

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, November 15, 1870.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN IN MARSEILLES.

We have just received a letter from George Francis Train, dated the 22nd ult., at Marseilles, France, in which is enclosed a copy of the *Journal de Marseille* containing a report of a speech which the irrepressible candidate for the office of Chief Executive in 1872 had delivered in that city. In the letter we are informed that Mr. Train throws his life and fortune into the cause of France. The editor in speaking of Mr. Train says that he apparently speaks many languages and they were kept under a charm for one hour by a brilliant discourse from him "à sa langue" (in our language).

If we had read his opening remarks, without his name accompanying them, we should have had no difficulty in knowing who their author was. He opened by saying:

Citizens of Marseilles, citizens of "La Belle France," citizens of the newly born Republic, in the name of the millions of my fellow-citizens of America who love equality, in the name of the millions of working people of Ireland and of America who love brotherhood (*fraternité*), and as a citizen of the American Republic, I offer to you the fraternal hand to aid you in driving off the invader of the soil of your country. After thus opening his speech he proceeded to pitch into them for the apathy they manifested. He told them that they eat their repasts, drink their wine, smoke their cigars, go on the promenade and to the theatre, play billiards, send out proclamations, and talk loudly in their public meetings; but he sees but little else. They speak splendidly, but he asks, what they do. Are they ignorant that an immense army desecrates their soil? Are they ignorant that their beautiful capital is besieged; that the Prussians have encircled it with a wall of fire, that the Prussians by hundreds of thousands are devouring their riches, shedding the blood of their corps, burning, like Goths and Vandals, their splendid libraries; destroying their fine cities, and slaughtering their brave people as if they were wild beasts? Are they ignorant that their government cannot have communication with the outside world without the aid of balloons? And, said he, you are here discussing in the place of taking action; writing proclamations in the place of organizing regiments; making speeches in place of marching on Paris. He was not like the miserable demagogues, he said, in this country who played their cards with the view of gaining the votes of the Germans; he wished them to know that he was for France, and that he that evening gave them his body, his heart, his soul for the holy cause of French Republicanism. If there was not another thing for him to do he was ready to join the army as a simple soldier. In offering his humble services to France that evening, he only desired to pay the interest of the immense debt which America owed to France for the heroic services of Rochambeau, de Grasse, de Lafayette and all the brave volunteers of France. He told them that while they were smoking their cigars and drinking their wine, all France is in flames. Marseilles with its fine hotels, cafes, stores, its beautiful monuments, its magnificent streets, its immense docks, has not a foundry for the casting of cannon, nor workshops for the manufacture of munitions of war. If it was said that it took a long time to prepare factories for the making of cannon and guns, what hindered their making cartridges? Help yourselves, said he, and God will help you. Suppose that the City of Washington, the capital of America, was surrounded by an English army; think you that New York would regard with the same calmness the siege of the capital that you regard here the siege of beautiful Paris?

His remarks created immense enthusiasm. When he descended from the tribune the citizens present crowded around him to grasp his hand. They applauded his remarks with vigor. Happy George Francis! What sweet incense this must have been to his patriotic soul! We have not heard of his going into the war as a simple soldier. Such merit as he possesses could not remain long in the ranks. Promotion would speedily follow, and instead of a candidate for the presidential chair he might turn up before 1872 as a French dictator, or even the occupant of the vacant French throne. The Bonapartes have lost their prestige; the Orleansists cannot be trusted; but if George Francis Train can only make the French think as much of him as he does of himself, the predictions of some of our contemporaries about an American ruling France may be fulfilled, and we see George Francis occupying the Tuilleries.

THEATICALS AT OGDEN.—The Dramatic Company of this city will perform at the Ogdén Theatre on Thursday evening, with the "Colleen Bawn" and "The Dead Shot" will be performed.

