

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, October 11, 1906.

OUR FUTURE PRODUCTIONS.

EVERY visitor of reflection and experience who comes to our Territory, and stops long enough to learn our condition, has inquiries to make about our productions and what we depend upon for our income. It is readily perceived that the completion of the great continental railroad has made an entire change in our circumstances and brought us into competition with the producers of more favored sections. Before it was built we found a ready market for the bulk of our grain. The line of stages which ran across the continent had to be supplied with large quantities of hay, and oats and other grain to feed its animals, and these articles could be furnished from our settlements at a cheaper rate than they could be brought from elsewhere. The freight trains which hauled our goods, and which the railroad has superseded, also consumed considerable feed, which was produced by our farmers. Besides these there was considerable overland travel of emigrants, which also created a demand for many products.

The stages, and the freight and emigrant trains, have disappeared before the advent of the railroad. The capital which has been employed in those directions is now compelled to seek investment in other channels. Our freighting, instead of being done by our own teams, and the earnings being spent in the community, is now done by the railroad and the community feels but little, if any, benefit from its expenditure. Locomotives do not need either hay or oats, and though they require fuel, the benefit resulting from the production of coal, is scarcely felt at present. Neighboring communities in the mining regions have been extensive purchasers of our products in past years; but now they either get their supplies by rail, or they themselves produce many articles which they formerly bought, and there is, comparatively, but little demand for our productions. This being the condition of our market we may reasonably calculate, according to all natural appearances, that sales of our produce will be dull and we need not expect much money from that direction.

When we reach this conclusion, the question forces itself upon us: "From what source shall we look for our future income?" If we cannot market grain, what shall we sell? We must dispose of productions of some kind, or we shall be reduced to a pinched and beggarly condition. To begin with, we must reduce our imaginary necessities and resolve to confine ourselves, for the present at least, to the supplying of our actual wants. The sooner every individual or family comes to this conclusion, the better it will be for the community, and the sooner we shall emerge from the condition of embarrassment with which we are threatened. In the meantime it should be the aim of every man in the community, especially he who is engaged either in the business of production or manufacture, to supply articles that will check importation from abroad or that can be exported.

Our system of stock raising must undergo a radical change. The practice of letting cattle and horses run on the range to be seen perhaps once a year, should be discontinued. We can raise as fine stock in this country as can be found in the world, if we will take pains. We can compete successfully with other parts of the country in this business, and if we raise good stock, we can export at a profit. Wool, too, can, after supplying our own demands, eventually be exported from this country. Still, with our advantages for water power, and with the skilled labor that we have and that we should take pains to develop, there is no reason why we should not export our wool in a manufactured state. The miserable habit which manufacturers have fallen into of adulterating everything they offer for sale will give us a great advantage in the markets of our country. Our cloths, blankets and other articles will, we trust, become famous throughout the world for the excellence of their manufacture.

Considerable has been said in public addresses and through the columns of the News on the subject of dairy products. We should manufacture all the butter and cheese we need for our own use, and considerable for exportation. California is ready to purchase all of these articles that we can produce. No settlement should be without its cheese factory. The necessity for an increased production of butter and cheese is so pressing that the attention of every farmer should be immediately drawn to the subject, and he should endeavor to enlarge the supply.

We have a source of revenue also in our fruit. This season, in this city alone, large quantities of peaches have been allowed to rot upon the ground, which, if dried and sent abroad, would have sold for the cash. This is a product that should be utilized, and though it may not sell for a price that is at all times remunerative, still it should not be suffered to go to waste.

Now is an excellent time to bestow thought and attention upon these subjects. By indifference we can fall into a condition where, instead of controlling circumstances, we will be controlled by them, and be at a constant disadvantage. In a community such as ours this should not be the case.

IMMUNITIES OF THE JEWISH RACE.

