

or the upper part of the tube, and then filled with cement to the size it was originally. The cement will soon set, and that part of the pipe be as good as any other.

STRENGTH AND COST OF CEMENT PIPES.—Probably no accurate test of the strength of these pipes has been made.

Mr. Godes speaks of a pipe an inch and a quarter in diameter, some four or five inches square, which bore a head of twenty feet of water without injury. No common lead pipe will do this. As to cost, the price varies from \$1 to \$1.50 per rod, including labor, materials, and fixtures. Their durability must be very great, and where a diameter of two inches will convey the necessary amount of water, perhaps no better material can be used. After the first few weeks they impart no taste to the water; it is as pure as if brought in a pitcher from the spring.—*Ex.*

DESERET NEWS.

A. Carrington, Editor.

THURSDAY, SEP. 28, 1854.

BOWERY.

The various bishops who have been called upon to furnish lumber and other materials for the Bowery, are requested to forward the same to this city with as little delay as possible.

Bro. Fordham, on the Temple Block, will receive the said materials, and receipt for them.

ORSON HYDE.

G. S. L. City, Sept. 28, 1854.

Our Immigration.

Began to arrive on the 19th, and since then have continued to come in almost daily. The timely assistance furnished from the settlements, and the favorable weather will probably enable all the companies to reach here without encountering any serious storms. Still those who are between Weber and Green rivers, and especially some who may be still further back, would doubtless be highly pleased and benefited by meeting some of their relatives and friends with provisions and a few fresh animals to help them out of the rough end of a tedious journey.

Having no hired news hunters, being too busy to hunt it all ourselves, and captains of companies neglecting to report their arrival, the number in their company, and the condition and whereabouts of our rear companies, we can only state, from incidental information, that Elder Job Smith and company arrived on the 23d, and camped near the Jordan Bridge, and that A. P. Fields' and Jolly's companies have come in.

If the Captains would report themselves at Governor Young's office, immediately after their arrival, we could keep track of the yearly influx, and they could learn at once where many, if not all their company would find employment, and shelter thro' the coming winter.

A slight frost visited the lowlands on the morning of the 20th inst., doing no injury.

Fight between some Snakes and Utahs.

For a few days past there has been some trouble between the Snakes from the north of Ogden City, and some of the Utahs in Utah county.

It is reported that it arose from Utahs stealing horses from the Snakes, and that the Snakes made a descent upon them near Provo City, killed three, wounded two or three, had one of their party wounded, and returned to Battle Creek. Here the Utahs overtook them, and a skirmish ensued, in which one Utah was killed, and one Snake wounded. From this point each party returned to their usual camping grounds.

MERCHANDIZING IN UTAH.

Captain Grant, of Fort Hall, was the first person from outside our community, who brought goods to this market for sale. He sold sugar and coffee at one dollar a pint (less than a pound), 25 cent calico at 50 and 75 cents a yard, and other articles in proportion. Why did he not sell higher? Perhaps he had some conscience, and it is probable he thought the then poverty of the settlers would not admit of any dearer rate, and it must be confessed the above were pretty high figures.

The next traders of note, in so brief an article, were the old firm of Livingston and Kinkead, who brought on quite a large and well-selected stock of goods in the fall of 1849. They came with the intention of trading for five years, realizing a certain net profit, and then return to Egypt, which they have done. They established these prices which have ruled until a very recent date, and based them upon first cost, interest, and expenses, until sales could be made, coupled with their future designs, and the demands and payments of purchasers.

After carefully weighing the matter in all its bearings they offered sugar and coffee for 40 cents a pound, good calico for 25 cents a yard, &c. Here was a direct gain to the purchaser of from one to two hundred per cent, and upwards, on every article, and the goods were better, more suitable, and in far greater variety. True, they brought but little iron and steel but few nails, mill irons, and like heavy articles, for they would not pay so high a percentage; hence the largest portion of their stock consisted of those articles they could make the most profit on, independent of the wants of the community, which is too much the case in all our stores.

Could they afford to sell so far below the former ruling rates? We answer, yes; or they would not have gone full handed to California at the end of their five years. And to their credit be it known that they never raised above their regular price on an article even when they had all there was in the market, never kept in correct accounts, nor even failed to deal as fairly with a child or a person ignorant of value and price, as with the most knowing and influential, and it is no more than just that this conduct be remembered, and the people saved by those who have been tried, and found to deal fairly.

