THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, . . Feb. 12, 1875.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Democratic U. S. Senators have been elected in Florida and Georgia.

—The New York *World* pronounces worthless the plan of compromise with the government, proposed by the Union Pacific Railroad.

—The Board of Trade, at Louisville, Ky., has forwarded, to the congressional representatives from that State, a protest against increased taxation.

—The admission of Colorado as a State has been agreed upon in a caucus of republican senators.

—It is said that, a week ago, what is known in eastern railroad circles as the Saratoga Combination fixed the freight tariff from New York westward at one dollar per hundred, and that since then contracts have been concluded at fifteen cents per hundred.

—Mr. E. Kendall, an American theatrical manager, was accidentally poisoned in London yesterday.

—The French Assembly has adopted an amendment to the constitutional bill providing that members of the Senate shall be elected in the same manner as the members of the lower House.

—Twenty-three Catholic bishops protest against German interference in the election of a new pope.

—Prussia is determined to prevent the importation of American potatoes.

—The interpreter of the American legation at Constantinople, who has been to Syria to investigate, pronounces very much exaggerated the reports of outrages on American missionaries in that country.

—Seventy-five California pioneers had a commemorative banquet at the Sturtevant House, New York, last night.

—Minister Washburne says the report that he received ten thousand dollars for using his official influence to place the Fremont bonds on the Paris Bourse, is simply false and atrocious.

—The terms of adjustment proposed by the Louisiana Conservatives will be found in to-day's telegrams.

—The San Francisco liquor dealers protest against increased taxation on liquor in the hands of dealers.

—A decision of the commissioner of the General Land Office, defining the rights of the U. C. Railway Company to take up coal and iron lands, will be found among the Washington telegrams of to-day's date.

—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars damage by fire, this morning, at Hartfort, Conn.

—Murder in the first degree is the verdict in the trial of Rufer for the murder of Schelling, a few months ago, in a Cincinnati tanyard.

—The new revenue bill was again under consideration, to-day, in the House of Representatives.

—Ice in East River, N. Y., has cut off communication between New York and Brooklyn.

—Representative Beck fell on the ice, at Washington, D. C., last night, and broke his wrist.

—At 6 o'clock this a.m., at Chicago, the thermometer was fourteen degrees below zero; nearly all the railroad trains are hours behind on account of the snow.

—The bill for granting government aid to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake railroad, was under consideration in the U. S. Senate to-day, and was defeated.

—The Spanish government makes a call for seventy thousand men for the army.

IT IS UTAH—IT IS NOT UTAH.

THE Territories chafe under territorial tutelage. The inhabitants of the Territories are not well pleased because they have not the full rights and privileges of American citizens. They cannot see any good and sufficient reason why a citizen in a Territory is not practically as completely a citizen as is a citizen in a State, and why the former class of citizens are not placed on an equal footing with the latter class of citizens, and allowed the enjoyment of equal rights with them.

This subject the people of the Territories cannot refrain from agitating, particularly as this is a much vaunted land of equal rights, and the dominant party prides itself specially upon its legislation to insure equal rights to all classes of its citizens.

The Montana papers have been agitating this subject of late, and in a recent article, republished in the News of Monday last, the *New North-West* is kind enough to say that one of the greatest difficulties in the way of securing more liberalized governments for the Territories is Utah, that the marriage customs and other theological polity which prevail in Utah adversely affect this and all other Territories.

While we must admit that this acknowledgment of widespread influence may be flattering to the vanity of the Utah people, if they have any, we do not see why the religion of the people here ought to have any influence upon Congress in relation to its action towards this or any other Territory.

Let us go down to the bed rock of the subject. Marriage is a religious institution with most if not all religious people. Congress may consider marriage merely a civil institution, but Congress can never cause religious people to regard it in that light, and it is not within the province of Congress to declare what is and what is not religion, what citizens shall accept as parts of their religion, and what they shall reject from such classification of belief and practice. Congress would be perfectly powerless to convince a devout Roman Catholic that marriage is not a religious sacrament, or that a life of priestly celibacy or vestal virginity is not a great religious virtue. Equally futile would it be for Congress to endeavor to convince a devout Latter-day Saint, and some other religious devotees, that a plurality of wives is not a part of religion, and in many instances a solemn religious duty and a high religious virtue.