An interesting paper has been recently read at the Paris Statistical Society, elaborating the phenomena which distinguish the Jewish race from other European races. These phenomena are thus enumerated:

1. The general fecundity of the race is less.
2. So is it, at least as a general rule, with regard to its legitimate fecundity.
3. It is especially so in relation to its natural or illegitimate fecundity.
4. In an equal number of births, there are fewer children born dead, which indicates that the Jewish woman passes through her period of gestation more favorably than the Christian woman.
5. But the most remarkable privilege of the Jews is, without contradiction, their relative low mortality, and that even when they are members of the lowest classes of society.
6. Moreover, as a consequence of this characteristic physical aptitude, the Jewish race becomes acclimated everywhere, and propagates itself under every latitude.
7. Finally, the Jews are possessed of a special aptitude enabling them to struggle against imperfect medical aid, and protecting them against contagious diseases.

After discussing the various explanations of these immunities offered by different observers, the writer of the paper, M. Legoyt, offers his own explanations. Among them we find prominently stated that:

"The Mosaic law contains ordinances which, being purely hygienic, must exercise a favorable influence on the health of the race. The verification of the condition of slaughtered animals, the frequency of ablution, the practice of circumcision, and the periodical separation of the wife from the husband. Also the strength of the family feeling among the Jews. It is only when it is absolutely impossible, and without distinction of rank, that a Jewish woman does not suckle her child. The child, when born, is the object of the most vigilant care, which, indeed, is returned by the respect and solicitude which these manifest for their parents, especially when aged or infirm. This is probably the cause of the rarity of suicides among the Jews."

The Jews are a sober race. Throughout their entire community, a warm feeling of charity for the indigent and miserable prevails. The religious Jew is also, remarkably for his serenity of mind, and his deep-seated faith in Providence and the high destinies of his race. The morality of the Jews is derived from criminal statistics seems to be real, and is only an indication of those regular habits of life which exercise so great an influence on the duration of life.

The facts set forth in the paper are nearly all derived from official sources, and are almost unanimous in demonstrating that the Jewish race enjoys immunities above the other races with which it dwells in close proximity.

The lesson which these facts teach, should not be disregarded by us. If the Jewish race is distinguished from other races in this manner, there are reasons for this distinction. We presume that this race is more strict in observing the laws of Moses in Europe than it is in the United States; and though this observance may in many respects be far from correct, still, as far as it goes, it is undoubtedly attended with excellent effects. To no people in the world should this subject possess greater interest than to the residents of this Territory. Efforts have been, and still are being made to enforce upon the attention of the people here the observance of hygienic laws. Should these efforts be as successful as it is hoped they will be, a marked change will take place in the health of the community, and a lower death rate be reached than prevails in other places where injurious and unhealthy habits exist among the people. We have already a lower rate of mortality among adults than any other country with which we are acquainted; but our death rate among children under two years of age, during the months of August and September, is higher than it should be. Children in our climate during those months are liable to disease; but a more extensive knowledge and practice of those laws which pertain to the preservation of life and health would do much towards alleviating and checking such diseases. Diet, ventilation and correct habits should be studied by parents, mothers especially, and a thorough knowledge of these subjects would have a remarkable effect upon the health and lives of the young in our community.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

As reported our telegraphic advices to-day is a dispatch from Bombay, dated 11th inst., which states that a gentleman in that city named Kirke had received a letter from Doctor Livingstone, written some fifteen months previously in the interior of Africa, in which the great traveler states that he has reason to believe that he had discovered the source of the Nile "at a point ten or thirteen degrees south" by which we suppose ten or thirteen degrees south of the equator is understood. According to the latest received opinions, developed by the travels of Captain Speke and others, the Nile rises under the equator in Lake Nyanza, but should these speculations of Dr. Livingstone prove correct, the Nile is some seven or eight hundred miles longer than is at present supposed.

These sources of the great river of Africa in the absence of further information are most probably found in the almost unexplored central regions between Bangwela on the western coast and Mozambique on the eastern, at a point parallel with the northern extremity of Madagascar. It is also highly probable that these streams empty into Lake Nyanza in the neighborhood of its southern limits, thence passing

through the lake, emerge therefrom as the stream visited by Captain Speke.

The telegram also states that a letter of a still later date has come to hand from "Seamabur," by which we suppose Zanzibar or Zanguebar, as it is variously spelt, is intended, stating that the trading caravan from the interior had arrived on the coast, and had reported that Livingstone had reached Ujiji, wherever that may be, and was on his road to the coast in safety.

