STEPNIAK THE EXILE.

Lecture by the Russian "Nihilist" as it is, in Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1891. (Special correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.)—Last evening, in Lincoln Hall, a large and intelligent Washington audience did honor to Stepniak, the Russian exile, who enjoyed a couple of hours in the form of a lecture on Russian nihilism, its inception and growth, its character and objects, and the political and local conditions of this country.

The noted Russian is about fifty years of age, sturdy built and not more than five feet nine inches in height. He has a large rugged head, massive forehead, abundant dark hair and full beard, broad face and coal black deep set eyes. He speaks like a man full of ardor and passion, but yet evidently possesses a strong, well-balanced mind. He is an intelligent, educated man, has a good command of the English language, but speaks it with difficulty.

He outlined the incipiency of the nihilistic movement by relating his own experiences, he having been one of the first of the nihilistic propagandists. After hearing Stepniak explain the character and objects of what is called nihilism, your correspondent was more firmly convinced than ever that, in order for a people engaged in an unpopular cause to be correctly understood, they should be accorded the privilege of representing themselves in their own way.

Nihilism, he said, he and his fellow "revolutionists" first commenced together for the purpose of taking steps looking to the amelioration of their countrymen, they were imbued with the conviction—belonging as they did to the better class of society—that they naturally shared the responsibility for the unfortunate condition of the Russian peasantry; and they resolved at first to make a clean sweep of everything that absolutely spelled which tended to produce the waste of serfdom and ignorance. But in the other second thought they came to the conclusion that the class of society was so bad and their numbers compared with the one hundred millions of Russia's population so infinitesimally small, that they changed their minds on that score, and decided on a less radical policy.

The society at first numbered not more than seven or eight, and it was necessarily a secret organization. Their meetings were purely educational in character, and although essentially a political movement, the spirit of the movement was more akin to religion than politics. Prepared lectures were delivered at each meeting, which, by the way, were privately conducted, and each member was supposed to work quietly and discreetly among his fellows with the view of increasing their numbers. Those young men knew well that their lives and liberties were at stake, but they regarded nothing in the world as too dear to them to be constantly on the alter of sacrifice. In order to demonstrate their devotion and love to the cause they espoused, they voluntarily parted with all of their substance, contributing it to a common fund which was set apart to carry on the work. There was one member who then had lately come into possession of a legacy of twenty thousand rubles which he was supposed to place at the command of the society, but it was afterwards learned that he had kept back five thousand rubles. This afforded his fellows a great deal of amusement, and they one and all after that looked upon him as one of the most curious members of the society.

They directed their labors among the laboring classes and peasantry, well knowing that to be caught meant fifteen years hard labor in mines—and, he said, it was a common thing now to banish men to Siberia for speaking to people on political matters that were declared on the business to America.

After they had separated to move among the people, some of their number going out to villages to talk with the peasantry, and having been dismissed from each other for some little time, they agreed to meet at a certain house on a certain night to compare notes. The secret career described with much feeling the joy experienced by their little company, numbering eight, on that occasion, and he named and described each individual, five of whom—three men and two ladies—had sacrificed their lives for the cause. In this way they worked, sometimes meeting with success, at others reverses; but they never entertained a feeling akin to that of bloodshed, as generally understood to be associated with the doctrine of the nihilists. The speaker referred to the wholesale banishment of people to Siberia who had broken no law but sought to have others do so, that is, simply for talking too freely among the people upon subjects eminently talked about by people enjoying a representative government.

Since the inception of this movement, Stepniak said, he was pleased to be able to state that conditions had greatly changed both on the part of the government officials and the nihilists themselves. It is generally admitted now that Russia is on the eve of a great revolution, not a general uprising of the people against the Czar, but a revolution that will find its expression in a general demand for a representative form of government, local autonomy, freedom of the press and of speech, the right of public meetings and of petition. There is no desire, he said, on the part of the nihilists to do away with the Czar as the head of the nation, but they hold that as the empire is so immensely large and its population so overwhelmingly great, it is a matter of impossibility for him to govern it in person, and that therefore the power should be limited by national representation. The educated classes, it is said, are generally in sympathy with this demand.

