

THE COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE 10th day of May, 1899, will form an epoch in the history of this country and in that of the whole civilized world, as the day on which the connecting tie of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad was laid, completing the Great Trans-Continental Highway and connecting the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The vast importance of this wonderful work, when viewed in its ultimate consequences, can not be apprehended by the most far-seeing of minds. It is undoubtedly fraught with more momentous interests and destined to accomplish greater purposes than any work ever yet accomplished, in any age, by unimpeded man. As a mere work of science and art, it far surpasses those boasted monuments of Pharaohic ages—the pyramids, or any other memento of ancient engineering skill that now excites the wonder and admiration of the human mind; and when viewed from a utilitarian point of view, the latter sink into complete insignificance.

The Great Pacific Railroad is at once an imperishable monument of the genius, enterprise and wonderful vitality of this great nation. It is but yesterday, as it were, since the bloodiest war recorded in the pages of history, waged between the two sections of our nation, was brought to a close—a war which cost a million of lives and thousands of millions of treasure, and yet since then this great work has been commenced and brought to a successful termination.

In 1862 the first move was made towards the construction of a Pacific Railroad, Congress chartering some two hundred corporations, and granting them tracts of alternate sections of the public lands, with other important privileges. Owing to the reports of the roads and passes through the then comparatively unknown Rocky Mountain region, little or nothing was done, until '64, when greater inducements were held out by Congress, which met with a tardy acceptance by eastern capitalists, and in a short time the project began to assume a tangible form; but up to '69 only forty miles of the road were constructed. The time set for the completion of the road was 1876; later the idea gained ground that by July 4th 1876 the work might be completed, but owing to the indefatigable energy and perseverance of the directors and contractors, stimulated by the spirit of rivalry between the Union and Central companies, the work has been completed much within that time, and to-day the consummation of their gigantic efforts commands the admiration and respect of the whole civilized world. The benefits, commercially, that will result to this country by the construction of this road, are beyond computation. The commerce of the Orient, which the nations of the old world have ever been so anxious to secure, will diverge from its old time-worn tracks, and the world's great centres of trade will be removed from the Eastern to the Western hemisphere. The completion of this great road will no doubt be speedily followed by the construction of other lines, which will facilitate the settlement of the vast tract of country between the Missouri and the Pacific by at least a century; thus developing and enriching the nation. But great as these results will be they are not the most important that will follow the completion of the "Great Highway." These must be sought in the breaking down of national prejudices and the homogeneity of thought, interest and feeling that will be gradually wrought out by it among the nations of the Orient and Occident. By its means these nations will be brought in to much nearer proximity: Great Britain, China and Japan; London, San Francisco and Yeddo will be within a few days travel of each other. The almost impassable gulf by which they have hitherto been separated, is now bridged over, and the intercourse and exchange of thought and feeling, founded in self-interest, by the increased facilities for commercial exchanges, will gradually wear away the barriers reared by the isolation and national prejudices, that have existed for ages.

These will constitute the triumph of the Pacific Railroad and these are glorious, for they are triumphs in the cause of civilization and progress, a single one of which adds more glory and honor to a nation than all the victories ever gained on the battle field. The latter are but triumphs in the cause of barbarism, inhumanity and retrogression; and as true civilization advances the glory that surrounds the brows of the victors in such triumphs,—being grounded on suffering and death, will grow more dim, until it is finally extinguished and forgotten; but the glory arising from triumphs of mind,—of science and art,—like the Great Pacific Railroad, conferring blessings and benefits on the human race universally, will grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

The Pacific Railroad and the Atlantic

Telegraph Cable are the grandest triumphs ever achieved by human genius; they are worthy of the Gods, and are, in fact, the manifestations of Omnipotence to accomplish His purposes among His creatures.

To the people of Utah,—the Latter-day Saints,—the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad is a matter of more significance and interest than to any other portion of their fellow citizens of the Union; and while they rejoice with them at its completion and at the prospect of the increased prosperity it will bring to the nation at large, they rejoice more than all in the fact, that now the dreams of the ancient prophet, who spoke about the swift gathering of the people from the nations in the latter days when the "Great Highway" should be thrown up, will be realized. They acknowledge the hand of the Almighty in all movements affecting the interests and welfare of mankind at large, and believe that the construction of the Great Pacific Railroad will prove a mighty instrument in His hands in accomplishing His purposes and in accelerating the progress and triumph of His cause and kingdom upon earth.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco.—Legal tenders 73. St. Louis.—A flour and saw mill, thirty miles west of the city, belonging to F. Eickerman, was burned last night; loss \$38,000.

