

VENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, February 29, 1888.

A QUESTION OF LOCATION.

The Legislature has been wrestling vigorously for a long time with the problem of a location for the proposed Reform School.

It seems a question of great simplicity, and it is probable that the difficulty in reaching a conclusion has been chiefly caused by a conflict of interests. We are happy in the thought that we have none whatever of a local character. At the same time we have no cause for members to maintain the advantages for situations of the localities from which they hail. In taking a position of that kind they are doubtless honest in their presentations of the higher claims of the sections where their constituents reside.

It appears to a person perched upon the higher branches of a tree, and thus commanding a bird's-eye view of the situation, that the spot having the greatest number of advantages should be selected. We do not mean advantages to the locality from having the Reform School planted in a particular place, but advantages to the Territory and the reformatory in having it properly situated. It should be contiguous to one of the larger cities or towns of the Territory. This is conceded, but we believe it would be proper to have it outside of Salt Lake. Except for some potent reason, it should not be at any great distance from the capital, for the reason, if for no other, that this city would probably, for some time to come, supply as many inmates as the balance of the Territory combined. No institution should be at inconvenient distance from its principal feeder. This is not complimentary to Salt Lake City, but the truth does not always flatter, as some people know to their discomfort.

We hope we are not giving mortal offense to Ogden by so fully intimating that the Junction City would stand next to the capital in that respect. That is a point of vantage in its favor for the location of the reformatory institution, although it may not be flattering to the moral pride. Any one who will calmly consider the position of our sister city northward ought to be frank enough to admit this, even if he lives there. Ogden's circumstances are peculiar in this respect, owing to being a railroad center to which is attracted all the population whose morality is not of the greatest altitude. Unless the immediate saving of a large amount of money should cause the committee to incline to Beaver, where Fort Cameron could be utilized for the purpose in question, we see no formidable obstacle in the way of Ogden or its immediate vicinity.

Logan is greatly desirable in many respects, except for the fact of its distance from the Territorial center. The Provo people may be properly left out of consideration, owing to the Insane Asylum being in their midst. They will readily concede that Ogden would be a more consistent selection, thus sandwiching Salt Lake between two important public institutions.

MONEY FOR ROADS.

Under date of the 27th inst., Wm. Howard writes to the News from the Junction City, on the subject of appropriating Territorial funds for road purposes. Mr. Howard objects to the bill introduced into the House by Hon. Abram Hatch, which makes a uniform appropriation of \$1,000 to each county in the Territory, for the reason that some counties need a much larger amount than others do, and that some of them need no appropriation at all, being rich and populous enough to bear their own road expenses.

Our correspondent recognizes the restriction against special legislation which Congress has placed upon the legislatures of the Territories, but thinks this difficulty could have been met in a better way than by a uniform appropriation to each county. He argues in favor of creating a territorial commission having power to expend, where it might see fit, a fund placed at its disposal.

In order to avoid being partial, unjust and unwise in expending the fund under its control, the board would require to visit the localities where road improvements were desired; and their per diem and mileage would, in the course of a year, thus amount to a large sum. Again, such a board would of necessity be governed largely by representations and arguments, made by interested parties, and even though its members were to try to make personal investigations, by visiting localities, etc., with a view to determining the merits of each claim, it would be practically impossible for them to avoid partiality, errors of judgment, and being imposed upon.

Such a board would be constantly beset by hungry individuals, having personal motives for securing an appropriation to be expended in their localities, and it would be difficult to prevent injustice, abuse and favoritism. There are many objections against placing a large sum of public money in the hands of a small body of men, to be expended at their discretion. An officer vested with discretionary power can go a long way in abusing it, and still give the people no hold upon him for redress.

On further consideration it will be found that the sparsely settled counties have no more cause to complain because of the uniform appropriation referred to than the populous ones have. All the counties in the Territory, without an exception, are compelled to spend money for road purposes, and a county which pays one dollar of territorial taxes ought not to complain if it gets an appropriation as large as is given to the county which pays five or ten dollars to that fund. This is an argument which may fairly be used in reply to the one respecting the greater need of newly settled counties for aid in building and repairing roads and bridges.

A MANUFACTURING PROJECT.