From these statements, if they be true, we may hope that the Doctor is still alive and well, and is prosecuting his great labor of discovery, and that the late forebodings respecting his fate will prove unfounded. We sincerely hope Dr. Livingstone will live to return to his native country to give to the world the results of his perilous journeyings and indefatigable labors in the cause of science and humanity.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

New York.—The Western Railway freights have advanced again to-day. The iron frame-work of some new buildings in Williamsburg fell with terrible suddenness to-day in consequence of improper guys. Two men were instantly killed and five dangerously injured.

Bishop Whittaker is to be consecrated to-morrow as Episcopal Minister to Nevada and Arizona.

New York.—At the banquet at Delmonico's to-night the California Pioneers one hundred and fifty were present. W. T. Coleman presided. Among the guests were C. D. Carter, chairman of the Pioneers, W. F. Weed, ex-Senator, A. W. Coffroth, of California, Senator Casserly, Horace Greeley, J. W. Simonton, Hon. Jas. Brooks, General McDowell and Dr. W. A. Scott. Mr. Simonton read an eloquent letter from James McLaughlin, paying high tribute to the magnanimity of New York, being the first to show her readiness to admit California into the Union. Letters were also read from Governors Hoffman, Gary and Haight, and Generals Hooker, Sherman and Butler, who were unable to be present. General McDowell replied to the toast, "The President of the United States," Horace Greeley to the toast, "New York and San Francisco." The banquet was in every way a success.

A Washington special says the first National Bank at Austin, Nevada, has failed. A receiver was appointed yesterday. This is the first National Bank failure since the last annual report of the comptroller of the currency.

Evidence has been received going to show that the *Hornet* was armed and the crew enlisted within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Philadelphia.—Forney's *Press* says, that the Republican majority in the State is not less than 8,000; it may reach 10,000. The Republicans have both branches of legislature. The majority in the house is larger than the majority of last year.

Muscatine, Iowa, 13.—A boiler exploded in Chambers' planing mill this evening. Four persons were injured, two boys it is feared fatally.

Washington.—The President has appointed Maj. Gen. Wm. M. Belknap, of Keokuk, Iowa, Secretary of War. Gen. Belknap has served in the army from the first till the last day of the late war. He commanded one of the divisions of the 15th army corps in Sherman's last two campaigns with great credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his superiors. He has been telegraphed to and will arrive here in a few days and Gen. Sherman will formally resign the position of Secretary of War and Gen. Belknap will enter upon the duties of his office.

The recent operations of the Collector and Assessor of the fifth Virginia district have resulted in the discovering and suppression of forty-seven illicit distilleries hidden in the mountains and ravines and similar places, and in the destruction and confiscation of large quantities of liquor.

Troy, N. Y.—Another great rain-storm and freshet has occurred here.

Saratoga.—A heavy rain has fallen for the last thirty-six hours, injuring the roads and stopping the trains.

Washington.—The negro who outraged a young lady teacher near Fort Washington, was taken from the custody of the officer on Monday, by a party of masked men, and hung on a tree.

St. Louis.—The Wyoming Legislature met to-day before yesterday and elected its officers.

Louisville.—In the Commercial Convention this morning the committee of permanent organization reported the list of Vice-Presidents and Assistant Secretaries, one from each State, and also recommended the appointment of a standing committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and on railroads generally, on direct trade from Europe and on various other subjects of interest to the South and West.

Cincinnati.—At the afternoon session of the convention it was evident that the convention was not entirely harmonious. Whenever anything came up, there was a disposition on the part of the members to retard business. The convention has adjourned. Tomorrow there will be an immense procession and grand concert at night.

Albany.—A locomotive and two cars were thrown from the track on the Seneca and Railroad yesterday. Several passengers were injured.

There was another fearful storm here last night, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The rain fell in torrents, the streets were torn up and the docks this morning were flooded.

Rochester.—The look-up in the village of Charlotte was destroyed by fire this morning. Two prisoners were confined therein and were burned to death.

Columbus, O.—The returns and opinions of both parties indicate that Hayes will be elected by about three thousand.