Though these prices were well known to be far above the usual rates when competition helps to regulate the amount of conscience traders are supposed to have, still, until recently, the buyer could not help himself. And even this season, our traders made an effort to keep up the old prices, and a few are still trying, and we would like to see all such noted and let severely alone, and then see how much they would make.

How did our traders expect to keep goods to the old price? By combining, and holding on against the necessity of the buyer; not because they could not afford to sell lower at great profit, as a subsequent fall in price has proven

but because they could make more money at the old prices. But also for the shavers' and to the benefit of buyers—a train after train of staple goods came rolling in, with rumors of many more on the road. Money appeared scarcer in the market than usual; bills had to be met east, and, above all, those who had much money did not squeeze themselves out of shape when a store opened, in order to buy a yard of ribbon or a floundiddle for a new wife, fearful they never would see the like again, or miss buying first. And to the credit of the sisters we are able to state that we have seen but little teasing or crowding on their part to purchase Gentile wares, commonly called helterline, gauze, coarse de laines, &c., nor the foolish expenditure of hard earnings for silks, satins, and artificials, to the neglect of more useful and appropriate articles.

All these unlooked-for circumstances, together with expectations in the future, induced the firm of J. M. Horner and Co. to lead out, and to drop sugar to three pounds for a dollar, whereupon Livingston and Kinkead sold sugar at 30 cents a pound, 25 cent calico at 18½ cents, and went through their large and splendid stock of goods, and marked 25 per cent below former prices, with the guarantee that they will not again exceed their present rates, even though as heretofore, they may have all there is in market of a given article.

Competition, and the good conduct of heavy buyers in not running to purchase as they would to a fire, have already brought us a gain of 25 per cent, and a steady perseverance in buying only what is really beneficial and necessary, and taking a little time to learn where you can purchase a good article at the lowest rate, will soon reduce prices to a fair, living level.

We will now ask a few plain questions: Can a Mormon, with cash and good credit, buy as cheap as a Gentile in the markets of Babylon? He can, or he does not know enough to go there. Can he freight his goods as cheap? He can, or he has no skill in freighting? Can he rent or build rooms, and hire clerks, &c. as reasonably? If not, it is own fault. Then why can he not sell as good an article as low as the transient trader? If he does not, it is because he has been duped in his operations, or is selfish and greedy overmuch; for if his interests are identified with ours he can actually afford to sell lower, and aid in building up the community, which in turn sustains him, as their interests should be identical.

Slower or later merchandizing here will have to come to the fair living level, and whoever takes that course, and pursues an even honorable tenor in that channel, will necessarily receive the best support of the people. For, notwithstanding temporary fluctuations, and opportunities to hite and devour, and powerful influence to back, people will learn the wiles, and trade where they can do so to the best advantage, except when compelled by strong necessity to do otherwise.

We close this article with a few words of advice to buyers of goods and sellers of produce. Let all trading shops alone severely where they ask you 50 cents a pound for candles, 40 cents a pound for sugar and soap, \$2.50 a bunch for cotton yarn, &c., and will only give you \$10 a ton for your hay, pay you in goods at those high prices, and then forthwith sell that hay for \$15 in cash; and when told their goods are high, reply that they can hold on until others have sold out, and then get their prices. Please have judgment enough to HOLD ON TOO, and hold off entirely from all such shaving shops.

Hay is now worth \$15, as we have told you before, and it will soon be worth \$20. Can you not wait a little? And if you are too busy to learn our market prices, is there no one here whom you can get to inform you, and make contracts for you beforehand? Of course there are many, then do not fool away your hay, stock, or any hard-earned result of your industrious labors, and keep out of HIGH PRICED STORES until you are compelled to go into them, which, if you are wise, will never happen.

Setting out Fruit Trees.

In Utah, so far as our experience goes, the fall is the best time for setting out all trees that drop their leaves by the effect of frost. Where the soil is not uniformly mellow and rich to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet, and a person has not time or means to make it so, the next best method is to dig holes from 1½ to 2 feet deep, and 5 or 6 feet over, throwing away the largish sized gravel stones, and so placing the earth that in refilling, its position may be reversed, the surface soil occupying the bottom. Break up coarsely about a half bushel of bones, and have from one to two wheel-barrow loads of well rotted manure for each hole; scatter a portion of the bones and manure over the bottom, and fill with earth to just above the first layer of bones, &c., and repeat the operation until the hole is filled up. The new surface will be more or less crowning, on account of the extra mellowness of the soil and the additions which have been made. The soil filled in must be finely pulverized, and if very dry, it will be well to thoroughly moisten each layer.

