

Tuesday, August 19, 1879.

CRUSHING "MORMONISM."

The subject of "Mormonism" is once more a prominent topic of the times. Every newspaper of importance in the United States has something to say about it, and most of them exhibit the most lamentable ignorance of its principles and of the people who have embraced it. We regard the Cincinnati Times as one of the best changes, as it generally takes an intelligent view of public matters, and is a live, newsy journal. But the Times is in a fog on the Mormon question. Hear it:

"The Mormons, it is needless to say, are very bad persons. Even when they keep quiet and attend strictly to their own business, the Latter-day Saints are an unmitigated nuisance and a disgrace to modern civilization. A determined effort should be made at once to crush Mormonism. It is constantly spreading, its vitality and power are daily increasing. Missionaries are industriously at work both in America and Europe proselyting the ignorant and vicious. The baneful 'election' is taking deeper root."

Suppose the word Methodism were to be substituted for "Mormonism" in the above paragraph, what a sensation it would make! Yet for all the argument the Times offers as reason for its extermination, one little might just as well be used as the other. The reasons given for crushing "Mormonism" are chiefly its power and means of propagation, which are described at some length. But Methodism also sends out missionaries and has a systematic plan of proselytism. True, its preachers make a trade of their profession and hire out at so much per annum, while "Mormon" missionaries travel without purse or scrip, frequently bearing their own expenses; but this difference is not mentioned in the charge against them. After dilating upon "Mormon" missionary work in Europe and other places, the Times says:

"The Government should put an end to this monstrous evil. It will take time, but it can be done. Utah is the hot-bed of Mormonism, and its seat of power. Crush the seat of a serpent and it will die. Crush Mormonism in Utah and the sect cannot hold together."

Now, what nonsense this is! What has the Government to do with the preaching of "Mormonism" in any part of the globe and how is "Mormonism" to be "crushed in Utah" or anywhere else? A great many sectarian preachers and newspaper writers are anxious for the "crush" but none of them give any plan by which the crushing is to be done. Neither do they appear to know anything about the system against which they can suggest might be done. Even the Cincinnati Times could not give an intelligent answer to the question, "What is 'Mormonism'?" Polygamy is what the Times means, no doubt, and this is what some folks are so desirous of crushing. But polygamy is not "Mormonism," any more than celibacy is Catholicism, or monogamy is Methodism.

If all the "Mormons" in Utah were crushed, it would not affect "Mormonism." The crushing policy was tried in Missouri, before ever polygamy was incorporated with "Mormonism." It did not succeed, because that which is popularly known as "Mormonism" is a living faith established in the heart, carrying with it a convincing testimony of its own truth. It cannot be crushed by any process known to mortal man, and Governments are just as powerless as individuals in relation to it. "Mormonism" is a creed embodying all the truths taught by all the prophets of God and the seers and sages of every age and race, and possessing the power of assimilating every truth in the universe. The truth revealed it adopts and promulgates; the truth to be revealed it will receive and establish. Plural marriage is but one simple tenet of this comprehensive creed, which recognizes every correct principle in theology, science, philosophy, art, law, government and society on earth, in heaven or in hell.

If it is polygamy that writers mean when they advocate the "crushing of Mormonism," why do they not say so. If what we hold in regard to plural marriage is so very wrong, why do they not prove it wrong? And failing to convince us and failing back upon a law of Congress, why do they not try the execution of the law in a lawful manner, instead of trying to incite the Government to unlawful measures, the public to deeds of violence, and us to the resistance which they have falsely accused us of for so many years? And before they cry out "crush Mormonism" why do they not take the trouble to find out what it really is?

The Times speaks of the Latter-day Saints as a "nuisance," even when we attend strictly to our own business. Really! How much of a nuisance is Salt Lake to Cincinnati? We are willing to compare notes with the Times on the general morality, order, and respectability of the two cities. The daily reports published in the Times, which do not disclose the private and secret abominations practiced by those who do not come under cognizance of the law, unfold more social sin and deeds and doings that go to make any city a nuisance, than can be alleged against the city of Salt Lake, even counting in the practice of plural marriage as a crime. Why, the Times itself has borne witness to the industry, sobriety and peace of the people of Utah, and the remarks in which it now indulges, exhibit a weak pandering to popular prejudice that is shameful and unjust and entirely unworthy of the editors. Until they learn more they should talk less of "Mormonism" and the "Mormons."

