DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XVIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1885. NO. 151.

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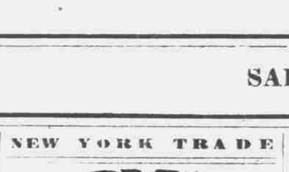

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ANOTHER SAM PATCH—ODLUM'S DEADLY DIVE FROM THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

INDIAN ATROCITIES IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

APACHE INDIANS REPORTED ON THE WAR PATH.

A Plunge into Eternity.

NEW YORK, 19.—This afternoon a cab left the New York entrance of the Brooklyn bridge and was driven to the middle span. Here the driver pulled up and two men got out and began to climb the railing. Before they had reached the top of the bridge a policeman came toward them, brandishing his club and ordering them to "get down out of that." While he was talking with the young men a covered wagon containing Prof. E. Odlum and a companion stopped a hundred feet behind the cab. Quickly divesting himself of the blue flannel in which he was dressed, Prof. Odlum, clad in a red shirt and trunks, jumped from the carriage and sprang lightly to the railing. He quickly reached the top, and poising himself for a moment he stood erect and glanced hurriedly at the surface of East river far below him. People on the bridge sent up a cry of horror when they saw the Professor prepare to plunge off the bridge into the river 135 feet beneath. The policeman's attention had now been directed toward the Professor, but before he had gone a dozen feet Prof. Odlum, without a moment's hesitation, had leaped from the railing out into the air. He held one hand above his head as a rudder to guide him in his descent. The river below was at the moment clear of shipping, but a tug and schooner floated lazily in the stream several hundred yards below the bridge. The tug was filled with club men and reporters. Boynton stood near the prow anxiously watching the bridge. The moment Prof Odlum's body was seen to leave the railing, Hardy E. Dixey, an actor, started a stop-watch, which he held in his hand, in order to time the descent. For nearly a hundred feet the Professor came down all right, feet foremost. He shot downward with the speed of a meteor, his red suit making him easily discernible for a long distance. When within thirty feet of the water his body began to turn, and, as if realizing his danger, Prof. Odlum brought down his hand with a wavelike motion to aid him in recovering his balance. The movement was, however, made too late. His body had now turned so far that it was impossible to change his course. Half a second later, with a mighty splash that threw up water on all sides as if torn with a shell, the body of Odlum struck on one side and sank out of sight. The tug hurridly pushed itself forward to the place where the body fell and Capt. Boyton, after seeing that lifepreservers had been thrown into the water, sprang over the side of the boat and waited for the body to come to the surface. Soon he saw the white face of the professor rising from the water, and a moment later he was by his side. Seeing a life preserver near by he placed it beneath the body of the insensible Professor. Blood mingled with froth came from the mouth of the daring man. A row boat soon came to the rescue and Professor Odlum was taken from the water. A few moments later he was transferred to the tug and restoratives were administered. After considerable rubbing the eyes of the Professor opened.

"What kind of a jump did I make?" he whispered.

"First class, my boy," responded Boynton; "you'll be all right in a little while," but he was insensible again before the words had fairly left his lips. The tug steamed hastily to her slip, and just as the pier was reached a shudder passed through the frame of the professor, and then, after breathing heavily once or twice, his heart stopped beating and he was pronounced dead. His body was taken ashore and conveyed to the undertaker's. Prof. Robt E. Odlum was formerly professor of a swimming bath in Washington, but latterly has been clerk in Willard's Hotel. It has been his ambition to jump from Brooklyn bridge. He made the attempt once before the bridge was completed, but was prevented from carrying out his scheme by the police. He was three and one-quarter seconds in the air before striking the water. He was unmarried, 33 years of age and a man of good habits.

Indian Outrages.

