THE EVENING NEWS.

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

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Tuesday, - - August 20, 1878.

LIBERTY AND LICENSE.

AT a crowded meeting in Boston, recently, held in that historic building, Faneuil Hall, the following was enunciated as a principle and accepted with loud applause:

"That the right to think and to publicly express, by tongue or pen, the results of thinking, is the dearest right which American citizens possess; and to deny its exercise is subversive of natural justice, contrary to constitutional provision, dangerous to public welfare and corrupting to public morals."

A little reflection will show that the idea implied in this statement is entitled to all the denunciations of the latter part of the sentence. That is, that people may say and publish whatever they think, without being called to account for their utterances. In other words, that there should be no law of libel. That public speakers and writers for the press should fulminate and print anything they please, no matter how much it may tend to injure others, without being legally liable for the slander. If this is not implied, what is the "principle" presented to and applauded by the Boston audience. There is no law against thinking, and if there was it would be a dead letter, for thought is beyond the control of priest, legislator, judge or executioner. And the freedom of speech and of the press is guaranteed in this great republic by its general constitution and protected by the laws of the various States and Territories. But liberty and license are widely different, and therefore while the former is upheld the latter is kept in check by the law, for license is not only opposed to true liberty, but is actually destructive thereof.

Every person has a right to think, and the right to speak or print his thoughts, untrammeled. But if in the publication thereof he utters untruths, calculated to injure another, whether a private individual or a public functionary, he is liable to punishment, on conviction of the offence, which is a crime against society and an infraction of statutory law.

But the Boston declaimers evidently desire the abolition of all laws against libel. And they are not alone in their unreasonable opinions and dangerous demands. Many demogogical public speakers and not a few disreputable press writers appear to be of the same mind. The most outrageous accusations against men in official position are indulged in, often without any foundation in fact or any excuse for their vindictive vulgarity. The ground taken by the slanderers seems to be that all public officers are put in a pillory as soon as elected, and that every citizen has the right to pelt them with garbage without stint or hindrance.

There are papers which make a specialty of scandal and gossip, and when the objects of their calumny do not choose to reply to the charges hurled at their character that silence is construed into tacit admission of guilt. And such a course, when commenced, does not usually end with the misrepresentation and defamation of public men. But soon private character is attacked, and even the weaker sex is assailed, and the professional slanderer, who should be esteemed viler than the mangiest dog, darts his venom into the family circle, and drags before the public eye distorted, daffled and falsely-colored pictures of things that belong only to private life.

Is it a mark of the progress of a country or a community that such slander is allowed to go unpunished and unrebuked? And would it be for the benefit of the people of the United States if the license which the Boston demagogues and their supporters call liberty of speech were to become lawful and undisputable? We think not. But perhaps some good might eventually result, although the immediate effects would be harmful, if the libel laws were entirely abolished. Men would resent attacks upon their public and private character by physical force, but the stamping out of a number of press scavengers and foul-mouthed orators would be of great benefit to society at large. As it is now, libel laws are almost in disuse. The difficulties in the way of those that are wronged are enough to dismade most persons from grappling with them. And the reparation possible is generally inadequate altogether to the injury received. If criminal prosecution is attempted, judges and juries are so impressed with the cry of "freedom of the press," that the voice of justice is hushed, and the slander-monger is encouraged to continue his diabolism with renewed bitterness and strengthened gall.

The public are to blame for this condition of things. Public speakers who indulge in groundless vituperation, and papers which deal in scandal should be treated with the contempt they deserve. If the public appetite demands such vile diet, and cannot be appeased without what are called "spicy items," the "spice" will certainly be forthcoming. But the scandal-monger should be despised and excluded from respectable society and be refused recognition by every respectable person of both sexes. And the fact that statements reflecting on the personal character of any individual are found in papers of the "spicy" order, should be enough to stamp them as unfrue, and unworthy of mention in any decent society. While the appearance in a house of such sheets as make scandal a specialty, should be a sufficient indication of the prurient tastes of the inmates, and a plain sign that it is not a fit place for pure-minded persons to visit.