Refuse strips of hides, shoemaker's clippings, old leather of any kind, feathers, &c., are all good to scatter in, for they, as well as the bones, furnish very durable and appropriate nutriment to all kinds of fruit trees. You can use both fresh, and coarse manure in filling up, provided you place it so that it will not come in contact with the tender roots until it has decomposed.

When about to transplant, if the ground is not moist, you must water it sufficiently to make it cleave to the roots, and the quantity of earth and roots taken up should be in liberal proportion to the size of the tree, or you run more risk of failure, or at least of retarding the growth. The tree being brought in good condition to the spot you had prepared, you can determine how large an opening to make for its reception, which should be made in the center, deep enough to let the tree in to its former earth mark, wide enough to admit the roots at their full length, and so crowned at the center as to allow the roots their former slope and depth. Having your tree in its new position with its earth mark at the surface, and the bottom resting firmly on the earth below, place all the roots fairly, slip with your hand a layer of fine dirt, water it until it is thoroughly wet and clings to the roots, and proceed in this way until the hole is again filled up.

You may think this a very tedious method, but it is the cheapest, most certain, and most durable way known to us to obtain thrifty trees, and live

and abundant fruit. It certainly enables a poor man on a poor soil to cheaply enjoy some of the luxuries of his more wealthy neighbors. By the time the roots have fully occupied the ground first prepared, a person must be hard-pushed indeed if he cannot from time to time trench around and fill up as before directed, until enough ground is prepared for the permanent support of the full grown tree, which may be done at once, or at several periods, as best suits the circumstances of the owner.

However rich the soil, it will prove very beneficial to mulch, or topdress to the depth of a few inches, from the trunk to the end of the longest branches, with old tan bark, leaves, weeds, slurrings, or saw-dust, which shades and enriches the soil, and keeps it more uniformly moist.

On level ground, designed solely for fruit-trees, their distance should be rather longer than the longest diameter of the top; or in other words, rather more than twice the length of the longest limb, when fully grown, or grown to a certain dwarf size by root pruning, as in this dry, hot, sunny atmosphere, there is but little clear space necessary for the inlet of the sun's rays. On sloping trees can be placed still closer.

We would be more precise as to the distances if we knew how large a well matured apple or peach tree would grow here; but we have a peach tree whose top far exceeds our expectations, and is crowding its neighbors, and has grown this year at the rate of three feet and upwards, to each leading limb, and appears to be ready for a still higher and wider spread in the world next season.

Fall Seeding.

From this on, until the ground freezes too hard, is the best time for sowing onion seed, lettuce, radishes, and as much carrot, parsnip, and beet seed as you wish to have for early use, and we are inclined to believe it would be best to sow in the fall for the entire carrot and parsnip crop. On a dry soil it will be good policy to sow a few peas for if they chance to rot, you only lose the seed and a little labor, and if they grow, you will have peas much earlier than by spring sowing.

If you have fruit seeds which have been raised the present season, draw furrows with a hoe two or three inches deep, and drill them in, but if your pouch and plow stone have been brought from the States, it is rather a surer method to keep them until after the weather has settled the next spring, and soak and crack them carefully before planting, which should be about corresponding time, tho' many will grow if planted in the fall.

If the plants in the nursery are expected to make a thrifty growth the first season, the soil must be plowed or spaded to the depth of a foot or more, and well manured, as they will amply repay this extra labor and expense.

Our Exchange List.

From some unknown cause we do not receive the Weekly Universe, the New York Illustrated News, the Albany Cultivator, Harper's Monthly Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, Cincinnati Dollar Weekly, Pontiac Jacksonian, Independence Reporter, Agrarian, Wilmington Herald, St. Louis Republican, Gleason's Pictorial, and the Yankee Nation, except now and then a number of Harper, Graham, and Gleason's Pictorial.

At this rate, as the mails are running regularly, we shall begin to conclude that Uncle Sam had better leave mail carrying to private enterprise.