W. J. Gatewood, President of the San Diego, Utah and Southern Pacific Railroad, arrived yesterday from California, en route for the Memphis convention.

Extensive preparations are being made for a Commercial Convention at Memphis on the 18th; Delegates will be passed as free visitors, at half fare.

Hartford.—The House of Representatives, to-day, ratified the 15th Amendment, 125 to 104; the Senate ratified it last week.

Washington, D. C.—J. B. Gould has been appointed consul at Birmingham; Addison Low has been appointed Supervising Inspector of steamboats for the 2nd District; Samuel Houston for the 6th District; J. M. Edmonds, of Michigan, present Postmaster of the Senate, and former Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been appointed Postmaster of this city; James E. Pilkington, of Baltimore, has been appointed Superintendent of the Interior Department; vice Duncan, resigned; D. W. Houston has been appointed Marshal for the district of Kansas.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Judge Pearson, in the Court of Common Pleas, to-day, decided that bonds of the Pa. Railroads, held by residents of other States, are subject to taxation by Pennsylvania, because they are property protected by Pa.

Boston.—A proposition is before the Legislature to consolidate in one road all the railroads between this city and Lowell, including the Boston and Lowell, the Nashua and Lowell, the Nashua and Concord, Vermont Central, etc.

Scranton.—One thousand six hundred men and boys, employed in the mines at Pittston, suspended work this morning. There was an explosion of fire damp this morning at Mount Pleasant mine in this city; five men and one boy were badly burnt, one man will probably die.

New York.—Samuel D. Talbot, the rejected lover of Miss Cribner, residing in Montague place, Brooklyn, asked the young lady's bedroom at two o'clock this morning, and attempted to administer chloroform, it is supposed with the intention of outraging her person, and thus obtaining her consent to their marriage. Miss Cribner screamed and fled to the room of her sister, Mr. Talbot followed and fired two shots, without any serious effect and then fled to his own room, being a guest at the house, and shot himself dead. The affair occurred in the most fashionable portion of Brooklyn and created intense excitement there and at New York. Talbot was recently from Boston, and complained, latterly, of trouble in his brain.

Montgomery, 14.—A call has been issued, signed by many of the most prominent business men and planters, for a convention, June 1st, to organize an emigration company.

Richmond.—In the Circuit Court, in the proceedings against the United States Marshal for this district in 1881, for having turned over funds to the Confederate Government, the defendant pleaded the statute of limitation. Chief Justice Chase admitted the plea, and the United States was nonsuited. This is an important decision, as the same plea was used by all the Southern Postmasters who made the same disposition of the funds at the breaking out of the war.

New York.—Justin McCarthy, editor of the London Star, writes a letter to the Tribune, in which he says the English people have accepted Sumner's speech as the most moderate utterance the Americans could make. He says England is convinced that Grant's government means to put a pistol at her head, and then demand the settlement of the Alabama claims. He does not say this view is reasonable, but it is the English view, and of course, England is not likely to enter into negotiations under such circumstances, but after a little time she will begin to understand what the United States claims, and their just grounds for claiming it. At the present, the conviction in England is that the United States wants nothing but war, or England's utter, abject humiliation; he urges the journalists to help to remove this misunderstanding.

Harrisburg, 14.—The democratic members of the House of Representatives, except two, have resigned, again leaving the house without a quorum. In the Senate there were thirty-seven members present; the doors were locked and the absentees sent for; pending this proceeding the Constitutional Amendment was called up and a vote taken, and although the democratic members announced that they had sent their resignation to the Governor this morning, the Lieut. Governor ruled that the Senate had had official notice of

their resignation, and declared the amendment ratified 77 yeas, 1 nay, eleven Senators present not voting. It is thought the Republican members of the house will vote on the amendment to-morrow, and then adjourn.

