, $1,000 has been sent to Memphis for the purpose of purchasing clothing and bedding for the yellow fever sufferers. It is likely Secretary Evarts will give another $1,000 of the fund for the relief of the people in towns near Memphis.

Challenge Accepted.

BOSTON, 29.—Harvard has accepted Yale's challenge to row an eight-oared four mile race. If Legate rows, the crew will be the same that defeated Yale last year at New London.

Yellow Fever Reports—Aid Wanted.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 29.—The weather has moderated, and a light rain has been falling since early this morning. From six o'clock last night until noon to-day undertakers report orders for seven interments.

The following is a copy of the telegram of the relief committees in the principal cities of the country:

"Memphis, Oct. 29.

"Inland towns that have had yellow fever ask us to assist them in paying the balance they owe. Fifteen thousand dollars will be required. We have barely enough to pay our own debts. If you have any funds on hand subscribed for yellow fever sufferers, if forwarded to us, we will distribute.

(Signed) "A. D. LANGSTAFF,
President Howard Association."

New Orleans, 29.—Heavy rain this morning. Death, 10; cases reported, 52.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN

Funeral Services.

LONDON, 29.—At the funeral services performed over the remains of Col. T. Scott Stewart, at St. Margaret's Westminster, yesterday, Minister Welch, Miss Welch, Mr. Puleston, member of Parliament, Arthur Sullivan, nephew of the deceased, and many prominent American and Englishmen were present. After the services the body was conveyed to the railroad station *en route* for Philadelphia.

Concentration of Russian Troops.

A dispatch from Berlin says: It has now transpired that a strong Russian force was concentrated on the Bokhara frontier until the close of the Berlin congress in readiness to enter Afghanistan.

Mysterious Movements.

A Vienna dispatch says: It is reported that the Russians far from resuming the retreat on Adrianople are re-occupying places which they had evacuated, especially Keshan, near the Gulf of Saros.

A Valuable Contingent.

A Simla correspondent denies the reports of the backwardness in the preparations for war. He states that a valuable contingent of 9,000 men has been obtained from native princes.

The Bulgarian Insurgents.

A Vienna dispatch says: For the present 18,000 Turkish troops will operate against the Bulgarian insurgents.

Russia's Nonfulfillment of the Treaty of Berlin.

The *Times*, admitting that the time has come when some step must be taken in the matter of the non-execution of the treaty of Berlin, thinks a collective representation of the Powers will be the most effectual, and believes France, Austria and Germany will not hesitate to unite with England in protecting the provisions of the treaty.

The Pedestrians.

The score of the international pedestrian tournament, at one o'clock this afternoon, shows Crossland and Corkery 161 miles each; Vaughan 157; and Weston 153.

Bullion in Bank.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £18,000.

Threatened Strike of Laborers.

The agricultural laborers in Kent and Sussex threaten a general strike because of the announced intention to reduce the wages. One thousand are already on strike. The laborers declare that the course of the farmers is oppressive, and threaten to emigrate to the colonies.

Silver—Stocks.

Silver 50½ pence per ounce. Consols 94 1-16 @ 94 3-16; Erie 11¼.

Guilty of Manslaughter.

The coroner's investigation of the railway disaster at Pontypridd, on the 20 inst., resulted in a verdict of manslaughter against the signal man.

Congratulatory.

Don Carlos, in a letter to ex-Queen Isabella, congratulating her on the escape of Cing Alfonso, declares that Demagogy shrinks from nothing in its attempts to destroy even Princess whom it has itself placed on the throne, and who are forced, perhaps unwillingly, to be its slaves.

An Irish Welcome to Lord Dufferin.

LONDONDERRY, 29.

Lord Dufferin was welcomed by the Mayor, High Sheriff, and other gentlemen, who presented an address and the freedom of the city. Lord Dufferin, in returning thanks, said: He had left Canada as contented and loyal as Great Britain could desire.

TURKEY.

The Bulgarian Uprising.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 29.—Prince Labanoff, replying to the note of the Porte in regard to the Bulgarian insurrection, assured the latter that the Russians have taken no part in the Bulgarian uprising in Macedonia, which is merely an act of brigandage by the Bulgarian and Turkish deserters, and possessing no political character.

DIED.

In the 10th Ward, Oct. 27, of heart disease, WILLIAM S., son of Jeannette and John Lawson, aged 24 hours.

