

"MORMONISM" AND THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

By the kindness of Lewis S. Hills, Esq., we are favored with a copy of the Report of the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives upon the contested election case for the delegateship of Utah Territory. The Report is voluminous, and covers eighty-one pages of closely printed matter. To us the Report possesses unusual interest from the fact that it contains numerous and lengthy extracts from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants, the Journal of Discourses and other Church works. No less than thirteen pages are occupied by revelations from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants itself; the account of the martyrdom of the Prophet and Patriarch, Joseph and Hyrum Smith, as published in that Book, appearing with them. Paul once said that "some indeed preach Christ even of envy and strife." * * * The one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely. * * * What then? Notwithstanding, every way, whether in pretence or in truth, Christ is preached; and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice."

We can appreciate and sympathize with Paul's feelings respecting Christ being preached, and his words express our views exactly respecting the publication of these extracts from our works which the Committee on Elections have embodied in their Report. Such Reports, whatever may be the intention of those who make and publish them, cannot fail to do us good. For when thus published and circulated, they reach hands and are read by people who might never see the works from which the extracts they contain are made. There are many erroneous and false statements in this Report, but they will do us no harm. People who read such reports will think; some truth will fasten itself upon their minds, and when they read the extracts from our works, and the statements of our faith which they contain, they will be apt to read the malicious statements cum grano salis; they will attach but little, if any, importance to them.

In the Report we find a very well-written statement by the Hon. W. H. Hooper, accompanying which is a letter from the Hon. Geo. A. Smith, on the subject of irrigation and the agricultural resources of Utah; also statements showing the population, towns, counties, mills, &c., giving the number of acres in grain, grass, fruit and cotton, and a list of factories, public buildings and schools, and these several amounts appropriate for local purposes, and the revenue collected by the Federal Government for the years 1866, 1867 and part of 1868. The Report also contains the statement of the positions relied upon by the Hon. W. H. Hooper for retaining his seat as delegate, which we published some time ago in the *Evening News*. There are also Carleton's bitter and malicious report of the "Mountain Meadow Massacre," and extracts from Hepworth Dixon's and other works, some of which are tolerably fair, others very prejudiced and unfair.

The Committee state that to arrive at a decision they were necessarily compelled to look for proof over a wider range of facts and statements than is usual in ordinary election cases. They had, they say, to discuss questions of a social, political and religious character. But after presenting "the result of reading, and testimony, oral or written," they are of the opinion that no fair conclusion can be reached by any such indirect method of examination. They lean to a personal examination as likely to be most suitable and satisfactory. They discuss, first, "What is Mormonism?" Second, "The relations of Mormonism to Utah, and the relations of Utah to this government." Third, "The duties of this government to Utah and its inhabitants, and the remedies proposed for existing evils in the administration of the laws of Utah." Fourth, the contested election case, with the conclusion arrived at in the mind of the Committee.

In reply to the first question, they conclude that "the Mormon doctrine appears to be nothing original or strange, but is a combination of various phases of opinion on religious dogmas." "Mormonism is a natural outbreak in the 19th century of two great principles of human thought, action and belief in all ages." "1. The yearning of mysticism in every soul seeking a better knowledge of God, the Great Mystery, the Spirit past finding out." "2. The restless longing in the mind for social reform, in a world where all systems are more or less a restraint on hoped-for improvement."

The Committee think the success among the American people of our peculiar teachings is worthy of special attention. "It seems reasonable," we quote their language, "to attribute to a strong motive and longing common to every race or nationality, and is the embodiment of an inevitable scheme, viz., a national Church—an American church with its own peculiar martyrs, saints, prophets, priests and ritual. After sustaining this idea by reference to the Greek, the Roman, the English, the

Lutheran, the Calvinistic churches, they come to Connecticut and her blue-laws, and the efforts there made "to make divine revelation the moving power in the daily administration of government," and say, "To the development of the principles and practice established in the blue-laws by the descendants of the same and kindred people, in a later day, in a more extended country, among a less educated or less primitive population, may the origin of Mormonism be consistently traced."