AN "eastern question," having nothing whatever to do with the designs of Russia on Turkey and the British possessions in India, is now looming up, and attracting considerable interest in Christendom. We allude to the growing probability of trouble between several of the governments of Europe and that of China on account of cruelties to and massacres of Christians in the "Celestial empire." The wholesale slaughter of the 21st of last June, at Tientsin, has been followed by demonstrations and threats of an alarming character against the Christian population, indicating that the feeling against them is intensely hostile. Late advices say that at one place, in order to escape destruction, the Christian residents were compelled to take refuge on board two British ships of war. At Ningpo, a day was fixed for a general onslaught on the Christians, after the manner of St. Bartholomew. American missionaries, who had been laboring ten years at Tung Chau, were warned by their converts, of an impending massacre, and fled for safety to Chefoo. The only French resident at Ching-Kian had to flee for his life; and at Shanghai the Christian residents would be in great danger were it not for the tremendous foreign fleet always there. These are not the only localities in which they have been threatened with extermination; and there is little reason to doubt, as the government takes little notice of these demonstrations, that it and the people are bent on endeavoring to restore their former seclusion from, and conservatism with regard to, the rest of the world; and they are making preparations to carry out their notions. The Chinese are not slow at imitation, and the government is having ships of war built and armed on the most improved modern principles, and the present grievances result in war, one much more stubbornly contested and protracted than that waged in 1849 may be expected.

The people of Europe and America, with the institutions and vices of civilization, have forced themselves upon the Chinese, and that is some small excuse for the antipathy felt by the latter; but as treaties have been concluded between the governments of the United States, England, France and Prussia, with China, according to the subjects of these several powers the privilege of trading and traveling in all parts of the empire, those governments have the right to expect and will certainly compel compliance with treaty stipulations.

The whole of the civilized world is interested in this Chinese question. The commerce of Europe and America is largely increased by trade with that distant empire, so China will be compelled, at any price, to observe her treaties, and to respect the lives of her Christian residents. But before she is made to comprehend this fact, this new eastern question may assume a magnitude and importance never yet excited by the squabbles, plots and quarrels of the rulers of Russia, Turkey and Great Britain.

THE public of this country and England have occasionally been shocked at the published accounts of the cruelties inflicted by the prison authorities upon O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenian convicts, confined at Portland, England.

Mr. Rossa was a prominent member and advocate of the Fenian movement in Ireland, and being an editor of a Dublin paper, he, by his revolutionary manifestoes, drew upon himself the wrath of the government, the result of which was his paper was suppressed, his type and other material destroyed, and he and his employees were marched to jail. He was subsequently brought to trial and condemned to imprisonment for life for treason, and incarcerated in the government prison on the island of Portland.

This occurrence left his wife and three children comparatively destitute, but she, being a woman of great energy and talent, determined to procure the service of eminent counsel on behalf of her husband, and for this purpose gave readings through this country and Great Britain. The efforts of Counsel, however, were unavailing, for the government of Great Britain is not in the habit of showing much mercy to political prisoners. But in her peregrinations she had roused the attention of the people to the enormity of the crime committed by the government against her husband; and what gold and legal advice failed to procure, that greatest of all human agencies—public opinion—demanded and compelled, namely, the release of the prisoner.

This little episode in the history of the Irish revolutionary party should teach a salutary lesson to its misguided and hot-headed members.

OMISSION.—In the article, in yesterday's News, about the two days' meetings at Ogdén, the name of Gen. Clawson was inadvertently omitted from the list of those present; also where it reads Lorenzo it should have been LeGrand Young.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IDAHO.—A letter from Idaho city, in the Statesman of the first says:

"A Chinaman was found to-day five or six miles below this town, murdered and robbed. He had started to Boise city to buy flour, and had a gold bar for that purpose. This makes two mysterious murders that have occurred within a few weeks with money the object, besides the murder of Craig for jealousy."

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERT NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

THE HOSTILE ARMIES FACE TO FACE

Dissatisfaction in Italy!

Provisional Government growing in favor!

RENEWAL OF THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS DISCUSSION!

German Version of the Battle at Orleans!

PARTICULARS OF THE NAVAL DUEL!

All the Railroad Robbers arrested and nearly all the Treasure recovered!

NEW YORK.

Politics in Spain and Italy.

A special to the World, London 13.—Among the subjects discussed at the Cabinet meeting was the Alabama question. The government decided to instruct Thornton to ascertain, as far as possible, the disposition of the American government as to the reopening of the question, and to intimate the readiness of England to go over the whole discussion again.

Information from Spain intimates the growth of a formidable opposition to the election of the Duke of Aosta. A special correspondent telegraphs from Florence on the 11th that the canvas for the election of the Italian parliament is proceeding in the country with great animation. The clerical party are actively at work in the southern provinces, in behalf of candidates with Ultramontane principals, and where they are unable to elect candidates of their own, are giving support, secretly, to the candidates of the most violent Republicans.

