

# THE EVENING NEWS.

Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays.

DAVID O. CALDER,  
Editor and Publisher.

Friday, September 8, 1876.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Growing confidence in an armistice in the East.

Sultan Hamet invested with the sword.

Everybody armed at Charleston. Much excitement. All the revolutionaries armed.

Carl Schurz talks to the Chicago Germans.

Slosson beats Sexton.

The Peace Commission at the Red Cloud agency. All quiet. The Indians depressed, fearing extermination.

C. F. Adams is willing to be Governor of the Old Bay State.

The democratic State ticket elected in Arkansas.

A republican arrested, supposed to be the assassin of Webster.

A sour politician shoots and is shot.

Reward offered, \$5,000, for the arrest of the assassin of Dr. Dinkgrave.

A professed eye-witness's account of the Custer slaughter.

Attempt to rob a Minnesota bank at midday. The cashier shot.

Four men lost at sea from the *Garibaldi*.

Quick steamship passage from the Orient.

A Chicago youth knocked down and killed to death.

Anticipations of international trouble over the Hawaiian treaty.

Political nominations.

The Halifax crew challenge the London crew.

A \$25,000 fire at Hingham, Mass.

Social Science Association at Saratoga.

Protestant churches and ceremonies to be inviolate in Spain.

Convention of R. R. general agents at New York.

The Porte earnestly desires peace.

A murderer hung to-day in Canada.

The A. & P. R. R. sold for \$450,000 for road and \$50,000 for land grant.

Tweed and his cousin, Hunt, arrested in Spain.

## CLOUDS IN THE SKY.

The political horizon is a little clouded just now, in both hemispheres. There is some prospect of a trouble between China and England, which, if it lead to war, may be a little of a great thing, but it is not likely to have more than a cooling lateral effect upon the peace of Europe. The eastern question, however, is evidently a far more serious matter. That may embroil directly the great powers of Europe in a tremendous war. Russia now can hardly keep her hands off, her sympathies being with the Serbians, Montenegrins, etc., who are called Christian people, and against Turkey, whose capital she covets. The Turkish excesses and atrocities in Bulgaria have not only aggravated the Russians, but have shocked the whole civilized world and done much to estrange from Turkey the sympathies of England. If Turkey will not make a reasonable peace, then Russia will take sides against her, which will be likely, sooner or later, to bring England and Austria, and possibly Germany into the fight. If Germany should be hard pressed, then France would be likely to seek to avenge the defeat of the late war. If England should be seriously engaged, then the Fenians would be likely to make another attempt at rebellion. Italy might readily jump into the fight, and other small nations, such as Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden, could hardly escape being drawn into the dread vortex. Spain has closed her home war, but she has apparently an endless war in Cuba.

As for this country, the prospects are little if any brighter. There are rumors of probable unpleasantness with other nations over the Hawaiian treaty. But the most threatening thing is the giving into the hands of U. S. marshals and deputy marshals supreme power in all the States and Territories of the Union, at the coming elections for federal office, absolutely ignoring all State powers and causing them to lie in perfect inactivity during that day. There is no doubt that the assumption of such sweeping powers will cause much trouble this fall. In fact, the trouble has already commenced. To what extent it will go throughout the Union is not for us to say. If the elections are held peaceably and without much bloodshed, it will be a thing to be thankful for, but the situation is one fraught with danger, and more or less trouble may naturally be apprehended for the agencies for effecting the same are all there, and provocations will hardly be avoided.

Another unpromising feature is the Sioux war. The troops have done nothing effectual this campaign. The triumph so far is altogether a long and expensive war has been commenced. If the elections should cause much trouble, it is possible that the troops might have to be recalled from the Sioux country to maintain peace at home, and then that might embolden the Indians to make extensive raids and commit grievous depredations in revenge, and thus might be inaugurated a series of warlike troubles with citizens and aborigines which might seriously interrupt the general peace and prosperity of the whole Union.

Altogether the situation seems decidedly critical, both in Europe and in America. Would it not be a notable thing if the centennial year of the United States should witness the inauguration of a general state of war throughout Europe and the United States? Who can say that such will not be the case? But whatever may be in the immediate future, let us meantime hope for the best.

