

EVENING NEWS

Published Daily, Except on Sundays, at Four O'Clock.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, Sept. 10, 1884.

CANNOT SHIRK THE RESPONSIBILITY.

This organ of slander contains this morning a vituperative attack on the Deseret News for publishing the letter from Elder W. M. Palmer, which appeared in our issue of Monday evening. It also accuses Elder Palmer of wilfully lying, and as evidence of this refers to a previous letter from him which appeared in the News of November 28, 1878. Divested of its blackguardism and those vulgar epithets peculiar to the "American gentlemen" who write for that abusive sheet, the points in the controversy are these:

Elder Palmer claimed that he had been mobbed and maltreated in Michigan in consequence of falsehoods about him which had appeared in the Salt Lake Tribune. These were published December 12th, 1878, and were drawn out by a letter from Elder Palmer, written October 23rd at Sylvester, Mecca County, Michigan, and published in the Deseret News November 8th, of the same year. In the letter which then appeared in the News, no mention was made of the mobbing of Elder Palmer at Westville, Montcalm County, Michigan, when he was followed after a meeting by a crowd "armed with drums, bells, pans and pistols." In his letter published in the News last Monday, Elder Palmer gives particulars of this mobbing, and makes up the account by a first meeting there, after twenty-five copies of the Tribune containing the libels about him had been sent to persons at that neighborhood. Those who struck and spat upon him repeated the falsehoods of the Tribune, and he was denied the right to say that he was a liar, etc., and declared that he never had but one wife, they responded "you need not deny those things for they came direct from your own city." After this, Elder Palmer says he was attacked at Westville, in company with Brother Knox, L. Root, and gives particulars of this occurrence, similar to those of his letter of October 23rd, 1878, except that the mob threatened to "send his dead body home to his six wives," etc. The Tribune asserts that it had no hand in this occurrence, and that the claim that it had made was a lie, because the event described took place before the article complained of was published. All the rest of its tirade this morning turns on this point.

Now let us see how much ground it has to stand upon from which to find its mud at the News and at Elder Palmer. Suppose that the latter made a mistake in his last letter as to the date of the Westville occurrence, and that consequently the Tribune was not in any way responsible for that outrage. What about the violence at Wheatland which was directly caused by the libels of the Tribune, twenty-five copies of which were sent to Sylvester, five miles distant, for distribution? That paper does not dispute the sending of those copies, nor of the publication of a vile letter preceded by comments about a man of whom its editors knew positively nothing. It admits they called him a "chief of liars and a polygamist," when they had no evidence whatever of the truth of such assertions, and they were as a matter of fact serious falsehoods.

What was the object of sending about the same number of the papers containing this personal attack upon Brother Palmer, as the number of converts he had made in that part of the country? The object was seen in the effects. Violence was stirred up against a successful "Mormon" missionary. We referred to this as evidence of the truth of our statement to the effect that agencies in this city, and among them the Tribune, were indirectly responsible for the violence done to our missionaries, culminating in some instances in bloodshed and murder. We hold to our position, and the letter of Elder Palmer furnishes a portion of the proof of its correctness.

But the Tribune says Elder Palmer is a liar because he was mobbed at Westville before the publication of its libel. Indeed? Is it not possible that the occurrence described in the letter of last Monday's News was a repetition of the violence of the previous occasion, the embers of the former fires of persecution being advanced in active flame by the libels of the Tribune, and the outrage it produced in Wheatland? On the first occasion only one was made; on the second Elder Palmer was threatened, the mob declaring they would send his dead body home to his six wives, etc., and Brother Knox's name and name were mentioned for the first time in this connection.

