THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Saturday, - - November 22, 1879

THE "MORMONS" AND THE INDIANS.

In our telegraphic dispatches to-day will be found a most absurd statement, said to have been made by Ouray, chief of the Utes, to the effect that "secret emissaries of the 'Mormons'" prompted the outbreak of the White River Indians, and have attempted to prolong hostilities by promises of arms and ammunition at a certain point on Grand River, so long as they would fight.

The story is so ridiculous that it would seem a work of supererogation to make any denial or offer anything by way of disproof. Yet there are people so prejudiced against the "Mormons" that they quickly receive any falsehood, however unreasonable, which reflects unfavorably upon this community.

It is a matter of strong doubt whether Chief Ouray ever made any such assertion as telegraphed to the Denver *Tribune*, by some reporter who wished to make a sensation. If the chief did make a statement in any way bearing on this question, it was probably more as a rumor repeated than a definite charge, and has been exaggerated after the fashion of some newspaper correspondence.

In any event it is very certain that the "Mormons" have nothing to gain by inciting Indians or any one else to acts of hostility. What benefit would accrue to us by the death of Agent Meeker? What good would result to us from the murder of any of the whites at the Agency? Wherein should we or our cause be assisted by the uprising of a tribe of Indians to go on the war path and spread destruction and dismay, certain to be followed by swift retaliation and the subjugation of the hostiles? Why should we waste arms or ammunition on such a futile and useless and barbarous *emeute*? The very idea seems too outrageous for any sensible person to entertain for a moment.

The influence exercised by the "Mormons," wherever obtained over the Indians, has been to turn them from their savage deeds and wild life, and teach them, in the spirit of the gospel, to be at peace with all, both white and red, and labor honestly for self support. Ask any Indian who has yielded to the instruction of our Elders, if he is a "Mormon." His answer will be, "Yes, me Mormon; me ca pight (me no fight) me ca steal, me ca lie, me work, me wino (good) Injun." Wherever our brethren have been unmolested in their work of conversion, the Indians under their care have been changed in disposition, the plainest evidence of this being shown in their willingness to work, which is something foreign to Indian tastes and habits. They pray to the Great Spirit, express a desire to live at peace and shed no human blood, either of "Americats" or of red men, and to assume the obligations and receive the privileges of American citizenship.

To incite the Indians of any tribe to warlike acts or murderous treachery would be in direct contradiction to the spirit and letter of our revealed religion, and in opposition to the policy we are pursuing in our endeavors to bring the savages under the influences of civilization and divine and human law. Anything different from this purporting to come, or really proceeding from a person claiming to be a "Mormon," is not only unauthorized by this Church and community, but is in violation of our doctrines, teaching, policy and practice, and cannot of right be chargeable to our people or our leaders. We desire the conversion of all the Indian tribes to the religion of Jesus Christ, their enlightenment as to a knowledge of their forefathers, and their redemption from darkness, degradation and bloodshed, that they may come into the favor of Heaven, and a remnant be saved and exalted with the highest and purest races of men, who have sprung from the "one blood" from which the Father of all has caused the various tribes to dwell upon the different countries of the earth. Therefore such accusations as have been hinted at by our enemies since the outbreak of the Utes, and more plainly charged in the alleged statement of Ouray, are manifestly untrue, proceed from malice, are fostered by prejudice, and will only be received by ignorance and evil desire.

A JUDGE SHOULD HONOR THE LAW.

An esteemed correspondent at Beaver sends us a communication on the voluntary removal of Judge Boreman from the Second Judicial District to take up his abode in Salt Lake City, and the law which provides that the Judges shall reside in the districts to which they are assigned. He remarks:

"Now that is all well enough, but where is his district? Echo answers, "where?" Certainly not the Second Judicial District of Utah Territory, for he has several months since sold his residence therein and moved *out of said district* with the avowed intent of practising law in Salt Lake City."

We consider that when a Judge, to use our correspondent's words, "removes his family, his goods and chattels into another district," with expressed intent to follow some other business than that of his office, he is not entitled to the authority nor the emoluments of that office. But we do not think our friend views the term "residence" as it is intended to apply in the law. A man's house is frequently called his residence, but this word has more than one signification. A person can legally reside but in one place; yet he may have several residences (or houses) in as many different districts. He can sell all his residences, considering the term in the light of property, but he cannot sell his residence, considered as his domicile or place of abode. Thus, Judge Boreman might sell his house residence in Beaver, and retain his legal residence there.

