

EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE DESERET NEWS COMPANY.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Monday, Oct. 18, 1880.

BIENNIAL ELECTION.

Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1880.

PEOPLE'S TICKET!

For Delegate to Congress.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

WHO WANTS TO FIGHT?

There seems to be some misunderstanding in the minds of a few of our citizens in relation to the Utah Eastern Railroad. It is a mistake to suppose that the Company organized to build a narrow gauge railroad from Coalville to this city, has undertaken a fight with the Union Pacific Company. In the start of this enterprise some gentlemen of this city who owned coal mines at Coalville, finding no good opportunity of bringing their coal to the Salt Lake or any other market, conceived the project of building a railroad as a means of supplying this city with their coal.

The plan was received with favor by the public as soon as mentioned, for several reasons. First, it was a notorious and often lamentable fact, that just at the time when the public need of coal was the greatest the supply was the smallest. Second, the price of fuel was considered altogether too high for a region of country almost entirely surrounded by coal fields. Third, people who complained of either grievance were often met with rude and uncivil rejoinders and sometimes received insults for answers to respectful inquiries. These causes aroused public indignation and many persons felt willing to join in any enterprise that gave reasonable promise of a release from the disagreeable position in which the community was placed.

The measure became a popular one, and the shares being placed within easy reach, a great number invested small sums in the capital stock of the company. Many of these may have entered into the company starting under a feeling of injury, and with a desire to relieve themselves of the bondage of a monopoly. But the project was not undertaken in any spirit of fight.

However, the Union Pacific Company saw fit to parallel the Utah Eastern road with a broad gauge. Also to get possession of a piece of the public highway in the construction of their line, by which the traveling public were forced four miles out of their usual route, and over a country by which they could only haul half as much as the old way, thus hindering the coal traffic by teams. Further, when the Utah Eastern had purchased rails and rolling stock in the west, with the understanding that the freight over the Utah Pacific should be but \$36 per car load, and \$44 to Coalville, on the arrival of the freight the latter Company refused to transport it for less than \$85 per car load. All this does savor of fight. If there is any fight on hand, then it is the U. P. not the U. E. which has started it.

But there is no need for any unpleasantness. The Utah Eastern road is to be built. It is a public necessity. The lesson of the past few days of severe cold and no fuel in the market, more than ever demonstrates this. If the road can be completed to Kimball's, teams can be employed to haul in coal from that point. The road can easily be kept open all winter.

Farmers and others with teams will haul their own coal, and wagons make fair wages at hauling for others. There will be no need of any supply, for the Company has its own mines. And more than that, a vast amount of coal will be shipped. The coal will be sold down cheaper than the present price. We are told that it will take 150 tons per day to supply the winter market. If only \$2 per ton is cut out of the present price, making it \$4 a ton, a saving to the public of \$300 per day will be accomplished. Not only that. The money spent for the coal will be for one of our own products, and the profits on the sales will vest in our own citizens, and whether the freight be wholly by rail or partly by team, the price of it will be for a home purchase and for home circulation.

We are happy to say that the rails are now on the way from Ogden to Coalville. The road must be built. No one has any right or reason to be sore about it. Has it come to this, that the people of Utah must not build a little narrow gauge railroad for their own convenience, without arousing the ire of a great corporation or some of its attachment? Are they everybody and the public nobody? Stuff. The Utah Eastern people have a right to build their road, if they can get the funds to do so; and at the same time the Union Pacific folks have an equal right to build their broad gauge, if they choose to do it on correct principles. There should be no gouging, and no fight. Let each road attend to its own business, and if there is to be a rivalry in trade, that is all right as the world goes, and it may be just as well a friendly rivalry, as between merchants in the same line of goods, as a fight full of bitterness and desire to injure.

A correspondent whose communication appeared in our columns on Saturday, suggested fractional shares of \$10 in the capital stock of the Utah Eastern. We remind him and the public that shares can be obtained by deposits of \$10 at a time, until the amount reaches \$50, when a full share of \$100 will be issued. And should the depositor not be able to make up his \$50, he will receive credit, and the benefits thereof in proportion to the amount paid.