CABINET NONSENSE.

The Sacramento Record-Union, speaking of the reported attempt of the Government to prevent "Mormon" immigration, shows the impracticability of the scheme, and the folly of assuming that people intend to become breakers of the law. It says:

"The English Government could not exercise any effective supervision in a case of this kind, because to do so would require a degree of espionage which the British public would not tolerate. The same objections of course apply with equal force to any measure which might be applied to prevent the landing of Mormon emigrants at our ports. It would be necessary in such a case to prescribe them for opinion's sake, and the theory that they could be excluded as inchoate lawbreakers is preposterous. Are we to have a set of official claimants at Castle Gardens, whose duty it shall be to interrogate every emigrant as to his or her religious belief, and is it to be held criminal for any one to say he or she is a Mormon? That sort of measure may do to talk about vaguely, but the moment the details are inquired into its utter impracticability becomes apparent. It must be realized that to be a Mormon is by no means necessarily to be a bigamist, or even a believer in polygamy. The majority of the Mormons in Utah are and always have been monogamists, and there have for several years been a branch of the Church whose members reject polygamy as a tenet altogether. To treat all Mormons as bigamists would therefore be impossible, for they could be caught in the majority of cases easily disprove any charge of the kind. To refuse them permission to land on the ground that they would, could or should become bigamists after they got to Utah, would be equally out of the question. In fact it is clear that the proposition of the Government does not meet the exigency, and that it is too full of difficulty to warrant the expectation that anything will come of it."

A BRACE OF KNIVES.

We direct attention to a letter from Mount Pleasant, to be found in this paper. Our readers will remember that Gallagher, of Ogden, a newcomer to this Territory, almost immediately after his arrival here, went East to enlighten the people on "Mormonism" and gather dollars and dimes. In the course of his lecture, among other infamous lies he told of the half-breed escapes and remarkable adventures of D. J. McMillan, a Presbyterian preacher of Sanpete, who had to defend himself with a revolver from murderous "Mormons," and when he preached, was compelled to take a pistol as a pocket companion to the Bible. The story was borrowed from the imaginations and utterances of the notorious Lyford; it was a Presbyterian plagiarism of a Methodist romance.

We had supposed that McMillan desired the falsehood to be believed, as it had appeared several times in print without any denial or protest from him. But it appears from the letter in our columns that he repudiates the story—at least to the folks in Sanpete—and denies giving Gallagher any authority to repeat it. The two preachers must settle it between themselves. Gallagher told the lie a great many times in the East and gave McMillan as his authority. McMillan denies having authorized Gallagher to tell the monstrous story.

We have no reason to believe either of them. It is evident that Gallagher has used the pistol lie for the purpose of collecting money, and it is equally clear that if McMillan did not manufacture the lie he has permitted it to be published over and over again without contradiction. They are each of them besmeared and dishonored, and are unworthy of the confidence or recognition of decent people. *Par nobis fratrum.*

THE SENSIBILITY OF LITTLESNESS.

There are certain newspaper correspondents and biographers in this city who will have a fearful load to carry into the place prepared for them that "love and make a lie." In all probability they do not believe in any final retribution, but it will reach them as sure as fate and as certain as the eternal law of compensations. No matter what transpires here that is capable of being perverted and used unfavorably to the great masses of the people, it is as reported as to convey the opposite of the facts. Even circumstances of very small moment are thus distorted, and it really seems that the truth is obnoxious to these persons. The press dispatches sent to the coast are illustrations of this, and the following, which we clip from the New York Herald's Salt Lake correspondence on the Standard funeral, shows to what depths of small falsehood a little-souled "Mormon" hater can descend:

"The procession to the grave was very antedated. A militia band marched ahead, playing 'We thank Thee, O God, for a prophet.' A priesthood quorum followed, then came the hearse and half a dozen carriages, and it closed with a confused following of citizens. The programme was laid out for an immense procession, but the weather was hot and the streets dusty, and the devotion of the Saints gave out."

