

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE O. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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CALIFORNIA & IMMIGRATION.

California is anxious to promote immigration and to have her soil occupied by settlers. If our information is correct, the population of that State has not increased of late years as it should to have its prosperity maintained. The numbers of those leaving have nearly, if not quite, equalled those immigrating to the State. Merchants and others whose interests are closely identified with the State, and who have its prosperity at heart, have felt that prompt and efficient measures should be entered into to check emigration from that country and to encourage agriculturists and other industrious classes of men to make California their permanent home.

A meeting of merchants was held on the 7th instant at San Francisco, in the committee room of the Merchant's Exchange, for the purpose of taking steps towards the establishment of a "Labor Exchange." The Mayor of the city occupied the chair. After some discussion of the objects to be accomplished by and the necessity of such an organization, a committee of four was appointed to get up the plan of organization to be formed for the purpose of aiding immigrants to find employment within that State, and to report at a subsequent meeting. From the perusal of the notices of this meeting which appear in the papers, it is very apparent that those who participated in it do not all as yet agree on the proper method to be adopted to accomplish the object they have in view, and there is room to doubt whether they will agree when the committee they have appointed report a plan to them. It is a very difficult matter to bring about a union of feeling and concentration of effort under such circumstances. All may recognize the necessity of such action in the case; but who shall prescribe what that action shall be?

It is in the carrying out of such plans that the lack of union among men is painfully apparent. Being so successful in these matters ourselves we are qualified to criticize and pass judgment upon the efforts of others. Governments and private companies have entered into measures for the promotion of immigration, and in some instances, have been tolerably successful; but there has been no system of immigration practiced that has been so uniformly and continuously successful as that which is carried on by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The results of its system, spread out over so many years as they have been, are marvellous. In this respect, at least, our example can be profitably followed by the merchants and people of California. The British Government was not loth to avail itself of the benefit of our experience in such matters. When a new emigration law was before Parliament, the Committee of the House of Commons, who had the business on hand, sent for Elder Samuel W. Richards, who was then acting as the President of the Church in Europe, to meet with it. He did so, and the members of the committee expressed considerable gratification at receiving so much valuable information from him upon the subject; and they made use of it in framing the law.

The superiority of our organization over everything else extant is very apparent when concentration of effort is needed. We can almost act as a unit. It is this peculiar feature in our organization, so much scouted at and denounced by many, that makes us, a people numerically weak, so mighty in accomplishing any object we undertake. We lose no strength in division; but, whether it be much or little, it is exerted in one direction. When all the circumstances under which this Territory were settled are taken into consideration the progress which has been made is very astonishing. The first settlers came here with the smallest possible quantity of food and clothing. The teams and wagons in the most of cases were wretchedly poor. The people had been compelled to abandon their homes, and but few were able to raise anything beyond the most meagre outfit. Leather was so scarce here for the first winter that moccasins were the only coverings for the feet that many had to wear in working in the fields and at other outdoor employments. Cloth was so scarce that clothing made of buckskins was almost universally worn.

Since that time the immigration which has reached here has not numbered in its ranks men of large capital; but the larger portion has been brought through the aid rendered by the first settlers. The people who have thus come have not had any experience in living in a new country. In the majority of instances they have not even been accustomed to tilling the soil. They have been brought from factories and other places where employments were followed which could not be engaged in here. They have had to be taught how to live—how to use the elements around them to the best advantage for their own and their families' comfort. And that they have lived in a forbidding country like that which we occupy, and have become self-

sustaining instead of being paupers is a great proof of the excellence of our institutions and the measures which have been adopted to elevate the people. For several years in succession five hundred teams, of four yoke of cattle each, with teamsters to drive them, and the necessary complement of guards to act as herdsmen at night, and provisions to feed themselves and the people whom they were to bring, have been sent down to the Missouri river to bring up immigrants who were too poor to provide themselves with the necessary outfit. When the cost of these teams and the provisions, and the value of the men's time, are reckoned, an idea can be formed of what can be accomplished by a comparatively poor people acting in concert. This year, besides the raising of the teams, there is money to be furnished to bring the people across the ocean and by rail to within four or five hundred miles of this city. In view of this expenditure, in one year, for the immigration of the people, are we not justified in awarding the palm of success to the Latter-day Saints? Yet there can be no credit claimed by the people themselves. They are merely the agents, not the originators of the system. To God belongs the glory. He has inspired the plan, and the people have accepted it and unitedly carried it out.