Dissatisfaction exists in the Papal States on account of the application of the Italian system of heavy taxation. Disturbances have broken out in consequence of the enforcement of the taxes on the grinding of corn.

CALIFORNIA.

Robbers arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A large force is on the California and Oregon R. R. Half a mile of track is laid daily. All parties connected with the recent R. R. robberies have been arrested, and the treasure, except a thousand dollars, recovered.

Two brothers named Biber were arrested here for altering U. S. Coins. Two thousand dollars of defaced money were seized.

WASHINGTON.

Election news.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Senator Rice, has sent the following to the Republican Congressional committee: "Little Rock, 12. The State is Republican, both branches of the legislature are Republican. Two members of Congress are Republicans."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Immediate attack on Lyons threatened—Barbarities—Provisional Government becoming popular—Another version of the late battle—Removal of another battle.

TOURS, 13.—Gambetta has returned to Tours.

In many parts of France the people of the Commune are taking a vote to do away with the national defense, and the municipal authorities are hesitating to give their adhesion. The monarchial journals have bitter comments on these evidences of the increasing popularity of the Republic.

VERSAILLES, 12.—General Van Der Taun, on the 9th, repulsed all the enemy's attacks with great loss to the assailants; only then did the Germans retire. On the 10th a portion of the Bavarian army, on train, losing its way, fell into the hands of the French. No movements reported to-day. Absolute quiet prevails around Paris.

TOURS, Monday night.—The French charge the Prussians with throwing wounded men from the windows of the houses in Chateau Dun.

TOURS, 3.—A circular has been sent to the prefects of departments with instructions regarding the raising of batteries of artillery required by the decree. French loading cannons, of models superior to those of the Prussians are recommended.

The Archbishop of Tours preached a sermon to-day, urging a general rising for the national defense. His words caused a sensation.

The Archbishop of Angiers, in a circular letter, advises young clergymen to seek service as chaplains or nurses in the army, and all who have not taken orders, to enlist.

Minister Gambetta, during his absence from this city, visited General Faidherbe at his headquarters and issued a proclamation to the army and made a speech to the people of Orleans. He returns to forward reinforcements. The hostile armies are now face to face. The French are resting on Cheville with the forests and villages at their back. The Prussians are in the plains of Beauce. General Von Der Taun has been reinforced by detachments from the commands of Gen. Willik, Prince Albrecht and the Duke of Mecklenburg; sixty thousand men in all.

VERSAILLES, 3.—The German forces have received scarcely any reinforcements since the fall of Metz, except the 17th and 4th divisions of Wurtembergers, who were sent westward.

A change of plans has occurred at Lyons. An immediate attack on the city is threatened by the Germans. There are confused accounts of an other victory, obtained by d'Aurellia over Von der Tass near Arthenay. These dispatches are strengthened by reinforcements, being advanced from Toury, along the road leading via Chivilly and Orleans, but was attacked on the right flank with great impetuosity by d'Aurellia, near Arthenay. The engagement resulted in the complete repulse of the Germans and the capture of a large number of prisoners and twenty-six guns.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Lopez defeated.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 22, via London, 13.—The rebel General Lopez Jourdan has been defeated by the Argentine forces. The revolution in Uruguay continues.

WEST INDIES.

The naval duel.