WINNEPEG, 19.—No intelligence has yet been received of the arrival of Middleton's men at Prince Albert, but it is supposed they are at that point long before now. It is expected they will proceed from there to Battleford by steamer. If the water is high, the journey could be made in three or four days. With the united force a heavy blow could be struck at Poundmaker, Big Bear's attention will, in the meantime, be taken up with Gen. Strange's forces. A letter from Edmonton says Mrs. Delaney, one of the Frog Lake captives, was outraged till she died, and her body was then cut to pieces by squaws. Mrs. Gowanlocke, another captive, has been taken possession of by one of the young Indians as his wife. Nothing has been heard of the fate of the McLean family, but it is supposed to have been a horrible one. A dispatch from Saskatchewan Landing says: Three of the teamsters who escaped from Poundmaker's Indians have arrived and report as follows: Twenty-one ox teams and nine horse teams left Miller on the 11th, and when within eight miles of Battleford were suddenly pounced upon by over 100 Indians, all mounted, who completely surrounded the men, and as the latter were not numerous enough to stand and fight, the only thing left was to cut their horses loose and run off the trails in between the different squads and take the chance of escaping. Thirty loads of supplies, comprising 17 loads of provisions and 13 loads of oats, 15 more loads some 30 miles north of Miller station, making in all 69 loads, are now at the mercy of the Indians. Twenty men were taken prisoners by the Indians, 18 being ox-drivers and two horse-teamsters. This affair will no doubt stop teamsters from going to the front until troops are sent in advance to clear the road. The escaped men were chased over 10 miles and then fired upon, but without effect. McConnell, depot clerk at Miller's Station, is here. He abandoned his post on account of trouble. All depots along the track are also being closed.

The Exposition.

NEW ORLEANS, 19.—Director General Burke to-day transferred to the finance committee of the Exposition the claims of all foreign and home creditors, with statements embodying all the information in his possession relating to accounts which are in controversy and his approval of those which are not disputed. Director General Burke was unanimously requested to withdraw his resignation, but declined, owing to a press of profession and personal business. He has subscribed liberally toward re-opening the Exposition next November. The Exposition will be closed May 31. Friends of the Exposition have raised $95,000 by subscription to meet the expense of carrying it over until next November, when it will be re-opened. The Board of Management has paid off 50 per cent. of its indebtedness and believe the Exposition can be re-opened next winter free of debt.

Apache Indians on the War Path.

DENVER, Col., 19.—A *Tribune-Republican* Santa Fe special says: Reliable intelligence from Fort Apache, Arizona, says old chief Geronimo and 50 Chiricahua bucks broke away from San Carlos reservation Sunday night and headed for the Sierra Madre mountains in Mexico. Gen. Crook has ordered all available troops in the field from Forts Apache, Bowie, Grant and Thomas, and a company of cavalry from Fort Apache is now in hot pursuit. No casualties had been reported at noon, but should the warriors be overtaken, a hard fight is expected, as Geronimo is the "bad Indian" who caused so much trouble in Mexico a year ago, and with whom Gen. Crook carried on negotiations which resulted in the return of his band to the reservation. Gen. Thradley, commander of the military district of New Mexico, has just ordered two companies of the Sixth Cavalry from Fort Bayard, in command of Lieut. Col. Morrow to protect settlers along the Gila river on the line between New Mexico and Arizona.

Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, 19.—Blaine to-night sent the following congratulatory telegram to Gen. Logan.

Washington—*Hon. John A. Logan, Springfield:* I congratulate you most cordially. Your contest is unprecedented. Your victory is memorable.

[Signed] J. G. BLAINE.

Fatal Accident.

SPOKANE FALLS, W. T., 19.—An accident causing the death of three men occurred at Fort Spokane yesterday. Twelve men of Captain O'Brien's Company, Second Cavalry, and eight mules were crossing the cable ferry. A heavy wind was blowing, and when the boat reached midstream the cable parted. The boat was carried down the stream and went to pieces on the rocks half a mile below. J. M. Rando, Company C., Second Infantry, Wm. St. Clair, blacksmith, and Patrick Boyle, packer, were drowned. The remainder were saved.

3,000 Breweries.

NEW YORK, 19.—Terrace Garden was transformed into a bower of roses and evergreens to receive 1,500 delegates to the 25th convention of the United States Brewers' Association, representing 3,000 breweries, with an annual capacity of over 18,000,000 of barrels, in which capital to the extent of over $100,000,000 is invested, furnishing employment on an average to a quarter of a million of people. Delegates were present from every part of the United States and were received in a hospitable manner by the executive committee, whose Chairman, Henry Claussen, Jr., introduced Mayor Grace, who delivered the speech of welcome. The business of the convention begins to-morrow.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

W. L. Reibes, of the defunct Pennsylvania bank, who is charged with conspiracy and embezzlement, has been surrendered by his bondsmen.

Admiral Jouett has informed the Navy Department that an additional force of 500 Columbians has arrived at Panama to protect the Isthmus from the insurgents.