Utah can put California in the way of obtaining immigrants; this, however, she may not need, as they are coming there, it is said, at the rate of six thousand a month; she can also teach her how to take care of them after they are obtained; but would her suggestions and guidance be acceptable?

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE IMPEACHMENT COURT TO MEET DAILY AT 10 A.M.
The Chief Justice announced that the first business in order was the order offered by Congress, yesterday, providing that the court should meet at 10 a.m. daily; adopted. On motion of Senator Terry, the Senate ordered the omission, from the official report, of the tabular statements published in the *Globe* as part of Butler's speech, yesterday, the same having not been read as evidence.

EXAMINATION OF MEMBERS OF THE PRESS.
Several newspaper editors and reporters were then examined relative to the President's speeches at Cleveland and St. Louis. Barton, Able, and George Knapp, editors of the *Missouri Republican*, testified in regard to the President's speech at St. Louis, which he made reluctantly, upon their urging him to do so.

SECRETARY WELLES SWORN.
Secretary Welles being sworn, testified that he called upon the President to inform him of certain movements of the troops on the 21st of February. The President said he did not know what Gen. Emory did, but he would send for him to inquire. The same day he had an interview with the President relative to the removal of Stanton. Butler objected to the question as to what was said at that interview. Evans said he expected to prove that the President informed the Cabinet that he had removed Stanton and that Gen. Thomas had possession of the office. Stanton only required time to remove his papers, etc. After lengthy arguments on both sides the Chief Justice decided that the evidence was admissible. The Senate sustained his ruling, 23 to 23. Welles then testified in accordance with the statement of Evans, just given. Witness saw the nomination of Evans, as the Secretary of War, in the President's hands. Evans offered to prove that the President laid before the Cabinet the Tenure of Office bill, and they advised its return. Seward and Stanton undertook to prepare a veto. Butler argued against the admission of such evidence on the ground that the President could not shelter himself behind the opinions of his advisers. Evans, in reply, went into the question of the President's responsibility with great minuteness, when the court adjourned.

HOUSE.
NO QUORUM.
No quorum was present, but the Speaker said there was a quorum present in the city, and if the court of impeachment adjourned before three, there would be business transacted, but as the court adjourned at a quarter to five, there was no business done.

GENERAL.
RE-UNION OF ARMY OFFICERS.
Chicago.—It has been decided to hold a grand combined re-union of the officers of the society of the Army of Tennessee, the Army of Cumberland, the Army of Ohio and the Army of Georgia, in this city, December 15th and 16th next. The arrangements are not yet completed, but the re-union is quite positively decided on.

CABINET MEETING.
Washington.—It is understood that at a Cabinet meeting, important matters connected with the impeachment trial were discussed. The counsel for the President were at the White House all the morning.

ALASKA TO BE PAID FOR.
When the House fully resumes business, the committee on foreign affairs will report a bill making the necessary appropriation for the payment of Alaska Territory.

SALE OF IRON CLADS.
The Secretary of the Navy has sold the iron clad *Catawba* for \$350,000, and the *Oceola* for \$375,000, both to Alex. Swift & Co., Cincinnati. The purchase money has been paid into the Treasury.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.
The New Jersey Legislature adjourned to-day.

SCHOFIELD VISITS THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.
Richmond.—Gen. Schofield visited

the convention to-day and made a speech to the members. He said the iron-clad oath in the constitution was extremely objectionable. He had administered the reconstruction laws in Virginia over a year, and gave it, as a result of his experience, that it would be impossible to carry on the State government on such a basis, and in his opinion the oath would be fatal to the constitution.

THE SUWANEH DETAINED.
San Francisco, 17.—The steamer *Constitution* from Panama has not yet arrived. No alarm is felt for her safety, as she is probably delayed by the extreme headwinds which have prevailed for several days along the southern coast. The United States steamer *Suwanee* was yesterday compelled to put into San Pedro, on account of the storm.