Instead of more license of speech and of the press, the reins of control need to be tightened, and public sentiment and local law should be arrayed against the present laxity. We would deprecate as much as any one the slightest tampering with that liberty which is designed by the Constitution. But we would hail with pleasure the enforcement of wholesome laws, civil and criminal, which would aid in the correction of the mischievous and despicable practice of unstinted abuse of public officials, and the inexcusable slander of private individuals, which disgrace both the rostrum and the press, and are growing into a nuisance to society and a positive disgrace to the country.

(FOR THE DESERET NEWS.)

ARE WE OF ISRAEL?

BY ELDER GEO. REYNOLDS.

CHAPTER V.

The origin of the Anglo-Saxons—Derivation of the Word Saxon—The Goths and Vandals—Overthrow of the Roman empire—The Mythology of the Ancient Scandinavians—Baldur—Their Early Literature—Polygamy.

As the question "What became of the ten tribes?" still remains to the world an unanswered historical enigma, so also is the question unanswered "whence originated the vast hosts of so-called barbarians who, descending from the frigid regions of Scandinavia, filled Europe with new race, new laws, new ideas, new languages and new institutions?" Some have traced a connection between the loss of the one people and the advent of the other, and one author of repute—Mr. Sharon Turner—extensively quoted in this connection, claims that the original home of the Anglo-Saxons was in the very country where Israel is historically lost, and further states that these people commenced their migration therefrom about the same time as the tribes of Jacob must have taken their journey northward.

Mr. Turner, in his valuable history of the Anglo-Saxons, whilst discussing the Teutonic descent of many of the nations of modern Europe, says:

"It is peculiarly interesting to us, because, from its branches, not only our own immediate ancestors, but also those of the most celebrated nations of modern Europe have unquestionably descended. The Anglo-Saxons, Lowland Scotch, Normans, Danes, Norwegians, Swedes, Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Lombards and Franks have all sprung from that great fountain of the human race, which we have distinguished by the terms, Scythian, German or Gothic. The first appearance of the Scythian tribes in Europe, may be placed, according to Strobo and Homer, about the eighth, or according to Herodotus, in the seventh century, before the Christian era. The first scenes of their civil existence, and of their progressive power were in Asia to the east of the Araxes. Here they multiplied and extended their territorial limits for some centuries, unknown to Europe." With regard to the Saxons, Mr. Turner writes, "they were a German or Teutonic, that is a Gothic or Scythian Tribe; and of the various Scythian nations which have been recorded, the Sakai or Sacae are the people from whom the descent of the Saxons may be inferred, with the least violation of probability. They were so celebrated that the Persians called all the Scythians by the name of Sacae. * * * That some of the divisions of this people were really called Saksuna (from which we have our word Saxon or Sacson) is obvious from Pliny; for he says, that the Sakai who settled in Armenia, were named Sacasani which is but Saka-suna, spelt by a person who was unacquainted with the meaning of the combined words; and the name Sacasina, which they gave to that part of Armenia they occupied, is nearly the same sound as Saxoula. It is also important to remark, that Ptolemy mentions a Scythian people sprung from the Sakai, who resided near the Baltic Sea, by the name of Saxones."

Mr. Turner, if we mistake not, was not advocating the Israelitish ancestry of the Saxons, hence those who believe in that theory put the greater stress on his two most important statements. That the forefathers of this race dwelt in the region east of the Araxes, the exact spot to which Israel was carried captive, and that they began to spread out therefrom some six or seven hundred years before Christ answering to the very period that the children of Jacob dwelt captives in that country. One author has named a very unique derivation for the word Saxon. He says: "We suppose it is derived from Isaac, by which, we find from Amos, this house of Israel had begun to denominate itself, just before the captivity. It was usual to contract the commencement of the name, especially when they combined it with any other word, or when it came to be familiarly applied. Saxon is, literally or fully expressed, the son of Isaac." Just as Dickson in modern English was abbreviated to Dixon." Such abbreviations, we may remark in passing, in familiar talk are also common with our neighbors, the Shoshones, also a remnant of the seed of Jacob. One writer on this portion of the subject sees in this explanation of the word Saxon a fulfilment of the promise made to our father Abraham, "In Isaac shall thy seed be called," and goes as far as to advance the argument that Cossack is another expression of this same idea, or that a Don Cossack is literally and truly a son of Isaac, of the tribe of Dan.