This is a point that should be understood, as it affects the questions of citizenship and the right of voting. A citizen must reside in the precinct wherein he votes. That is, his domicile must be therein. He may not own a house there, and yet own several houses in other precincts, but his place of residence is where he dwells, and he can vote in that precinct only. An alien must prove residence in the United States for a given period before he can become naturalized. He may own no house or other property therein; or he may have taken a trip outside of the United States during that period, but if his abode, his domicile, has been within the limits of this country for the prescribed length of time, it is counted as his residence, although he may have been necessarily absent temporarily.

So, if Judge Boreman has sold his house (sometimes called a residence) in Beaver, and he and his family have merely come to Salt Lake on a visit, he has not thereby lost his legal residence in the Second Judicial District. But if he has removed his goods and chattels as well as his family, started private business in this city, and avowed his removal from his former place of abode, he has really changed his residence in law and in fact, and if not legally deprived of the right to sit on the judicial bench of the Second District, as our correspondent contends that he is, he has at least violated the law which defines his duties, and he has thus added another proof to the long list of evidences that he is unfit to sit as a judicial officer and a representative of the Government of the United States. Let those who administer the law be the first to honor the law.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

In the Courts.

AUGUSTA, Me., 22.—The advisory committee of the republican party have all gone to their homes in view of the fact that the case for the present is transferred to the supreme judicial court. The committee desires to have it stated, however, as a fact of large importance in their judgment that not one member of the republican party has been permitted to see the election returns since the day of election, and they state as the result of their examination that for the first time in the history of Maine the privilege of inspecting the returns has been confined exclusively to one party, and in this case to the members of the defeated party. Judge Libby and Judge Danforth of this county, received telegraphic inquiry from Chief Justice Appleton, whether he deemed it expedient to assemble the entire supreme judicial court in this city on Monday, to determine the extent of its jurisdiction in the premises and especially to consider the application for a writ mandamus to compel the Secretary of the State or the council to exhibit the election returns in time to have corrections made under the statute. It is understood that both Judges answered the Chief Justice, advising the assemblage of a full court. Messrs. Bauer and Baker, Hon. Nathan Webb and Hon. Thomas B. Reed, will appear as counsel for those who demand the right to examine the returns. Attorney-General McLellan will represent the State Government and will be assisted by William L. Putnam, of Portland.

U. S. Sugar.

NEW YORK, 22.—Relative to getting sugar from sorgum and cornstalks, the Commissioner of Agriculture says: I tell you it will not be many years before this country will raise sugar to export.

European Crop Failures.

Phillip Sidney Post, United States Consul at Vienna is in Washington. He said, to-day; that the crops this season in Europe had been almost a failure. Hungary, which is usually a large exporter of cereals will hardly have enough for its own consumption. Russia is making more progress in the introduction of improved agricultural machinery than any other country in eastern Europe. The prospect for a good market in Europe for American cereals and provisions is bright. France alone of the European countries, Post thinks, is apparently enjoying a season of material prosperity.

The United States Consul at Zurich reports that the failure of the grape crop in Switzerland will lead to the importation by the Swiss of about 20,000,000 francs worth of wine from Hungary, Spain and France.

Sherman and Greenbacks.

The *Sun* says: A cabinet officer said this evening that while John Sherman at heart desires to withdraw and cancel the greenbacks in circulation, he yet would not recommend such a measure to Congress. The question has been only briefly discussed, but the weight of opinion among Hayes' advisers is, that any attempt to retire greenbacks might lead to such opposition in Congress as to reopen the financial agitation, and that this might do more harm than to leave the whole subject undisturbed.

The *Tribune* says: It is worthy of note that an industrial exhibition has just been held at Raleigh, N. C., which was entirely under the management of colored people and was entirely successful.

The *Times* says: We have news from Washington, which, if true, must be accepted as remarkably good. Our correspondent telegraphs that it "is probable that Sherman, in his forthcoming annul report will discuss the question of bonds and recommend legislation which will lead to a certain extent to their withdrawal and cancellation." Should the Secretary do what is here predicted as probable, it would remove a very serious obstacle from the way of the complete establishment of sound currency. Heretofore Sherman has been the consistent opponent of the cancellation of greenbacks, he has held with firmness worthy of a better cause to the theory that what the country needed was not the withdrawal of government paper, but "its equivalency" to coin, it will be a decided advantage to the country if its chief financial officer assumes the sounder position that the less government has to do with currency, the better for all concerned. Certainly no better time than the present for the gradual retirement of legal tender will present itself. That is the policy which the *Times* has never ceased to urge on the government and on the country. We believe that it must ultimately be adopted, and we trust that the time for its adoption is not far distant.