The House is Democratic and the Senate Republican. The Democrats claim that the vote will be so close that it will require official returns to decide the election of Governor.

Schenckkill Haven.—Last night the signal tower on the Mine Hill railroad, took fire, burning to death a watchman named Owen Feeny and his two children. Feeny's sister-in-law escaped by leaping from a window.

Philadelphia.—The Senate stands Republican 15, Democrats 15. The House stands Republican 63, Democrats 37. The City Council have a Republican majority of 30.

Boston.—Late last night, Dr. Cole of

Doxonville, was called from his bed on the pretext of being required by a sick patient; on leaving his house he was shot through the cheek. Shortly after this affair, Mr. Gray, depot master at Farmington, was aroused; on going to the window he was fired upon by Police Justice A. J. of Farmington, and another gentleman, who was also in the room, was shot through the chest, but delayed their appearance until the would-be assassin had left. Suspicion points to a desperado just released from jail for assaulting his wife, who thus attempt to murder the parties who appeared against him.

Philadelphia.—The *Evening Bulletin* Harrisburg dispatch says that leading State officials claim the election of Geary by at least five thousand. The Democrats' State central organ concedes Geary's defeat.

Cincinnati, 14.—Archbishop Purcell left for New York last night, where he will embark for Rome to attend the Ecumenical Council.

There will be a mass meeting of persons opposed to reading the Bible in the public schools on Saturday next, which will be addressed by Hon. Chas. Remlin, Judge Stalls and the Rev. Thos. Vickers.

Bangor, Me.—Capt. George Wentworth, whose arrest for rape on the high seas was noticed a few days since, to-day had a hearing before U. S. Commissioner Carr, which resulted in fully committing him for trial before the U. S. District Court to be held in April next, the penalty being death and the offense not bailable.

A passenger train on the Kentucky Central railroad was thrown off the track near Paris by a broken rail, yesterday. The train was delayed for three hours. No one was hurt.

A heavy south-east rain commenced at 10 o'clock, and continued all day. An immense quantity of water has fallen.

Augusta.—A severe north-east storm commenced early this morning; it still continues, the river is rising slowly.

FOREIGN.

Paris, evening.—It is certain that the Republicans have been defeated at Valencia. Senor Castellar, the celebrated leader in the Cortes, has fled to Portugal from Saragossa, having been threatened with assassination. Senor, the Republican leader, has been abandoned by his partisans; he has himself fled to France. Soles, another leader, has been killed.

London.—The *Times* has an editorial to-day on financial matters in the United States. It says there may be circumstances in the financial position of the United States authorizing a departure from the sound rules of public economy, but it is difficult to deny that a mere struggle of gamblers, by an act of government, is magnified into an event of national importance. If Mr. Boutwell had not intervened, more money would have changed hands and more fortunes been lost or won, and other brokers would have gone mad or abandoned or committed suicide, and the threat against Fisk might have been executed. It is not easy to decide whether this will be for good or evil. It might have allayed speculation for the future, and so sobered the gambling madness, weaned some helpless dupes from the exchange and rid it of some others. The arrangement acquiesces less in the lesson which it is intended to teach than in the lesson gone to the end, it might have been more impressive and its precepts enhanced by a higher cost.

London.—Lord Derby is seriously ill. Havana.—Captain General Derodas was taken sick yesterday, he is better to-day.

Several unimportant skirmishes have taken place in the eastern department recently.

Municipal corporations in various parts of the Island are sending the Captain General their adhesion to the existing order of things, with expressions of loyalty to Spain.

Madrid.—The railroad in the vicinity of Valencia has been destroyed. A fight has taken place near Spotin, in which 250 men were killed and wounded on both sides.

London.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on Spanish affairs; the writer has but little sympathy for, and less faith in the Spanish republicans, in the future, of the present government in unnecessary prolonging the provisional government and in the attempt to close it up, when it has become impossible to do so. There is now no king forthcoming, and it is better to leave matters as they are. A regency is the only possible scheme. When it is understood that the dangerous questions will be dormant a change in the government will be indefinitely adjourned.