The very mention of the word nihilist, as understood by people generally who have been "educated" by that most potent of all so-called educators, "the press," carries with it everything that is abhorrent. That a better understanding might be had it should be known that there are but two classes in Russia, nihilists and autocrats; in other words, those who favor absolutism as against those who want a change from centralized power. The nihilists are the people who are struggling for the common liberties enjoyed in England and America; but as the right of petition and free speech are denied, the question arises, how is the change to be effected? The work of the nihilists or radicals must necessarily be done in secret, and for that reason Stepniak could not see how the great change in governmental affairs which is now so generally demanded in Russia could be brought about except by revolution.

The lecture drew a comparison between the conditions now existing in Russia with those of France immediately before the French revolution. The same nihilistic feeling has gained considerable headway among the educated classes which he regarded as the brain and nerve of the nation, and this spirit of telling had an immense field to operate upon in the miserable condition of the masses, and it was, in his opinion, only a question of a comparatively short time for the peasantry and working classes throughout the Empire to become imbued with one common feeling, and when this shall be the case a general revolution was inevitable, but he said the nihilists, foreseeing this, want to prevent it, and they propose to do it in the way of reforms in the government, and to effect this and thus prevent a revolution the nihilists are seeking the moral support of all liberty-loving people and nations.

Stepniak paid a high compliment to George Kennan, whose writings had done so much in England and America to popularize the nihilistic cause, the heaviest blow that had been dealt to autocratic Russia had emanated from the pen of this man. An enlightened public opinion is so great and potent a power, that above all things else the leaders of nihilistic Russia most courted it, and they invite the public generally to inform themselves on the struggle now going on in Russia for liberty, and to give it honorable support.

The called Russian closed his interesting lecture by expressing himself grateful that civilization had gained a weapon more potent than arms in the conflict of right and wrong, namely that of an enlightened public opinion.

In answer to a question by a gentleman in the audience as to what had led to the persecution and expulsion of Jews in Russia, the lecturer said there was no particular reason in politics for it; that it was chiefly the result of ignorance on the part of the Russian people who have been made to believe by certain business rivals of the Jews that they are usurers and therefore enemies of the workingmen, and a kind of stubborn dislike on the part of the peasantry "Christians" towards the descendants of Abraham, which feeling of dislike is so interpreted by the government officials in the exercise of their discretionary powers as to render it absolutely impossible or unsafe for the Jews to live in Russia. The cry of "usurer" against the Jews was only for effect. In thirty-seven of the Provinces of Russia Jews are not allowed to live at all, and where they are permitted to live, out of the 1600 usurers only 100 are Jews, and out of the five millions of Jews in Russia but one-tenth are able to live off their money, the great majority being laborers. But it is generally understood that as usurers the Jews indulge in "shady sales," and this annoys the "Christians" and as middle men in business it is generally conceded that the Jews are better and that they work cheaper than the "Christian" brethren—hence the "Christian" logic, "The Jew must go." As it is impossible to expel five millions of people, in the absence of national legislation, the officials as before stated, in the exercise of their enormous discretionary powers, and in order to pander to the Jew crazed, in so many ways, render it so unpleasant for the Hebrews that they who can do so leave the country.

It must be borne in mind that the lower classes especially fear the officials more than the law; in fact the officials are practically the law. For instance, none are allowed to repair or build a house without permission of the officials of the government. The house of the Jew needs repairing; he is unable to obtain permission to do so, it becomes not a question of time for the laraelite to be homeless—for none are allowed to rent to a Jew now. The village Jew goes to the city to attend his church; on his return he is met by the police, who tell him he must leave the village as the villagers never leave the village, to attend church. A "Mormon" can well imagine how the scoundrelly police would exercise their almost imperial authority over the poor defenseless Jew. In the first place, it is considered an evidence of loyalty to the government to see something on Russian in the Jew; espionage is resorted to and the "Christian" spotter finds his paradise; if the spotter has not really heard the Jew complain against the officials, he imagines he has heard him, and he reports the Jew, and the poor fellow, from abject fear, has to bribe the spotter to be his "friend," and the result is that hush-money is part of the Jew's stock in trade, so great is the demand for it.