Geo. C. Ferguson, watch maker, 11, First South St., a few doors east of Commercial St.

# SIoux GOING TO THE SWEET GRASS HILLS.

The Helena (Montana) Independent has the following—

"It is reported that Sitting Bull and a large force of Uteapapas, Cheyennes, Brules and Minneconjous, under their principal chiefs, are heading in the direction of the Sweet Grass Hills, over the Montana border, in the British possession. It was discovered by Frank Ganger, a scout of Terry's, that a large body of the hostiles, supposed to number five thousand warriors, had crossed the Yellowstone near the mouth of Glendive Creek and were heading directly north on the 17th inst. This report confirms the previous generally entertained, that Sitting Bull will make an effort to enlist the British Indians in his cause, and during the fall and winter will attempt to raid across the border into Montana. It also confirms the previously published reports that the Indians have been going north. The frontier settlements will be an easy prey for the savages unless a much stronger military force is put at Benton and Fort Shaw than we have ever had there. "It is said that there is a large band of Indians in the Sweet Grass Hills, and that they have congregated for some sinister purpose is evident from the fact that they have been here for more than a month, while their emissaries have alternately cajoled and threatened the British authorities with demands for arms and ammunition. All the reports we are getting indicate that the seat of war is to be removed from the Yellowstone to the northern border of Montana."

## The Duties of United States Marshals at Elections

ATTORNEY-GENERAL TAYLOR'S CIRCULAR LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS.

The laws of the United States having made it my duty to exercise general supervision over the marshals as to the manner of discharging the duties of their office, I have prepared for their use this circular letter of instructions, as to the coming election, intending the same also as a reply, once for all, to the numerous applications in like connection from private citizens in the various States.

In the present condition of legislation the United States occupy a position toward voters and voting which varies according to the election for State and Federal officers only, or for members of Congress and presidential electors. In elections in which members of the House of Representatives are chosen—which by law include the elections which the electors for President and Vice-President are appointed—the United States marshals are not to interfere in any manner with the exercise of the franchise, extending that care alone to the registration lists, the act of voting, and the personal freedom and security of the voters, as well as against violence on account of any vote he may intend to give as against any conspiracy because of any that he may already have given.

The peace of the United States, therefore, which you are to preserve and which you are to suppress, protects, among others, the rights specified in the last paragraph, and any person who by force violates these rights, breaks that peace and renders it your duty to arrest him and suppress any riots incident thereto, and to threaten the privacy of registration or election, that the will of the people in such election may be ascertained and take effect, and that the officers may be brought before the courts for punishment. The numerous events in several States which have recently occurred and which have been publicly reprobated, render it the grave duty of all marshals who have cause to apprehend any violations of the peace in connection with elections to be held upon the first Tuesday in November next to be prepared to preserve and restore such peace. As the chief executive officer of the United States in your district, you will be held responsible for all breaches of the peace of the United States which diligence on your part might have prevented, and for the arrest and securing of the persons who may violate that peace. Any of the points above enumerated. Diligence in these matters is required, and that you be continuing present, in person or by deputy, at all places of registration or election at which you have reason to suspect that the peace is threatened, and that whenever an embodiment of your posse as a posse comitatus is required to enforce the law, such embodiment is to be effected.

You will observe that the special deputies mentioned in Section 2021, Revised Statutes, have peculiar duties assigned them—duties which otherwise do not belong to deputy marshals. Such special deputies can be appointed only in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or upwards, but the duties assigned to marshals and their deputies by section 2012 of the same statutes belong to all duly appointed deputies, whether they be general or be special, in the meaning of that and the preceding sections. Deputies to discharge this latter class of duties may be appointed to any number whatever, according to the discretion of the marshal in all States in which sheriffs have similar power. Section 2000 has no practical bearing upon this point in States where no limit is imposed on the appointment of deputies by sheriffs, because in such States the laws of the United States prior to the 10th of June, 1875, left the marshals almost unlimited as to the number of their deputies.