HAVANA, 14.—On the seventh the Spanish war steamer Meteor, carrying three guns, and the French war steamer Bouvet, carrying five, entered this harbor. The Meteor sailed out again after the French mail steamer Nouveau Monde but the mail steamer immediately returned, fearing capture. On the night of the eighth the Bouvet left the port, but waited outside for the German war vessel. After the expiration of 24 hours, the time prescribed by law, the Meteor followed, a naval duel having been arranged between the officers. The Spanish steamer Hernando Cortes accompanied the two vessels. The Meteor had a crew of sixty men and the Bouvet eighty. The Bouvet was ten miles below the offing. The Bouvet opened the contest by firing five shots, which the Meteor promptly returned. The Bouvet then attempted to board the Meteor. In this she was unsuccessful. Her rigging became entangled, carrying away the main and mizzen masts, the rigging falling with the masts became entangled in the Meteor's screw. At the same moment the Meteor sent a shell into the Bouvet, smashing her steam pipe. The Meteor, by reason of the disabling of her screw, became unmaneuverable, and the Bouvet finding her quarters hot and capture certain if she waited until the Meteor could disentangle herself, set sail rapidly for Port, the Meteor continuing to fire at her. Meanwhile, with a fair wind, the Bouvet was enabled to cross into Spanish waters before the Meteor could disengage her screw. At this time the Hernando Cortes fired a gun as a signal that the combat had ceased. Both fought bravely. The German gunboat was awarded the victory. Both vessels are in port repairing the damages. The Meteor had three killed and one wounded. The Bouvet only three wounded. The merchants in Havana are much elated with the affair, which caused intense excitement. It is now said that the Bouvet has left the scene of the fight under steam and sail. The German residents are arranging for a grand banquet for the officers of the Meteor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 13.—A telegram, from Constantinople, states that, up to this Sunday, a. m., the Turkish government received no notice of Russia's intention to abrogate the treaty of '56.

Gambetta, in a dispatch to the French representatives here, says the note of Gortschakoff, relating to the Paris treaty of '56 indicates an understanding between Russia and Prussia, and he expresses the opinion that England can remain passive in the presence of such obvious designs. It is understood that Baron Bunsen is averse to a congress of the great powers.

The French are preparing to resist the passage of the river Savne by the Germans.

Garibaldi and the French generals have agreed on a plan of operations.

PREACHING TOUR.—A letter from Elder Edward Stevenson, states that he has been on a preaching tour, in the settlements north of this city to Cache, and then to Malad city, which he reached in the 11th inst. At one settlement he learned that one or two cases of small pox had appeared, but every effort to suppress the spread of the disease was being made by the authorities, and but little alarm was felt. In several localities in Cache he found that the crops of grain were below the average, through the ravages of the grasshoppers; but, no eggs having been laid this season the people feel encouraged, and fall planting was being vigorously carried forward; Malad, however, abounded with the eggs of the locusts.

Brother Stevenson says the best specimen of stone wall building that he has seen in fifty thousand miles of travel, is at Ward city, and is the work of Bro. J. F. Wood.

The meetings which he had held with the saints in the various settlements had been pleasant and profitable.

THE ST. CLAIRS.—An exchange has the following:

"Miss Ellen A. St. Clair, of Malden, Mass., has just arrived safe in San Francisco, after a journey, in her own carriage with her father, of nearly three thousand miles, through the territories north of the Pacific railroad, during which she visited the sources of the Missouri and Yellow Stone rivers, making a part of the journey in saddle and on foot. Returning from Montana, she crossed a belt of Indian country of 400 miles, meeting no white man on the route and surrounded by Indians nearly all the time. Miss St. Clair returns East in December, when she will lecture on Montana and the Indians."

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Special Notices.

SALT LAKE EXCHANGE.—The Secretary of this association can be seen daily at the office of Messrs. Gould & Woodward. Seeady.

WANTED!—A COOK AND LAUNDRY MAID immediately. Apply to Wm. Jennings, 16th Ward. d383 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CHANCE OF TIME:

Doors open at Seven. To commence at half-past.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16th, 1870.

After careful preparation, will be presented, for the first time in this city, the Grand Modern and Sensational Drama, in Three Acts, entitled

THE WILL AND THE WAY!

OR, THE MYSTERIES OF CARROW ABBEY.

Replete with STARTLING SITUATIONS! THRILLING TABLEAUX!!

And the following splendid distribution of characters:

Sir William Mowbray, the reclus of Carrow Abbey.....Mr. G. TEASDALE, Old Martin, a Grocer in the service of Sir William, known as Old Fidelity.....Mr. D. MCKENZIE, Joe Beane, with a true heart.....Mr. F. MACKINTOSH, Red Ralph, a Farmer's boy.....Mr. W. T. HARRIS, Will Sider, the Warrenter—a man of crime.....Mr. A. THORNE, Colonel Mowbray, brother to Sir William.....Mr. J. E. EVANS, Henry Ashton, a young Peasant, supposed Nephew of Farmer Ashton.....Mr. D. J. MCKINTOSH, Moeran Hale, a young Indian Prince, attached to Ellen De Vere.....Mr. A. MERRILL, re-encore.....Mr. J. R. CLAWSON, Walter Mowbray, son of Colonel Mowbray.....Mr. A. ISOM, Parson Swinestext.....Mr. H. K. WITNEY, Ellen De Vere, Ward to Sir William.....Miss A. ADAMS, the Wronged one.....Mrs. M. G. CLAWSON, Dame Ashton (the Ayrch or Indian Nurse).....Mrs. M. BOMBEY, Susan Mayday.....Miss LIZZIE PLATT.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled

RAISING THE WIND

Characters by the Company.