Periodicals.

We have received Vol. 1, No. 1, of "The Schoolmaster," a new monthly magazine of 16 octavo pages, published in New York City on the first of each month, and filled with useful information "for fire-side and way-side readers." Subscription 50 cents, and postage 6 cents a year. Address Spaulding & Co., Publishers, No. 9, Spruce street, New York.

If the character of the specimen number is maintained, this magazine will furnish a very cheap fund of excellent reading. The publishers state that any one who will obtain 100 subscribers for a year at 50 cents may retain 25 cents on each subscription for his services.

"The Farmer's Companion and Horticultural Gazette," edited by Charles Fox and Charles Bells, is a valuable and ably conducted monthly, with 32 octavo pages in each number, at the very low price of 50 cents a year. The 3d volume commenced January 1st, 1854, and a number is punctually issued on the 1st of each month. Address Charles Bells, Detroit, Michigan.

We have numbers 2, 3, and 4 of Vol. 3, our imperfect set being doubtless due to some finger of malice, who likes the "Companion," but does not wish to pay 50 cents for it.

Latest News from our Immigration.

The Bros. Shepherd and Obay arrived on the 26th inst. express from the church train on the 21st, from whom we learn that the Danish company were on Black's Fork on the 21st; Elder Daniel Carn and company seven miles this side of Fort Bridger on the 22d.

Dr. Richardson and company were west of the summit of Bear River Mountain on the 23d., and Captain James Brown and company were passed in small parties from Cache Cave to Weber River on the 23d. and 24th. Many in Dr. Richardson's company were sick with the scurvy, and 30 had died; otherwise the companies were well, and getting along finely.

Bro. Obay was one who went back with a bro. William Scott, after the cattle which had stampeded near the crossing of the South Fork of Platte, and he states that they found 50 head of those cattle at Fort Kearney, in the possession of a trader named J. W. Woodward, and some of them yoked to his wagons; that Woodward would not give them up without being paid five dollars a head, and as they had no money, he agreed to wait at Kearney four or five days, until they could go 65 miles further back, and see Elder A. F. Parr on the Little Blue, but left the same day, taking all the cattle with him, and going down the Platte directly out of the line of our rear immigration.

T. S. Williams, of the firm of J. M. Horner and Co. informs us that this Woodward is partner in the firm of Marshall, Woodward and Co. who have a store, and keep the post office at Unionville, on the Big Blue; if so, there may yet be a chance of getting those cattle, which will reduce the stamped loss to about 20 head; and we may be able to learn the reason of the strange (to say the least) conduct of Mr. Woodward towards women and children on the dreary plains, far from their destination and with weak teams at a late season of the year.

Bro. Obay brings no news from J. M. Horner's train, in charge of A. F. Farr, later than the 13th of August, when they were 65 miles beyond

Fort Kearney, and knows nothing about any of our companies back of the church train.

In addition to the news of the fight between U. S. troops and the Sioux, contained in the letter from Elder Benson to the Presidency, and published in connection, we learn from bro. Obay that a lame cow strayed from the loose herd of the Danish company into a Sioux camp, where they were merry making, and they killed and eat her. Upon requisition of Lieutenant Gratten, the chief professed to pay for the cow, but the person who killed her was demanded, and being sent for by the chief, said he did not want to be given up, but would relinquish his and his family's share of the annuity money, then due, in payment for the cow; which being refused, firing began on the part of the troops. The Sioux have not interfered with the emigration, and have shown no disposition to do so, and there were no Mormons at the fight.

Pacific Creek, 29th Sept. 1854.

Dear Brethren,—Our circumstances and situation were as good as could be expected, considering what this camp has had to encounter. We have travelled with our heavy loads and weak teams beyond all human calculation.

There has been trouble between the soldiers and the Sioux at Larabee, 31 soldiers being killed. I was on the ground the third day after it was done. The whole country is quite in an excitement, the traders fleeing in all directions, and expecting a general war.

All this happened through an unwise move of Lieutenant Gratten and the interpreter. The chief offered to settle the question on fair terms, but the officer would not, and commenced firing on the Indians. The cannon was elevated too high, and only clipped the tops of the lodge poles; the old chief and his brother were wounded, and have since died. Before the troops had time to reload, they were all shot down.