In discharging the duties above mentioned you will doubtless receive the countenance and support of all good citizens of the United States in your districts. The present instructions are intended only to counteract that partial justice, or unwelcome view of the country which some of the more critical moments of the conservative and, in general, prevailing forces of society, tend to which the present and past condition of the country gives more than ordinary strength, and therefore requires the Government to particularly observe and provide against. In the execution of your duties you are to have every person in your district over fifteen years of age, whether male or female, and whether citizen, soldier, and marines, all of whom are alike bound to obey you. The fact that they are organized as military bodies, whether of the State or of the United States, under the immediate command of their own officers, does not in anywise affect their legal character; they are still liable to serve as a posse comitatus. I prefer to quote the above statement of the law on the point from an opinion by my predecessor, ex-Attorney-General Cushing, because it appears to have been well settled for many years. [See Opinions, 466, May 27, 1854.]

I need hardly say that there can be no State law or State official in this country who has jurisdiction to oppose you in discharging your official duties under the laws of the United States. If such interference

shall take place—a thing not anticipated—you are to disregard it. The laws of the United States are supreme, and so, consequently, any action of the officials of the United States in enforcing them is as virtually you have already been told. There is no officer of the State whom you may not by summons embody into your own posse, and any State posse already embodied by specific summons of the Sheriff will, with such aid, be obliged upon your summons, to become part of the United States posse, and obey you or your deputy acting by virtue of your office.

The responsibility which devolves upon an officer clothed with such powers and required to guard the highest right of citizens corresponds in a degree with those powers and rights, and exacts of such officers consideration, intelligence and courage. It is proper to advise you that in preparing this circular I have considered the recent important judgment of the Supreme Court on the acts of Congress which regulate this general topic. I have founded the above instructions upon such judgment, and am affected by such judgments. I need, in this place, add no more than that these judgments do not concern Federal elections. You will find an appendix in full, or by reference, such statutory provisions as it seems important that you and your deputies should be acquainted with, and read and consider. In matters of doubt you are of course entitled to the advice of the United States Attorney for your district. These instructions have been submitted to the President and have his approval.

ALFONSO TAYLOR,  
Attorney-General.

## THE INDIAN WAR.

NO INDIANS YET, AND NO PROSPECT OF CATCHING ANY THIS SEASON.

[A portion of the following appeared in the News of Monday, Sept. 4.]

TERRY'S CAMP,  
On Yellowstone River,  
August 27th,  
Via Bismarck, September 4th.

Yesterday morning Terry moved his command, after a night's rest, marching twenty miles in camp. Crook had changed his camp the day before in search of better grass, going nine miles up Powder River, his last night's camp being about ten miles in advance of ours. Our road is that disabused trail which had ended us so far to so little purpose, and which had been abandoned as a hopeless job. The only reason apparently for taking it up again was that the Generals were in absolute ignorance of where the Indians had gone and what they were doing, and that the campaign had proved a failure so that something had to be done for appearance's sake.

That trail was the only Indian sign found, and the army might reach the agencies by this route as well as another. Everybody has grown dissatisfied with what they claim to be a continued mismanagement of the officer, criticize the conduct of affairs severely, and frankly express their disgust at having anything to do with a campaign which is evidently based upon theories.

The steamers *Josephine* and *Yellowstone*, while coming up the river below Glendive Creek, were fired upon by Indians, one private being killed.

Several small parties of Sioux were seen at different points on the north bank of the river, but only one of them came within range, and they quickly retreated before the sharp firing from the boats, one being killed as a tough battle. The *Josephine* picked up a white man who had been shot by another, had descended from the little garriotte at Glendive Creek, been surrounded by Indians, his companion killed, scalped and mutilated, and he himself badly wounded in the arm. Crook's people, however, who lay in the pelting rain two days and nights, the Indians firing at him once in awhile, and evidently waiting till he was starved out.