Cincinnati.—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, in secret session to-day, adopted a resolution that an organization to form a life insurance and annuity corporation be organized, under the laws of the United States, as a co-operative association for the benefit of the heirs of the deceased comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. The conditions of this organization are, that the applicant must be a comrade of one of the posts of the G. A. R. in good standing, and pay fifty cents admission fee; the application must be filed before January 1st, 1871, after which the number of members will not be increased on any consideration. No restrictions whatever, are made with regard to age, condition, habits or state of health.

Cheesman's chances of appointment as Treasurer are good, being warmly sustained by Spinner and Delano; Boutwell, also, is a favorite.

The Secretary of the Treasury has determined to send a special agent to the Isthmus to investigate the workings of the wiring and sealing regulations, with a view to modification or entire abolition.

The reports of a contemplated reduction in the mail service of the Pacific Territories, and especially New Mexico and Arizona are denied by the Postal Department.

New York, 14.—John Jay Phelps, one of the most prominent citizens, died yesterday.

New Orleans, 14.—The attempts have been abandoned to stop the crevasse below the city, as the repairs gave way as fast as constructed; the break, which is eighty feet wide and eight deep, is increasing; another crevasse occurred half a mile below the city, but it was soon stopped by negro troops, sent from the barracks. Considerable alarm was felt, and a strict watch was kept upon the levee. A serious crevasse occurred on Sunday west of Baton Rouge; the crevasse caused a sudden fall of the feet in the river; attempts to repair it were ineffectual, owing to the sandy soil. The break was 60 yards wide.

The Tribune's Washington special says Cresswell has reconstructed the whole special service, which is now divided into six divisions; these are subdivided into districts. Each division has a principal officer, styled an assistant superintendent of the mail service, who is responsible for postal affairs for the whole division, and is to report to the Postmaster General. Each district has a Post Office inspector, and each division a special mail agent, to investigate mail depredations; also three special Agents-at-Large. The six divisions include Kansas, Texas, California, Oregon, Nevada and the Territories. The inspectors only are appointed. Among the inspectors are Milton B. Duffield, of New Mexico; Jas. B. Underwood, of Oregon; Alfred Bassett, of California. The special mail agents-at-large are James R. Spauld, for the money order service, and Joseph W. Briggs.

The Times special says Howard, the new Minister to China, is here receiving final instructions; he will leave in a few weeks.

The triple alliance story is effectually exploded. It has inspired that Rev. J. J. Jones has literally executed the instructions of the State Department in negotiating the Alabama treaty; and the President and Seward thank him for his success in negotiating it on the basis submitted to him by this Government.

New York.—About eight hundred persons attended the meeting of the Equal Rights Association, to-day; the session was very stormy, some insane persons being present, who interrupted the proceedings by attempting to talk about their peculiar monomanias. Storms of hisses and calls of "order" varied the scene. Mrs. Batchelor, of New York, who had been invited to address the Working Women of New England, who had instructed her to offer a resolution looking to the amelioration of the condition of the Working Women. She was interrupted by hisses, groans and calls of "order," but she declared she would keep the floor against any other woman, and teach the audience a lesson in good manners. All this talk here, so far, was in favor of the ballot, and in the interest of the right; she proposed to pass a resolution to the effect that, industrial schools, instead of almshouses, should be built, and the talents of women be so far recognized, that they would be accorded the same rate of compensation for their labor as men.

Several objected to the resolution as being out of order, when another scene of confusion ensued, each speaker being cheered and hissed in turn. Miss Anthony declared the meeting adjourned and asked the audience to leave the hall, but nobody heeded her. Quiet was finally restored, and Mrs. Batchelor's resolution was brought up, and a motion to table it was lost. Several amendments were proposed, and finally the motion was referred to the committee on resolutions, which was increased by the addition of four working women. Senator Wilson and others then spoke, after which the meeting adjourned.

Cincinnati, 14.—The Grand Army of the Republic has re-elected General Logan commander-in-chief; Gen. Fairchild, of Wis., vice commander-in-chief. The next meeting will be held at Washington, the second Wednesday in May. Resolutions were passed, disavowing any political object or organization. The banquet at the Spencer House was a very enjoyable affair.