The ferocity of the northern races who overthrow the Roman empire is thought by some to argue against their Israelitish orgin. But we must recollect that the pictures of the Goths and Vandals, which have been handed down to us, were painted by their enemies. Nor would the argument, however true, have any weight with us were the fact proven. If they were of Israel they had been wandering, fighting and colonizing for a thousand years since they left Palestine before they overwhelmed Rome. And as far as ferocity is concerned they cannot equal the seed of Joseph on this continent, who but three hundred years after the fulness of the gospel was proclaimed to their fathers by the crucified Redeemer, committed attrocities that no Goth or Vandal ever exceeded. A very pretty theory has been advocated in connection with this portion of their history, to the effect that as the Roman empire was used by the Lord to destroy the House of Judah and slay millions of that devoted race, so the Lord used a portion of the House of Israel (unknown to both themselves and their enemies) to destroy the Gentile rulers of the world, who had slain and scattered their brother's house.

The mythology of the northern races of Europe may also be noticed in connection with these inquiries. Those learned in the mythologies of ancient Rome and Greece say that it bears no likeness to them; its peculiarities would rather lead to the idea that it was of Persian origin (British Encyclopædia). Some of the early Christian fathers have fancied a great resemblance between one of their deities, named Baldur or Balder, and our Savior." This god is represented as the son of Odin and Frigga, youthful, beautiful and benignant, the dispenser of kindness, the bringer of joy and blessing, who loves to dwell with men, and whom all men love. But he is killed by the wicked. (The manner of his death is surrounded with mythological nonsense.) All men mourn the loss of their friend, and search through the world for some remedy to bring him to life; but in vain; stern Death has taken him away to the realms of the dead, and he cannot come back. His wife Nanna, that she may not be separated from him, has gone to dwell with him there. At last Frigga, his mother, sends a messenger to obtain his release. He leaps the gate of the gloomy world, sees Baldur, and speaks with him, but no, Baldur cannot be released. There he must remain, and his wife Nanna must dwell with him for ever.

From some of the details not here inserted we incline somewhat to the opinion that the above narration is a confused tradition of the way death was brought into the world through the transgression of Adam and Eve rather than that it bears relation to the life of the Savior. We draw attention to the way Baldur's death was brought about. The tradition runs (American Cyclopædia) Baldur having long been troubled by dreams and evil omens, indicating danger to his life, his mother travelled through the whole universe, exciting from every created thing a promise not to injure the god. But she neglected to ask it from the apparently harmless mistletoe Loki, the most dexterous among the gods, an enemy of Baldur, noticed this omission and cut from the mistletoe a piece for the point of a dart. The other gods, surrounding Baldur, made proof of his invulnerability in sport, by casting at him their weapons, with stones, etc.; but nothing injured him. Loki approached and induced the blind god Hodur to throw the dart he had made from the forgotten mistletoe. Baldur was pierced by it and killed." In this tradition Loki takes the place of Satan, Hodur typifies the serpent and the mistletoe that of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. It is also noticeable that they represent, in this tradition, that man could do nothing, of himself, to overcome the power of death.