But throwing out this occurrence as taking place after the Tribune libel, there are the Wheatland riots and the subsequent burning of Bro. Root's house with Elder Palmer's trunk and clothing, as a few of the results of the attack made upon personal character by "American gentlemen." They say however that they were not then writing for the Tribune. Yet they endorse its falsehoods and continue its policy of slander and scandal, and the same method is pursued in regard to placing copies of the paper containing the most infamous charges, calculated to fire men's blood in anger, in the localities where our Elders labor who are thus maligned. It is the work of cowards and scandal-mongers and has contributed to the violence which our missionaries have to meet. And we might retort with the same excuse. The present episode was not connected with the Deseret News when articles were published, the responsibility of which they seek to fasten upon him and upon his coadjutors. However, we care nothing for all that, nor do we wish to avail ourselves of any such pretense.

As to the attacks again made on Elder Palmer, he can take his own course in regard to them. We are not responsible for him nor for his views, or his assertions, or his actions. But we will say this, that the venom of the Tribune recommends him to us. He whom that paper abuses, receives a tribute to his worth. His defamation is a certificate of good character.

And now how vast a slender foundation has the organ of the scandal-mongers built up a structure of billingsgate and recrimination. If its editors wish to gain the "American gentleman" who do not they change their course and become just a little bit decent?

Mr. Keely, the great Philadelphia inventor, is to give at Fort Hamilton an exhibition of a wonderful gun of his invention. It is charged with "water vapor," and, though small, is said to be very satisfactory. Two army officers and some powerful stockholders in the Keely motor company are said to be astounded by it.

"MORMON" SOCIALISM.

We publish to-day an article from the pen of Justus O. Woods, which appeared in the New York Church Union of August 15th. It is an excellent description of the "Mormon" system. The writer deserves credit for his endeavor to be fair and accurate. We have no particular objection to anything he says, with the exception of his first two paragraphs.

"It is a great mistake to suppose that 'Mormon' plural marriage contains anything essentially vicious, and that it tends to destroy the social unit—the family. It merely brings a greater number of elements into that social unit than monogamy combines. It extends the family sphere, and enlarges all its opportunities for beneficent influence. Everything that can be said in regard to home and the family under monogamous customs, may be said in a larger degree of the relations of plural marriage.

The numerical equality of the sexes, of it was an alleged, would not figure in the right of the enforcement of monogamous restrictions. Localities differ widely as to the relative number of men and women, and the comparison between marriageable women and marriageable men is not made in the general statistics. As many men who might marry as women, then it could be shown that a very large number of men will not marry, while the women who really object are few and far between, and are very rare exceptions.

The Cleveland Herald, in speaking of the energy often displayed by newspaper men, says: "The now famous correspondent, MacGahan, explained it when he said that had he been serving himself instead of some one else when following the Russian army across the pathless steppes of Russia to Khiva, he would have abandoned the enterprise, such were the difficulties; but he had been sent for that special purpose, and it was his duty to do the work he had agreed to perform. If it were within his power to do so; and it was this constant sense of duty that spurred him on to complete that seemingly impossible ride which made him famous both among enlightened people and among the barbarians of Eastern Asia. The same feeling prompted Stanley Huxley to make his wonderful ride across the prairies of Dakota and Montana in search of Sitting Bull and his warriors; Edmund O'Donovan to make his perilous expedition to Merv; and Archibald Forbes, his famous ride in Africa and other countries. More scientific and fearless servants can nowhere be found than newspaper men, as was also demonstrated in our own midst during the riot last spring. Many reporters, upon the Cincinnati press then displayed the same courage which, under more favorable circumstances, has rendered others famous."

Remarkable revelations were reported at a recent meeting of the Medical Committee at Marseilles. Experience has shown that cholera will rage during two consecutive years in the same place. It has been ascertained that cholera made its appearance at Marseilles last year, a case followed by death having occurred at the hospital, in which containing numerous other patients. The disease made a good many victims. The Mayor, who was immediately advised of the fact, proceeded to the hospital. Energetic measures were taken to prevent further contagion and in order to avoid panic in the town the Mayor solicited and secured the silence of all persons aware of the fact.