OREGON CENTRAL RAILROAD COMMENCED.
The ceremony of breaking the ground for the commencement of the Oregon Central Railroad, took place at Portland, yesterday. The occasion was celebrated in an enthusiastic manner by a military and civil procession.

NEW MILITARY POSTS IN ALASKA.
Gen. Halleck has issued an order to establish two new military posts in Alaska: one, in the harbor of Saint Paul, Kodiak Island, will be named Ft. Kodiak, and will be garrisoned by a battery of the 2d artillery; the other, in the harbor of Kenay, in the Gulf of Chugachuk, will be named Fort Kenay, and will be garrisoned by a battery of the 2d artillery. Both will report to the headquarters of the department at Sitka. The troops will leave for the north as soon as transportation can be obtained.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.
San Francisco, 17.—The steamer *Constitution* from Panama arrived at a late hour, to-night, all well.

SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.
Scattering returns indicate the success of the Republican ticket, and the ratification of the constitution by a large majority. In this city the majority for the constitution is eighteen hundred.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTION.
The election is progressing quietly. The whites, universally, are voting, and many of the negroes openly vote the Democratic ticket.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.
Jackson.—Three sections of the franchise bill have passed the convention to-day. The seventh section provides for six days' voting at the next election. Twelve members have resigned their seats in the Convention; the press reports will be excluded after to-day.

NEW YORK.—The wounded in the late Erie disaster are all doing well except two, who it is feared will die. This will make the total number of deaths twenty-seven.

MORE ABOUT THE ERIE DISASTER.
The *Times'* Port Jervis special thinks that a much larger number than stated have been buried in the Erie disaster, leaving no trace behind. Several of the dead have been interred, of whom no account can be obtained.

FOREIGN.
MEETINGS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.
London, 17.—Enthusiastic meetings of the Liberal party are being held all over England, and many more are advertised to be held hereafter. The grievances of the Irish people generally, and particularly the disendowment of all religious sects in Ireland, are objects spoken upon at the meetings. The speakers embrace the most well known Liberal parliamentary leaders.

FENIAN TRIALS COMMENCE ON MONDAY.
Fenian trials commence on Monday in the court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.

CIVIL WAR IN JAPAN.
Dispatches from Japan state that the Mikado has declared war against the Teyoon, Stotsbashi.

EX-GOVERNOR KYRE ARRESTED.
London, 17.—A warrant was issued by the Bow Street Police Magistrate to-day for the arrest of Ex-Governor Eyre of Jamaica, on a charge of illegally proclaiming martial law during the disturbances on that island. It is believed that the legality of this action will thus be finally tested.

PUBLIC BANQUET TO THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.
Dublin.—The Prince and Princess of Wales were entertained last evening at a banquet given by the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn. Among the invited guests were several prominent Catholic dignitaries.

GARIBALDI GONE TO NAPLES.
Florence.—It is reported here that Garibaldi has left Caprea and gone to Naples. The rumor causes some uneasiness, as the object of the General's movements is unknown.

HUNGARIAN BUDGET.
Pesth.—The ministerial budget for Hungary has been published; the financial statement is very favorable. No taxes will be increased, while those on salt and tobacco are to be reduced.

NUPTIALS OF MINISTER DIX'S DAUGHTER.
Paris.—Kate Dix, daughter of the American Minister, was married to-day to Mr. Walsh, a well known merchant in the Japan trade. A large number of American and European notabilities were present.

QUIET RESTORED, AND DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS FORBIDDEN AT BOLOGNA.
New York, 18.—The *Herald* has the following from its Bologna special. The labor riots are apparently at an end and quiet prevails. A government order has been issued forbidding further meetings of the Printer's Association, the Democratic Union and the Workmen's Association.

BARCELONA STRIKE ENDED AND PEACE RESTORED.
London.—The strike at Barcelona is ended, the men are peaceful.

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE CRETANS AND TURKS.
Athens.—Reports from Crete state that several fights have occurred between the Turks and Cretans, the latter being generally successful. Steamers still land provisions and munitions of war on the island and remove refugees.