Now let this thing be understood as it is. Salt Lake must have a supply of fuel, and at a fair price considering its opportunities and facilities. A step is being taken to secure this, and those who oppose it are the only ones engaging in a fight over it. Go on with the road.

CHARITABLE "CHRISTIANS."

The following dispatch came over the wires from New York this afternoon:

The House of Deputies of the Episcopal convention received a resolution from the committee on the state of the church, and placed it on the calendar, which recites that the cause of Christ is impeded in Utah by polygamy, which is recognized as a religious institution; that polygamy is contrary to the law of God and to the law of the United States declared by the Supreme Court; and declaring that by the concurrence of the Bishops it was the duty of every Christian and citizen in this republic to bring about as speedily as possible the enforcement of this law, despite the many and peculiar difficulties in the way thereof.

These pious Presbyterians seem to forget altogether the text from which the opening sermon was preached at their convention by Dr. Paxton, and that if they ever set down in the kingdom of heaven it will be in the company of such worthies as Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, with their wives and polygamous families. If polygamy is "contrary to the law of God," the Presbyterians should quote the law not merely assert its existence, which every one may safely deny, seeing that there is no such law forbidding a man to marry more than one wife in the old or New Testament, and that the Presbyterians profess to recognize no other standard.

How truly "Christian" it is for a body of ministers to urge the forces and penalties of secular law against a body of believers in Christ, because those pious preachers cannot convert the latter to their way of thinking! If by the "cause of Christ" is meant the spread of Presbyterianism, what on earth has polygamy to do with that? If the Presbyterians do not make more headway in Utah, it is because they have nothing to offer to the Latter-day Saints better than they have already, and because decent non-Mormon people have been disgusted with the wilful and deliberate falsehoods of Presbyterian preachers concerning this Territory and its citizens.

THAT IDAHO STORY.

Our readers will remember that an Idaho Republican paper started the story, which we refuted, that the Delegate from Utah, as admitted by Hon. James A. Hart, of Bear Lake, had written a letter just before the Boise Democratic Convention, which changed the support of Southeastern Idaho from one candidate for Delegate to Congress to another. We showed that not only was the story false, but that the paper referred to knew the facts in the case, and that its statements were wilfully untrue. This morning we received a letter from Mr. Hart endorsing fully what the News said on the subject, and informing us that full particulars of all the facts relating to the matter will appear in the Bear Lake Democrat. This is a new paper, we suppose, yet to make its appearance. We shall look for its advent with the hope that our northern friends will be able to support the venture, although in such sparsely settled districts, newspapers are very risky financial enterprises.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WINDSTORM TELEGRAPH LINE. AMERICAN.

Fire. Wagon, Stark Co., Ill., 18.—A fire here yesterday destroyed Stone's clothing store with several other smaller places of business. Loss, \$40,000 to \$50,000. Insurance nominal.

Wind Storm in the East.

CHICAGO, 18.—The epidemic continues in a mild form, no prospect of becoming general. The wind continued throughout the day with some force, and far less disastrous on the lake than might have been expected, because warning sufficient had been given to allow most of the craft to seek harbor. The only accident of a serious nature reported is the loss of the schooner B. W. Wells, Captain Thierkaupt, with iron ore, from Escanaba to Chicago, and a crew of eight persons, which foundered off port last night, and as none of the crew have reported, it is presumed all were lost. Its masts and spars were sighted this morning, but no trace of any of its crew. The damage by wind will in the aggregate be very heavy in this vicinity. The force of the wind seemed most marked about the shore included within a radius of 100 miles from Chicago, but the blow itself extended much further, Omaha being about the western limit. Michigan, the eastern, Central Illinois the southern and Wisconsin the northern. The telegraph wires remain in a precarious condition and many of them are entirely cut at present.

The Tribune's Grand Haven, Mich., special says: Great anxiety is felt for the Goodrich steamer Algonquin which left here for Chicago at 10 p.m. and was last seen by the steamer Muskegon, half way over, at 1 a.m. on Saturday. No tidings since. W. S. Benham, editor of the Grand Haven Herald, and wife, Mrs. Newton Bradley and two daughters, from New Mexico, Heber V. Egler, Jr., S. F. Curtis, Grand Haven, were among the passengers. The steamer carried a crew of 20, and passengers numbering 30 or 40. The principal hope is that she may have run north to Manitowish Island, where the steamer was last seen. The Tribune's marine editor says that the vessel is lost, but it is believed she has put into port somewhere as she must have been driven off her course by the terrific wind which came about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning.