On the 18th we met Captain Blackburn, Casper Young and their parties to help up the trains. We were glad to see them all well. Brother H. S. Eldridge and the brethren who came with him, with the mule teams, start for the Valley this morning; the rest of us will come as soon as possible.

E. T. BENSON.

The Year 1854.

According to the "American Almanac," we are in the 47th year of the Independence of the United States of America; the 656th year of the Julian Period; the 5614th year since the creation of the World according to the Jews; the 2607th year (according to Varro) since the foundation of Rome; the 2549th year of the Olympiads; or the second year of the 65th at 77½ years before Christ; the 1270th year (of twelve lunations) since the Trojan war; or the 16th of Muharram, which is as generally supposed took place on the 16th of July, in the year 622 of the Christian Era.

We add the following communication:—

The year 1854 begins and ends on Sunday, thus having 53 Sundays. January April, July, October, and December have 5 Sundays each. It is said such an array of Sundays will not occur again until 1882.

THOS. BULLOCK.

News from South.

From our correspondent at Nephi.

Sept. 17th, 1854.

The grasshoppers on 18th and 19th of August literally covered every green thing in our fields, flying in the air as swarms of bees, from east to west, and have continued to fly more or less thro' our valley up to the 9th inst. When the air was heavily filled, and the ground almost covered with them about 3 or 4 o'clock, they began to pierce off.

We still enjoy pleasant relations with the natives, tho' they visit our melons and squashes with considerable rigor, and occasionally (dilly) trespass upon a few sheaves of wheat by way of keeping us friendly relations.

The wheat is now principally stacked, but the green corn is still exposed. Our fall work is progressing, and a threshing house is being built 36 by 20 three stories high including basement. The angles for the outside and front of the building are made of clay hauled from the bottom, some 3 miles distant, and are inferior to none in the mountains.

Old snow on Nobo, south side of the summit, disappeared about the 12th of August, and new snow on the morning of the 11th Sept. stood out in bold relief. A heavy thunder shower passed over our city on the evening of the 14th inst. No frost yet to injure anything up to date.

T. B. Foot has just completed the bridge across Sevier river, 120 feet between abutments, 3 piers in stream well filled with stone, some two feet higher than the other bridge, so that the water will flow over the bottom before reaching it, and the grading at the south side is done in workmanlike manner. Much credit is due Mr. Foot for his perseverance.

The Clifton creek bridge is a stigma upon the character of our Territorial improvements, and surely the builders are entitled to all the credit that is due for their labors.

PAULOMEX.

Report of 25th Quorum.

All those whose places of residence is marked unknown in the following list are requested to report themselves immediately by letter or otherwise to President Thomas Spence, G. S. L. City:

Presidents:

Thomas Spence, George L. Webb, Wm. Carmichael, Wm. H. Reame, G. S. L. City.

Chmney G. Webb, Wm. Pitt, Europa.

Mark Hall, Ogden.

Members:

Thos. Cottam, John Cottam, Matthew Cuto, Michael Kutz, Elisha Pettit, John Parker, Jr., Thos. Shelley, Frederick Gardner, Thos. Biegs, John Alvin, John Pegg, Thos. Taylor, David S. Cook, G. S. L. City.

James H. or A. Ahlidge, Mark Hall, Josephus Hotel, Ogden.

Joseph Battman, St. Louis.

James Bailey, Lee Bybee, Arvin M. Stoddard, San Bernardino.

Abraham A. Ryker, Richard Douglas, Thomas Woodland, David B. Bybee, Joshua C. Hall, Weber county.

Gilbert Bickmore, Fillmore.

Abraham Boswell, Moses Gifford, Mantle City.

David S. Casper, Daniel Gifford, Missouri.

Seth Dodge, George Peacock, San Peto.

John R. Robinson, Iron county.

Nicholas N. Runyan, Nephi city.

Jacob C. Woodsley, Thos. Maherry, Cottonwood.

John Moss, Davies county.

Thos. Spence, Jr., Simpson M. Molen, Sandwich Islands.

James Simkins, Provo City.

Alexander Perry, Box Elder.

Peter Ranch, South Mill Creek.

Daniel Post, Toiyabe.