It is a matter of no great consequence how many people followed the remains, but the truth is, that there were over a hundred well-armed vehicles, besides a host of people on foot, the band did not play the tune named, and the order of procession was not as described. The object of the pithy scribble was to belittle the proceedings, and he merely succeeded in showing his own insignificance, for any one who will take trouble to misrepresent such a subject must be possessed of a microscopic soul and an infinitesimal conscience.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH LINE.
EASTERN.

NEW YORK, 19.—Special cable dispatches announced that James McHenry, who recently failed, expressed considerable curiosity to know the result of the money which he raised in London for the Erie Railway were expended.

ed. He believes the Texas Pacific road got it or a big part of it.

The Sprague-Cooking Controversy.

The only new points to the Sprague-Cooking affair this morning are the following from the Times' dispatches: Conkling's presence at Canochet has not been accounted for, and he is known to have waited at Newport until it was certain the Governor was absent, then he went to Canochet. He was received at the landing by Mrs. Sprague. Sprague does not consider the affair ended. He thinks himself outraged by the Senator and demands satisfaction. It is freely admitted among sensible people that Conkling has compromised Mrs. Sprague's honor not criminally but socially. He ought to restore her good name and fame, and a statement therefore is expected from Conkling.

Received with Open Arms.

A special from Plymouth, England, says: Lt. Carry is expected here to-day. He will be welcomed by a committee, presenting the following address: "We, the undersigned men of Plymouth, in welcoming you back to your native country, desire to express entire confidence in your valor as a British officer and honor as a gentleman, and sincere sympathy in the trying circumstances which you were placed." The address is signed by one thousand names, obtained within a day or two. It states that after the court martial's sentence of death had been set aside, the Duke of Cambridge urged the Queen to dismiss Carry, but she declined and has been resolute in his favor.

Stanley's Exploration.

A recent Liverpool paper has the following on the movements of Henry M. Stanley, whose arrival in Africa was recently noted: "He has steamed direct to the Congo, intending opening the river to the commerce from the west coast. A steamer laden with goods has been dispatched from Antwerp within the last month, under the patronage of the King of the Belgians. This steamer will remain at the Congo till his arrival, and has on board two or three steam barges in sections. Stanley is intending to ascend the Congo, carrying these sections piece meal round the Gellalla Falls."

A. T. Stewart's Body.

The letter of Dr. Minal, Mrs. Stewart's physician, after denying the report that she has been decelerated into the belief that her husband's body was recovered, states that the animus of the story is spread before the public by the thieves' counsel, and was undoubtedly to call her attention to the fact that the body was still in the hands of the thieves—a fact she has known all along. The thieves and counsel have played their last card, but the game is not finished yet, and the final issue can neither be hurried nor delayed by such transparent devices.

The Situation in Utah Described by

"Tribune" Correspondent.

The Tribune's Salt Lake correspondent says: "Old residents of Salt Lake say that at no time since the coming of Johnson's army to Utah, more than 20 years ago, have the leaders of the 'Mormons' felt that they had so much cause of apprehension as now. The city is in an unusual state of excitement, and 'Mormons' who at ordinary times look upon another with suspicion and distrust, are now indulging in threats against each other, and the community seems to be in a state of feeling, which, to say the least, is not assuring and causes much apprehension among the conservative men of both classes. The Tribune thinks the possibility of riot or street fights, but no more serious trouble."

Political.

Ex-Governor Warmouth of Louisiana is at Long Branch, and stated to a reporter that he didn't think the republican could carry on a single southern electoral vote in 1880. The democrats prefer Bayard, but they want a candidate sure to carry New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and California and possibly Ohio, and they fear Bayard cannot do this. Tilden was never their choice and since '76 his course has been a disappointment to them.

The Times' Washington Special.

A republican member of Congress has arrived here after an extended trip through the western States. He says the sentiment of the masses is unquestionably favorable to the nomination of Grant. This gentleman took special pains to ascertain public sentiment upon the question and improved every opportunity to converse with those with whom he was thrown in contact, and is satisfied that the people are for Grant first choice, and the next is Blaine. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, and California declared a decided preference for Grant, while in Iowa and Kansas Blaine seems to be the favorite. The Minnesota people talk of Senator Windom.