Says the Sacramento Bee: "A man must travel with pretty good credentials in Montana this summer if he expects to go through. The cowboys are hanging people right and left under the pretext that the victims are cattle thieves. Their style this season is to have 'roundups' of men instead of cattle. While this promiscuous hanging may be wild and exhilarating sport for the cowboys, it creates a fearful mortality among those who are temporarily residing in that territory. That class of citizens who herd cattle on the plains may be good enough in their way, but it is not a wise policy for this government to surrender the reins of law to them. They might in a moment of excitement overdo the thing."

There is no law in England by which offense of trains is punishable, an offense which has become quite common of late. A special train, in which the Prince of Wales was riding, was recently pelted with stones, smashing the plate glass of one carriage, and several persons narrowly escaped injury. The offenders—three boys—were caught and brought before the magistrate, who expressed his regret that he had no authority to have them flogged. They were fined half a crown each, but if their parents did not choose to pay it there was no way of collecting this merely nominal fine, and thus this vicious class of youngsters may escape punishment altogether.

The opening of the electrical exhibition in Philadelphia is a very important event. Recent investigations in the domain of electricity and electrical phenomena has developed the fact that this mysterious force is capable of being made as useful as steam, and a great many uses for it have already been discovered. But the wonder is by no means complete yet, nor will be until the electric light is as common and cheap as gas and the electric motor pulls our railway cars. Yet much has been done already—enough to make the Philadelphia exhibition, if it is at all complete, exceedingly interesting.

If applicants for divorce were treated in this country as such persons are said to be in Afghanistan there would be fewer cases recorded. An Afghan woman having asked for a divorce because her husband was becoming bald-headed, the Ameer, with the wisdom of Solomon when the two women claimed the same child, decreed that the hair of the head of the husband should be shaved, with four milk which the woman should lick off until the scalp shines like polished brass. The wife was then to ride through the bazaar on a donkey with her face averted. Finally, both husband and wife were solemnly warned to dwell together in harmony.

A company has been organized among New York capitalists for the purpose of establishing telephone communications across the Atlantic. The company intends to use the new Mackay-Bennett cable, and the first experiments in submarine telephoning will be made as soon as the cable is laid from Halifax, N. S., to Gloucester, N. B. The distance is 300 miles, and if the trial is successful, experts and instruments will be sent to Ireland, and the final trial made from Halifax to Valentia, Ireland.

MORMON SOCIALISM.

By JUSTUS O. WOODS.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN ADVISORY CO-OPERATIVE BOARD.

While the Shakers marry too little, the Mormons marry too much. Polygamy is a vicious element in their system. The fact that they are a great deal of the divine school for teaching virtuous social sentiment. Hence it should be a matter of course that they should be a unit in itself. Everything tending to discord should be eliminated and a single aim established.

The numerical equality of the sexes indicates that monogamy should be the rule and not polygamy. The polygamist, at which human nature revolts. Still, the economical system of the Mormons has been successful in spite of a vicious principle.

Primarily the Mormons are agricultural people, deriving sustenance from the soil. They own their own homes, and have purchased outside the community, to which they thus became indebted. Ample time is given for the industry of this debt, and a boon to the thousands of poor people attracted thereby to this community.

Farming is supplemented by various manufactures, which are introduced to render the community self-supporting as possible in the present world. The manufacturing is largely co-operative, so that the workers receive the full net product of their labor.

There is also in every locality a co-operative store, with the All-Selling system, where the members receive the necessary supplies at a trifling advance over actual cost, and the profits, if any, are divided among the stockholders and purchasers. At the store are received in payment the surplus produce of the farmers—grain, flour, wool, hides, butter, cheese, eggs, dried fruits, etc., which are forwarded to the best markets.

The right of private property is sacred, and a Mormon may dispose of his farm to a Gentile, but he should be esteemed as good-fellowship. Titles of net products are the tribute to the industry of the state in producing and protecting wealth, and these are invested or expended for the public good, and the members are made a matter of private conscience. Ample provisions are made for the sick, infirm, and unfortunate, for schools, libraries, amusements, and pleasant social life.