New York, 14.—The Herald's cable special says, Reverdy Johnson has telegraphed the Secretary of State, informing him of his formal withdrawal from office. After giving some details of his friendly farewell reception by the Queen, Johnson says that he has terminated a mission which has been conducted on his part with zeal, and which has fulfilled, to the letter, the instructions of his government, and in which he has sought to protect the rights, to preserve the honor and promote the interests of his country.

Scranton, 14.—The strike extended nearly around to Wilkesbarre; fully half of the 30,000 miners in the whole anthracite region have quit work. No demand for increase, and no statement of grievances is made, and the miners do not seem to know why they have quit.

Philadelphia, 14.—The baggage men and way expressmen formed an insurance company here, yesterday.

Chicago.—The Tribune's New York special says, two cases of sun stroke occurred yesterday, one fatal.

FOREIGN.

London.—The Times has an article on the rejected Alabama treaty, asserting that the British Government, in submitting to arbitration in the question at all, conceded everything demanded or expected by the American people, and everything that it was possible to concede.

Later advice from Teheran report that the authorities had made about 500 arrests of participants in the recent religious riot.

Montreal 13.—It is reported that the English Privy Council is considering the advisability of relinquishing all their colonies except India. Havana, 14.—Private letters from rebel sources give an account of another battle near Los Animas, on the third, in which the Spanish numbered 1200, commanded by General Lesca. Quesada, in person, commanded the insurgents. Before the fight began Quesada posted native Cubans in front, protected by entrenchments, and placed 400 Dominican and American volunteers in the rear, with orders to fire upon them if they ran. Thus situated, the Cubans fought desperately. The Spaniards attacked them three times with the bayonet, and at the last assault the Cubans began to waver, when Quesada ordered the rear guard to the front, who advanced, driving the Cubans into the front ranks of the enemy, when a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the butchery was horrible. The Spaniards finally retreated, but in good order; their loss was 160 killed and 300 wounded; the Cuban loss 200 killed and a proportionate number of wounded. Quesada's forces burned the town of Sagua. It is generally believed that the revolutionary leaders have changed their policy in the field, and hereafter they will fight instead of retreating to the mountains. In the battle of Alta Gracia, which occurred on May 1st, the Spanish lost 180 killed and wounded, and the Cubans 200. The Spaniards here regard the result of these actions as fatal to the cause of the rebellion, but the Cubans are jubilant, and regard them as the first great successes of the war for independence.

London.—In the House of Lords Russell inquired what plan the government proposed to adopt for putting a stop to the outrages which have lately been so frequent in Ireland; he deprecated the land scheme of Mr. Bright, as likely to unsettle the Irish people, and called upon the government to discountenance all visionary plans, and to state clearly what it intended to do. Earl Granville, the Colonial Secretary, regretted the continual recurrence to this topic, and said the government was not prepared to state its policy. It was not authorized to give an opinion on Bright's plan. Derby urged an exposition of the Ministerial policy, and the disavowal of Bright's opinions. He said the reticence of the government was dangerous to the best interests of Ireland. After a sharp passage between Lord Derby and Kimberley the discussion was dropped. The House of Lords adjourned until the 28th of May.

London.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Under-Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, declines to accept a new hearing of the Tornado case, and that the law officers of the crown were considering the reasons assigned. Cardwell, Secretary of War, said the government had no intention of countermanding the orders for the reduction of the troops in Canada under existing circumstances.

The Irish Church bill was reported from the committee; several amendments were proposed, and the bill was recommitted with the understanding that the vote on the third reading will be taken May 31st.

Florence.—The following is the latest arrangement of the Cabinet: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Menabrea; Minister of Commerce, Minghetti; Minister of Education, Baccarelli; Minister of Education, Tioipo.

Barbados.—A letter from Spanish sources says, General Sillona is mortally wounded, and that Senora Sentus and Ibares are going to Madrid to endeavor to procure the revocation of the confiscation decree of the property of Cuban refugees, fearing retaliation.

Advices from Trinidad to the 8th say the insurgents were near the city, and that a great panic prevailed. Sultan proposed a mediation to visit the Pacific Railroad, with the view of adopting the American railway system in Turkey.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 12th, 1899.