Freaks of a Tornado.

The storm which yesterday morning was central near Cape Hatteras, has moved in a northerly path, developing greatly in energy, and is now central near Boston, Maine. A heavy rain has fallen in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Newburyport experienced a storm this morning and it was reported in ten years. The city was a hurricane breaking four yachts, badly wrenching steamers and schooners in the harbor and scattering about 20 boats. Fruit trees were stripped, and tents on the beach were levelled or blown into the sea.

At Newport between 20 and 30 sail boats were sunk or damaged; the Wanderer and Murrill, of the New York yacht squadron parted chains and went ashore. Three yachts were sunk at the wharf, while others dragged anchors, fouled and were damaged.

The crew of a schooner ashore at Cape May deserted the vessel in the evening. Their boat was capsized and the men washed ashore in an exhausted condition. The captain remained on board and the lifesaving crew got a line out and remained on duty all night. The velocity of the wind at Cape May was 44 miles. The total rain fall is 46-100 inches.

The crew of the schooner ashore at Atlantic City were taken from the rigging at three this morning by a life saving crew. The vessel will be a total loss. Norfolk had the several rain storms and tornado over experienced. Many buildings are unroofed and flooded, trees uprooted and shipping damaged. Many vessels are drifting ashore. The Boston Steamship Co.'s warehouses have been severely damaged; the wharves all along the river front have been flooded and many of the warehouses flooded. The tide was higher than ever known. The vicinity of Water street was only accessible by boats. The night being one unexampled over to the "oldest inhabitant" the handsome spire of the Freeman Street Baptist Church was blown down. The spire of the Christ Episcopal Church, the clock and steeple ornaments of St. Mary's, and the beautiful grounds of old St. Paul's are badly wrecked. Great anxiety prevailed during the violence of the storm, and the mayor ordered out the entire police

force and fire department. The loss is estimated from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The damage to growing crops in the counties adjacent to Petersburg is very great. In Surry County about 75 per cent of the corn is estimated at 50 per cent.

The Ocean Grove camp grounds, below Long Branch, suffered severely.

At Gloucester, Massachusetts, several vessels were dragged ashore last night. At other points on the New England coast vessels were beached, but thus far no loss of life is reported.

Yellow Fever Notes.

MEMPHIS, 19.—Eleven cases were reported this morning, three of whom were colored. Four deaths have occurred since last night. The authorities and board of health officials are in consultation arranging plans for the complete isolation of the infected districts.

WESTERN.

A Hard Fought Glove Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, 19.—The McCellan-Donovan glove fight for one thousand dollars came off at Platt's Hall last night. A large crowd was in attendance. Both men were in excellent condition, weighing about 145 pounds each. McCellan's seconds were Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers. Donovan's were Jas. Coyle and Billy Riley. The fight was severe. The men were brought to the scratch at 9.25. Up to the 30th round McCellan had decidedly the best of the fight, which was very lively, the men closing and fighting each other, Donovan being thrown almost every round. In the 34th round Donovan published McCellan severely in the body, and the latter, breaking away, fell winded. Donovan then forced the fight to the 50th round, having much the best of it. McCellan then began to get his second wind and the rounds became long and uninteresting, both maneuvering and springing for wind. In the 72nd round Donovan got the first blood by a blow on McCellan's left eye. From that out, cautious tactics prevailed. McCellan apparently improving over Donovan, but at the close of the ninety-fourth round, at ten minutes to midnight, the referee declared the match off, as neither man had any decided advantage. The decision gave great dissatisfaction, and Donovan, after going off the stage, returned and took post in again, but was led off by his seconds. Foul was claimed several times against Donovan for hitting his man when down, but not allowed.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Killed in the Alps.

LONDON, 19.—Regarding the accident to Wm. O. Mosely, the young physician, of Boston, whose death while descending the Matterhorn, was announced on the 15th inst., a Geneva correspondent writes as follows: "Dr. Mosely had safely accomplished the ascent of the Matterhorn. On returning, and when near the cabin which is used for a resting place, he loosened himself from the rope uniting him to his companions, and fell headlong, so, when he made a false step, lost his footing and glided rapidly down the steep ice slope, making frantic attempts to stop himself by grasping at projecting rocks. The next moment he disappeared over the precipice, falling on a glacier opposite the rifts between Hoernli and Salt Choele East, where his body lies, completely stripped of clothing by the rapidity of its descent. The body can be distinctly seen lying on a projecting ledge of ice. A great expedition for the recovery of the body was to start on Saturday morning."