Mr. Gladstone and Earl Granville, foreign minister, attended privy council yesterday at Windsor Castle. They had as fellow-passengers on the train, Mr. Lowell and Mr. Phelps.

A *Tribune-Republican* Amarjo, Colorado, special says: This morning, G. W. Brown, a coal miner, while under the influence of liquor, shot and killed Hans Johnson, a railroader. The murderer was pursued, and when he saw that he could not escape, he shot himself through the head and died instantly.

The usual purchases of silver bullion for the mints was omitted last week because the price was considered excessive. The price of silver having gone down since then, it is expected that a two weeks supply will be purchased to-morrow.

Baseball—Philadelphia, 19.—Chicago 11, Philadelphia 9.

Boston, 19.—Buffalos 9, Boston 11.

New York, 19.—Detroits 4, New Yorks 12.

Providence, 19.—St. Louis 9, Providence 10.

A circular letter has been prepared at the Treasury department which says that while it is not considered the business of the department to assist in the collection of bills, the continued refusal of employes to meet their just debts will be considered sufficient cause for their discharge.

In London a committee of the Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to the government a resolution in favor of diverting emigration to the British colonies, especially Australia, where the consumption of British goods exceeds £8 per head, instead of to America, where the consumption of British goods is only 10s per head.

The British evacuation of Soudan commences next Thursday. Merchants and civilians are already leaving, fearing to remain after the departure of the troops. The thermometer in this region now averages 114 in the shade.

In Kansas City, Mo., information has just been received of a new move on the part of the cattlemen in the northern part of the Texas Panhandle to prevent the driving of Southern Texas cattle over their ranges. A herd passing northward was stopped at Thoosa on the Canadian river by the sheriff acting under a writ of trespass, and the matter has been carried into the courts with the intention of making it a test case.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

During the first years of our association with the Gentiles who came here with merchandise to make their fortunes, they were treated cordially, and in turn treated us with due respect. They were very pleased to associate with the heads of the Church, and their numerous households, and were not so fastidious as to feel in the least shocked, but on the contrary were delighted to have the privilege of attending our social parties, to be entertained at the homes of polygamists, and to partake of their bounty. This

PLURAL ORDER

was not by them pronounced a vice until after certain Federal officials came here accompanied by unmarried women and undertook to introduce their favorite but disreputable practices among the "Mormons," when they were given the cold shoulder. Afterwards some corrupt judges and lawyers were sent out to meddle with our social and religious affairs, but they were so soon discouraged as to accept the first occasion to resign, and left the Territory rather wiser than when they came, but only to be followed by a more hungry swarm. They had their

PLANS ALL ARRANGED.

The homes of the Saints were to be divided, and their wives and daughters were among the spoils. But the noted

"BUCHANAN BLUNDER,"

ended in disgrace, and is now a matter of history. It was afterwards concluded to send a peace commission, as the wiser and more proper course; which, though it came rather late in the day, soon brought matters to a satisfactory issue.

They found the "Mormons" were very much like other human beings, and that they intended to be treated as such; that they were made of the wrong kind of material to bow to petty tyrants or to stoop to do a mean act in retaliation. Neither did they ask any odds of people who had driven them from their midst and compelled them for the second time to flee in the dead of winter over bleak and barren wastes and at last seek refuge in these mountains, where they soon proved that they could exist without asking their country's assistance or succor. This people had done nothing to deserve such a fate; and the old wounds were still too painful to allow the heel of oppression so soon to be set down upon our necks, crushing out those cherished rights and liberties which we considered had been fairly earned. At all events,

WE HAD COME TO STAY.

We were imbued with the same patriotism which filled the souls of our revolutionary sires; and had supposed, like them, that we had escaped the dominion of our persecutors, and considered ourselves the rightful owners and proprietors of our "mountain home."