The very earliest literature of the Sandinavian people, preserved on the Island of Iceland, adds many testimonies to the Scandinavians' Israelitish origin. On this point the Encyclopædia Britanica says: "On entering on these ancient books, we are immediately struck with the corroborative evidence which they furnish of the eastern origin of the Goths, the fathers of the Scandinavians. As all languages, so all mythologies run in lines, which converge in one common centre * * * Central Asia. And little as we might expect it, no sooner do we open the ancient religious books of Scandinavia, than we are carried back thither. Our northern people are a people of eastern origin. Odin* and his Asar, are Asiatics, declared themselves to be from the great Swithiod, a country which appears to have been the present Circassia, lying between the Black and Caspian Seas. The whole of their memories abounded with the proofs of it. They brought with them abundant eastern customs, those of burning the dead, and burying under mounds. They practiced polygamy, looked back with imperishable affection to the great Swithiod, the primitive district of Asgord and the city of Gudabom, or the home of the gods. They transferred a religion bearing the primal features of those of Persia, India and Greece, to the snowy mountains of Scandinavia.†"

In reading the above we were strongly impressed with the geographical idea there expressed. Without any great stretch of the imagination we could easily consider the traditions regarding the great Swithiod, to refer to Media, the primitive district of Asgord, to be the dim remembrance of their first home in the land of promise, and Gudahem, the home of the gods, to be Jerusalem, the city of the great King. The parallel we consider to be very significant.

* The Early Saxons. American S. S. Union, Philadelphia.

† Rev. A. H. Grimaldi, M. A., states: "The Saxon kings traced themselves back to Odin, who was traced back in his descent from David, as may be seen in a very ancient MS. in the Herald's College, London, and in Sharon Turner."

(*To be continued.*)

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

Details of Leete's Insanity.

NEW YORK, 20.—The journals have the following details of Leete's insanity: While in the court room he said, "Oh it is terrible, terrible," (walking excitedly up and down the corridor), "how so many men with decent faces, can keep me away from the only man who can save me." (Referring apparently to Tilden.) "There's an honest man somewhere, I know there is, but I can't find him," said Leete, weeping. He was put into the cell occupied by Tweed. He will neither eat nor drink anything that is offered to him, he declares, unless it is in some very public place. This is necessary, he thinks, because only in a public place can his enemies be prevented from poisoning his food.

Leete's brother-in-law, Lopez, said to the *Times'* reporter, that he believed Leete was insane during the whole of the time he was giving his testimony before the Potter investigating committee. He thought, talked and dreamed about nothing else since he first came to the city. Physicians have no doubt that insanity has been brought on by the excitement attending the patient's examination before the Potter committee. When the doctor first saw him, Leete asked that a Catholic priest be sent for immediately.

"Are you a Catholic?" asked Dr. Hardy.

"No," was the reply; "but I want to make a confession."

Leet said to the *World* reporter: "I was decoyed into coming north. I was disappointed in Hayes, and I thought the investigation was designed to unseat him. When they said that it was not for that purpose I did not want to come. Gibson knows that I never went to him and offered to testify. He sent a man that compelled me to come." Then he raved again.

Warden Finn says: Unless his friends take charge of him he will be sent to Blackwell's Island in a day or two.

Searching for the "Wyoming."

WASHINGTON, 20.—The navy department does not entertain the slightest fear for the safety of the *Wyoming*. It is presumed she is out of coal and does not meet with sufficient wind to carry her into port. The tug *Fortune* is now searching for her.

The "John Porter" Quarantined.

CINCINNATI, 20.—The low steamer *John Porter*, which passed up the river last week with several cases of yellow fever aboard, has been obliged to anchor three miles below Gallipolis, Ohio, the engineers refusing to remain longer at their post of duty. The Gallipolis health officers have placed a strong guard over her to prevent anyone leaving the boat. Two cases, Charles Degelman, an engineer from Pittsburg, and Wm. Koehler, from Pomeroy, have died. There are ten cases on board.

$45,000 Fire.

The warehouse of Freeburg & Workum, extensive dealers in liquor, Main Street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning; loss about $45,000; insurance $30,000.

Ravages of the Epidemic—Appeal for Aid.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 20.—The following has been received by the Howard Association of Memphis:

GRENADA, Miss., 19.