The young men and women have started libraries in nearly every town and village, and are organizing mutual improvement societies. Each Sabbath-day there are lectures, while the high schools, academies and University of Deseret have libraries of no mean proportions. The students are taken through a thorough course of studies as in similar institutions elsewhere.

Individuals in dress and style of living is not restrained by sumptuary laws, but economy is highly recommended, and generally practiced. None are very rich, and the wage-worker is the social equal of his employer. There is a hierarchy of the priesthood, while the Mormons are divided into stakes, now numbering twenty-two. Each of these is under the presidency of a high priest, a president and counselors. The stake is divided into wards, which are governed by a bishop and two counselors, who are high priests.

There is also in each ward the Ladies' Relief Society, whose object is to look after and minister to the poor and needy, the sick and afflicted. All property is held in common, and is used for the benefit of the community. Public service is largely gratuitous and voluntary. Even when one's time is fully occupied he has a salary reaching \$3,000 a year; the average is from \$800 to \$1,000.

Legal disputes are settled in a bishop's court, but a cause may be appealed, even to the first president, who is the final authority. A Mormon monitoring a fellow-member into the civil courts, would be required to pay all expenses of the suit or be disallowed.

operate to the detriment of Canadian cattle interests.

Convention.

DENVER, Col., 10.—The Republican State Convention met at Colorado Springs, at 10 o'clock, this morning. Hamill, of Clear Creek, was elected temporary chairman. A committee on credentials was appointed, which then adjourned till 8 this evening.

New York, 10.—3rd, 100%; 4th, 4th, 20; Pacific 6th, of 188, 27; Burlington, 28; Central Pacific, 41; Northern Pacific, 21; and 43; North-western, 90%; New York Central, 2; Union Pacific, 24; Oregon, 24; 10%; Pacific Mail, 50%; Panama, 91; St. Louis and San Francisco, 22; Union Pacific, 24; Western Union, 24; bar silver 10th.

The brig *Asia*, from St. Jago de Cuba lost three men during the passage. One is now sick with yellow fever.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

Typical Fever.

CAIRO, 10.—Typhoid fever has broken out in one of the British regiments of this city.

The Franco-Chinese War.

LONDON, 10.—A Foo Chow correspondent of the Times writes as follows: "Admiral Courbet is coaling at Matzon. Supplies came from Hong Kong."

Paris, 10.—Direct communication is maintained between Paris and Constantinople. Official journals are silent this morning regarding the reported intention of Government to declare war against China. Admiral Courbet, minister of marine, favors the declaration of war. Fifty thousand troops are ready for the call.

1,100 Neapolitans Killed by Cholera.

NAPLES, 10.—It is officially announced that during the twenty-four hours ending last night there were 73 fresh cases of cholera in the city of Naples and 250 deaths. Since the beginning of the cholera outbreak in Naples there have been 1,100 internments in the cholera section of the cemetery.

Serious Fires.

LONDON, 10.—Stocks & Co's leather works at Leeds have been destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at £250,000. A serious fire is reported from Calais. Due Breney's factory burned, loss heavy.

New Line.

London, 10.—A telegraph line between Samarcand and Bokhara has just been opened.

A Swift Voyage.

QUEENSTOWN, 10.—Arrived the *Gryphon*. The *Gryphon's* time was the fastest eastern passage on record.

JOHN PETERSON, SOUTH TEMPLE ST., WEST OF VALLEY HOUSE.

ALL KINDS OF STONE CUTTING & MONUMENTAL WORK. South Temple St., next west of Valley House, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION. One red four year old STEER, branded K or JK combined on left hip, square crop on left and forward crop on right and center. If not claimed within ten days from date of this notice, I will sell the same at public auction, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m., at the estray pound in Canon Creek precinct, Morgan county.

HENRY FLORENCE, West Porterville, September 1st, 1884.

LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah. In the matter of the Estate of Leonard W. Hardy, Deceased.