And had we not "fairly won it from savage man and savage nature?" Yes, and we own it "by all the claims of actual possession; by toil and trial; by the ordeal of suffering; by peril, privation and hardships; by the baptism of sorrow and the shedding of blood." "No wonder that patriotism was the child of such travail and discipline. No wonder that the men from mountain and sky and river, from orchard and valley and forest, from the memories of the past, the aspirations of the present and the hopes of the future had drank in the spirit of Liberty until their souls were pervaded with her sublime essence." Nor that we "esteemed honor above preferment, and truth more than riches. Without influence we became influential; without encouragement, great. Despised and mocked and hated, we have risen above our revilers. In the school of evil fortune we gained discipline of patience. Suffering without cause brought resignation without despair. Ourselves the victims of persecution, we became the founders of a colony—a common-wealth—a nation. We were the children of a diversity, and the fathers and mothers of renown. Our gaze is turned ever to posterity. We believe in the future, our affections and hopes are with the coming ages. For our children we toil and sacrifice. With us the outcast found sympathy and the wanderer a home. If our houses were rude and thatched with straw, there were energy and thrift within. If only sod or wooden chimneys carried up the smoke, the fires of the hearthstone were kindled with laughter and song. If creaking windmills flung abroad their ungainly arms in the wind, it was proof that the people had families to feed, and meant to feed them."

In spite of "Christian" examples, and mingling with them as we have for years, we are still so far behind in so-called

CIVILIZATION,

as to consider the rearing of a numerous family one of the noblest works devolving upon human kind. That all these things were calculated to enrage the feelings of our enemies we admit, particularly the priests and the clergy, with certain cliques whose plans have been so woefully defeated. The energy and perseverence which they have manifested in trying to stir up—not only this nation but even foreign powers, to assist in stopping the "Mormon" emigration, that they might be better able to wipe put the obnoxious sect, whose feet have become so firmly set in these rocky mountains, would be praiseworthy had they been directed in a proper way.

Determined to do nothing that could be construed as disloyalty to our country, the Latter-day Saints have submitted graciously to some very

EXTRAORDINARY REQUIREMENTS,

and have tried to take as philosophical a view of them as possible. The Lord having dclared that He would fight our battles, we take it that He does not require His people to study the art of war, and that He has something more Christian-like for them to do than the shedding of man's blood. Thus we felt as we viewed the step taken by our belligerent Governor, the late J. W. Shaffer, who was so eager to immortalize his name, that, having failed in attacking polygamy, the Lord suffered the dying hero to execute his "vow" against the "Mormons," by forbidding the muster drills or gatherings of the

NAUVOO LEGION

within the Territory of Utah.

This was unlooked for. Having been so long accustomed to national and time-honored customs of our forefathers, *training day* and military drills were always looked forward to with an unspeakable delight. This was about the last work of that would-be conqueror, J. W. Shaffer.

SELF CONTROL

is a rare virtue, and has ever brought us victory, where violence has brought the opposite. Though Brigham Young, and many more who assisted him in carrying out the plans of the Almighty and in warding off the wicked darts of the enemy, have stepped upon another stage, their works will follow them, and we shall see Zion still rolling on under the watchcare of President Taylor and his brethren. As yet we have seen no symptoms of decay, but on the contrary a greater degree of vitality has been exhibited of late than ever before.

There are certainly some very

GREAT ABSURDITIES

being committed by some of the wise men of our nation. But the Lord has said "the wisdom of the wise shall perish;" and the things we witness are well calculated to convince us of this fact. We see what is called a free and liberal government employing against us our most bitter foes and traducers—they who have fanned, and are constantly adding fuel to the flames of prejudice and hatred, already kindled in the hearts of outsiders against a people who have never encroached upon any man's rights, but on the contrary have done good all the day long. And when we know that some of the worst are among those who have been made rich by "Mormon" traffic and industry, and not a voice has been raised by them in our behalf, is it not high time that we withdraw our patronage, instead of encouraging such characters to remain in our midst? It is not only the actors in

THIS WICKED CRUSADE

that are accountable, but those who by silence give consent to these outrages, which might, for all they know, end in the slaughter of thousands of innocent men, women and children. Such will be held responsible for these unconstitutional acts committed against our safety and welfare.

The Lord has told us that those who are not for us are against us. Their ruling motive is understood not only by their intended victims, but by some honorable Gentiles in our midst, who testify that it is not to suppress immorality, defend virtue, etc., as they pretend, but that such a claim is plainly a mere subterfuge to hide their own selfish schemes and hypocrisy.

HELEN MAR WHITNEY.

EVAN STEPHENS.

The subject of our sketch is a young man well known in Utah, and especially popular among the juvenile musical element.

Evan Stephens was born in Carmarthenshire, South Wales, and came to Utah, when but twelve years of age.

He located in Willard City, Box Elder County, where he attached himself to the ward choir, and immediately began, unaided, to learn to read music.