BANQUET TO "BIG BUGS."
Havana.—The Captain-General gave

a banquet to the Prince of Coburg and the Duke of Penthiere. It is rumored that their visit has some connection with some Mexican affairs.

CHOLERA DISAPPEARED.
The health board of Matanzas are issuing clean bills, the cholera having disappeared.

BRAZILIAN ACCOUNT OF RECENT WAR OPERATIONS.
A Rio letter, dated March 9, gives the Brazilian account of the recent war operations. On February 19, six armor plated ships forced a passage into Humaita, which was defended by 180 pieces of artillery. Three of the ships ascended as far as Ascension, which was found to have been evacuated. On the same day the Marquis de Caxias carried, at the point of the bayonet, a redoubt at the north of Humaita, capturing fifteen cannon. Their losses, in killed, wounded and prisoners amounted to 1,600.

SEIZURE OF FENIAN CORRESPONDENCE AND FLIGHT OF IRISHMEN FROM CANADA.
Montreal.—All the correspondence which has passed between the Fenian lodges of New York and Montreal has been seized by the government. A grand exodus of prominent Irishmen from Canada has commenced in consequence. Over four hundred persons are implicated in the correspondence. It is reported that an international case will be made out, as the documents discovered tend to show that the murder of McGee was plotted in New York and approved by the committee in Montreal.

FEMALE RELIEF SOCIETY.
(BY ELIZA R. SNOW.)
This is the name of a Society which was organized in Nauvoo, on the 17th of March, 1842, by President Joseph Smith, assisted by Elders Willard Richards and John Taylor. Although the name may be of modern date, the institution is of ancient origin. We were told by our martyred prophet, that the same organization existed in the church anciently, allusions to which are made in some of the epistles recorded in the New Testament, making use of the title, "elect lady."

This is an organization that cannot exist without the Priesthood, from the fact that it derives all its authority and influence from that source. When the Priesthood was taken from the earth, this institution as well as every other appendage to the true order of the church of Jesus Christ on the earth, became extinct, and had never been restored until the time referred to above.

Last winter President Young instructed the Bishops to organize Female Relief Societies in their various wards, and at our last Conference repeated the requisition, extending it to all the settlements, calling upon the sisters to enter into organizations, not only for the relief of the poor, but for the accomplishment of every good and noble work. He urged upon them the manufacture of articles made of straw—the cultivation of silk, and the establishing of fashions that would be becoming, such as would be worthy the patronage of sensible, refined and intelligent women who stand, as we in reality do, at the head of the world.

Having been present at the organization of the "Female Relief Society of Nauvoo," and having now in my possession the minutes of the organization and the records of that Society, which is a sample for all others, and also having had considerable experience in that association, perhaps I may communicate a few points that will assist the daughters of Zion in stepping forth in this very important position, which is replete with new and multiplied responsibilities. If any of the daughters and mothers in Israel are feeling in the least circumscribed in their present spheres, they will now find ample scope for every power and capability for doing good with which they are most liberally endowed.

The Female Relief Society of Nauvoo, was organized after the pattern of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with a Presidentess, who chose two Counselors. These were ordained and set apart by the Priesthood, and were to fill those offices so long as they faithfully discharged the trust committed to them. This quorum was fully authorized to appoint such officers, committees and assistants as were requisite from time to time, either to fill permanent offices or to perform any temporary agency that circumstances might demand. It was their duty to make these appointments, and they had to be sanctioned by vote of the majority of the meeting where such appointments were made.

In organizing Societies, it is necessary to have a competent Secretary and Treasurer—these and all other officers must be nominated, and the nomination must be seconded, and then a vote of the House called, with opportunity for any to object, if they should feel disposed.

President Joseph Smith told the sisters that he not only wanted them to learn to do business, but wanted them to learn to do it correctly and in a business-like manner. He set the example, and kindly proffered his instructions, not only through the Presidentess, but often met with the Society and gave much wise counsel and precious instruction and encouragement—copies of which are carefully preserved.