Capital Chat

WASHINGTON, 22.—At the cabinet meeting, to-day, there was some discussion as to the character of legislation to be recommended in the President's message to Congress for the protection of foreign trade marks, but it was determined that the matter was deferred to await the receipt of a printed copy to the recent opinion of the Supreme Court, which embodied its decission setting aside our national trade mark law as unconstitutional.

The Secretary of the Interior will shortly issue a circular for the information of parties desiring to register their trade marks to the effect that the federal statute upon the subject by a recent desion of the Supreme Court is declared unconstitutional, and that the Patent Office registration is consequently ineffectual as a means of protection, but that the department will however continue to register trade marks for persons so desiring.

Nearly 200 members of the Army of the Cumberland called on Gen. Sherman at his office in the War Department to-day.

The House committee on rules met to day and nearly completed the work of the revision of the rules.

Indian News.

Secretary Schurz received the following telegram from General Hatch to-day:

LOS PINOS AGENCY,
Nov. 19.

Hon. C. Schurz, Secy. Interior:

In answer to your dispatch of the 17th the commission yesterday was assured that all of the White River Utes would come in and give their full testimony. The Indians' attempt at dodging is well understood by the commission who have demanded a different course on the part of the Indians, Ouray has ordered all the Indians in here by the 24th. We shall then arrive at the facts or close the commission with the demand intimated in your dispatch.

(Signed) HATCH,
Commander.

Secretary Schurz' instructions above referred to were to the effect that in view of the transparent artifice of the White River chiefs, the commission should declare that as it was understood that Agent Meeker and his employes were murdered and Thornburgh's command attacked near the agency and nobody else was there to do this but the White River Utes, it was useless for them to deny that some of them did it, and if they would not declare which individuals were responsible, they must all be held responsible, all forfeit their treaty rights, and all be treated as hostiles. The commissioners were further instructed to obtain testimony from subordinate members not chiefs of the White River band, and from that testimony and the evidence of the captive women make up their minds as to who the guilty parties are and ask Ouray to procure their surrender under compulsion of the threat above indicated. The Secretary infers from General Hatch's telegram that this course is already proving effectual.

LIVELY LEADVILLE.

The Way the Town is Run by Rival Vigilantes.

LEADVILLE, Col., 22.—At one o'clock on Monday morning 45 masked citizens forced Sheriff Watson to surrender to them a prisoner named Charles Stewart, a notorious footpad, who had threatened to kill the man who had him incarcerated as soon as he should get out. Stewart was 20 years old, begged piteously for his life and for time to write to his mother at Conneautville, Penna., but was only allowed time to say a brief prayer and was then hanged. The mob then took Ed. Frodsham, and although he struggled furiously, hung him in a workmanlike manner that indicated familiarity with the hangman's trade. Frodsham has been jumping lots, driving off occupants by force, and conducting himself in a generally objectionable manner. The following note was pinned to his back:

"Notice — To all thieves, bunko steerers, footpads and chronic bondsmen for the same, and sympathizers of the above class of criminals:

This is our commencement and this shall be your end. We mean business. Let this be your last warning. Particularly Cooney Adams, Conner, Collins, Hogan, Ed Burns, Ed Champ, P. A. Kelly, and a great many others who are well known to this organization. We are 700 strong.

P. A. Kelly, who has been accused of taking bribes while city marshal, and Jim Bush have been warned to leave or share the same fate. The "Thugs" and bad characters have also banded together and claim that having 750 names enrolled they will immediately begin avenging their comrade's death and will punish every one of the vigilantes who executed them. They have already threatened to burn the town, and have sent notices to some people suspected of having been concerned in the hanging, to leave.

The *Chronicle* and the *Herald* forces have also been ordered to quit those papers having advocated extreme measures to check the outlawry and crime which have been decidedly on the increase of late.

SUMMIT STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of Summit Stake of Zion, was held in Coalville City, November 8th, 1879.

After singing and prayer, President Cluff said these conferences were to bring the people together, so that all may hear and learn what the Saints are doing in other Wards. The General Conferences are to cement all together in this Territory, each Stake interested in the welfare of all the other Stakes.

Elder John Bates, (Wanship) testified to his knowledge of the truth, exhorted all to prove by night and day that we have obeyed the gospel. We shall have to obey the celestial law, that we may gain experience, and become as one.