In a short time he was assisted somewhat by two of the local lovers of sweet sounds, and with these gentlemen made considerable progress. Subsequently Mr. Edward Woozley, an excellent musician and an enthusiastic devotee of harmony, settled in the same village. From this gentleman Mr. Stephens gained many points, and especially was this association advantageous, from the fact that Mr. Woozley's library was stocked with classical works. Here Mr. Stephens was first charmed with the grandeur of Handel's choruses, and was led captive by the influence of some very superior Welsh and English anthems. Mr. Stephens then saw, for the first time in his life, a cabinet organ, and by permission of its owner, learned to play some simple airs. In a short time, and before 17 years of age, he became leader of the choir, and gave several concerts during the succeeding winter. The opening chorus, and two other numbers on the first programme were his composition. All this time he was employed as a section hand on the railroad, or worked on a farm, having but little time for study.

He went to Logan, and taught instrumental and vocal music, and he presided at the organ in the Logan Tabernacle. During his experience there, he gave sometimes ten organ lessons per day, besides teaching vocal classes of about 250 members.

From Logan he came to Salt Lake City to study the pipe organ and piano, but noting the opportunities for the extension of primary musical education, Mr. Stephens organized a class, which grew to such astounding proportions that he was compelled to discontinue his own studies.

Mr. Stephens' system of teaching was original and very attractive. In Logan his class numbered 300; Springville, 150; Ogden, 500, and in this city, he had some 1,500 pupils.

He has had charge of the musical department of the Deseret University for about three years.

His especial delight is in composition. When but fourteen years of age, he wrote many little things, which now seem to him puerile, yet they have been evidences of the genius which now is apparent.

His compositions number upwards of three hundred; among them two operettas for children, and two more pretentious musical dramas. The latter have been presented with universal success in several of the larger towns of Utah.

Mr. Stephens has evolved an Oratorio, the subject of which is taken from the Book of Mormon, and is now at work on an Opera of somewhat elaborate proportions, as it embraces 250 pages. Of its merit, the public may before long have an opportunity to judge. About 75 of his easier and more popular works have been published, but the cream of his composition is yet in manuscript, awaiting more propitious surroundings financially.

It is his intention to retire from teaching entirely in a few weeks and devote himself wholly to study and composition.

He is a quiet, peace-loving and consistent young man, devoted to his religion, and a dear lover of the "Mormon" people, with whom the larger portion of his days have been spent. His name has reached ten thousand firesides, and his work has cheered them all. His future seems bright. Evan, you will have our reward.—*The Baton.*

"Possessed With Devils."

We cannot tell exactly what was the "demoniac possession" under which the people of former ages so dreadfully suffered. What ever it was it could not have been worse than neuralgia in the head. Mr. J. G. Rieff of Newark, N. J., was tormented for eight years with this; but writes that it yielded to one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters. What's the use of suffering? It cures dyspepsia, weakness, malaria, liver and kidney complaints.

NEW SPRING SUITINGS,

And other goods, are being received in large quantities from the Provo Woolen Mills, and for sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at

JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO., AGENTS FOR THE MILLS, No. 55 East Temple St., Hooper & Eldredge Block.

BABY CARRIAGES

At DINWOODEY'S.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

$4 will give you a choice out of 100 Ladies' Spring Wraps and Jackets worth from $7 to $12 each. Call early. F. AUERBACH & BRO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

We are now selling the celebrated Pleasant Valley and Anthracite Coals; also Charcoal, Coke, Pig Iron, Wood, etc. Send your orders to 145 Main Street, next door south of Barratt Brothers. Telephone 311.

SELLS, BURTON & Co.

FOR BOYS,

We are offering *this week*, One Hundred and Fifty Handsome School *Suits* for boys from 8 to 12, at $2.00 to $5.00 a suit; they are worth double the price.

And your choice in Children's Waists, *this week*, at 25 cents each; they are worth One Dollar.

L. GOLDBERG.

BED-BUGS, FLIES,

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Etc.

SALT LAKE CITY BREWERY

TO OUR PATRONS:

We are now selling our favorite Beer in

Four and Eight Gallon Kegs,

AT

At $1.75 and $3.50 Each

TO THE FAMILY TRADE.

☞ Orders will be promptly attended to and delivery made to any part of the City.