Captain Rice, commanding a company of infantry at Glendive, sends word that he has been attacked twice by small bands of Sioux, but nobody was hurt. His scouts claim to have discovered a large Indian village some distance down the river, numbering from 1,000 to 1,500 men. On the receipt of this news Terry rode over to Crook's camp and the following plan was agreed upon: To cross the Yellowstone at this point, twenty-five miles by water below Powder, march inland a few miles and swing down toward Glendive so as to tap the trail, if the enemy are moving north, and coral them, if they are still below the creek; to skirt the head waters of the Yellowstone, and then strike the Yellow Stone near Glendive—thus preventing a counterattack of the Indians, and keeping them in the village, ready to strike, which is doubted by many, a row may be expected within a few days at least. Should either column strike a fresh trail, it will follow without regard to the above mentioned village, and as both columns are well equipped and have plenty of food, they are ready to follow the trail, and are already heading the scouts under the weight of public condemnation. All they say in reply is: "I have done my best." They at length acknowledge that there is scarcely a hope of striking the Indians this year—an idea long entertained by every clear-headed man in this army.

Sheridan states in his general order that the campaign must close by October 15th at the latest, by which time the army must be ready to look for snow, no marches and no fighting, other than with a handful of redskins here and there. Under cross-examination the scout who reported a large village below Glendive Creek, acknowledges that no account was much exaggerated. No village was found, but the marks of a camp several days old, and instead of 1,500 men there might have been between 100 and 500 men. The whole story looks fishy, and may arise from desire to prove his wages earned. The fact is that no one believes there are many Sioux in this vicinity, and many regard this year as a failure. Had there been even a large force of the enemy around here they are now undoubtedly far away, for every opportunity for securing them has been given them. For instance the news which fathered the present movement arrived on the 25th. A tremendous amount of headquarters business was transacted, but no night march was made. On the 26th Terry's command moved leisurely down the river, twenty miles distant, and camped; the steamers meanwhile lying moored to the bank.

To-day the *Yellowstone* and *Carroll* began to ferry the troops across, and here we are still, at 6:30 p. m., with orders to move at 7, and camp some four or five miles back to other twenty-four hours added to the many already waited. General Terry is popular as a man, but is looked upon as a soldier, and his friends begin to apologize for instead of denying the mistake made.

The steamers *Carroll* and *Yellowstone* leave for Fort Buford tomorrow, to return immediately with material for the construction of two new posts at the mouth of Tongue and Big Horn rivers.

GEN. TERRY'S CAMP,  
near Yellowstone, Aug. 30,  
via Bismarck, Sept. 4.

No Indians yet, and no prospect of finding any. On the 27th we marched five miles inland from the ferrying point, making an almost dry camp.

The next day we got away with only twenty-one miles; on the next, seventeen were all we could manage, and one more has been added, leaving us about twenty miles from Glendive Creek—our objective point. Notwithstanding the marvelous accounts of Sioux to be found by the thousand on this side of the river, we have not come across the track of even one, and consider it a foregone conclusion that further attempts to catch the wily savage will be useless for this year. Terry is considerably annoyed about some dispatches received from Sheridan commanding the new posts on account of the peremptory tone and style that is used toward a Brigadier General. In one of them he is ordered to establish a winter camp at Tongue River mouth, where the regiments selected will halt until spring, when the work of building proper quarters at that place and the mouth of the Big Horn will be commenced at the earliest opportunity.

Not a word from *Josephine*, so he has evidently failed to connect at Glendive. Every one now agrees in my prophecy, that Crook has cut loose from Terry's trail and would never join him again. It is not unlikely that he has struck over to the Little Missouri, and thence, if he does not find Indians, he will head for the Missouri by way of the Belle Fourche trail to Red Cloud, in the Cheyenne agency, thus skirting the Black Hills and retreating all the settlements. The health of the troops is fair, but the grumbling fever has become epidemic, no one appearing content with the summer's work. What our next move will be after reaching Glendive is unknown, and is really of little importance, as it can result in nothing—*Sacramento Record-Union*.

## MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.  
San Francisco, Sept. 5.

11 a. m.  
Justice, 21 1/2, 22, 22 1/2  
Savage, 21 1/2  
Chollar, 34 1/2, 35  
Calumet, 5 1/2  
H & N, 12 1/2, 13, 13 1/2  
Imperial, 41 1/2, 42  
Belcher, 22 1/2, 23 1/2  
Alpha, 47 1/2  
Ophir, 59 1/2, 60 1/2  
Jacket, 27 1/2  
Julia, 8 1/2, 9  
Essex, 34 1/2, 35 1/2  
Mexican, 34 1/2  
Point, 11 1/2  
Overman, 73 1/2  
Columbia, 14 1/2  
Nevada, 14 1/2, 15  
Prospect, 24 1/2  
Union, 14 1/2

MORNING BOARD.  
San Francisco, Sept. 5, 1876.