Paris.—The *Journal Official* has the following news: Several public reunions have been announced to take place here and disorders are threatened. The government, however, will enforce the law by authorizing the suppression of all meetings of a character calculated to disturb order.

London.—Lord Derby's condition is much worse to-day. He has been insensible for several hours.

The *Herald* has a special from Bombay dated Oct. 11th, which says Mr. Kirke has received a letter from Dr. Livingstone dated 8th of July 1883, in which the Doctor informs him he believes he has discovered the source of the river Nile at a point between 10 and 13 degrees south. Dr. Livingstone was in good health at the time of writing of Mr. Kirke. Intelligence of a still later date is to hand from Seneca where it is stated that the trade caravan had arrived there and had reported that Livingstone had reached Ujiji on the road to the coast in safety.

A special to the *Herald* from Madrid says a considerable force of government troops prepared for, and were about to attack the position of the Republicans at Valencia this morning. Yesterday active hostilities were suspended during the space of two hours to allow time for the removal of the dead and wounded on both sides. The inhabitants of the district comprised within the suburbs of Valencia have risen and destroyed the railroad for seven leagues so the government now receives its news from that portion of the country by sea only. During the recent battle at Saragossa there were 250 men killed and wounded, very many houses were laid to the ground. Quite a number of families belonging to the south of Spain have sought refuge at Tangiers.

Married:

In Salt Lake City, October 4, 1906, by Daniel H. Wells, Esq. Mr. Warren M. Johnson, of St. Farmington, Utah, to Miss Fernelia J. Smith, of Boston and New Hampshire papers please copy.

Special Notices.

Important to Schools.—Ray's Arithmetic, Pinneo's Grammar, McGuffey's Readers, Webster's Maps and Geographies, the Celebrated National series of Copy Books, Ink, Pens, Pencil, etc., are sold retail by CALDER Brothers at New York prices.

DR. ABERNETHY, of Washington, D. C., and Pittsburg, Penn., intends staying in our city one week, during which time he will be open to receive visits from any persons who desire medical assistance. Cases of catarrh and diseases of the eye, ear and nose will be specially attended to. Dr. Abernethy may be seen at the Salt Lake House.

TO RENT.—A Dwelling House in the 7th Ward. Apply to G. C. Lambert, at DESERET News Office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, at DWYER'S News Depot, a lot of UPTON'S TACTICS; also the best Elementary works on Phonography.

Two Good TINNERS wanted. Apply to 6273-5 J. M. ALLEN & Co.

Burnett's Cocaine for the Hair is unequalled. —True Flag, Boston.

Burnett's Flannel is really a wonderful perfume. —Harvard Courier.

Burnett's Kalliston for the Complexion is steadily growing in the estimation of ladies as it becomes more generally used.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts to be obtained must be demanded. Poor substitute flavors are plenty.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.—In no case of purely Asthmatic character has it failed.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!"—This is absolutely true in using Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into its manufacture, that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutritious, can be made every time. It is always ready, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally.

WARRANTS DEEDS for sale.—The citizens of this Territory are now in possession of all the rights and privileges accruing from the enjoyment of the Pre-emption and Homestead Laws, and hereafter all transfers of title to land will have to be effected by means of Warrant Deeds, instead of the Quit Claim Transfer Deeds heretofore used. In view of the demand for such documents, we wish to inform the public that we have them on hand, at this office, in legal form, and are prepared to sell them singly, or otherwise, at very low rates, to suit purchasers.

WHEN every other prescription has disappointed expectation, in cases where the system is suffering from the effects of mineral medicines, the powerful vegetable corrective—*Red Jacket Bitters*—will restore the tone of the digestive apparatus, quiet the nerves, and arrest the action of the poison upon the secretive organs and the blood.

STATEMENT BLANKS for sale at this Office. See our advertisement in another column.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Managers.—H. B. Clouston & J. T. Crane
Promoter, W. T. Harris, Treasurer, T. Williams
Leader of the Orchestra, Geo. Carleson.

Second Appearance OF THE

GIFTED LYRIC ARTISTE, MADAME METHUA

SCHELLER

Who will appear in her charming personation of

JOSEPHINE, THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT

THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

Will be presented, the Military and Musical Comedy, entitled, THE

CHILD OF THE REGIMENT

With Donizetti's Original Music.