Confidence being the key to union, and union the soul of successful concentrated action, he instructed the Society to be very careful in admitting members, that none be received but those of strictly virtuous character—those who could be received with confidence, and full fellowship; and then they should sustain, and hold each other's characters sacred. In dealing with members, when they sit in judgment on those whose conduct was called in question, they could not be too cautious lest they should falsely condemn—they must imitate the example of Jesus, and like him be forbearing, merciful and forgiving.

Should the question arise in the mind, of any, What is the object of the Female Relief Society? I would reply—to do good—to bring into requisition every capacity we possess for doing good, not only in relieving the poor

but in saving souls. United effort will accomplish inculcably more than can be accomplished by the most effective individual energies.

(To be continued.)
The following presents a rather uncommon view of the question of drunkenness, and an extreme one. That drunkenness engenders diseases is beyond a doubt; but that its victims "can no more help it than they can help an attack of cholera, yellow fever or consumption," seems opposed to the experience of the thousands of victims who succumb to the power of alcohol, and is open to very grave criticism.

DRUNKENNESS AS A DISEASE.

Dr. Parish, of the Media Asylum for Inebriates, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania, delivered an interesting lecture in West Chester, on Tuesday evening last, upon "Habit and its Laws." We learned from the West Chester Village Record that the leading topic of the lecture was the habit of intemperance, and the question was argued more from a physical than a moral standpoint. The Doctor maintained that drunkenness is a disease, and its victims can no more help it, than they can help an attack of the cholera, yellow fever or consumption. This disease may be hereditary, may be implanted by the mother in the administering remedies to her infant, or may be acquired, etc. The Doctor was decidedly down on the profession of prescribing so much alcohol in many of their remedies. A great error of the day is the manner in which the disease of intemperance is treated.

It has become the very bad habit to denounce it as a crime, to rate it among the vices, and consequently its unfortunate victims are cut off from the care and sympathy they deserve and stand so much in need of, and are looked upon only as meriting punishment for their crime. This is all wrong. When the great public mind is temperance reforms—look upon drunkenness in its proper light—when the same provision is made for its thirty thousand victims in Pennsylvania that is made for the blind, the crazy or the poor—when the drunkard is taken by the hand, encouraged, sympathized with, and made to feel that he is suffering with a disease, and is not a criminal in the eyes of the moral world, an important step will be taken in the true pathway to temperance reform.

A PERILOUS ADVENTURE ON ICE—THE TULE ON FIRE.

From a report, says the Virginia City *Trepanner*, to Surveyor-General Safford, from A. J. Hatch, now surveying in the Humboldt country, we call the following exciting account of a forced march on ice, through tules, with a body of flame marching hard upon the party, leaping through the dry tops of the tule forest. The communication is dated Lovelock's Station, Big Meadows, Humboldt county, March 3d.
While crossing the tule on my way to the standard corner on the guide meridian, an incident occurred which I shall never forget. At the point where I crossed, the tule is about three miles wide, and the ice was about fourteen inches thick—rendering a safe bridge for me and my party to pass over. I had entered the tule perhaps a mile, when two of my men, who were a short distance behind, very foolishly set fire to the tule and canebrake—the latter being some ten or twelve feet high. In a few moments a vast sheet of flame was roaring high in the air, directly in our rear, the wind at the time being from the west. Thinking to outflank the fire I directed the driver to go north. We had not gone far in that direction when the wind changed from west to southwest. I then directed the driver to go southeasterly. By this time matters began to look serious. The fire had extended its front considerably and seemed to be gaining upon us rapidly. The flames appeared almost overhead, and the coals and sparks fell around and upon us, a shower of fire. A fire in advance was suggested, for the purpose of obtaining a burnt district to stop upon; but this, on account of the changeable nature of the wind, I concluded to be injudicious, and liable to incur a new danger. I considered the flank movement the only one practicable. I climbed upon the high load of camp fixtures and bedding, when, by standing up, I could scarcely see over the canebrake, and kept the driver on the right course. Every man now seemed to realize his perilous position, and instinctively put his shoulder to the wagon, which was fairly shoved upon the horses; but the faithful animals could go no faster than a walk through that thick, matted tule, and tall, stubborn canebrake. Upon the horses depended our safety. They were our "Moses;" our only means of escape from a terrible death; for no man could make any progress through that infernal jungle, except in the trails of the horses and wagon. The few words spoken were as hollow as from the grave, as we were scarcely audible above the roaring of the flames and crackling tule and canebrake, as they were beaten down by the horses and wagon. The expression upon each countenance was that of perfect terror; but when the hope of escape had nearly expired in each bosom, we suddenly and unexpectedly emerged from the tule into an open and clear field of ice, perfectly free and secure from danger, the red flames sweeping across our track at the time about 150 feet in our rear. This sudden transition from danger so imminent and terrible to perfect safety, had a singular and amusing effect upon some of the party. Men who a few seconds before had been almost weeping with a fear now gave way to the most extravagant expressions of joy. Bright tears glistened upon the cheeks of one; a loud laugh from one; a hurrah from another; and one sanguine individual performed evolutions that would do honor to a professional gymnast. As for myself, I was glad we had got out of the burlesque.