Milwaukee, 10.—The wind storm here yesterday and last night was the severest ever known in this section. The barometer never was so low. The wind was from the south blowing between 60 and 70 miles. Dispatches from Lacrosse on Saturday afternoon all along the line of the Southern Minnesota railway is the severest known in years. Passenger and freight trains along the line were blocked in snow drifts to 15 feet deep and were being dislodged by men dispatched to their relief from several points. The train which left Lacrosse on Friday is not heard from since leaving.

ing Fulda that night. All the cuts west of Fairmount are filled with snow packed hard. Reports of cattle, horses, etc., having perished are constantly received. The loss of human life is not yet reported. It is the worst storm ever known in southern Minnesota and eastern Dakota and is still raging.

THAT INDIAN AFFAIR.

Gov. Pitkin Insists on Having Agent Berry Tried in Gunnison County.

WASHINGTON, 18.—Attorney General Devens received dispatches from Colorado, from United States Commissioner Schuch and Edward Johnson, United States attorney, showing that the intention is to get Berry with United States jurisdiction if the law is favorable, and to protect him from violence. The Interior Department received a telegram from Gov. Pitkin, saying: "It is true that great excitement prevails in Colorado on account of the Berry matter. Only a few who saw the killing of the Indian, and one Indian saw it. The white men saw the Indian fired first at the white man, who ran behind the Jackson shot the Indian in self-defense. The Indian with his companions then left. The freight train was not wounded until the day when Berry was arrested. Berry had 150 soldiers and 125 armed Indians with him. He disarmed Jackson, who implored protection of the soldiers, and then they till he was lodged safely in jail in Gunnison. The agent refused and gave him only 15 soldiers to defend him against the fear of over 100 Indians, saying, 'It is claimed that the troops were there to protect the Indians over the whites. Jackson was turned over to Cline, Hoyt and Holmes to take 60 miles to Gunnison City through the reservation. Cline, Hoyt and Holmes state they were ambushed after going three miles, and Jackson was taken by the Indians. Cline declares that he and his men were in their escort the Indians would have massacred the white soldiers and all around them, including Cline's wife and children. The Governor says this is a horrible statement, that a man for defending himself against the Indians should be denied the protection of his Government and turned over to be tortured and killed by the savages. The people of the State desire peace, but believe this trial, especially since Cline's death, neither respect nor honor the Government. As long as they remain in the State they menace the safety of whites who have seen numbers of whites murdered and unmolested. Jackson was acting in self-defense and was wilfully arrested and disarmed by the government agent, and demanding protection, was taken away by the tribe and shot. Our people don't believe the life of an Indian is more valuable than the life of a white man. If the killing of the Indian by Jackson called for summary action on the part of the officers of the government, then the persons who murdered Jackson ought to be speedily arrested and held for trial. It was proper to take Jackson to Gunnison City for examination before a magistrate, it is equally proper to take to the same place and before the magistrates who murdered Jackson and their accessories. The people of the State demand that Jackson's murderers be brought to justice, whether they be government officers or private citizens or Indians. If the general government will not take measures to secure the guilty parties, then the state courts for Gunnison County should proceed to do so. The matter and issue warrants for the criminal. It will be my duty to furnish all the assistance that may be necessary to enforce the process of the courts. I trust the general government will use the power of the federal army not to protect parties charged with murder from examination and trial before the courts of the county where the crime was committed. I think it would be wise for the government to remove the Ute prisoners from the place where they are now camped to some point further north. They have no houses, but simply live in tents which they are in the habit of putting up whenever they overtake them. These Utes are encamped on the only road by which freighters can take supplies for the winter, to the mining camps and towns which are cut off from outside communication during the winter. Unless the Utes are removed the freighters will not undertake the trip and these people will be subjected to famine. He had advised the sheriff of Gunnison County to see that Berry, if arrested, was protected from violence. He apprehended no danger to Berry as the Colorado people were law-abiding, desiring only a fair court trial. He denies that many persons around the Ute reservation are endeavoring to bring about a disturbance with the Indians to prevent the consummation of the Ute treaty. The commissioners themselves say they know no such person. The people dislike the treaty, but will not defeat it by any dishonorable measures.