These people are not only persecuted by the police but by the worst elements of the people, and none dare take their part with impunity. The parson of St. Michael's and those of other noted churches have been dismissed for lifting up their voices in public against the persecution of this unfortunate people. Stepniak regards the Jews of the civilized world responsible in a high duty and unpatriotic in that they have not united in all honorable means to make their influence felt in Russia against the persecution of their race. And he related an instance how one man—Baron Rothschild—brought the Czar himself at a time, peremptorily requiring him to see that a certain Israelite, who had been imposed upon and robbed by governmental authority, was indemnified for losses sustained.

In answer to another question, why it was that the nihilists of Chicago had proven themselves unworthy of American citizenship, Stepniak said there was no authority to show that any of those men were Russians, that the same question had been put to him before, and that he had taken pains to enquire but had received no confirmation of that rumor.

In answer to the question why the Russian workmen had not organized themselves into trades unions, he said for the simple reason that it would be a crime to do so. G.

Two old British sailors were talking over their shipwrecks. One had been to a cathedral and had heard some very fine music and was dreamily particularly upon an anthem which gave him pleasure. His shipmate listened for a while and then said: "I say, Bill, what's a hanthem?" "What!" replied Bill, "do you mean to say you don't know what a hanthem is?" "No me." Well, then, I'll tell yer. If I was to tell yer, 'Fire, Bill, give me that 'atchpike,' that wouldn't be a hanthem; but was I to say, 'Bill, Bill, give, give me, give me that, Bill, give me that 'and, 'atchpike, 'and, 'atchpike, spike, spike, spike, shipen, shipen! Bill, give me that 'atchpike, shipen,' why that would be a hanthem." *Old Sarsaparilla.*

SPANISH GEN D'ARMES

Dispelling With Firearms a Peaceful Gathering of Republicans at Barcelona.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Secretary Blaine and Signor Mendonca Agree upon a Reciprocity Clause of the Tariff.

By Telegraph to the News.

SPANISH REPUBLICANS.

A Revolution Nearly Started in Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Feb. 5.—The revolutionary spirit which is smouldering through Spain nearly burst into flame in this city today. There was a peaceful demonstration with a parade and speeches in favor of the republican leader, Don Nicolas Salmeron Alfonso. The crowds became somewhat excited. This seems to have alarmed the officer in charge of the mounted gen d'armes, detailed to maintain order. He lost his head and ordered the gen d'armes to charge on the crowd. They did so at a gallop, firing pistols and carbines right and left. The result was that several persons were more or less dangerously wounded. This deeply enraged the people, but the crowd dispersed without any open act of retaliation. It is understood the officer in charge of the gen d'armes, Salmeron's friends claim that the bullet marks around the window from which he was speaking show that the gen d'armes tried to shoot him.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—The Alaska Commercial Company has announced that it is really out of the fur sealing business. The lease for Russian rookeries expires February 14th. It is reported that Russia has awarded the sealing privilege for the next ten years to the Greenwalt firm.

James L. Flood says that within six months wheat will be in full blast in the lower levels at Cottolock.

Examiner says John C. Hall, the defaulting attorney, who misappropriated large sums of money belonging to estates in his case, has disappeared.

The Arrival in New York of the Steamer "Rotterdam."

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The *Rotterdam* has experienced a succession of gales with terrific high seas every day throughout the passage. No damage was done to either ship or passengers. The *Rotterdam* reports that on February 1st, she passed a National Line steamer bound west, possibly the disabled steamer *Delaware*.

TERRIBLE FIRE.

Nine Children Burned to Death in an Asylum.

MOBILE, Feb. 5.—A terrible fire occurred in the orphan asylum of this city last night. Nine children were burned to death, and a number of others so seriously injured that their lives are imperiled.

The Pope and the French Republic.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The pope in his reply to a request in regard to the subject, has been compelled to decline to make any official conjunction to the French bishops on the attitude which they are to assume toward the Republic.

The Winter in the States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The storm yesterday morning north of Montana still hovers over that region and will probably advance very slowly toward the upper lakes. An area of high barometer accompanied by a cold wave now overlies the Atlantic coast States and has brought to the middle Atlantic States the lowest temperature of the winter. With the passage of the high area eastward the temperature will gradually increase in all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Burned to Death.

WAYSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 5.—The city Poor House was burned this morning. One inmate, a girl, 15 years old, was burned to death. Thirteen escaped.

Victorious Democrats.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T., Feb. 5.—The official returns of Wednesday's county elections show that the democrat and alliance tickets were victorious.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—After early advances the stocks became weak and a few scored material losses. The great Northern, preferred, after selling up to yesterday's price, to 84, on the rumor that the Manitoba rose 1 to 100. The rest of the market was devoid of feature. At noon the market was dull, steady at about the opening prices.

Placed in the Hands of a Receiver.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—The Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities amount to $50,000, in addition to the claims of the policy holders. It is said by the company's officers, will amount to $25,000. Judgment was entered against the company yesterday afternoon for $240 and shortly after an application was made for the appointment of a receiver.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

Agreement Between the Two Countries as to the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The *Post* announces this morning that the negotiations which have been in progress between the United States and Brazil resulted last Saturday in the signing of an agreement (under the reciprocity clause of the new tariff law) by secretary Blaine and Senor Mendonca, the Brazilian minister. The agreement has been approved by President Harrison and a proclamation announcing the fact will probably be made public without delay. The agreement will go into effect on the first day of January next. The *Post* adds: "It is understood that similar agreements with Cuba and Venezuela are being negotiated."

An Episcopalian "Missionary."

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of America has selected Rev. Henry C. Swentzell of Scranton, Pa., as Bishop for the missionary jurisdiction of Japan.

IN CONGRESS.

The Position of General Custer's Widow Discussed—Ingalls's Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Among the bills reported and placed on the calendar is one, increasing the pension of General Custer's widow to $100 a month.

Ingalls, rising to make a personal statement, said that he had been absent from the sessions of the Senate during the past two weeks in which interval action had been taken on the cloture and on the election bill. His attitude on both these questions had been subject to comment and censure and of misconversion. On the day of his departure after consultations with Allison, on whom he had been accustomed to lean in every hour of need, he had left with Casey (who had charge of the pairs of absentees) a note saying: "I should vote against the proposed change of the rules and should vote for a motion to proceed to consideration of any other than the election bill and am joined seemingly with Senator Allison. He had been opposed, he said, unalterably opposed to the adoption of the cloture rule for many reasons sufficient and satisfactory to himself. There were those present who knew that many months ago, while occupying the chair in the absence of the Vice-President, he resisted many urgent importunities to operate in that direction by methods which he then believed and now believes were revolutionary and subversive of the fundamental principles of a constitutional government. He had not since then seen any occasion to change or modify his convictions. He was now and always has been in favor of a just and impartial election law, directed alike against force and fraud, non partisan and applicable equally to all parts of the union. The measure under consideration, however, did not, in many of its details, receive the sanction of his judgment. It appeared to him to be cumbrous, complicated, obscure in many of its provisions and difficult of application. It subordinated the judiciary to the political control and opened the treasury to unlimited expenditure, without the requisite supervision and in violation, in his judgment, of the spirit, if not the letter of the provision of the constitution that declared that no money shall be drawn out of the treasury, except in consequence of appropriations made by law. In order to guard against the enactment of such measure into law in his absence and without amendments, which he regarded essential to prevent dangers not less distinct than those which it was intended to obviate, he had reserved the right to vote, in his absence, with those republicans who favored the consideration of other important measures, unless those modifications were made. He had no arrangement, agreement, or understanding, express or implied, direct or indirect, remote or contingent, to have his vote counted against the passage of the election bill. He had been a republican since the party was born, and had voted without variableness or shadow of turning "for every republican candidate."

During that period, he had never espoused a cause which he believed to be wrong, because it was popular and had never refused to advocate a cause which he believed to be right, because it was unpopular.

IN THE HOUSE.

On motion of McKinley, of Ohio, it was unanimously ordered that during the remainder of the session, the House shall meet at 11 a. m.

Strike of Railroad Men Expected.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—A Montreal special says that a strike of conductors, brakemen and switchmen on all the Canadian Pacific Railway is threatened and may be put into operation at any hour. It will extend from St. John N. B. to Vancouver, British Columbia. Two hundred representatives from all over the line have approached the assistant general manager of the road and demanded an increase of pay. What the company terms a reasonable advance was offered but not accepted. The demand of the Canadian Pacific men will probably be followed by one on the part of the Grand Trunk employes, who belong to the same organization and who are waiting to see the upshot of this move before taking any action.