In Mill Creek Ward, Oct. 23, 1879, of diphtheria, REUBEN MILLER BOAM, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Boam, aged 2 years, 4 months and 2 days.

At Big Cottonwood, Oct. 28, 1879, FREDERIC WILLIAM, son of William and Maria L. Howard, aged six years, ten months and seven days.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having ordered trees of Mr. Chase, agent for Greene's Nursery, Ohio, can now be furnished with what trees they want by calling on Jno. R. Tirrel, at his business place, 15th Ward Store, 15th Ward. d287 2wk

SHOEMAKERS WANTED.

TEN First-class Rivetters and Finishers wanted immediately. Apply to WM. H. ROWE, Superintendent of the Deseret Tanning and Manufacturing Association, at "The Big Boot." d287 tf

EXCHANGE.

TWO or Three Hundred Bushels of Wheat, in the southern settlements, can be had in exchange for same in Salt Lake City or vicinity. Inquire at this Office. d2.1 1m

MAN'S MISSION ON EARTH.—A thorough medical treatise, indicating how confirmed disabilities may be removed. The experience of 20 yrs' study, observation, and professional practice, showing the specifics that will insure restored manhood, strengthened vitality, and sound conditions of health, that have been impaired by overtaxed powers. A statement of obstacles to marriage and of the means by which they can be removed. By mail, 25c., currency or postage stamps. Address Sec'y Museum Anatomy and Science, 1,148 Broadway, N.Y.

J. McKNIGHT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Special attention to General and Local Land Office business, the soliciting Soldier's Claims for Bounty, Pension and other demands against the Government.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS: Messrs. Curtis, Yaris and Birdett. d 221 3 w

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MACON, MO. d276 6m eow

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON who owns a copy of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1878, can be supplied with the copies of Sections amended by the Legislature February, 1879, by applying personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A copy of the Compiled Laws will be mailed to any person sending Five Dollars in money, and thirty cents postage to

WM. CLAYTON,
Box 355 Salt Lake City.

d 206 6 1 m w 3m

PIONEER LAMP & OIL STORE,

87 FIRST SOUTH STREET.

We would call the attention of our patrons and the public to our Fine Stock of

BURNING OILS JUST RECEIVED.

To those requiring an absolutely Safe Oil we would say give ours a trial.

Families can obtain 110° test or any other grade up to Headlight 175° in any quantity from one gallon upward.

We will apply the fire test to any of our Oils in presence of the purchaser when so requested.

We also have a large line of

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LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

IRELAND & WATSON,

All goods delivered in the City or at R. R., free. P. O. Box 1,178.

FOUND.

SOME wed clothing, between E. R. Sheet's and Wilford Woodruff's farms in Farmer's Ward.

The owner can have them by identifying same. JAMES BULLOCK, 9th Ward.

d224

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For information call at office of Armstrong & Taylor, opposite 14th Ward school house. 8 d tf

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IN CHICAGO.—The First National Bank.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of California.

IN OMAHA.—Omaha National Bank.

ANTHONY GODBE, MANAGER.

d 167

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Call at my Depot, Opposite

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Utah Conservatory of Music,

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Thorough tuition in Vocal or Instrumental music on organ or piano, including theory, &c.

$8, $9 per Term of 24 Lessons.

Further information with circulars may be obtained at D. O. Calder's music store, or Dr. E. B. Ferguson, director. d285

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HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID AT

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CONRAD & RUSSEL,
Corner opposite Theatre.

d 209 tf

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STONECUTTERS AND BUILDERS,

Tombstones, Monuments,

MARBLE MANTLES, IRON MANTLES, GRATES, AND HEARTH-STONES.

South Side of South Temple Street, a little East of Eagle Gate.

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IMPORTED

ALE, PORTER, CLARET,

Cordial & Geneva Gin.

Choicest Wines and Kentucky Whiskeys, which we guarantee pure, and the best that can be obtained for the prices. Suitable for family use and country trade. Call and examine.

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First South Street, Two Doors East of Godbe's Corner.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for the charming positive and excellent and lasting character of its flavor and fragrance. The best tobacco made. All the genuine with trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods. Insist that "Jackson's" is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Pawtucket, R.I.

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—:o:—

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HAS ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

BOOTS & SHOES

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Men's Fine Veal Calf and Kip Boots,

RIVETED AND STANDARD FASTENED.

Men's and Boys' Stoga Shoes,
Men's and Boys' Alexis Gaiters,
Women's, Misses and Children's Shoes.