Josephine, the Child of the Regiment, with Selections From The Opera.

MADAME METHUA SCHELLER

To conclude with the Roaring Farce, entitled

SLASHER AND CRASHER

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

BYASS' LONDON PORTER, ARROL'S SCOTCH ALE, and SANDWICH STOCK ALE.

On Draught at Salt Lake Billiard Room.

Dr. ABERNETHY, From Washington, D. C., can be consulted for a few days at the SALT LAKE HOUSE, upon

All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, &c. Lung, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Nervous Affections, Diseases of the Blood, Scrofula, &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court for the District of Utah.

In the Matter of HENRY W. NAIBITT and JOHN H. HINDLEY, partners, under the firm name of NAIBITT & HINDLEY.

Bankrupts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That, pursuant to an Order of the above Court, authorizing the disposition of the personal property of the above Estate at private sale, the Assignee of the said Estate will expose for sale the stock of Goods belonging to the said Estate, at the store lately occupied by Naibitt & Hindley.

Clothing, Groceries, in part, of Dry Goods, Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., which will be sold at satisfactory prices.

Jobbers and Retailers especially invited to call and examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere.

CHAS. E. POMEROY Assignee.

Dated Salt Lake City, Oct. 14, 1906.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED. TEN good men to work on the Grade of the Utah Central Railroad, near the Hot Springs. Apply to REYMOUR B. YOUNG, at his residence, near Seventies' Hall, 13th W. d. d78-11

PRICE LIST

BOOTS, SHOES

AND LEATHER

Men's Custom Kip Boots, - Pegged, \$6.00

" " " " " Nailed, 6.50

" " " " " Peg'd, 5.00 to 10.00

Boys' " " " " " Peg'd, 3.50 to 5.00

Mens' " " " " " Nailed, 2.00

" " " " " Pegged, 2.50 to 4.00

" " " " " Sewed, 3.50 to 5.00

Womens' " " " " " 2.50 to 8.00

Womens' Eastern Made Shoes, 1.50 to 5.00

Vens' " " " " " Boots, 4.00 to 10.00

SOLE LEATHER " " " " " 40 cts. per lb.

HARNESS " " " " " 45 " "

BRIDLE " " " " " 50 " "

UPPER " " " " " - \$60 to \$72 per doz.

Wm. SLOAN & Co.,

SIGN OF "BIG BOOT,"

SALT LAKE CITY.

\$15 REWARD!

BROKE loose from my residence in the 7th Ward, during the night of the 7th inst., a SILVER GRAY COX, with a brass collar, chain, dragging about eighteen inches from his residence and receive the above reward.

JOHN W. YOUNG.

JOE SIMMONS,

Proprietor of the Revere House Saloon,

has just received an importation of BROWN, BROWN & Co.'s celebrated ALE and PORTER, in addition to LAGER BEER, OYSTERS, CALVES' TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, CIGARS, &c. Serves Lunch at all hours.

LOST!

BETWEEN Uintah and Sessions' Settlement, various articles of clothing. The loser is a poor emigrant woman, and the finder will confer a favor on her by leaving it at this Office.

Hyacinths, Tulips, Snowdrops, &c.

We are now forming a Club and will deliver at any address in the Territory, less than \$1.00 per box, the following: HYACINTHS, double, from \$1.50 per box.

TULIPS, " " " " " 75 " "

SNOWDROPS, " " " " " 60 " "

CROCUSES, " " " " " 25 " "

ASPARAGUS, " " " " " 1.00 per 100.

Also SEEDS for Fall planting. Some GERANIUMS and two OXALIS on hand for sale.

*SEND YOUR ORDERS IMMEDIATELY.

FULLER & MATTHEWS.

"Deseret News" Office.

THE LADIES

WILL FIND A

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

FINE DRESS GOODS

ON

MONDAY NEXT!

ALSO A

NEW STOCK

OF

MEDIUM & GOOD

FURS!

IN SETS.

AND VERY CHEAP,

AT

Zion's Co-operative Merc