Notice of time and place for the hearing of Petition for admission to Probate of Will.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 1st day of October, A. D. 1884, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, in the court room of said County, there shall be heard and placed for the hearing of a petition of Leonard W. Hardy, deceased, and where all persons interested may appear and oppose the probate of said will, or the granting of letters of administration with the will annexed, as prayed for in said petition.

Dated Salt Lake City, Sep. 10th, 1884. JOHN C. CUTLER, Probate Clerk, Salt Lake Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE.

CONSISTING OF STOVE, BEDSTEPS, (China, Glass, Dish, and about everything needed for housekeeping. Must be sold immediately, and will be sold cheap. Apply to Mrs. E. H. No. 12 W. Third Street, fourth floor east of Fourth and School houses.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

COLORADO. "Orville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for many years, I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried."

JAMES H. HAMILTON, Editor of "The Freeman."

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

MITCHELL, Dakota, 10.—A fire here early this morning destroyed a large portion of the business district. Loss fully \$125,000.

Western Union Election.

New York, 10.—At the quarterly meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day, J. G. Gould was elected vice-president in place of Augustus Schell, deceased. Sam Sloan was elected member of the executive committee in place of Schell.

Canadian Quarantine.

OTTAWA, Ont., 10.—The Governor-General yesterday signed the new cattle quarantine regulations affecting the transportation of Montana cattle in bond through Canadian territory, and they will go into effect immediately. They do not interfere with a former order, allowing the transportation of cattle in bond from one Canadian point to another, but provide for stricter inspection and quarantine fees at Fort Walsh and Emerson. The duration of the detention will be subject to the discretion of the veterinary surgeon at these points and they have been officially notified to that effect. The Canadian Pacific railway will not be allowed to transport Canadian cattle on the same train, and will be required to transport American cattle. The application that the cattle should be transported through American territory. They refuse to allow American cattle to be shipped through to Montreal, claiming it would operate to the detriment of Canadian cattle interests.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Commencing Tuesday, Sep. 9.

THE GREATEST MELIO-DRAMATIC TRIUMPH OF THE AGE!

"IN THE BANKS"

With all the Marvellous Summary Mechanism of the Great Melio-Drum, the greatest enthusiasm in London, New York and San Francisco.

A Magnificent Dramatic Company Comprising 24 Artists!

Usual Prices of Admission.

No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Box Office open Monday, Sept. 8, at 10 a.m.

WANTED.

ONE YOK OF WELL BROKEN WORK HORSES. Apply at Hors Silver Smelter, Franklin.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR PIONEER.

UNDER TAKER OF UTAH.

No. 253 FIRST SOUTH STREET; TELEPHONE No. 70.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT I have not changed my place of business, neither have I any connection with any other firm, but can be found at my old place at the old stand, promptly and efficiently answering all inquiries. My graph orders answered by return mail.

At SEYTON'S OFFICE in room 1012 building.

NOTICE.

Z. C. M. L. SALT LAKE CITY, September 8th, 1884.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE CLOSED ON September 15th and RE-OPENED ON October 1st, next.

THOS. G. WEBBER, Sec'y and Treas.

NOTICE.

NOTWITHSTANDING GEORGE TEASDEL'S breach of promise to us and the invitation he extends to his old customers, we having bought out his good will in the Globe Market, desire to return our thanks to those who have patronized us, and to those who have not, and hope that in the disposal of some of our CHOCOLATE and CANDY, to retain their patronage to the future.

SHERWOOD BROS., Opposite Z. C. M. L.

LEGAL NOTICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER MADE and entered in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, in and to the effect that in the matter of the Estate of George Gibbe, Deceased, Wm. Joseph Bull and John Tingle, Administrators of said Estate, be and do sell at private sale for cash the following described Real Estate of said Estate of Gibbe, deceased, to wit:

Lot 8, in Block 104, as platted in Plat A of Salt Lake City Survey, in Salt Lake County and Territory of Utah.

Terms, Cash.