Religion is a matter between man and his Maker, not between Congress and a citizen or a resident. The Constitution expressly and emphatically provides that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This is in accordance with the whole genius of American liberty. Therefore Congress has not the slightest justification in legislating concerning religious matters, either in Utah or anywhere else, either concerning "Mormons," or Methodists, or Roman Catholics, or any other body of religionists. Bismarck, in accordance with the old iron rule of Prussia, may, as he is reported to have done, strictly forbid Catholic teachers to have prayers or hold services with regard to ecclesiastical policy, but such gubernatorial supervision is entirely foreign to the spirit of American government, and it would be really revolutionary in Congress to attempt anything of the kind. On the other hand, the reasoning is as fair as can be, that, if Congress can make no law concerning religion or prohibiting its free exercise, that body is equally unjustified in refusing equitable and liberal legislation, or legislation of any kind, merely because of the religious faith or practice of any portion of the community or any number of citizens. The statement of our Montana contemporary that "Mormonism" is the cause of the hesitation of Congress to legislate more liberally concerning the Territories may or may not be true, but it is absolutely true that Congress has not a title of constitutional justification for any such hesitancy, that body has no discretional power in that direction, and therefore the plea that Utah is the lion in the way falls to the ground, being utterly untenable. The real lion in the way is not Utah, but something else.

MORE WAR IN THE AIR.

SOME acute people, like the Biblical war-horse, are forward to snuff the breeze of battle in the air from afar. Certain noted European publicists have foretold a coming terrible war in the Old World. Now a celebrated New England publicist apprehends another mighty struggle in the United States. The Lewiston *Journal* publishes a remarkable extract from a private letter by Wendell Phillips to Dr. Boyne, of Winthrop, Maine, in which the first named gentleman expresses himself thus—

"You cannot, in my opinion, exaggerate the gravity of the future trouble. * * * I think the wave is shifting, evident reaction is taking place, and we shall soon see the north stunned into sobriety. Two years will show such rebel plans, and such clear conspiracy on the part of the southern whites as will open their eyes here and rally the needed party to resist. It seems to me we shall have inevitably to wait for that uprising."

To this may be added, as indicative of the way the political wind is blowing, the abolition of the two-thirds rule in Congress, the persistent efforts of the party in power to expand the authority of the federal government, in interposing in and supervising the more immediate concerns of the individual States, and to increase and more firmly establish the rule of the bayonet in the settlement of internal State difficulties. The future, politically, is certainly none too full of bright and cheering promise.

A LEGISLATOR INCORRUPTIBLE.—In the midst of the very prevalent moral degeneracy in official life, in these times, it is refreshing to come across now and then an instance of genuine incorruptibility, especially in a legislator. The following from an exchange is almost calculated to renew one's faith in the better qualities of official human nature—

"An incorruptible legislator is a being to be tenderly regarded and mentioned with awe. There are not so many of them in these days that even one should be permitted to waste his sweetness unremarked. We are accordingly enraptured to present to public admiration a Missouri gentleman whose constituents lately summoned him to his home on a certain Saturday evening. The incorruptible sniffed gold-headed canes and ice pitchers in the ambient air. Without one poor minute's hesitation he plunged into the telegraph office and sent the message that he'd rather not come, because, as he observed, 'I understand that it is the intention to make me a present of something appreciative. I am,' he continued gently, 'and always have been, opposed to public displays to officials in the way of presents, addresses,' etc. And then he burst into this noble and lofty expression, worthy alike of the man and the statesman: 'If you have concluded to do anything of the kind, give it to my wife.'"

NEARSIGHTEDNESS.—In Berne, Switzerland, it is stated that nearsightedness is increasing among the school children, amounting to fifty or sixty per cent. in the higher classes. Professor Dor has called attention to it anew. The causes of this unfortunate state of things are said to be, "Arrangements and wall color of school rooms; too small type used in text books; use of white paper for school books in place of some more grateful tint to the eyes; bad gas light which children are compelled to study by."