As your representatives, sent here for the purpose, we have looked carefully into the situation of everything connected with the yellow fever in Grenada. The epidemic, considering the size of the town, appears to be the most malignant and fatal that has ever been known in the country, and this only after nine days. The fever is unabated and unchecked. The great want is for nurses, and money to pay them, for there has been persons here sick for long periods without a single attendant. At the present the contributions amount to not more than one-half of what seems to be necessary. The funds are certainly managed by the relief committee with a rigorous economy and wise judgment, and the men who handle them are known to the business men of the southwest as a certain guarantee for the faithful application and the purposes for which they are intended. We hope the liberal and generous contributions made up to this time, will not cease. The appeal to the charitable has no equal in the sad history of this disease. J. Smith Bramer and P. Anderson, of the Memphis Howard Association, of Memphis, endorse the appeal of their associate members now on duty at Grenada. Messrs. Smith and Anderson, who have labored among the sick there for nine days past, are fully posted as to the exact condition, and are gentlemen in every way worthy of public confidence.

A. D. LONGSTAFF, Vice-Pres't.
J. H. SMITH, Secretary.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA.

The Occupation Trouble—Council of Ministers.

VIENNA, 20.—The Austrians lost twelve men in the engagement on the 16th, near Bustvoca. The insurgents, besides the killed, lost 130 prisoners.

The Austrian and Hungarian ministers held a four hours' council on Sunday, the Emperor presiding.

Steadily Advancing.

General Philippovich's forces are steadily advancing. It is expected they will arrive at Serajevo to-day.

WEST INDIES.

The Election—More Trouble Ahead.

HAVANA, 12.—The elections in the State of Santander have resulted in favor of the government of General Trijello. An election in the State of Cundinamerca is announced to take place at an early date. Trouble is expected, as it is understood the local president is determined to carry the day in opposition to the national government, and the State force is larger than the National. It is reported that a number of Liberals on the Ecuador line of Columbia are organising an expedition to cross into Ecuadorian territory and begin a revolution against the government.

GERMANY.

The Claims of Greece.

BERLIN, 20.—The *National Zeitung* says: The signatory powers have addressed remonstrances, in identical terms, to the Porte against its disregard of the claims of Greece.

FRANCE.

International Monetary Conference.

PARIS, 20.—M. Say, in his address at the monetary conference, yesterday, stated that the policy of France was to await a moment when she could revert to the free mintage of silver.

The Swiss representative said that while agreeing with the present expectant attitude of the Latin union, as described by Say, Switzerland looked forward to a gold standard as the ultimate solution of the question of coinage.

Goschen argued that the free mintage of silver will be impossible. The formal rejection of that proposal, however, is to be regretted, as the public would consider it as a condemnation of the monetary use of silver. The objects aimed at should be the maintenance of silver, as the companion of gold wherever possible, as the universal desire for silver would provoke a terrible crisis. He added that the agreement for a universal gold standard might force England to reconsider her policy of maintaining the silver coinage of India intact.

GRAND

FIREMEN'S RE-UNION

AT

KAY'S GROVE, OGDEN,

ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1878,

Under the auspices of the Firemen of Salt Lake, Ogden, Brigham City, Logan, Corinne and Provo.

Arrangements will be made with the various Railroad Companies to carry passengers at reduced rates. A special train will be run, leaving Salt Lake at 8 a.m. and returning the following day.

FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, $1.50.

The Tenth Ward Brass Band

And a Full String Quadrille Band will accompany the excursionists.

Innumerable sports will be indulged in at the Grove, including a GRAND SHOOTING MATCH for a Silver Cup, open to all comers, with any rifle, distance 100 yards. Entrance fee, $1 each. In charge of Mr. George A. Means. Mr. John Heusser will be on the grounds with ample materials for target shooting.

For further information and for tickets, apply at Fireman's Hall, Salt Lake City.

d226

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One black horse MULE, brand white stripe in the face branded ⊐ on left thigh L on right hip.

AX

Which if not claimed, will be sold August 26th, at one o'clock, as the Estray Pound at Manti, Sanpete County, U. T.