Editor Deseret News:—I have noticed your generous and stout advocacy of all the elements of progress, in its largest and most extended sense, and have admired your policy.

The early closing of the places of business was a step in the right direction, for no class of men needed the potency of the pen and press more than those who are known as Dry Goods Clerks. Laws are passed prescribing eight to ten hours as all that should be required of the mechanic; and at the expiration of the stipulated hours, he drops the tool and hastens home to rest, read, or to adorn his habitation; and if he does work "over-hours" he receives extra pay therefor. But the dry goods clerk is expected to be punctual from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., then adjust open goods, etc. Where are his hours for the refinement, the culture and the sedulous hours of service for his position? he has none; for no parks, no pleasure grounds, no public library, are provided, and if they were provided he has no time to avail himself of them.

I have heard of dry goods philanthropists providing libraries and recreations, pic-nics, etc., free of cost. These had the right aim, for the benefit is mutual. It is an undoubted assertion that to insure permanent success in any business the employer must be respected by the employee; the first cannot do without the second, and when the second is reduced by long, tedious hours of service, by the ever manifest demand for work, he feels no other reciprocity but the contempt shown for this unceasing demand for work; whereas could he be released at evening to retire to home, garden, or a lecture room, he would be freed from business cares, and relaxed in body and mind, and when morning came around he would spring anew to work and perform his duty with alacrity.

In this connection, Mr. Editor, I have

often thought that if some of our taxes and convict labor were employed in the beautifying of some green spot, near to some water, for a pleasure garden, a park, a public resort, arranged, kept in order at the city cost, would it not be a desideratum, would it not be a blessing to young and old?

Look at our garden city! there is no place to ramble about; and the hills are naked and unattractive. True, you can see gardens, and every man, if he has the necessary skill, ability, or means, can have one; but the sociability, the let down of caste-bars, the happy commingling, so essential to Democracy, cannot be enjoyed. We have our Theatre, but the clerk or artisan cannot afford this expensive luxury very often; besides, he does not want to be parboiled in summer, he wants air, free, bracing air. He wants to read, to hear bands of music, paid by the city to play once or twice a week; he wants a chance to see his children, to hear their prattle, to help to educate them. Can he do this if he is occupied from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.? Again we query, How shall he qualify himself to be a clerk? Advocate our cause!

ITEM.

Many of the views of our correspondent "Item," are good, and the early closing movement in behalf of the dry goods clerks, recently started in this city, was much needed. The dry goods clerks have hitherto been far too closely confined, and have had probably, fewer opportunities for relaxation and self-improvement than any other class in the community. As far as regards public parks, libraries and lecture rooms, they are all excellent, and will come along in good time. Our city is still very young; and when the public improvements already made are considered, in connexion with the fact that the municipality does not owe a cent, we think that in point of progress the comparison with any city in the world would be in our favor. As for bands of music, and other good things, equally desirable, at public expense, we would rather wish and wait for them than to have taxes increased and the city involved in debt to pay for them.—Ed. D. E. N.

THEATRE.

Leases & Managers—H. R. Clewson & J. T. Caine.

VARIETY BILL!

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

MISS ADAMS

AND THE

FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,

Will appear.

This Evening,

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1899,

Will be presented, the Thrilling Moral Lesson, in 3 Acts, entitled

LOST

IN

LONDON!

TILLY DRAGGLETHORPE.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

Will appear.

To conclude with the laughable Farce

To Oblige Benson!

MRS. TROTTER SOUTHDOWN.

MISS ANNIE LOCKHART

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance to continue at 8.

The celebrated Comedian and Character Artist,

MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH,

Is engaged for a very limited number of nights, and will appear next week.

ENCOURAGE

Home Manufacture!

WALLACE & EVANS

1115-6 EAST TEMPLE STREET.

Would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city, and the settlements throughout the Territory, that they are manufacturing all kinds of

CANDIES

From the best sugar, without any poisonous adulteration; and a superior article to that which is imported. And as there is a vast amount of Candy used in this Territory, purchasers should buy none but the pure article, and ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

Whereas the Store of Co-operative Stores in this city and country to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere, and ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTURE.

WALLACE & EVANS.