BOX OFFICE open for the Sale of Tickets on the Day of Performance at 11 o'clock.

STOCK HERDING!

I WILL start a Herd for Skull Valley on SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 19, 1870. All those wishing to send out Cattle or Horses, do so by delivering them at J. W. Fox's Corral, next to the Music Hall, 14th Ward, on or before Friday, 18th Nov. d383 3 CHARLES H. BROWN.

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Rocky Mountain Furs!!

Z. C. M. I.

HAVING received a CHOICE CONSIGNMENT in addition to our HOME-MADE

FURS!

We offer UNUSUAL BARGAINS in the following line of fall sets:

French Coney, Belgian Coney, Pitch, Nat Musk, Blue Coney, Tipped Muskrat, Int. Ermine, Alaska Sable, Siberian Squirrel, Alaska Mink, Alaska Mink/Angora/Trimmed, Astrakan.

Children's Sets of the above at Low Prices.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

Salt Lake Exchange and Reading Room.

At the Office of Messrs. Gould & Woodward, East Temple Street.

The Secretary will be in attendance daily, to explain the objects of the Institution, the Rules and Regulations; enter the names of applicants for membership and receive entrance fees.

d383 1m WARREN HUSSEY, President.

SOUTHERN MAIL

AND EXPRESS LINE!

Carrying the United States Mail.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

The undersigned is now running a

Daily line of Stages to Provo and Fillmore!

On and after NOV. 15th, 1870, Stages will run on alternate days for

Mendow Valley, Star District and St. George.

Connections made with Stages for

Tintic and Sevier Mines, Sanpete and Arizona.

Good Meals and Accommodations all along the line. Time to St. George and Mendow Valley, 3 days, 10 hours.

HUGH WHITE

PROPRIETOR

OFFICE AT WELLS, FARGO & CO'S.

C. F. WHITE, Gen. Agent.

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THE LARGEST SAW MANUFACTORY in the World!

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Save of every description guaranteed as good as manufactured.

These Goods can be procured of the principal Hardware Houses in the United States.

REFERENCE.—Harry Skidmore, Salt Lake City, one of our oldest apprentices.

BRANCH HOUSE—210 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES!

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SALT LAKE THEATRE.

FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!

Commencing

TUESDAY, NOV. 22, 1870.

Frank MacEvoy.....Manager.

MacEvoy's GREAT PICTORIAL, MUSICAL AND NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT!

The New Hibernicon!

Representing a tour in Ireland, or Ireland in America. In connection with which the following talented Artists will appear:

Mr. ROBT. BYRNES, the favorite Irish Comic Vocalist, as "Barney, the Guide,"

Miss MARY DOUGLAS as "The Widow" and "Mrs. O'Callaghan,"

Miss IDA LESTER as "Norah,"

W. S. STEWART, Lecturer.

CHARLES F. A. Musical Director.

Doors open at 7; to commence at half-past 7.

d383 10

FRANK C. GARLICK, AGENT.

ESTRAY.

I HAVE in my possession a small Grey HORSE, six or seven years old, branded on right shoulder illegible.

The owner can have him by proving property and paying charges.

CHARLES H. BROWN, Skull Valley.

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Z. C. M. I.

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FRESH ARRIVALS

OF NEW GOODS in

FALL AND WINTER SUITS

OVERCOATS, CAPES, TALMAS, MILITARY CLOTHING, Etc.

HATS, CAPS AND GLOVES.

Also a FULL VARIETY of

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

GENTS', LADIES' AND BOYS'

BOOTS and SHOES.

TRUNKS in all Styles and Qualities.

VALISES AND CARPET SACKS.

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Always on hand and for Sale by the yard, a Large Stock of