Any person desiring to buy said Real Estate, will propose in writing to the undersigned, to be left at the residence of the said John Tingle, No. 108 Second West Street, Salt Lake City. Any bid or offer or acceptance of an offer will be subject to the approval of the Court, as no deed can be given until the Court approves the sale and orders the deed. No offer will be accepted before October 15th, 1884.

JOSEPH BULL, JOHN TINGLE, Administrators of said Estate.

August 14th, 1884.

SUMMONS.

In the District Court and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County Salt Lake.

Annie Richardson, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph T. Richardson, Defendant.

The People of the United States in the Territory of Utah send Greeting: To Joseph T. Richardson, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you, by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service of this order on you, or if you fail to appear within this time, or if you fail to answer and appear, 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 now existing between the Plaintiff and Defendant, and for such other relief as may to the Court seem just and equitable. The above relief is asked upon the ground of the willful neglect of the Defendant to provide for the maintenance and support of the Plaintiff and the common necessities of life for the year last past and prior thereto; and the fact that the Plaintiff has been compelled to resort to manual labor for her own support. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the same.

Witness the Hon. John A. Hunter, Judge, and the seal of the District Court, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 1st day of September, A. D. 1884, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

O. J. ARNOLD, Clerk.

By H. G. MCKINLEY, Deputy Clerk.

1004 FRUIT CROP 1884.

— AT —

TEASDEL'S!

Highest Market Price paid for all kinds of DRIED FRUIT.

CITY PATRONS.

Leave address and our Delivery Wagons will call.

SHIPMENTS FROM THE COUNTRY.

By Rail received at the depot. Our own wagons visit daily for the benefit of shippers.

S. P. TEASDEL.

WHY IS THE SALE OF FLORENCE KNITTING SILK Ten Times Greater THAN THAT OF ALL IMITATIONS COMBINED?

Because it is smooth and durable. Because no poisonous dyes are used to obtain an artificial lustre. Because it is soft, strong and easy to knit. Because it is the only silk that will not break or fade, or become hard and wiry by washing. Because it is the only silk that is made in America.

Witness the Hon. John A. Hunter, Judge, and the seal of the District Court, in and for the Territory of Utah, this 1st day of September, A. D. 1884, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

O. J. ARNOLD, Clerk.

By H. G. MCKINLEY, Deputy Clerk.

FOR SALE.

Or Exchange for most all kinds of pay. Call and See.

Lumber.

Coarse and Fine Salt.

Stove Polish; lots of Hops and Spices.

Opium.

Yeast Powders.

Northeast Oil.

Boiler Ash.

Tess.

Second-hand Pikes and Helves.

Second-hand Wagons.

Second-hand Dray.

Horse.

Parlor Billiard Table, \$35.00.

Grand Chopping Iron Mill, \$50.00.

Saw and Moulder, \$50.00.

1000 lbs. Rubber in 5 pieces.

Two second-hand Iron Water Jacket.

Rock Salt for stock, \$100.00 Short-run for \$50.00.

Barrel Nails, \$50.00.

Carriage Force Pump, now patent, no leather valves, no oil.

Rail Road Switch, \$50.00.

General Merchandise, Etc., Etc.

J. W. SNELL.

Idaho Store, half block South of Theatre—old Sevens' Hall.

BANKS.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK, SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$200,000. SURPLUS, \$50,000.

H. B. RIDGEBACK, President. Wm. Jennings, Vice-President. F. Auerbach, Cashier. J. M. Smith, Treasurer. J. A. Little, Asst. Cashier. J. H. Hill, Asst. Cashier.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buy and Sell Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas, and West Coast Countries.

Makes Collections, remitting proceeds promptly.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.

SALT LAKE CITY.

FALL AND WINTER 1884!

WE ARE NOW DAILY RECEIVING

Novelties in Silks, Velvets and Plushes.

Novelties in French and English Dress Fabrics.

Novelties in Fall and Winter Wraps.

Novelties in Jerseys.

Novelties in Knit Woolens.

Novelties in Laces and Handkerchiefs.

Novelties in Trimm