Correspondence.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Aug. 14, 1879.

Editor Deseret News:

Gentlemen.—Being aware that the good character of a man or people is of greater value than gold, we desire to vindicate ours through the columns of your valuable paper.

Bishop W. S. Seely and the people of Mount Pleasant have been anxiously looking for a promised communication through the Deseret News, from the Rev. D. J. McMillen, of this place, denying having by word or by letter, given to the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, of Ogden, or any other person in the east, any authority to publish the statement which appeared in the New York World, and several other eastern papers, and copied in the Deseret News, in relation to the treatment he had received from the Bishop and people of Mt. Pleasant, in any way mistreating him.

But as the reverend gentleman has failed to keep his promise, I feel it my duty, as reporter on the occasion of his making a public exhibition of his cowardice, by his own request, in the presence of a large congregation in Mount Pleasant meeting house, on the 13th of July, to do so to the particular.

On that occasion he thanked Bishop Seely for the opportunity granted him to explain himself and set himself right with the people. He commenced by saying that all his interests were identified with the people of Mount Pleasant, and that the people of Mount Pleasant had not a truer friend at home or abroad than himself. He even volunteered to say that he would give his life as a martyr for the people of Mount Pleasant.

He stated that on his first arrival here, he was kindly invited by letter, from Bishop Seely, to come and preach at the meeting house, which he accepted, and not the slightest appearance of disapprobation was made manifest on that occasion, and while in the East and elsewhere he was, when questioned on the subject, that he had never at any time spoken against the "Mormons" neither in public or in private.

Said further that "you Mormons believe that Joseph Smith was a good man?" He did not know but he was, but he believed Jesus Christ was a better.

Said he was no "Mormon" nor expected to be, and as he was a Presbyterian, he wished all were Presbyterians on principle. He regretted that the Rev. Mr. Gallagher of Ogden had caused such slander to be published, and had so written him, and in answer said that the Rev. G. regretted he had published those statements. He closed by thanking the Bishop for the privilege of explaining his kind attention.

Mr. Editor, as a citizen, and interested in common with all the people, and for the truth and honor of Mount Pleasant, I respectfully ask you to publish this communication, and much oblige a large number of your subscribers.

Yours Brother in the Gospel,
G. W. DAVIS.

FENCE WIRE FOR SALE.

THE Deseret Telegraph Company has several hundred pounds of wire for sale at very reasonable figures. Parties desiring wire for fence purposes will do well to call and examine. Samples can be had at H. B. Clawsen's Wagon Depot or at the Telegraph's Supply Room before buying elsewhere.

Salt Lake City, August 17, 1879. 44-5411

NORMAN STALLIONS.

A CAR LOAD of Clydesdale and Norman Stallions arrived. Among the finest ever brought or introduced into the Territory. Now on sale at Morrill's stable, Salt Lake City. 1883 d a w 297

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E. V. FOHLIN, begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to book-bind in all his branches at the shortest notice and at the lowest possible price. He is located at South Temple street, one block west of Valley House. Patrons are respectfully solicited. P. O. Box, 603. 414-5411

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Also Colics, Spasms, Gramps, and like disorders, at this season of the year.

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14th District School.

Undersigned respectfully announces to the public that the Fourteenth District School will open in the Assembly Rooms, which will be thoroughly refitted for that purpose, on Monday August 19th, 1879. The primary department will be conducted by Miss Rose Taylor, a graduate of the Deseret University. For terms, etc., apply to George J. Taylor, Principal.

DENTISTRY.

G. W. DAVIS.

TAKE pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally of Salt Lake City and vicinity that I have returned and am fully prepared to perform all operations in the dental line. Teeth made, filled and extracted in the most approved manner. Office next door south of S. P. Taylor's. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. 418-8-1 DR. A. R. DUNFORD.

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And it is a fact now universally conceived that

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G. W. DAVIS.

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STRAW HATS,

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