We have a communication in relation to a proposed co-operative furniture corporation, whose purpose will be to manufacture articles in the line indicated, after the patterns, and style of eastern manufactured goods. No signature is attached to the statement further than the oft-used "many citizens," a person or persons having no individual identity. The name of the projector of the enterprise is given in the body of the article, but when

the information is conveyed anonymously we are not at liberty to use the name of anybody. It is a little singular that correspondents after having been repeatedly notified that communications not accompanied by the signatures of the writers—not necessarily for publication will not be published, but as an evidence of good faith—undesignated articles keep coming to this office. Some people seem to imagine that a journalist should keep himself in the notions of everybody in general and "not be blind" on every subject presented. The idea is a mistaken one. However, if there is an intention to establish a factory of the nature referred to and the fight kind of parties connected with it, we shall be pleased and so will all others who are gratified by the growth of home industries of every class. One of the chief considerations will be the obtaining of the site of trade—the requisite cash. According to "many citizens," it is to be raised by disposing of shares of stock at five dollars each. This seems pretty small to begin with, and capitalists are somewhat scared about throwing their means into what might be termed popular co-operative enterprises. To protect the small shareholders it would be needful to limit the number that could be held by any one individual. This seems a necessary precaution against what might be vulgarly termed the "robbing" process.

It will take a concern with a respectable capital, in order to procure the most complete and best improved machinery, to compete with eastern manufacturers. The requisite skill is here, but that is helpless without auxiliary facilities to insure successful competition with outside sources of supply. It would be necessary to largely confine the lines of articles to those that could be made from woods that are indigenous to this region, thus saving the importation of freight rates on raw material. So far as the business is concerned, we think they cannot come amiss. The more of them the better for the people.

A CAPITOL SITE AND PUBLIC PARK.

The proposal of the city, as indicated in last night's proceedings of the municipal Council, to devote the corporation property on Arsenal Hill to a site for a capitol building and a public park will, we believe, meet with a hearty sustaining response from the great majority of the people. Were it not for the fact that the proposal is so far to expect that the proposal would be endorsed by a very large majority.

On the consummation of the proposal it will be appropriate to change the name of that fine enclosure, that by which it is now designated being suggestive of memories of war, while unpleasant memories of a gigantic explosion which, years ago, shook the city from center to circumference, and destroyed life, limb and property, are associated with it. Capital Hill would be more dignified, and be in appropriate harmony with the splendid location. A new title is suggestive of the atmosphere of peace, associated with civil and free government, the former protecting the natural rights of man and the latter insuring their enjoyment to the fullest extent equally by all.

The prospect from the conspicuous eminence in the northern suburb of our beautiful city is one of the grandest on the American continent. Admissions to that effect are constantly made by visitors who have traveled in every quarter of the globe. This being the case it would be impossible to select a more delightful site for a park to which the public would have access. There are two sources of right associated with it, whereas the majority of resorts of that character have but one—internal beauty. It would probably be a considerable time to get the information, and could be made a joy forever, but nothing could impair the pleasure to be enjoyed by the lover of nature in gazing upon an expanse of natural loveliness, including city, mountain, lake and valley.

Since the foregoing was written we have learned that the City Council committee (the five aldermen), committees from the Council and House of the Legislative Assembly, Governor West and Mayor Armstrong visited the hill this morning and selected twenty acres of land for the capitol site. It is needless to say that we are gratified with this prompt action following that taken by the city fathers last evening.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

February 28, 1888.
Woolley, from the judiciary committee, reported on C. F. 32, relating to fees of officers, recommending its rejection and the passage of an accompanying substitute.

The report was adopted, the bill read by title and filed for second reading. Smoot presented C. F. 33, a bill amending the law providing for executions in justice courts.

The bill was read by title and referred to the committee on judiciary. H. F. 55, before referred to, was then called, read for second reading, read, amended, read a third time under suspension of the rules and passed.

February 29, 1888.
Pursuant to adjournment the Council met promptly at 10 a.m.

A communication was received from the City Council tendering the lands on Arsenal Hill for the erection of a state house.

Shurtliff, from the committee on ways and means, reported a substitute for H. F. 7, providing for a territorial board of equalization, and recommending its passage.