PHILADELPHIA, 18.—The Times' Wilmington, Delaware, special says: The affair between negroes and democrats is more serious than expected. It seems that while the democratic club was marching past the hall in which the colored people were held, a festival, two bricks were thrown at them from the sidewalk. They halted and organized for a raid, when two shots were fired simultaneously on the clubs from the colored men's hall, and fierce volley succeeded this demonstration from the same quarter, which wounded slightly several of the club. They were muskets loaded with buckshot, which were used. The whites at first broke and ran, but soon rallied, and for two or three minutes there was a hot interchange of shots, when the negroes were routed and were pursued by the paraders, the being loaded with bricks and stones directed against all the colored houses and churches. There were many minor injuries. The negroes were finally made a stand, and the whites were only deterred from attacking them by the police. The latter were not allowed to approach, and the negroes fled when they saw the police. They congregated again this morning, and when the police tried to disperse them they resisted, causing some injury to the police, who finally captured one negro and took him to the rest to go home. The mayor has been urged to prevent night parades in the future, but doubts his authority. It is feared that trouble may yet ensue.

MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS.

From a number of communications which we have received from different persons, it seems desirable that we offer a few words further in relation to Mutual Improvement Associations. Young ladies have an organization of their own, in which they may be enrolled. Where the young men's associations have young ladies also on their rolls, we recommend that the names of the young ladies in each association be made known to the other, and that they be placed on a roll by themselves. Once a month the young men's and young ladies' associations might hold a conjoint meeting in each ward district, at which a varied order of exercises might be rendered, for entertainment, instruction and amusement of those who might attend, some experienced persons

being of the opinion, that greater good could be accomplished by the sexes holding three out of four of their meetings separately from each other. However, there may be many doubtless exceptions to this. In some wards, the young men and young ladies, belonging to one association, have been in the habit of holding all their meetings together, and have become attached to that method of organization, having their association interests unified. Where this is the case, the circumstances should be carefully considered, and no hasty or injudicious changes should be made. But it would be well to have the names of the young men and of the young ladies on separate rolls.

We do not desire to introduce any unwelcome rigid rules, or to needlessly criticize the existing manner of organization. We therefore wish it to be understood that we do not recommend the disorganization of any institution. The general instructions for conducting these associations are published in the May number, vol. 1, of the Contributor.

W. WOODRUFF, JOSEPH F. SMITH, MOSES THATCHER.

Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Deformities.

Dr. Culbertson, Oculist, Aurist and Surgeon, of Indianapolis, Ind., will remain in Salt Lake for two weeks from Tuesday, the 19th inst., at the Continental House. The doctor treats all diseases of the eye, and ear, all deformities, etc., club foot, spinal diseases, cross eyes, etc., as well as piles and fistula; inserts artificial eyes and has surgical appliances.

The Doctor made many remarkable cures during his professional visit last year, and is endorsed by the following well-known reliable gentlemen: HOOPER CITY, Utah Ter. All who are suffering from weak, sore or inflamed eyes or any disease whatever of the organs of sight or hearing should see the justly celebrated J. W. Culbertson, M. D., Oculist, Aurist and Orthopedic Surgeon of Indianapolis, who is now making another professional tour of the West. He made some remarkable cures in this country during his previous visit, and comes so highly recommended by the medical profession to entrust the most difficult cases to his professional care.

GILBERT BELNAP, Asses. and Col. Weber Co. FARMINGTON, Davis Co., Utah, September 31st, 1880.