JENS HANSEN,
District Poundkeeper.

Manti, Aug. 15th, 1878. d8w

14th DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that the Fourteenth District School will re-open in the Assembly Rooms, which will be rectified for that purpose, on MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1878.

In order to give parents and students the benefit of the school tax, a reduction in prices of tuition will be made commensurate with the increase of the territorial appropriation.

For terms, etc., apply to Mr. Geo. J. Taylor, Principal.

THOS. TAYLOR,
GEO. CRISMON,
GEO. H. TAYLOR, } Trustees.

THE LONDON BANK OF UTAH,

(LIMITED.)

Capital, £160,000; Say $800,000
Called up, £32,000; Say $160,000

The Commercial and Mining Public will find every facility for the transaction of Strictly Banking Business.

Exchange Drawn on all the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe.

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IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Company.

IN CHICAGO.—The First National Bank.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of California.

ANTHONY GODBE,
MANAGER.

Salt Lake City, July 15, 1878. d157

DELTA.

Salt Lake City and Wagner's Beer 5 cents a glass, 20 cents per quart, all other plain and fancy drinks 10 cents. We keep the Old Hermitage, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskey, with a full line of bottled wines and liquors for family use, and will not be undersold. The best beer room in the city for families and others.

CONRAD & RUSSELL,
Corner opposite Theatre.

d209 tf.

WANTED.

A MILLER. App'y to R. Miller & Son, Mill Creek, Salt Lake County, Utah.

216 d s w 2w

DRIED APRICOTS

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID AT

TEASDEL'S!

Delivery Wagons will call for same by Leaving your Address.

d715 s'm

BANKRUPT SALE

HAVING THIS DAY

Bought for Cash,

Direct from the Assignee,

The whole of Mr. James Stromberg's Fashionable and Well-Selected Stock of Woolens,

At Less than Half the Original Cost,

We are prepared to

MAKE GARMENTS

AT A

GREAT REDUCTION

From our Usually Low Prices.

BUCKLE & SON,

Tailors and Woolen Drapers,

MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE THE WALKER HOUSE.

Salt Lake City, July 13, 1878.

SOLD BY ALL POPULAR MERCHANTS IN UTAH TERRITORY.

BUY COMMON-SENSE, STYLISH, MODERATE PRICED BOOTS AND SHOES OF THE MANUFACTURER Wm. H. ROWE

AT THE

BIG BOOT!

87 EAST TEMPLE STREET,

SALT LAKE CITY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT IN STYLES AND QUALITY.

CASH WANTED

FOR

Coarse Salt	$4.00 per ton
Coarse Salt, lots of 10 tons	$3.50 "
Coarse Salt, lots of 100 tons	$3.00 "

At time—Salt Lake City; or on car, Hooperville Switch.

Sacks, 10 cts each, extra.

Fine, in burlaps	$12.00 per ton
Fine, in 10 ton lots	$11.00 "
Fine, in 100 ton lots	$10.00 "
Half in No. 10 and 5 lb.	$15.00 "

Ten cents extra gunnies for coarse ten and five pound sacks.

JOHN W. SNELL,

d206 IDAHO STORE.

CITY LIQUOR STORE.

IMPORTED

ALE, PORTER, CLARET,

Cordial & Geneva Gin.

Choicest Wines and Kentucky Whiskeys, which we guarantee pure, and the best that can be obtained for the prices. Suitable for family use and country trade. Call and examine.

MORTON & TUFTS,

First South Street, Two Doors East of Godbe's Corner.

SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

AT

Z. C. M. I.

We are offering the balance of our Stock of Summer Goods at Extremely Low Figures, in order to **Make Room for Extensive Fall Purchases.** It consists in part of Lawns, Organdies, Grass Cloths, Cotton Dress Goods, Prints, Ginghams, Linens, Piques, Hosiery, Straw Goods, Parasols, Ladies' and Misses' Linen Suits, Ladies' Ulsters, Boys' Linen Coats, Summer Suits, etc., etc.