The report was adopted, the bill read by title and filed for second reading. C. F. 34 (occupying claimants), was read the second time, amended and filed for third reading.

C. F. 32 (substitute), providing compensation for territorial officers, was read the second and third times and passed.

The House having passed H. F. 55, providing for the relief of the Indians of cities and towns upon the public lands, it was read by title and referred to the committee on municipal corporations and towns.

C. F. 34, relating to taxes, was ordered printed pending second reading.

H. F. 54 (normal students), was read a second and third time and passed without amendment.

H. F. 70, before referred to, was read the third time and passed.

H. F. 7 (substitute), providing for a territorial board of equalization, was called for second reading.

Which in consequence of members of the Council being absent, Smoot moved recess till 2 p.m.

February 29, 1888.
The Council met at 2 p.m.

A communication was received from the House of Representatives, of the passage of H. F. 74, a bill to prevent cruelty to animals, which was referred to the committee on agriculture.

H. F. 74, a bill providing for the establishment of corporations for the prevention of cruelty to animals, having been passed by the House, was first time by its title and referred to the committee on private corporations.

The Council was notified of the House's concurrence in amendments to H. F. 7 (substitute), providing for a Territorial board of equalization. This bill was the cause of elaborate discussion; it was extensively amended and passed its second reading.

C. F. 30, a bill for an act providing for executions in justice courts, was called up. After some discussion over proposed amendments the bill passed its second reading.

The third reading of (Council memorial No. 14, in regard to land for the Orphan Home and Day Nursery, was called for.

HOUSE.
February 28, 1888.
The House met at 10 a.m.

The bill, and the House concurred. The bill was sent to the enrollment committee.

The Council bill in reference to county boundaries and county seats, was sent to the enrollment committee.

Pending the second reading of the municipal bill, Jones moved to suspend the rules and take up H. F. 50, the county government bill.

Carried, and H. F. 50 was taken up on second reading, and slightly amended.

Jones moved suspension of the rules and the third reading of the bill by its title.

Carried. Jones moved the bill pass. It was passed by a vote of 15 yeas and 10 nays.

Moyle argued in favor of local option. He said that hereafter he would ask that the rule governing members to one speech on each question be enforced.

He said we had local option now; every man could drink or not at all. (Laughter.)

present law covered the ground amply. Jones took a similar view. He said that the objects of the bill, but thought it unwise to encumber the statute book by duplicating legislation.

Allen replied to Jones, urging that beneficial results would accrue from the bill if made a law.

Thurman favored the bill, remarking that special laws had been passed providing for saloons, restaurants, etc., and cited reasons why the pending bill should pass.

Clark moved the passage of the bill, and it passed by a vote of 15 yeas, 2 nays, several absent.

Creer, from the selections committee reported adversely on allocation bill, for the reason that its provisions were included in another bill adopted.

Richards introduced a revenue bill and meant to the committee on ways and means.

H. F. 30, the local option bill, came up on second reading.

Thurman offered an amendment to section 3, having in view the providing for a local option precinct, but not by county. He thought that while a county might, in some instances, vote in favor of prohibition, the law would be impracticable, some of the towns or precincts of the county.

He said that it would not be local option, but rather a district to "snow under" with their votes the majority.

Moyle thought the present liquor law was a good one, but if a local option law was passed, it would give the county as a whole the power to enforce prohibition. His argument was that it would be impracticable to find its way into another.

Allen said this bill related to the person, and not to the property, and that it should be permitted to legislate upon. He favored Thurman's amendment to the liquor traffic and had always been.

He asked what the result would be if six precincts in a county favored prohibition, and one opposed it, could the majority vote to open the county.

Thurman replied no, if his amendment should carry.

Thurman's amendment would have the effect of making the liquor traffic a whole county, each precinct would require to vote for it.

Thurman argued in favor of his amendment, insisting that it was in harmony with a strict principle of local option. It would allow the Utah people to regulate the liquor traffic and town to act for itself.

Richards said he knew a county could vote for prohibition, and that it could outvote the other six, and he would vote for Thurman's amendment.

Creer thought the privilege of local option should be extended to the smallest possible district.