Of these probably small type and gas-light study are the most material. There is much more daylight than children ought to be required to use in reading or any other close eye study.

MONTANA NOTES.

From the *Montanian*, Jan. 21—

They are experiencing a severe attack of hard times in Washington Territory. Land sold at auction in the vicinity of Walla Walla recently at one dollar per acre, which was rated at ten dollars in ordinary times.

There is trouble over at Helena in the public schools, caused by a number of colored children attending one of the schools. So soon as the colored scholars were admitted by order of the Trustees almost all of the white children left.

We understand that the snow has nearly disappeared from the Yellowstone valley. Stock wintered there has done well, and the number in the valley this winter almost doubles that of any former winter.

Appeals have been taken in the capital cases from the Supreme Court of the Territory to that of the United States. The bonds, citations and other papers that the law requires for this proceeding have been executed and filed. The highest court in the land will have a chance to be enlightened upon the Capital law of Montana.

Preliminary steps have been taken by responsible gentlemen of this city to organize an expedition to the supposed head of navigation on the Yellowstone river, which is intended to carry out practically the objects contemplated by the expedition fitted out here a year ago. The members of the contemplated expedition will outfit themselves, and there will be no haggling or misunderstanding about the objects sought. In view of the adverse report of the Senate Committee on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill, a united and determined effort should be made by our people to secure steamboat navigation on the Yellowstone river. It has been demonstrated that large boats, such as ply on the Missouri, can come within a few hundred miles of Bozeman—in fact, they have done so—and it is thought lighter draught boats could come up much higher; possibly to a point that could be reached by a day's staging from our town. The consummation of this object would open up to all the principal towns of the Territory the shortest, safest, and cheapest freight route to be had short of a railroad, and would give to the immigrant direct and cheap transportation to the most desirable locations in Montana. The objects of the organization alluded to, whether it resolves itself into an expedition or not, are to aid and encourage the opening of navigation on the Yellowstone, and we are all interested in the matter.

By Telegraph.

FER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Various.

WASHINGTON, 12.—The Vice-President presented the report of the engineer, in regard to the coast survey, and extending the Chesapeake and Ohio canal from Cumberland, Md., to Pittsburg; ordered printed and referred to the committee on transportation routes.

The credentials of A. E. Burnside, senator elect from Rhode Island, were presented, and placed on file.

During the morning hour Clayton moved that the President's message on Arkansas affairs be taken up for the purpose of having it referred; Edmunds raised the point of order that it could not be done, as, by a recent rule, the Senate committees must be called in order, and nothing but unanimous consent could set that rule aside, he therefore objected to taking up the message now, and Clayton withdrew the motion.

HOUSE.

The Revenue Bill.

After the reading of the journal, on motion of Dawes, the House went into a committee of the whole on the revenue bill. E. H. Roberts obtained the floor and made an elaborate speech.

Kelly followed. He began by saying that the imposition of war taxes in time of peace was as ill judged as it was inopportune. He differed from the majority of his colleagues on the ways and means committee, and attributed the present financial distress to a vicious system of legislation. At the close of Kelley's speech the further consideration of the revenue bill was postponed, and the House took up the pension appropriation bill.

EASTERN.

Colorado's Admission.

WASHINGTON, 12.—A caucus of republican senators, yesterday, agreed, by a large majority, to the House bill, passed last session, for the admission of Colorado as a State. It is believed that the House bill for the admission of New Mexico was also agreed to.

Broken His Wrist, etc.

Representative Beck, of Ky., fell on the ice last night, and broke his wrist.

The ways and means committee, to-day, agreed to amend the new revenue bill, so that milado will pay sugar duty.

Land Office Decision.

The commissioner of the Land Office having been requested to construe the act of June 22, '74, for the relief of settlers on railroad lands, so as to permit the Union Pacific Railroad Company to select lands containing coal and iron in lieu of the agricultural lands proposed to be released in favor of actual settlers, replies as follows—"The act of June last provides that nothing herein contained shall, in any manner, be so construed as to enlarge or extend any grant to any such railroads; your company receive all its coal and iron lands without diminution on account of the claim of any settler. To allow you, in addition, to surrender lands purely agricultural, and take reserved coal lands of greatly increased value, would, in my judgment, materially enlarge the grant, and would therefore be in express violation of the act under which the claim is presented."