I crossed the Humboldt range about five miles south of the fifth standard line, and where no wagon ever crossed before. I know I had a very rough time of it for about ten days. I spent two days in looking for the cornucopia, nine miles from camp, but found it all right.

It has been decided in England that a stamped fac simile of a signature is as valid as a written one. The black pepper tree has been brought to bearing maturity in California.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers.....H. B. Clawson & J. T. Cain.

SATURDAY EVENING.

APRIL 18, 1868.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

SENSATION

IRISH DRAMA

SECOND NIGHT

Of the new Sensational, Hibernian Drama, illustrating the remarkable apothegm, "Truth is stranger than Fiction," and replete with Irish Deeds and Doings, Characteristic Dialogue, Dances, Revue, and Faction Fights, written by Mr. C. H. Hazlewood, the popular Author of "Waiting for the Verdict," and numerous other inimitable Dramas, entitled,

POUL A DHOIL; OR, THE FAIRY MAN!

Col. Lavenby.....Mr. G. Teasdale
Capt. Singleton.....Mr. J. C. Graham
Lieut. Musgrave.....Mr. A. Merritt
Cornelius Brophy.....Mr. D. McKenzie
Brian O'Rourke.....Mr. E. D. Crothers
Judy.....Miss Alexander
Musha Merry.....Mr. J. B. Lindsay
Morris Murphy.....Mr. J. B. Kelly
Larry Lynch.....Mr. J. E. Evans
Sergeant Bruhl.....Mr. N. Gray
Dora McManus.....Miss Adams
Mrs. Brophy.....Mrs. M. G. Clawson
Soldiers, Peasants, Barrymount Boys, etc., etc.

The performance will commence with the new laughable farce, entitled

ON AND OFF

OR, DUNDUCKETTY'S PIC-NIC.

(A full cast of Characters.)

DOORS OPEN AT 7½ o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

DUNFORD & SONS.

1st Door South of Exchange Building,

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

HAS A Large and Extensive Assortment of

BOOTS,

SHOES,

and HATS.

In variety, which we will Sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

To make room for another large Stock expected.

Quick Sales and Small Profits!

AT WHOLESALE!

Country Dealers supplied on the most

LIBERAL TERMS!

Produce Taken!

W. SHOWELL & BRO.,

Groesbeck's Corner.

WISH to inform the inhabitants of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and the traveling public in general, that we have

50 Yoke of No. 1 Cattle

ALSO,

MULES,

HORSES,

HARNESS.

Yokes,

Bows,

and Chains.

As well as a Complete Assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Including Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES.

Provisions, Tinware, Hardware,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

And, in fact, almost everything, which we will Sell Cheap for

PRODUCE AND CASH!

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STRAYED.

FROM W. S. Godbe's Corral, Two New-Milch COWS. One a roan Moozy; the other a small thick set red COW, with some white about her. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing them or giving such information as will lead to their recovery.

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W. S. GODBE.

TAR! TAR!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for Sale in quantities to suit Purchasers. Wholesale and Retail, by the undersigned, at his place at Gunnison, Sanpete County. Send on your orders.

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C. A. MADSEN.