Live Stock Association.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 5.—A number of prominent Alliance men organized here today the Wichita Live Stock Association with a capital stock of $100,000. Complete control will be taken so far as possible, of all shipments of stock sent here by Alliance men.

Will Not Pay the Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 5.—It is said that in consequence of the shortage, the State treasurer has refused to pay the members of the legislature.

The London Dock Conflict.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The conflict between owners which recommenced yesterday continued today. The Turness and Johnson Line are discharging their own vessels and are employing in that work union men.

Irish Politics.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—According to a dispatch to the *Temps* from its London correspondent, Walter, affects to know that Gladstone has received the required assurance, justifying Parnell in retaining from the leadership of his section of the Irish Parliamentary party. Dillon and others, however, adds, will replace McCarthy as leader of the McCarthyite section and will be selected as leader of the reunited party.

Gorsky Arrested.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—James A. Gowsky, the witness before the silver pool committee, was arrested today as soon as released from the order of the House, the warrant charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses, in having had cashed a check for $17, which was returned by Bendt of the Hanover National Bank, after the passage of the silver law, with refusal to honor it. Gowsky told the officer that he had informed the man who cashed the check that as soon as he received his witness fees he would settle it and offered to go with the officer and discharge the obligation, but a warrant having been issued, the officer told Gowsky that he must go to court.

Director-General Davis Will Resign.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Director-General Davis of the World's Fair says if the report of Candler's committee is adopted by Congress, he will resign. It makes no provision for the director-general's salary, and his inference is that the intention is to denationalize his position and make him and his officials under the local directory.

No Armed Forces While a Strike is Pending.

TOPEKA, Feb. 5.—The house today passed a bill prohibiting any company or corporation from employing armed forces while a strike is pending.

The National Lead Trust.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The National Lead Trust today declared a dividend of 50 cents per share for the first quarter.

The following trustees were elected, to hold office until the first Wednesday in February, 1894: F. W. Rockwell, W. H. Thompson, R. B. Cutgate, F. A. Cuth, elected trustee to fill a vacancy.

The total assets of the trust are $25,126,614. The net earnings for the year were $2,029,537. President Thompson stated that the trust did not control the White Lead Trust nor any other manufacturing lead interests. He said the trust owned one-eighth of the linseed oil business, and one-eighth of the oil refining business.

The Wounded Knee Report Received at the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The report of the army officers detailed by General Miles to investigate the fight between the Indians and troops at Wounded Knee, in the Sioux country, Dakota, was received at the War Department and is being considered by Secretary Proctor and General Schofield.

Rioting at Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 5.—Professor Koch has arrived here on his tour east.

"Nature's Wonder Workers," is the title of some "Short Life Histories in the Insect World," by Kate B. Lovell, which the Cassell Publishing Company have ready. In this book the author's aim is to interest the reader in what are called the "human insects." The information has been carefully collected from the best and latest authorities on entomology, and may be relied upon as far as it goes. She has made an admirable book to put into the hands of the young, to teach them that the most despised creatures that cross their path have their use in the world and should not be wantonly destroyed.

DEATHS.

HOMER.—At Bennett, Utah, Jan. 30, 1891, of pneumonia, Joel Homer, aged 67 years and Mary Homer, aged 6 months and 12 days.

NELSON.—At Bennett, Utah, Jan. 30, 1891, after an illness of three weeks, Jacob Nelson, born July 26, 1826, in Rutland, Sogn, Aalborg, Denmark, aged 64 years, 6 months, 4 days. Joined the Church in Denmark in the year of 1850, and came to Utah in September of the same year.

SOUTH.—At Randolph, Rich County, Utah, January 25th, 1891, of pneumonia, Elizabeth T. South, wife of Charles South, aged 50 years, 9 months and 18 days. She was born in Scotland, was in the Sunday School, an active member in the Relief Society and a kind and loving friend.—COR.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHAS. S. BURTON, MANAGER.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 6 & 7.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

FIRST TIME HERE of the Greatest of Comic Opera Successes.

THE SEA KING.