Defeated.

During the debate in the Senate to-day, on the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake railroad bill, Frelinghuysen said the committee on railroads, during this session, had had before them six or seven bills providing for subsidies but the committee had considered them carefully, had heard arguments, and had concluded that they would not report any of them favorably to the Senate. Many of the bills thus treated he said, had infinitely more merit than the one under consideration. The Senate by a vote of two yeas to twenty-six nays, refused to order to its third reading the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroad bill, Cameron and Flanagan being the only senators who voted in the affirmative.

He Accepts.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 12.—Rev. Dr. Jagger has announced his acceptance of the bishopric of Southern Ohio, to which he was recently elected.

Pronounced Worthless.

NEW YORK, 12.—The *World's* financial article shows that the Union Pacific's proposed compromise with the government for the arrears of interest, is worthless. The company already owes the government over eleven millions interest and less than three millions is credited for transportation account. It would take sixteen years, under President Dillon's proposition to pay the balance of the interest already accrued. The *World* says that the only way is for the company to begin to pay something annually towards the reduction of the accrued interest and the $1,600,000 annual interest on the government's second mortgage hereafter. Dillon's proposition suggests the conviction that the over land railroad companies can not maintain their claim, or that no interest is due until the maturity of the bonds, and men are enquiring what then is to be the effect on the Central Pacific credit and finances?

Effects of Competition.

It is stated that one railroad, running from this city to Chicago, has made contracts to carry freight west at fifteen cents a hundred pounds. A week ago the Saratoga combination fixed the rate at one dollar per hundred.

Communication Stopped—Dividend Declared.

Ice in East river has cut off communication between this city and Brooklyn, and prevented Evarts reaching the latter city, owing to which the Beecher trial was adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The Adams Express Co. has declared the usual quarterly dividend of two dollars per share.

Result of a Compromise.

CHICAGO, 12.—The election of C. W. Jones, as senator from Florida, it appears was the result of a compromise between the democrats and republicans. The final vote stood, Jones 40, Bisbee, radical, 25, the rest scattering.

Very Cold Weather—Trains Delayed by Snow.

The weather this morning was very cold, the thermometer indicating fourteen degrees below zero at 6 a.m., and six below at noon. The high wind yesterday and last night drifted the snow badly, and caused great delay on all the railroad lines. The trains on seven different roads were either unable to get on or delayed several hours. Reports from all parts of the west state that great inconvenience is experienced on account of the freezing of the water courses and the scarcity of water for stock.

Dead.

James T. Ely, the well known shorthand reporter, at one time private secretary to President Grant, died here yesterday.

Protest against More Taxation.

LOUISVILLE, 12.—A petition was telegraphed to the Kentucky representatives in Congress, representing the unanimous sentiment of the Board of Trade of Louisville, that the imposition of the proposed additional tax would be a calamity to that State as well as to the entire west. The petition claims, first, that stability in law, all things being equal, is the thing most desired by all who work under it; second, that trade is greatly disturbed by the sudden and unparalleled advance in price of leaf caused by the failure of the crop in '74, and that the change would tend to destroy confidence in the market; third, that an increase in the tax would tend to diminish consumption; fourth, that the tax under the existing law is faithfully and fully collected.

Murder in The First Degree.

CINCINNATI, 12.—The jury today, in the case of George Rufer, charged with killing Herman Schilling, and afterwards burning his body in a furnace, connected with the tan yard where Rufer was at work, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

$250,000 Fire.

HARTFORD, Conn, 12.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the basement of W. M. Miller's fancy goods store, Main St., and, owing to a frozen hydrant, the water supply was unavailable until the flames spread southward to Stories' building, occupied by Ives, Ingraham & Co., dry goods, M. Vix, retailer, several dressmakers' establishments and five families; both buildings were destroyed. Total loss $250,000, insurance $172,000. Several fireman were injured by falling walls, none seriously.