Moyle argued in favor of local option by counties.

He asked that hereafter he would ask that the rule governing members to one speech on each question be enforced.

He said we had local option now; every man could drink or not at all. (Laughter.)

Thurman's amendment prevailed.

On motion of Howell, the number of voters signing the petition for a local option precinct was reduced from one-fifth to two-fifths.

Richards offered an amendment to provide that the provisions of prohibition should be voted upon only at general elections. He said that it was hardly worth while to trouble the legislature with a bill of this kind.

Commission to make a special election canvass for a single precinct. Carried.

Pending the second reading of the bill, the House at 2:30, took a recess till 2 p.m.

2 p.m.
After the noon recess, consideration of the local option bill was resumed.

Some amendments of a minor character were made, among them the addition of a section, offered by Thurman, saving to incorporated cities their power to suppress or prohibit the sale of intoxicants.

The reform school bill next came up. It was passed by a vote of 10 yeas and 10 nays.

Land opposite strike and referred to the statistics of other States to show that 100 inmates would be as many as the Territory would furnish for years to come.

Clark moved to strike out section 7, making it a part of the bill, and stating that the item should appear in the appropriation bill.

Thurman offered an amendment to make the appropriation \$50,000, available for the purchase of land, and to make the appropriation \$50,000, available for the purchase of land, and to make the appropriation \$50,000, available for the purchase of land.

ment of the Dominion should take steps to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing a full and unrestricted reciprocity in trade therewith.

M. P. Convienced.
DUBLIN, Feb. 29.—Pryor, member of Parliament, was convicted today at Clonmel of offenses under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1861, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment without hard labor. He gave notice of appeal and was admitted to bail.

Reservation Bills.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The House committee on Indian affairs will report favorably on the bills to restore to the public domain part of the Uintah Indian Reservation of Utah, and to grant to Billings, Charles Fork and Cooke City Railroad Co., the right of way through the Crow Reservation, Montana.

The minority report is signed by four members of the committee and will be submitted on the latter bill.

TRAIN ROBBERY.
A Systematic and Successful Robbery in Arkansas.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 29.—It is reported that the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas express train was robbed at Kingsland, Arkansas, early this morning. The express messenger locked the doors, but the robbers smashed them in and secured \$1,000.

LATER DISPATCHES.
Give further details of the robbery. At 1 o'clock this morning, when the north bound express was about one mile from Kingsland, the train came to a standstill, and the conductor stepped onto the platform to see what was wrong.

As he opened the door, a robber rushed at his head and he at once fell inside the car, where he remained during the trouble.

The robbers went to work in a cool and systematic way. They first secured the engine and then the conductor and fireman.

They then opened the doors of the cars and the robbers ordered them to call the passengers to open their car doors. They did as ordered, but he refused to show up. Then began a fusillade, and the passengers were being made to force the way into the cars. The fireman was ordered to take the passengers from the engine and

BREAK IN THE DOOR.
of the car. He obeyed, but as he could not get in after ten minutes' delay, the robbers proceeded to set fire to the door. This forced the messenger to open the door, and the engineer and fireman were made to get out of the car. The robbers then entered the car and the passengers were quickly transferred to a sack. The exact amount taken is not known, though the reports state that between \$5,000 and \$10,000 were taken. The loss was much higher. The sheriff and posse are in pursuit of the robbers. The passengers and mail cars were not molested.

Pittsburg Engineers.
PITTSBURG, Feb. 29.—The Knights of Labor engineers of the Reading Railroad have clearly outlined their policy, according to the interview with one of the engineers: they will not take the place of the Burlington strikers, and will organize Chief, Arthur of the Brotherhood, to return to their homes if he can be persuaded to do so. Five carloads of engineers and firemen are being sent to Chicago, where they will be housed in the party and they were not all Knights of Labor and mostly former employees of the Reading Railroad.

Enlarging the Army.
PASTIN, Feb. 29.—The Austro-Hungarian government is arranging for a considerable increase of the army. The present military law, which excludes from military service all men under 18 years of age, exclusive of the landwehr. Austro-Hungary is thus able to send other powers in military strength, but intends to institute thorough and extensive reforms, which will be placed on an equal military footing with Germany and France.