H. S. ELDREDGE, SUPT.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.,

55, East Temple Street,

SALT LAKE CITY.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS!

NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY!

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!

Good, Stylish and Durable Dress Goods,
At 10, 12½, 15, 20 and 25 cents per yard, and upwards.

Best Brand of English Alpacas,
(Our own importation), from 25c. to $1 per yard.

Elegant Black Cashmeres, New Talmise, Henrietta and Bombazine Cloths,
English Dress Buntings, in Newest Shades,
American and French Piques, new designs, very Low,
Latest Styles of Bourette and Polonaise Cloths,
Double Width Black Grenadines, Choice and Cheap,
Seal Brown French Reseille,
Plain, Striped and Quadrille Spring Silks,
From 75c. a yard and upwards.

Navy Blue, Myrtle, Seal Brown & Bronze Spring Silks,
At $1.25 per yard.

Choice Black Silks,
From 65c. to $3 per yard. The best bargains ever offered in this market.

NOVELTIES

In Duchess, Torchon and Valenciennes Laces, White and Colored Embroideries, Ladies' Ties and Bows, elegant Fans and Parasols, Chenille Silk and Worsted Fringes, Galoon Trimmings. Dress Buttons, Children's Cloaks, Opera Shawls, Lace Setts and Bibbs. Zephyrs. Back Combs, Dress Elevators, Ruchings, Etc

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S READY MADE SUITS,

IN ELEGANT STYLES, VERY LOW.

Harris' Seamless and Alexandre Genuine KID GLOVES, new shades.
A New Thing—Kid Glove Renovators. Try them!!!

New White PICQUES, TERRY CLOTHS, Plain and Dotted SWISS TARLETANS, NAINSHOOKS, and Genuine French Percales in Black, Navy Blue, and Brown.

Full Stock of White and Colored Table Damasks, Curtain Laces, Nets, Napkins, Towels, Crashes, Linen Buggy Robes, Etc.

WHOLESALE MILLINERS

Will find our Stock the Largest and Cheapest ever brought to Utah. Hats in all shapes and qualities, trimmed and untrimmed; French and American Flowers, Ostrich Plumes, Tips and Feathers, in newest shades; Millinery Silks, Torquoises, Satins, Plain and Dotted Nets, Pearl and Steel Ornaments.

NINE HUNDRED Cartoons of Plain Gros Grain and Satin Ribbons, New and Cheap. We keep the best and leading Brands of STAPLE GOODS, and offer them at the BOTTOM PRICES!!!

OUR NEW STOCK OF

GENTS' BOYS' AND CHILDRENS' CLOTHING,

Is of good materials and stylish make. Gents', Youths' and Boys' HATS, from Cheapest to Best. Gents' and Boys' Navy and Fine BOOTS, SHAPERS and OXFORD TIES, good and Cheap.

FULL STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SLIPPERS

Direct from the Best Manufacturers.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, in all its branches. Notions, Paper, Cutlery, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

TO THE TRADE.

We can safely say that our STOCK is full and well bought. Our Prices Lower than ever, and that we shall strive to meet all honest and honorable competition from any quarter, as our experience of fifteen years in the Territory enables us to meet the wants of the trade.

Orders promptly filled and honorable treatment guaranteed.

VALISES, FROM $2.00 UPWARDS.

SATCHELS, FROM $2.00 UPWARDS.

J. H. CLEMETSHAW,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURER AND REPAIRER OF ALL KINDS OF

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AND TRAVELING BAGS,

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Four Doors West of Dinwoodeys Furniture Store.

Old Trunks bought, sold, exchanged or repaired on the shortest notice. All orders address—

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85 First South Street, Salt Lake City.

P. O. Box, 1089.

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G. H. TAYLOR, F. ARMSTRONG

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AND

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REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Utah Red and White Pine of all kinds. Eastern Finishing Lumber, California Red Wood.

Utah, Bear River, White Cedar and Red Wood Shingles.

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