WESTERN.

That Sale of P. M. Property.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12.—The sale of the Pacific Mail property, which is accepted as a fact by the best informed parties, creates a profound sensation here, and is considered the greatest sacrifice of real estate ever known in the city. The property consists of sixteen fifty-vara lots, equal to four city blocks, with a water frontage of five hundred and fifty feet on First, and one thousand on Townsend, streets, the main wharf, which is the finest on the coast, the oriental warehouse, consisting of two substantial brick edifices, built for warehouse purposes, and other buildings, a coal yard and railroad and hoisting works. The lots were secured by the mail company at a low figure, and will cost perhaps one hundred thousand dollars to grade. The idea of their value may be inferred from the fact that in 1869 the company sold some of their lots at thirty-two thousand for inside and fifty thousand for corner. That part of the town has greatly increased in commercial importance since then, and the dock has acquired a fixed value. A well informed gentleman said the property was worth nearly one million, perhaps fully that, considering the franchises. The property adjoins the Central Pacific R. R. property on South Hoggin and Tevis. The purchasers are in close connection with the Central Pacific Co. It is rumored that the Mail Company, wishing to raise money, sent here to ascertain what it could be mortgaged for; experts valued the property and sent estimates; capitalists then put in bids, but the matter has been kept very quiet, the official papers not being yet on record. The *Morning Call* of to-day, says that Cox, the agent of the company, admits that some transaction of the kind has been agreed upon, but that it is not yet in force; he intimates that the terms of the bargain are not accurately stated, and that the Mail Co. is in no danger of being absorbed by the Central Pacific, but he declines to give positive information on the subject.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

70,000 Men Wanted.

MADRID, 12.—A decree has been issued calling out seventy thousand men for the army; fifteen thousand of these are to be sent to Cuba. Exemption may be procured by the payment of 8,000 reals. The bank of Spain has advanced the government one hundred million reals.

ARRIVALS.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Feb. 12.

Mrs Amelia Nagell, Cottonwood; G C Harkings; D Weatherwax, Tintic; J Robinson, Thos Copley, Coalville; L Patnole, J Sullivan, Evanston; P Anthu, Big Cottonwood; J Farnsworth, Sandy; B Hoot.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between S. J. CORNELL, C. W. WATSON and T. W. IRELAND in the Crockery, Glass Ware and Oil business in this city dissolved by mutual consent, S. J. Cornell retiring from the Firm, T. W. Ireland, C. W. Watson will continue the business at the old stand, under the Firm name of IRELAND AND WATSON.

All parties knowing themselves indebted to the late Firm of Cornell, Watson and Ireland will please make immediate payment to Ireland and Watson, who are alone authorized to receipt for the same.

S. J. CORNELL,
C. W. WATSON,
T. W. IRELAND.

Salt Lake City, Jan. 29th, 1875.

IMMEDIATE SALE

THE STOCK of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, French Cassimeres, and other MERCHANDISE, heretofore carried by our Clothing Dep't, has been transferred to the Wholesale Dry Goods Dep't, under the charge of H. S. BEATIE.

This Stock comprises an ENDLESS Variety of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing in all grades, and many remnants of French and English Cassimeres, principally SPRING STYLES, all of which, being of a better grade than our Wholesale Trade requires, will be JOBBED OFF AT UNUSUALLY LOW FIGURES.

MERCHANT TAILORS desiring to sort up their stocks, or any Gentleman wishing a Fashionable Outfit at a Low Price, will do well to call and examine these goods.

W. H. HOOPER,

SUPT. Z. C. M. I.

FINNAN HADDIES

AND

Yarmouth Bloaters

JUST ARRIVED,

Cured to suit the most delicate taste,

AT

LIDDELL & BROWN'S.

Call and See.

DEALERS SUPPLIED.

FAMILY

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS.

We are constantly receiving Fresh Supplies of NEW GOODS, consisting of

CHOICE TEAS,
COFFEES,
SUGARS,
FRUITS and
SPICES,
NEW HAMS and
CHEESE,
BEST BRANDS OF
FLOUR, &c.