Bishop Chester Staley, (Upton) said, as all kinds of people have gathered here, we have all our own trials and weaknesses, without having the sins of others put on our shoulders also.

Singing. Benediction by Bishop Salmon.

2 p. m.

Singing and prayer.

Bishop Alma L. Smith said, as we were living in the greatest and last dispensation, it will soon be seen who are on the Lord's side, and who should be cut off from the Church, as the Authorities will not bear with the wicked any longer.

Bishops Leonard W. Hardy and Robert T. Burton arrived, also Patriarch John Smith.

Bishops Samuel Atwood, of Kamas; James Bowndo, of Alma: Jared C. Roundy, of Wanship; William T. Burton, of Evanston; John M. Malin, of Rockport; Elias Asper, of Echo; Robert Jones, of Hennefer; and Robert Salmon, of Coalville; reported their several Wards.

Bishop Robert T. Burton, of Salt Lake City, said we have come a long way to become Latter-day Saints and it required a little persecution to drive us closer together; some of us have had an experience of forty years. One thing we bishops must do, if we want the people to be tithe payers we must pay tithes ourselves; we must be sober men, punctual men, we must set an example ourselves, and have good lively meetings. The Saints should support the bishops by their faith. Bishops find your way to a man's heart by kindness, and get at his better feelings, so that you may make the Saints one in Jesus Christ, and prepare the poor to meet the King of Kings, when he comes, that they may be in the fold of Christ. No man is too poor to pay tithing. We have but one common aim, our individual salvation, and the salvation of each other.

Singing, benediction by Bishop Salmon.

7 p.m.

The High Priests and others met in the school-house, and were addressed by President A. Peterson and Bishops Hardy and Burton.

Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879,
10 a.m.

After singing and prayer, Elder Thomas Bullock presented the authorities of the Church, as voted for at the general Conference Oct. 8, in Salt Lake City, who were severally sustained in their offices by unanimous vote.

He then presented the authorities of the Stake, who were all unanimously sustained.

President W. W. Cluff presented a list of names for home missionaries which were also sustained.

Bishop A. H. Stanley reported Parley's Park Ward as trying to live in peace, and in its usual condition.

Bishop Robert T. Burton said: In 1820 the Lord sent an angel to instruct a boy, before he could proceed to organize a Church, to prepare for the coming of the Son of man, and usher in the great dispensation, the organization of this church in 1830. We are led to wonder at the adaptability of this work to the wants of the people in the world. The day had arrived for this particular organization, with prophets, apostles, etc., and the blessings that follow the believer. We can not dispense with any of them; or any of the ordinances. Baptism is the road into the family of Abraham, it is one of the essentials we cannot dispense with, no, not if a man has been dead a thousand years. The laying on of hands is just as essential. The Lord knew we were human, and could not dispense with any of the officers of the Church, and has provided a way for us to settle our differences. We want a live bishop and live teachers, and then we have a live ward. Many a good man, woman or girl has been lost for the want of proper care. If the teacher does not pay tithing, how can he teach tithing? or how can a man preach sobriety, to another, who was drunk the other day? We have come to see you, and teach you in all meekness and love. Let us see if we cannot hunt up the stray sheep, and feed them with the rest of the flock. May the Lord God of Heaven help us to apply these principles to ourselves.

Singing. Adjourned to 2 p.m. Benediction.

At Prest. Cluff's request, the Bishops remained in the meeting house, to find out what the General Tithing Office can depend upon, in regard to coal being sent to the city, to supply the workmen on the Temple. There are over one hundred names to be supplied, and not over thirty loads have been sent in.

Bishop Robert T. Burton said that the workmen were depending upon them for their fuel, and they wanted to distribute it as fast as it arrived, and before winter closed in if possible.

2 p. m.

Conference again called to order. After singing and prayer the Sacrament was administered.

Bishop Leonard W. Hardy. We have been treated to some good counsel, this conference, especially on the organization of the Church, and we expect through our faithfulness to return back to His presence. Some expect to return to Jackson County and build a Temple, where a pillar of fire will rest. The probability is that it will not be long before we can bear testimony that we have seen the face of the Lord. I advise you to pay your debts, be honest; if you do not pay your debts in this life, you will have to face it some day. I teach you to pay your tithes and offerings; I do it myself. We have the greatest blessings and promises of any people upon the earth, and we shall live on the earth and enjoy them. Some who profess to be Latter-day Saints are so proud that they will pass by a humble Latter-day Saint. They oppress the poor and rob them of their wages. Sisters, because your husbands dare not take another wife, don't you rejoice. Brethren, if you have two or three wives, have no pets. Let your children run together, let them all be one. I have known men who think they will go into heaven for preaching the Word of Wisdom, who would cheat me of what they owed me; they will go to hell, until they pay their debts. We want a great reformation among ourselves, our families and our wards.