My wife was afflicted with sore eyes for several years, and for two years previous to the time of treatment had scarcely been able to do anything. She was unable to bear any light, and the eyelashes hung passively upon the eye ball, and the eyelid had lost the power to raise itself. One eye was almost blind. We had tried every thing we could hear of and paid several doctor's bills, but to no purpose. About one year ago, Dr. J. W. Culbertson, of the Central Surgical Infirmary, visited this Territory, and we applied to him for treatment. An operation was performed by him, which has since been followed up by home treatment, under his direction. Now she is able to do her own work, her eyes being almost well, and still improving by the use of the doctor's medicine.

The charges are very moderate, considering the attention which has been given to the case. I desire that every one should know the truth in the case, that those afflicted with diseases of the eye, ear or other deformities may find relief by applying to the gentleman, who represents this infirmary. Yours respectfully, L. H. KENNARD.

We, the undersigned, bear witness of the above statement. THOMAS ABBOTT, FREDERICK COOMES, JESSE W. SMITH. Appointment at Salt Lake Tuesday, 19th to November 1st. — Ogden Junction. d & w t.



TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

A cure for indigestion, flatulency, a bubbling beverage delightful; it cures the most distressing cases of biliousness, headache, nervousness, a tonic, nervine and corrective. An antidote and antidote. A wonderful Seltzer Apéritif. Embodiment of every rare ingredient. This Seltzer is of purest quality. With kindly liberal hand to filling into the famous Seltzer Spring. d & w t.

NEW FRUITS SPICES

JUST ARRIVED AT GEO. W. DAVIS!

GLAUCUS SCARF! PATENTED SEPT. 10th 1878.

Manufacturers and others are WARNED against infringing. Sample sent on application to DEALERS ONLY. J. B. Scott & Co., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Men's and Boys' Wear, 215 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Notice to the Old Quorum.

THE MEMBERS OF THE 5TH QUORUM of Sessions will please take notice that the 30th of the Quorum will be held on Sunday next, the 27th inst., at 12:30 at the Court House, Salt Lake City. It is requested that all members living in the city will be present, as business of importance will be transacted. In behalf of the 5th Quorum, H. CAMPBELL, Pres. Salt Lake City, Oct. 18th, 1880.



MADE FROM GRAPE CREAM TARTAR—No other preparation more healthful, may be used in breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ill results from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all grocers. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK. 6203 17.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Salt Lake Dramatic Ass'n, Proprietors. MONDAY AND TUESDAY E.V.G.S. OCT. 18 and 19.

ALF. THE WYMAN'S LULU

Supported by a First-Class Metropolitan Comedy Company. In the German-American Comedy, written by C. B. Lewis, the "Punny Man" of the Detroit Free Press, "Lulu" and a Prologue, entitled

YAKI

—OR— The Emigrant's Oath! Introducing their Popular Specialty Acts, Musical Sketches, Dance, Etc., Etc. WITH NEW SCENERY BY CHEVALIER, As presented by this Company in Chicago 84

ADMISSION: Parquette, - \$1.00 (2nd Circle, - 50c 1st Circle, - 75c 3rd Circle, - 25c Doors Open at 7:30 p.m. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Box Office open on Monday at 10 a.m.

CHOICE MEATS!

FRESH AND JUICY. THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS, always on hand at the Family Meat Market, just west of Idaho Store corner. JAS. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

A SECOND HAND MOWER AND RAKE. One Second Hand Hunting Gear and Hay Rack, a Cultivator, 2 Plovers and 3 Ox Chains. Enquire of GEO. GODDARD, or JOSEPH MCMURRIN, Tithing Office.

A CAPITALIST

OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, WHO wishes to engage in an honorable and legitimate business of a permanent character, can learn particulars by applying to GEORGE GODDARD, Tithing Office, or P. O. Box 474.

INFORMATION WANTED!

MARGARETHE SOPHIE WIENEKE NEE TENSCHOW and her daughter JOHANNA SOPHIE ELISABETH WIENEKE, of Stokholm, Province of Jutland, Denmark, who are said to live in Utah are hereby requested to communicate their present address to the Imperial German Consulate, 321 Battery Street, San Francisco, Cal., and receive important news. All those who are cognizant of the residence of the above persons are requested to give information. San Francisco, the 20th August, 1880. Imperial German Consulate. ROSENTHAL. 4257 2w & w t.