WE KEEP THE

FINEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

Of GROCERIES in the city, and sell at the

LOWEST PRICES.

G. W. DAVIS

Change of Base.

CRISMON

COAL.

HENCEFORTH THE ABOVE CELebrated brand of Coal will be sold exclusively at the new sales depot, on

Second West Street, between South Temple and First South Streets,

Immediately east of Bryant Bro's Lumber Yard.

COAL by the Car or Ton! the nearest to Main Street! that always gives satisfaction! in fact that cannot be excelled!

Leave orders at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and Boot and Shoe Dept.

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GROESBECK & CRISMON.

W. HOWARD, Prest. P. PUGSLEY, Sec.

SALT LAKE CITY IRON CO.

HAVING PURCHASED THE SALT LAKE IRON WORKS, and added thereto the Tools and Machinery belonging to WM. J. SILVER, are prepared to do

All Kinds of

IRON and BRASS CASTING,

FORGING, TURNING,

BORING and FITTING UP.

WM. J. SILVER,
SUPERINTENDENT.

P. O. Box 46.

Half Block South of R. R. Depot

N.B.—Drawings, Plans and Specifications of all kinds of Ironwork and Machinery.

BATH SAND TABLETS,

Made under Patent applied for.

"For Improvements in the Manufacture of Soap and Saponaceous Compounds by perforating, moulding or shaping the same and inserting other compounds for hygienic, medicinal, "Bouquet" or similar purposes."

Patented by H. H. Wadman, of the

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J. WATSON, Secretary *pro. tem.*
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DOORS,
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WOOD PUMPS,
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WATER PIPES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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Successors to T. R. Jones and Bryant Brothers.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

All kinds of Boots, Shoes and Slippers made, from $3.00 to $25.00 per pair.

CALL AT THE

GILDED BOOT, MAIN ST.,

Opposite McKimmin's Stables.

NO CASH

Is required at

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For COARSE AND FINE SALT, Six Second-hand Wagons, one Mule, two Horses, Clothing, Clothes Frames, Tin Lines, Dolan Posts, Wood, Kindling Wood, Groceries, Fine Kitchen Range, Charcoal, etc.

LIQUID BLUEING,

Home-made, and cannot be beat, privilege given in return Rufer using one-fourth of the bottle, if not suited for ink or blueing clothes. *All kinds of pay taken.*

JNO. W. RUFER.

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AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE!

LOCK-STITCH, EASY RUNNING,

DURABLE, NOISELESS.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE PRESENT DAY.

THERE ARE NO HOLES TO THREAD!

Never Skips Stitches, or breaks threads or Needles!

The AMERICAN is not the Machine of twenty years ago, but the Machine of to-day, therefore we must expect Improvements over the old styles!

We give no runners 10 or 15 per cent. to sell our Machines, but give our Customers that benefit.

The American is the Highest-Priced Machine made, yet our prices are LOWER than those of other makers.

CAN BE HAD ON MONTHLY INSTALMENTS!

Call and see them, and at the same time hear the sweet tones of the ESTEY ORGANS.

DAYNES & SON.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY

GOODS CHEAP,

GO TO

TAYLOR & CUTLER'S,

AS THEY HAVE

JUST REDUCED THEIR PRICES!

H. WALLACE,

Pure CANDIES, Cheap CANDIES,

CORNUCOPIAS,
CANDY TOYS,
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CURRANTS,
FIGS,
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AND LEMONS,

OF THE BEST QUALITY AND CHEAPEST PRICES

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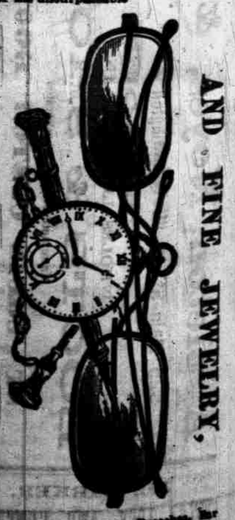
OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE, WILL make a most determined effort to dispose of his unsurpassable

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND FINE JEWELRY,



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