John Confield, Wm. P. Carron, John Cummings, Joseph E. Fletcher, Fletcher Fletcher, Armistead G. Field, Henry D. A. Gifford, John Kilbreth, William King, Wm. A. King, Jeremiah Levett, Thomas McKee, George W. Myers, James Powell, Edmund Williamson, Daniel A. Judd, George W. Johnson, residence unknown.

The Quorum meets every two weeks in the 13th Ward School house at 8 o'clock in the morning. Those members of the Quorum who live in and near the city are expected to meet with the Quorum or furnish a good reason for their non-attendance.

THOMAS BIGGS, Clerk.

secured to the lower end of one arm while the other is suspended to a similar arm secured to the main one by a hinge which allows the rubbers to be drawn together or apart at pleasure. The rubbers act so as to rub the clothes, to be washed, between them and fluted wash boards placed under them, one of which is stationary and the other movable—sliding—being moved by a treadle operated by the foot, to draw the cloth through regularly, to present new surfaces to be rubbed. The movable rubbers are of vulcanized India rubber, and are made to be of a nature like the human hand—something like a cushion, whereby the clothes are well rubbed, with as little injury as possible to their texture.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—It is stated that there are already fifty-one public electric clocks in the city of Ghent, and that the number will be considerably increased. Most of these clocks are placed on the lamp-posts in the streets, so that they are very useful to persons who are out during the night. In a few days we may expect to see an electric dial at every railroad station in Great Britain, and every town in the United Kingdom will be enabled to have all its public clocks kept in unison with each other by means of electricity.

CHESTNUT TREES.—On poor land or a rock soil, the chestnut is one of the most profitable forest trees that can be cultivated. Its growth is very rapid, the timber is always in good demand, and the fruit is of considerable value. Some cultivate this tree for its fruit alone. We have often wondered that it is not more regarded as an ornamental tree. None grow larger, and few more symmetrically; its blossoms are handsome and unique, and so are its golden burs and ripe nuts. Parks and pleasure grounds should always be supplied with chestnut trees; also with the black walnut, and the best varieties of the hickory nut. Strange that these splendid fruit trees are almost ostracized from ornamental grounds; it is mere caprice that has done this in the United States; in other countries they are highly prized and carefully cultivated.—[American Agriculturalist.]

PRESERVING EGGS FOR WINTER USE.—This is best done by lime water, in which a little common salt is infused. This constitutes a fluid perfectly indestructible by air, and one that is so well adapted to the nature of the shell as not to be absorbed by it, or through it, into the interior of the egg.

What I Have Noticed.

I have noticed that all men speak well of all men's virtues when they are dead, and that tombstones are marked with the epitaphs of "good and virtuous." Is there any particular cemetery where the bad men are buried?

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "to forgive us our debts," but makes every body who owes him pay to the uttermost farthing.

WHEAT & HOPS, at sep28-29-4t

SNOW & CO'S.

NOTICE.

A FEW hundreds of Wool left from last year at Jordan Woolen Factory. The owners are requested to come and prove property and take them away.

sep28-29-4t

LOST.

A COW about 5 years old, brindled on a head and body, white on the belly and it extends down the hind legs. The horns are wide set, and the tail is short and white on the end. She is owned by

G. D. WATT, Reporter.

sep28-29-4t

LIFE LINE.

LIME for S. at the kiln in Emigration Canyon, 1½ miles from its mouth, or at the Subscribers, in the 13th Ward.

sep28-29-4t

LOOK HERE!

FURTHER Reduction in Prices at the Deseret Store. Come and see.

JNO. M. HORNER and CO.

G. S. L. City, Sept. 26, 1854—29 3in.

WANTED.—Wheat, oats, barley, corn,

flour, and hay, which we are buying at the most liberal prices in exchange for merchandise, at the Deseret Store. We have made arrangements at the mills of Governor Young and H. C. Kimball to receive and receipt for all wheat delivered there on our account.

J. O. M. HORNER and CO.

Sept. 26, 1854—29 4in.

LOST.—Sep. 23—between Church Pasture west of Jordan and Old Fort, a black blanket; leave it at the Post Office.

A CARD.

WE beg leave to say that our Large Train of Assorted Merchandise has reached the City, and having taken the basement story of the Social Hall, shall offer them for sale, Cheap, on Monday next.

MIDDLETON and RILEY.

G. S. L. City, Sept. 1-54. 29 3in.

GREAT ATTRACTION