1115-6 EAST TEMPLE STREET.

NOTICE!

All those knowing themselves indebted to us for the past one and two years, will oblige us by settling their accounts, as we wish to close up our own.

Please give attention to the above.

We have on hand a FINE SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, and are determined to sell Very Low for ready cash.

MAISBITT & HINDLEY.

ICE CREAM! ICE CREAM!

The salubrious days are coming, but the public can keep themselves cool by calling at J. R. CLAWSON'S ICE CREAM SALOON, Half-a-block West of Theatre.

Where a supply of this Summer delicacy, and also CAKES, CHOICE SEGARS, &c., &c., are kept on hand.

Wholesale Boots and Shoes

LYMAN, ALDRICH & LINCOLN,

27 & 29 Randolph St., Chicago.

(Boren Brothers Block)

We have now in store one of the

LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever offered for sale in the West. We will sell Good Goods as low as any house EAST OF WEST, and GUARANTEE SATISFACTION. Buyers consulting their own interest will call to see us before purchasing. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. S. L. City, April 17, 1899. J. R. CLAWSON, Proprietor.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE firm of GILBERT & SONS, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has this day been dissolved, and the business will hereafter be conducted by Cyrus P. Gilbert & William Gilbert, under the firm name of C. P. & W. G. Gilbert, at Ogden, U. T., who will settle the outstanding business of the late firm of Gilbert & Sons, and are authorized to collect all debts due the same.

ABEL GILBERT, S. L. City, April 17, 1899. C. P. GILBERT, Wm. GILBERT.

A FEW WORDS

ABOUT

SEWING MACHINES

SOME time ago D. O. CALDER was offered the Agency for the sale of the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and other first class Sewing Machines; but owing to the conflicting testimony of persons who were acquainted with the character of the different Machines, was unable to decide which was the best, or to make a choice in this country, and therefore did not accept.

When in New York last season, he (in company with H. H. Calder) visited a firm who had a very large business in SELLING, EXCHANGING, RENTING AND REPAIRING all kinds of Sewing Machines, and who had made a specialty of the HOWE, and who were compelled to handle whatever in the sale of any particular Machine. They informed him that the

HOWE MACHINE

Was in every respect the best Sewing Machine in the market—that, during the many years that he had been in the business, he never had a customer who returned to them, that their customers had exchanged nearly all their Machines for the HOWE, and that they were compelled to handle their sales to the Machines of that one maker, that one would be HOWE. The evidence from the interested parties of the

SUPERIORITY

OF THE

Howe Machine

Was so satisfactory to himself, H. B. Calder, Wm. C. Staines, and others who wished to purchase Sewing Machines, that he made a tour to the territory, and accepted the AGENCY FOR THIS TERRITORY.

We are now prepared to receive orders for those Machines for Family or Manufacturers' use at

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES AND FREIGHT.

Orders can be left at the Store of Calder Brothers, Salt Lake City, where descriptive Price Lists can be obtained, or at our office in Ogden.

All letters addressed to us, will have prompt attention.

D. O. CALDER & CO.,

1115-6 EAST TEMPLE STREET, OGDEN.

TO GIVE TONE TO THE SYSTEM

Red Jacket Bitter

Surgical Instruments

OF TIEMANN'S MANUFACTURE.

Largest & Best Stock in the West!

BLISS & SHARP,

DRUGGISTS, 144 Lake St., CHICAGO.

Dealers in Physicians' Stock, Saddle Bags, Magneto Machines, Elastic Hose, Crutches, Alcohol, Bouchers, Sprays, Fine Chemicals, &c., &c. Send for price list and illustrated Catalogue.

JUST RECEIVED!

A splendid stock of

CONCERTINAS,

ACCORDEONS,

VIOLONCELLOS,

VIOLIN CASES,

Etc., Etc.

CALDER BROTHERS.

1115-6 East Temple Street.

PIONEER VEGETABLE STAND!

M. CHADWICK, to inform the public that he has enlarged his Store to double its former capacity. He intends to keep it stocked to meet the wants of his many friends and patrons with the earliest and best GARDEN VEGETABLES and the best POULTRY that can be obtained anywhere, and intends to sell at LOW FIGURES.</