Prest. W. W. Cluff had been very much pleased with the instructions and the principles that we have received at this conference.

He reported expended in labor and materials for Summit Stake house, up to October 30th, $5,334 54; by donations and trustee-in-trust, $1,995.12½; due to laborers and others, $3,339.41½.

Circulars were sent to all the Bishops, for help to pay off the debts this fall.

Bishop Robert J. Burton: The great point now is for us to treasure up the good things we have heard. He alluded to the persecutions of the Prophet Joseph, especially of the time when Joseph had the two little orphan children of Bishop Murdock in his arms at Hyrum, Portage County, Ohio, when he was dragged from his bed by a mob, tarred and feathered, abused and left on the ground for dead. Joseph was prosecuted 43 times, and every time on false accusations. He blessed the Saints, and exhorted them so to live that our "Gentile" friends may be constrained to acknowledge that we have a better gospel than they have.

Peace be with you, and blessings rest upon you at your fireside, and continue with you all your lives. Amen.

Conference adjourned to February 7th and 8th, 1880.

Singing. Benediction.

THOMAS BULLOCK,
Clerk of Stake.

DIED.

At Leigh-Bedford, Oct. 8, 1879, of liver complaint, CHARLES STEBLE.

Deceased was born Oct. 13th, 1814; baptized in 1845; and died in the faith of the gospel. He leaves his wife and son and daughter here to mourn his loss, the rest of his family being in Utah.—*Millennial Star.*

In the 19th ward of this city, Nov. 21, 1879, of diphtheria, NAOMI P., daughter of Joseph and Ruth Matthews, aged 2 years, 11 months and 18 days.

Mill. Star., please copy.

J. PAYNE,
BOOT MAKER.
Home-Made and Imported
BOOTS and SHOES
AT
BIG BOOT,
EAST TEMPLE STREET,
SALT LAKE CITY.
Has on hand a Fine Stock of his own Manufacturing. Also a well-selected stock of IMPORTED GOODS.
☞ Orders from the Country punctually filled. 11

HOME-MADE CARPETS
Carpets Made by the Improved Loom Warrented not to Stretch.
Carpets wove 6 yards for $1.
Find warp and wove from the best Pan Handle Warp at 28 cents per ard.
Carpets wove to fit rooms on the shertest notice.
Observe the Address.
W. HULBERT,
dim A few doors west of Theatre

TAKE NOTICE!
I will sell for
30 DAYS, FOR CASH,
BETTER AND PURER
LIQUORS,
WINES AND CIGARS
Than can be found at any other House in Utah,
☞AT COST!☜
We advise you to call and see
N. BOUKOFSKY,
29 and 31 First South Street.

Established May, 1876.
FASHION
Punctuality. Economy.
CALL and examine our Stock of Utah Tweeds, Cassimeres and Overcoatings, we have on hand a fine selection of Imported Suitings and Overcoatings.
The trade and public supplied with Cut Lengths at Low Figures. Patterns in any StyleCut to Order.
BUCKLE & SON,
TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS.
MAIN STREET.
Opposite Walker House. P.O. BOX 382

To Country and Other Buyers.
FULL line Samples of Boots & Shoes from Porter, Oppenheimer & Slesinger 117 Battery St., San Francisco. Same prices and terms as the largest buyers. Tannery, Santa Cruz.

STOVES DIRECT FROM THE WORKS.
Agent for Maclean & Retterer, Chicago.
The Largest and most Varied Stock of STOVES west of New York.
Parties wanting a Stove, either for public or private use, can have one or more sent direct at the WHOLESALE PRICE.
Buyers can see all the above firm's new designs at my office.
RICHARD GOODHIND, Agent,

1,000 tons Dry Milling Salt, Price Lower than the Lowest.
100 Tons Snow White Table Salt, All Sized Bags.
Burlap HAND SEWED ORE SACKS from 11½ cents.
Hand Sewn Home-Made BURLAP DUCK ORE SACKS, from 13½ cents.
Agents for Eastern Raven DUCK ORE SACKS for High Grade Ores.
Orders from the Interior Promptly Attended to.
RICHARD GOODHIND,
Office and Manufactory,
99 Kimball Block, 1st South Street. 1m

THE ADVANCED PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF DRIED FRUITS AT
TEASDEL'S
City patrons can have the Wagons call at their residences for Fruit, by leaving their address.
S. P. TEASDEL.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS
JUST RECEIVED.
We have Just Received our first shipment of
NEW FRUITS, CANDIES, ETC.,
Consisting of
RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON PEEL, ORANGE PEEL, LEMON PEEL, CANDIES, NUTS, Etc.
An Immense Assortment of
CANDY TOYS,
And More Soon to Arrive.
G. W. DAVIS.