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PARTICULAR MENTION IS MADE OF OUR FINE

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WHICH HAVE NEVER BEEN SURPASSED IN THIS MARKET.

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LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED.

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NEW GOODS! FALL STOCK!

We are Receiving Our Fall Stock

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Cashmeres in all Shades, Crepe Cloth,
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SILKS.

A splendid assortment of Black Silk at prices to suit the times.

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In Flannels we have Twill and Plain, in White, Scarlet, Orange, Grey and other colors.

Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, Towels and Cashes in all colors and at all Prices.

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In Millinery we have trimmed and untrimmed Hats, in Straw, Felt and Velvet of the latest styles. Ornaments in variety. Ostrich Tips, Wings, Feathers, Flowers, Silks, Turquoise, Satin, Plushes Silk Velvets, Nets, Laces and Ribbons of our own importation, selected by our junior partner while in Europe.

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GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

Of the Latest Styles and Best Material.

GENTS' AND BOYS' HATS, in all colors and at all prices, which have been selected with the best of care.

OUR STOCK OF

MEN'S AND BOYS' BOOTS IS LARGE AND WILL PLEASE.

We carry Rubber Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Cutlery, Notions, Etc., of every kind

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ESTABLISHED 1864.

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NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

THE Boot and Shoe business of Mr. W. H. Rowe is now consolidated with the Deseret Tanning and Manufacturing Association. Mr. Rowe has been appointed Superintendent.

WM. JENNINGS, Vice-President.

NOTICE.

TO FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

HAVING consolidated my Boot and Shoe business with the Deseret Tanning and Manufacturing Association, I now heartily thank you for the liberal patronage and friendship heretofore extended to me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same towards this Association, assuring you that such continued business intercourse will be profitable to you and pleasurable to me.

Very truly yours,
WM. H. ROWE.

NOTICE.

To the Public!

THE business combination above noted is intended to meet an urgent desire of the people of Utah for the establishment of an extensive first-class manufactory of Boots and Shoes. The Directors are known to the whole community, and are a guarantee of the solid and reliable character of the Association.

We respectfully solicit a continuance and increase of patronage, assuring satisfaction to all who purchase or order from us. Correspondence should be addressed to

WM. H. ROWE, Superintendent.

Manufactory and Salesrooom at the Old Stand,

"THE BIG BOOT,"

87 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

Tannery, 19th Ward.

DIRECTORS—John Taylor, Feramorz Little, Wm. Jennings, W. H. Hooper, John R. Winder, H. Dinwoodey, R. T. Burton, George Romney and John Sharp.

OFFICERS—John Taylor, President; Wm. Jennings, Vice President; D. M. McAllister, Secretary; L. S. Hills, Treasurer; Wm. H. Rowe, Superintendent. d277 tf

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THE SIERRA NEVADA LUMBER ASS'N

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At from $18 to $25 per M.

LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, FRAMES, BRACKETS, and all kinds of MILL WORK, AT PRICES THAT WILL MAKE OUR PATRONS HAPPY.

S. J. LYNN, Supt.

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LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Utah Red and White Pine of all kinds. Eastern Finishing Lumber, California Red Wood.

Utah, Bear River, White Cedar and Red Wood Shingles.

Red and White Rustic, Ceiling, Siding, Lath, Pickets, Flooring.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS IN GREAT VARIETY

Frames of all kinds Made to Order Very Cheap.

WINDOW GLASS.

Using large quantities ourselves, and dealing directly with the Manufactories in Car Load lots, we intend keeping a Large Stock on hand, of the various sizes for the Public to select from at V. ery Low Rates.

Wood Turning of all Kinds.

LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO.,

One Block East of Depot.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Teeth!! Teeth!!

THE people of Utah Territory are hereby notified that on and after the 3rd day of October, 1878, and until January 1st, 1879, the following will be the prices for Full Sets of Teeth, best MATERIAL and WORK GUARANTEED.

Full set on gold plate (rimmed), $30
" " " gold and rubber, (rimmed), $30
" " " platina and rubber, (rimmed), $35
" " " rubber gold center, $40
" " " rubber gum teeth, $35
" " " rubber plain teeth, $30

All Work Warranted. Teeth filled with gold and other materials, from $1.00 and upwards. Crown filling with gold a specialty.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange.

W. H. H. SHARP, Dentist.

OFFICE—Next Door East of "Deseret News." d283 w3f