160 Ophir, 59 1/2, 60 1/2  
120 Essex, 34 1/2, 35 1/2  
200 G & C, 15 1/2  
400 B & C, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2  
47 1/2, 48 1/2  
400 Calumet, 5 1/2, 5 1/2  
750 Savage, 21 1/2, 22 1/2  
900 Con Va, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2  
250 H & N, 12 1/2, 13  
215 Point, 11 1/2, 11 1/2  
2055 Jacket, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2  
5, 28 1/2, 29 1/2  
2075 Impl, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2  
500 Alpha, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2  
180 Belcher, 22 1/2, 23 1/2  
100 Chollar, 34 1/2, 35 1/2  
400 N. Nev, 14 1/2, 15 1/2  
70 Utah, 20 1/2  
125 Bullion, 40  
1155 Eschschuer, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2  
425 Overman, 72 1/2  
1915 Justice, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2  
270 Union, 14 1/2, 15 1/2  
900 L. Bryan, 45 1/2, 46 1/2  
590 Julia, 8 1/2  
20 Chollar, 34 1/2  
100 Savage, 21 1/2  
510 Calumet, 5 1/2, 5 1/2  
410 Baito, 21 1/2  
630 Globe, 26 1/2, 27 1/2  
200 Dayton, 15 1/2  
125 New York, 75 1/2, 76 1/2  
150 Woodville, 14 1/2, 15 1/2  
100 P. Sheridan, 14 1/2  
150 Mint, 20 1/2  
200 Kossuth, 1 1/2  
50 Adair, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2

Gold closed 81 3/4 @ 10; Money, dull; Governments dull, steady; Stocks, active, unsettled; Western Union, 78 1/2; Quaker, 60 1/2; Pacific Mail, 21 1/2; Mariposa, 5 1/2; Wells, Fargo & Co., 88; New York Central, 105 1/2; Erie, 16; Panama, 12 1/2; Union Pacific Stock, 62 1/2; Union Pacific Bonds, 106 1/2; Central Pacific Bonds, 110 1/2.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. A. W. CALDER,  
DENTIST.  
Follow of the American Dental Surgery.  
Office—Wasatch Hotel, 24 floor, 10-14.

## NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE DESERTE MINING COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office at the residence of N. H. Felt, on Thursday, Sept. 14th, 1876, at 10 o'clock p. m. A positive notice is requested.

Per order of N. H. FELT, Pres't.  
G. F. Felt, Sec'y.

## ENTRANCE NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:  
One red COW, white face, about ten years old, no brands or marks visible. She came to my place in Brighton Ward last March. The owner can have her by paying expenses. At Day & Co., and paying expenses.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:  
One brindle BULL, one year old past, white under belly, little white in right eye, no brands or marks visible. Had been in the District Pound at Morning, Sept. 6, 1876, on Friday, at 2 o'clock p. m.

J. L. JOLLEY,  
Morning City, Sept. 5, 1876.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

ON the 5th inst., from the 15th Ward, a red COW, branded P T and Spanish brand on left ribs, part of left horn broken off, half of left side of back, all in right ear.

Any person giving information of the whereabouts of the above described animal will be rewarded by FRANK BROWN, Fifth West Street, between First and Second South Streets.

## ESTRAYED.

FROM the 11th Ward, last Tuesday, a grey horse, about five years old, branded 37 on left hip and a mule shoe on right hip, and a white horse, branded 37 on left hip and a mule shoe on right hip, and a white horse, branded 37 on left hip and a mule shoe on right hip.

Any person bringing him, or giving information that will lead to his recovery, the undersigned will reward \$25. JAMES DANGERFIELD, 11th Ward, Second South St., eleven blocks east of Main Street.