CAKES CAKES
BRIDES' CAKES AND BIRTHDAY CAKES
Of all Kinds and at Prices to Suit, at the
PHILADELPHIA COFFEE HOUSE.
OYSTERS in Every Style to please the Public at the PHILADELPHIA COFFEE HOUSE.
WM. HILL, Proprietor.

AUTUMN FABRICS.
In addition to an unequaled Collection of
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES,
Z. C. M. I. are offering daily
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
.....IN.....
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN
SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS.
Together with the Latest Designs in
CLOAKS, DOLMANS AND WRAPS
Unsurpassed in STYLE and VARIETY, and
AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY PREVIOUS SEASON.
Z. C. M. I.
H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

NOTICE.
THE Tax-payers of the Nineteenth School District, Salt Lake City, U. T., are hereby notified that a meeting will be held in the School-house of said district, on Monday, November 24, 1879, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of voting on the amount of tax required for fuel, repairs and other school purposes.
RICHARD V. MORRIS, PHILIP PUGSLEY, WM. J. SILVER, } Trustees.
Salt Lake City, Nov. 15, 1879. d597 10t

FIRST PRIZES!
At the late
Territorial Fair,
Z. C. M. I.
SHOE FACTORY
Was Awarded the
.....FIRST PRIZE.....
FOR GENTS' FINE BOOTS,
.....The.....
FIR PRIZE
For the best assortment of
FINE BOOTS and SHOES
And the
FIRST PRIZE
For the best assortment of
"Common Sense" Boots & Shoes
FIRST PRIZES!
Were also awarded to
Z. C. M. I. TANNERY,
For Harness Leather, Fair Leather, Upper Leather, Calf Skin, Kip Skins, etc.
See that the BOOTS and SHOES you Purchase are Stamped "Warranted Manufactured by
Z. C. M. I. SHOE FACTORY.
H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

IMMENSE
REDUCTION
OUR
TYCOON TEA
Well known to be the
BEST TEA IN THE CITY!
REDUCED TO
50 CENTS PER POUND.
G. F. CULMER, - - TEA POT STORE.

DAILY ARRIVALS
OF CHOICE
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
—AT—
DAY & CO.
Prices as Low as the Lowest!
DEMOREST FALL AND WINTER PATTERNS.

UTAH TAKEN BY SURPRISE
DURING CONFERENCE,
UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS at 85 MAIN STREET
FIRST
GRAND AUCTION SALE
..... OF .....
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.
AS we expected, Merchandise has taken a Rise. Prices are on the Raise, and to guard against it, we placed our MR. SAM REGGEL in New York, to Manufacture *Clothing for the Western Trade*, and buy up Goods in dull times where he could get them for his own prices, and make them into SUITS and OVERCOATS. When Dullers Times and Hunger overtook the Tailors, and even when prices are away up and goods hard to get, we have our House Crammed with goods which cannot be duplicated for 25 per cent. more. Among which we quote a few prices, which will not and cannot lie.

Men's Diagonal Suits, at	- - -	$ 6.50
" Cassimere " "	- - -	8.50
" Beaver, " "	- - -	10.00
" Chinchilla " "	- - -	9.00

A LARGE Stock of Overcoats, Ulsters and Pea Jackets in Beaver Chinchilla and Plush, from $4 to $7, and from $8 to $12.50.
We are sole agents for the celebrated
OREGON CASSIMERE PANTALOONS,
Of which we always carry a Large Stock.
OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT
Is Filled with the Latest and Choicest Line of Dress Goods in the City also Shawls, Underwear, Corsets, etc. We sell a Ladies Beaver Cloak Silk Trimmed, from $3.50 to $6.00
Notwithstanding that we have already Established our reputation for Low Prices, we Guarantee our Customers Custom Made Goods at Prices that will "ASTONISH the PEOPLE of UTAH."
AUCTION COMMENCES SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1879, at
LOUIS REGGEL'S,
CLOTHING MANUFACTORY, 85 MAIN STREET
54 MERCER STREET, N. Y.