MORITZ & CULLEN, Proprietors.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

In pursuance of law and by virtue of authority vested in me by resolution of the City Council of Salt Lake City, adopted April 28th, 1885, I, James Sharp, Mayor of said City, do hereby notify and inform all persons owning or holding any of the Coupon Bonds of Salt Lake City Corporation of Series "A," bearing date of June 1st, 1880 numbered from 1 to 467 inclusive, and being of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each, that each and all of said bonds have been called and required for redemption by the City Council of said city, and that the principal thereof will be paid in full on or after the first day of June, 1885, upon presentation at the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City Utah; and notice is hereby given to a persons interested that all interest upon the bonds above described will cease, and the coupons attatched thereto (excepting coupon number ten for interest for six months ending June 1, 1885,) will become void and of no value from and after said date.

Witness my hand and the corporate seal of said city, this twenty eighth day of April, 1885.

[SEAL.] JAMES SHARP, Mayor.

Attest: HEBER M. WELLS, Recorder.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses the scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; and is the most cleanly and effective preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's Hair Vigor, used in my family for several years, has no equal as a dressing, nor for preventing the hair from falling out or turning prematurely gray. It ranks among the first luxuries of our house." Miss Kate Rose, Ingersoll, Ontario, writes: "While keeping my head clear of dandruff, and preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor has also caused my hair to grow luxuriantly, resulting in my now possessing hair forty-two inches long, and as thick as could be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad tetter sores upon her head, causing the hair to fall out. Ayer's Hair Vigor healed the sores, and in less than twelve months produced hair a foot long.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all Druggists.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

No More Bald Heads.

To produce a new growth of hair on bald heads, in the case of persons advanced in years, is not always possible. When the glands are decayed and gone, no stimulant can restore them; but, when they are only inactive, from the need of some excitant, the application of Ayer's Hair Vigor will renew their vitality, and a new growth will result. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., writes: "After a protracted illness, with fever, my hair all came out, leaving me entirely bald. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, before I had used all its contents, a thick growth of hair, nearly two inches long, covered my head." L. D. McJunkin, Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is hereditary in my family. Five years ago the hair on the top of my head was becoming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Hair Vigor, the application of which invigorated the hair roots, and sent out a new growth of young hair. To-day my hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my scalp in a healthy condition."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

H. DINWOODEY

Having been East for several weeks past visiting all the large Furniture, Carpet and Wall Paper houses, is now better prepared than ever to sell at prices to suit the times, having made arrangements for large shipments, he is selling his large and well selected stock at

GREATLY REDUCED FIGURES.

Call and examine the Stock and compare prices.

FURNITURE!

A complete and Immense Stock of all kinds and varieties, from the cheapest to the Finest that is made. 200 different styles of chairs to choose from.

CARPETS!

All Prices and Qualities, a Specialty.

WALL PAPER!

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN UTAH.

LINOLEUMS!

CURTAINS!

IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

BABY CARRIAGES.

A choice selection, ranging from $8.00 to $50.00 each.

HOME MADE GOODS.

A large stock of these goods always kept on hand, consisting of Centre and Dining Tables in Walnut or Pine, also Cupboards in Walnut or Pine (glass or tin doors) and Home Made Wire Mattresses.

☞ Call and examine my goods before purchasing elsewhere. Every article kept in stock will be sold

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

HENRY DINWOODEY,

37 to 43 W. First South Street, Salt Lake City.

SHEEP-MEN ATTENTION

Before Leaving Town, Call on

G. F. CULMER & BROS.

And Make Arrangements for Your

SHEEP OIL

AND

BRANDING COLORS

We are Making a Specialty of Both these Articles.

CARY, OGDEN & PARKER, CHICAGO. FINEST PAINTS AND COLORS.

RED CROSS COTTAGE COLORS HANDY PAINTS. PARKER'S CEMENT PAINT, QUALITY GUARANTEED.

Cary, Ogden & Parker, manufacturers of Paints. For sale by Z. C. M. I. and its branches.

1876.

BUCKLE & SON, TAILORS.

BUCKLE & SON.

IMMENSE STOCK!

Spring and Summer 1885.

FINE IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

SUITINGS, PANTINGS, Etc.

CLOTH AND TRIMMINGS BY THE YARD.

Liberal discount to the trade. Samples and rules for self measurement. Correspondence solicited. P. O. Box 992.

BUCKLE & SON, Main Street, Opposite Walker House.