NOTICE.

Office of the Utah and Salt Lake Canal Company, SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 11th, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Land Owners in the West Jordan Irrigation District, that the Stock Book of said Company now open for subscription at my office at the County Court House, Salt Lake City. Those desiring an interest therein and expecting to work out water rights in said Canal, are hereby requested to come forward at once, as the time for the completion thereof is now rapidly passing. Contracts will be let in a few days. By order of the President, D. BOCKHOLT, Secretary.

WEDDING CAKES

MADE AND ORNAMENTED BY WM. HILL, AT THE PHILADELPHIA COFFEE HOUSE.

Heavy Shipments Arrived

FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR! New and Nobby Styles!

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GENTS' GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS.

Etc., Will be Sold at At Unusual LOW PRICES. CASH WE WANT & WILL FIGURE FOR IT. GEO. DUNFORD.

FASHION.

ESTABLISHED 1876. We have on hand a most complete stock of FINE FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and DOMESTIC SUITINGS, BROADCLOTHS, Etc. Prices to Order from: \$5.00 Suits, \$10.00 Overcoats, \$20.00. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

We have a Select Stock of Clothing of our OWN MANUFACTURE; also, a large stock of Hosiery, Etc. Gentlemen's own material made up. Clothing, Hosiery, Etc., Etc. BUCKLE & SON, Tailors, Clothiers & Woollen Drapers, 129 1/2 Main St., opposite Walker House, SALT LAKE CITY. 527 P. O. BOX, 626.

Z. C. M. I.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

WALL PAPER!

A FULL LINE OF LACE CURTAINS, IN ANTIQUE, NOTTINGHAM, Tambor, AND BRUSSELS NET.

A COMPLETE LINE OF RUGS, MATS, WINDOW SHADES, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WALL PAPER!

H. S. ELDRIDGE, SUPT.

STOVE DEPARTMENT.

We would call attention to our extensive assortment of

STOVES

NOW ARRIVING and consisting in part of:

Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Etc., Etc.

In Great Variety and of Superior Quality.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST!

H. S. ELDRIDGE, Supt.

Eagle Emporium!

FALL. 1880. CONFERENCE

Visitors as well as City Customers will find the

Best Assorted Stock of General Merchandise IN THE CITY, CONSISTING OF

A Large Assortment OF THE LATEST STYLES OF DRESS GOODS.

ENDLESS VARIETY OF STAPLE & FANCY NOTIONS.

BEST LINE OF WEDDING CAKES MADE AND ORNAMENTED BY WM. HILL, AT THE PHILADELPHIA COFFEE HOUSE.

Heavy Shipments Arrived FOR FALL & WINTER WEAR! New and Nobby Styles!

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GENTS' GLOVES, FURNISHING GOODS.

Etc., Will be Sold at At Unusual LOW PRICES. CASH WE WANT & WILL FIGURE FOR IT. GEO. DUNFORD.

FASHION. ESTABLISHED 1876. We have on hand a most complete stock of FINE FALL & WINTER GOODS, Consisting of ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and DOMESTIC SUITINGS, BROADCLOTHS, Etc. Prices to Order from: \$5.00 Suits, \$10.00 Overcoats, \$20.00. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED!

We have a Select Stock of Clothing of our OWN MANUFACTURE; also, a large stock of Hosiery, Etc. Gentlemen's own material made up. Clothing, Hosiery, Etc., Etc. BUCKLE & SON, Tailors, Clothiers & Woollen Drapers, 129 1/2 Main St., opposite Walker House, SALT LAKE CITY. 527 P. O. BOX, 626.

Elegant Lines OF Fall and Winter HOSIERY & GLOVES.

LINEN & WHITE GOODS OF ALL GRADES. CELEBRATED BURT'S SHOES.

A LARGE STOCK OF BLANKETS OF ALL GRADES.

CLOCKS, LOOKING-GLASSES, Guns, Ammunition, Etc., Etc.

AGENTS FOR DuPont's, Sporting, Rifle BLASTING POWDER.

Don't forget that we sell the BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES!

WM. JENNINGS & SONS,

Eagle Emporium, Salt Lake City, Utah.