Raid.
VENNA, Feb. 29.—Two *Altenau* Zeitung says: The Cossack, Ashinoff, has stolen a quantity of munitions in the Russian Convent at Galata, preparatory to making a great raid into Bulgaria.

Special Notices.
OFFICE FURNITURE
at DINWIDDY'S.
WANTED—A man to take an office and represent a manufacturer; \$50 per week; small capital required. Address, with stamp, Manufacturer, Box 70, West Action, Mass. Widest Pearlline for All Housewives.

Every Grocer keeps Pearlline.
The "Exposition Universelle de Paris" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant, tonic, and appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article. Beware of cheap imitations. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

Acker's Blood Elixir is the only Blood Remedy guaranteed. It is a positive cure for all cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuritis, and all other diseases of the blood. It purifies the whole system, and banishes all Rheumatic and Neuralgic pains. We guarantee it. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

For Years I have tried many remedies for Catarrh and never could find any relief. I used Ely's Cream Balm, I am happy to say that it has cured me. It is the best remedy known for Catarrh of the Bladder, and for all other diseases of the bladder. MICHAEL CLANCY, Fort Assinabone, Montana Territory.

I cannot tell you how glad I am of your Catarrh Balm. I was suffering terribly at the time it reached me, and after trying every other remedy, I found that it was the only one that gave me relief, and on first application I could notice relief, and on the second day I was free of the disease. MICHAEL CLANCY, Fort Assinabone, Montana Territory.

PERSONAL.
Dear Bro. Mose, Ed. The Central Methodist, Catlettsburg, Ky.
I see in the last Central that you want a sick headache remedy. I suffered from sick headache almost from infancy, and tried every remedy I could get, but never found anything to do me good until I used Sherrill's Nerve Regulator. I feel for anyone that suffers from this terrible headache, or any other nervous ailment, that I will give it a trial.—C. S. MORRIS, Brownsville, W. Va.

JUST RECEIVED!
Linen Sheeting,
Wool Batting,
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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Lips, Itch, and all other skin eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give relief, or your money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. & Co.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effective relief is found in the use of Brown's Bronchial Trochies. Price 25c. Sold only in Boxes.

Save The Children. They are especially liable to sudden Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc. We guarantee Acker's English Remedy a positive cure. It saves hours of anxious watching. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEWIVES.
For cleaning pots and pans nothing equals the Steel Wire Dish Cloth, manufactured by I. Whitcomb, South Cottonwood. For sale at Z. C. M. I. at wholesale and retail, and at other stores throughout the country.

F. AUERSCH & BRO.
Have just received a fine selection of Tricotines and Satin Marcellines, suitable for evening wear and ball dresses, at the unprecedentedly low price of 25c per yard, worth \$1.00; Moires at 35c per yard, worth \$1.00; Rhinades at 25c per yard, worth \$1.00; Wind, Summer Silks, 20 yards for \$7.50. On account of bad weather and closing on Washington's Birthday, we shall continue our Bargain Sale for One Week, and add a lot of Ladies' Boucle Jackets, in all colors, at \$1.00 each, and other goods of Mass' Boucle Jersey, at 50c each, both lots worth double.

AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH.
The Dakota agricultural college, at Brookings found that American White Birch made more growth during the last frosty season than any other on their grounds, excepting White Willow. The White Birch is easy to plant and very valuable for timber. The Evergreen Nurseries, of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis., offer these trees very cheap to timber planters.

We call the attention of our readers to the new card of the Studebaker. They have a new and novel plan. It is the New Patent Avery Sully Plan. This is the lightest and simplest plan that we have seen. This plan has had a critical test and has been pronounced by several judges as a great saving of labor in weight and draught. The Studebaker Company are overstocked on plans, and to make room, will offer during the next thirty days, 100 plans of manufacturers' prices laid down. Get a plan as good as the best and cheaper than the cheapest. \$3 and 35 Main Street, Salt Lake City.

Geo. Plancy of Evergreen, Door Co., Wis. says: "100,000 Arbor Vitae trees for sale—only 50 cents per 1,000." How does that strike you? Send for Free Price List. dit

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