# A CONDENSED LIST

OF  
Staple and Fancy Groceries and Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

OFFERED BY

Z. C. M. I. WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

TEAS: Z. C. M. I. (our importation), "C. B." and "M. M. & Co.", Z. C. M. I. Mixed, a specialty, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, English Breakfast, etc.

SUGARS: Cut Loaf, Pulverized, Granulated, American A, American C, Belcher C, Central A, and New Orleans.

COFFEES: Java Roasted, Rio Roasted, Costa Rica, Mocha, etc.

ENGLISH SPECIALTIES: Crosse & Blackwell's Assorted Pickles, Pickled Walnuts, Spanish Olives, Currie Powder, Mushrooms and Walnut Catsup, Anchovy Paste, French Capers, John Bull, Halford and Worcestershire Sauces, Dundee Marmalade, Epps' English Cocoa, Burke's Salad Dressing and Deviled Meats of all kinds.

MEATS: Clearside and Breakfast Bacon, Four Ace, J. H. Clough and other leading brands, Dried and Spiced Beef, etc.

TOBACCO: Clipper & Bright Navy, Grape, Circassian Girl, Silver Brick, Golden Crown, Blackwell's Durham, Caprice, Gamecock, Meerschaum, and others.

Parlor & Kitchen STOVES: Charter Oak, Monitor, Rathbone Ranges, Locket, Santa Claus, Matchless, Startle, French Dwarf, Iron Age, and fifty other popular kinds.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE: Comprising the Largest and Best Selected Stock ever seen west of Chicago.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE: Tubs and Pails in Cedar and Pine, Common, Union, Julian and Blanchard Churns, Butter Moulds, Oak Well Buckets, "Boss" and "Globe" Washboards, in zinc and tin.

HEAVY HARDWARE: Burden's Horse and Mule Shoes, N. W. and Star Union Horse Nails, Cut and Finishing Nails, English and American Steel, Sheet, Tire and Bar Iron of every description, Platform and Counter Scales, Meat Choppers, Apple and Peach Parees, Vises, Anvils, Bellows, etc., etc.

CANNED GOODS: Canned Tomatoes, Peas, String and Lima Beans, Table and Pie Fruits, Oysters, Clams, Salmon, Sardines, Lobsters, etc., etc.

THE HAZARD POWDERS: For Mining, Sporting and Blasting, are unequalled in strength and reliability. All sizes on hand; 1 lb. canisters to 25 lb. kegs.

TINWARE: Comprising Kitchen and other utensils, in Granite-ironware, Stamped Ware, Brass, Copper, etc., Japanese and Fancy Toilet Ware, Camp Outfits, etc.

Farm and Agricultural Implements, MOLINE and MORRISON PLOWS, CANE AND CIDER MILLS, CORN SHELLERS, BURDICK HAY CUTTERS, AND ALL OTHER TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS REQUIRED IN FARM, FIELD OR GARDEN.

Orders will receive prompt attention and be invoiced at lowest ruling rates.

W. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

IMMENSE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS FOR THE FALL TRADE.

WALKER BROS.

Are now opening the most complete stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Ever offered in Utah, consisting in part of

5000 Pieces - Choice Fall Prints

2000 " - Newest Styles Dress Goods

500 " - Waterproofs and Ladies' Cloths

500 " - Plaid Dress Flannels

500 " - Plain and Twilled " "

2000 " - Heavy Brown Sheetings

1500 " - Fine B " "

1000 " - Duck, Denims and Ticks

1500 Pairs - Elegant Corsets

1000 Dozens - Men's Woolen Hose

1000 " - Ladies' " "

1000 Pairs - California Blankets

500 Pieces Elegant Designs in CARPETS,

At 50, 60 and 75 Cents per Yard.

Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Underwear,

NOTIONS,

And an unusually attractive stock of every description of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

All of which will be sold at prices that defy competition.

The Merchants of Utah

Are cordially invited to examine our stock before making their Fall purchases.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ORDERS BY MAIL!

A FULL STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

ALWAYS ON HAND.

## LOOK OUT

FOR

TEASDEL'S WAGONS!

THEY WILL TAKE TO THE STORE,

Free of Charge,