PRESENTED BY THE

Wm. J. Gilmore Comic Opera Company,

Upon the same scale of Magnificence as characterized its phenomenal run of 80 consecutive nights at PALMER'S THEATRE, NEW YORK CITY.

Together with all the Original Scenery, Costumes and Effects, with the great cast, embracing Mark Smith, R. E. Graham, Thomas H. Green, Frank A. Howard, Geo. H. Cure, Jos. Roberts, Blanche Warren, Kate Gilberte, Maude Cecil, Kittie Hill, Alma Desmond, Edith Newton.

40.—CHORUS OF 40.

Sale of seats opens Wednesday. Usual prices. Mail seats, $1.50 each.

BURTON-GARDNER COMPANY.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Burton-Gardner Company will be held at the office of the company in Salt Lake City, on Monday, February 9th, 1891, at 2 o'clock p. m. The purpose of said meeting are to elect directors for the ensuing year, to receive the annual report of the president and secretary, and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting. GEORGE F. FELT, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE parties having business with the firm of Aucerbach and Sawyer, that Aucerbach, having purchased the interest of Sawyer, the firm is now doing business in the City and County of Salt Lake, under the firm name of Aucerbach Bros., having no interest therein.

And the firm of Henry Cohn will collect all accounts due the firm of Sawyer and Aucerbach and pay all claims against the firm.

This 15th day of January, A. D. 1891.

HENRY COHN,
SAMUEL H. AUCERBACH,
SAMUEL H. AUCERBACH.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory.

William Wheeler,
vs.
Mary Ann Wheeler, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Mary Ann Wheeler, Defendant:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (inclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county—and if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; and if served out of this district, within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of this court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between the plaintiff and defendant, on the ground of your adultery, proved to the satisfaction of the court by your own admissions in writing, and without cause contested and abandoned the plaintiff, and has ever since and without cause contested and abandoned him and lived separate and apart from him, without his consent or fault on his part, for the term of three years, and against his will and without his consent.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint within the time required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge, and the seal of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(SEAL.) HENRY G. McMILLAN, Clerk.

R. K. THOMAS,

26, 28, 30, 32, East, First South St.,

SALT LAKE CITY.

I desire to inform all country and city purchasers of Dry Goods that I shall slaughter my entire stock of Heavy Winter Goods, commencing Friday, December 27th, and continue the sale all through January. It is impossible to enumerate the many desirable goods I shall offer, but it will embrace everything in our store except a very small portion of the whole stock, consisting of Boys' Clothing, Flannels, Blankets, Dress Goods, Shawls, Wraps, Cloaks, Newmarkets and Underwear. I shall also offer a lot of goods in all departments, of which I have a surplus, at sacrificing prices, to make room for new Spring Goods, which will be opened early in February. I am anxious all should reap the great benefits I propose bestowing upon my patrons and the public generally during this sale.

R. K. THOMAS.

BROWNING BROS.,

155 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.
2461 Washington Avenue, Ogden, Utah.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition

And Sporting Goods of Every Description.

We have a Carload of SAFETY BICYCLES. All Sizes. We offer a Boys' Safety 24 inch for $25.00; Large Boys' 27 inch for $35.00; Ladies' and Men's 30 inch, $45.00.

CALL IN AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Illustrated Sporting Goods CATALOGUE Free to All.

—USE—

MOKASKA COFFEE.

BEST ON EARTH.

S. P. TEASDEL.

DRY GOODS.

An Excellent Line of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Consisting of Chambrays, Percales, Ginghams, Embroideries, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Dress Goods at 5 cents a yard.

GROCERIES.

A Full Line of the Best FAMILY GROCERIES Ever Brought to Utah.

Call and be convinced that we carry in stock every delicacy required to Please the most fastidious taste

TEASDEL

CLOTHING.

A Choice Assortment of Custom-Made CLOTHING. Men's Suits, Youths' Suits, Children's Suits.

A Full Line of UNDERWEAR and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS & SHOES

A Full Line of Men's Solid STOGA BOOTS, Men's Fine Boots, Men's Shoes, Boys' Boots, Boys' Shoes, and Ladies' and Misses' SHOES and SLIPPERS.

-TEASDEL'S--FOUR--STORES