Another cause of success among Americans is, they think, the sympathy with the discovery of an American Bible and the building of the New Jerusalem on this continent, "by which the dwellers on this hemisphere were brought, as it were, in nearer communion with the God of Mount Sinai." "Nearly all races of men," they say, "have at some period indulged in this longing to be the special care of the Divine Being. In New England, New York, and Pennsylvania, where the founders of Mormonism made their greatest number of converts, these views are the natural result of the teachings of our forefathers; that we are His peculiar care, in contradistinction to the persecutors who drove them abroad from Europe."

There are several marked periods, they think, in the course of the development of "Mormonism." "The present, or sixth period, embraces the relation of the Mormons to the United States as residents of the Territory of Utah, which has been characterized by great energy, perseverance, courage and success."

"The civilization of Europe has through this society been planted in an oasis between two deserts, nearly halfway between the Missouri and the Pacific, among hostile Indians, and in face of great and threatening dangers from man and nature. The wilderness has been reclaimed and made beautiful with varied and rich harvests, and shelter for the emigrant across the plains to California furnished with well-established hospitality. Our troops rely on the industry of the people of Utah for their forage, comforts and luxuries. The missionary from the eastern States is tolerated and safe in the city of Salt Lake. The principles of thrift, enterprise, and good order are recognized and protected."

In answer to the inquiry, "has that power [Mormonism] been hostile to the government of the United States?" The committee reply, that it is and has been hostile rather from the inherent spirit of its creation than from any design on the part of the people. They also think that the vote polled is to be deemed and accepted as the legal vote of the people of Utah, and they unanimously agree to present the resolutions that the contestant "is not entitled to a seat in this House, as a delegate from the Territory of Utah," and "that William H. Hooper is entitled to a seat in this House, as a delegate from the Territory of Utah."

OUR LOCAL'S CORRESPONDENCE.—NO. VIII.

THE RAILROAD IN THE CAÑONS.

HEAD OF ECHO, July 31st.
HOME IN THE CAÑON.

Last night I was the guest of John W. Young, Esq., and enjoyed home associations with him, his lady, and Brothers Alma L. Smith and W. P. Nebeker. Had W. P. N. been in possession of the happiness which falls to the lot of albinos, his overflowing geniality of manner might have been traced to feminine influences. He says he can pay his debts at a distance admirably; when he cannot overstep space and meet in person the fair object of his attentions and feels wrath at the letter-carrying fraternity, because certain tender misses that bore the fading title miss, are among the missing; that is, they are supposed to be, for those who know how highly developed is cautionness with him, will be satisfied he would not write where there was a prospect of his communication remaining unanswered.

The camps of Bishop Sheets and John W. Young are close together, and make the best arranged encampment I have yet seen in the Cañons. Order governs, harmony reigns, and the best of feelings exist. After the day's work was done, the animals turned out to herd, and supper over, a nice blending of voices in sweet singing, proved that the materials exist among the men for a capital choir, and there is some talk of organizing one. Soon after the call for prayers was heard, when the men assembled and reverentially bowed before the Author of all blessings. Then came the separation for the night, a few dying sounds as they retired to rest in their several tents; and the clear moon shone in pale beauty on the silent camp, bathing the rounded hill tops in a halo of glory, and shedding her effulgence on the level bottom of grass, through which the little creek meandered like a silver ribbon.

A LYRICAL COMPOSITION.

That "the boys" enjoy themselves, albeit they have plenty of hard work, no one could doubt who would spend a short time among them. Singing parties in the evening gather around in circles, or grouped together seated on the ground in unstudied picturesqueness, and hymns, songs, and local effusions are sung with much sweetness. To illustrate the spirit and feelings which prevail I will quote the following, sung last night and chorused by a mingling of some twenty or thirty manly voices. It is the composition of James Crane & Co.—for there is co-partnership in the production—of Sugar

House Ward; and though to fastidious taste it may lack the elegant and grammatical correctness which lyrical compositions should possess, yet when sung by those who thoroughly felt it, there was a spirit with it for the want of which many a measured and polished metrical composition is insipid and lifeless.

At the head of great Echo there's a railroad begun,
And the "Mormons" are cutting and grading like fun;
They say they'll stick to it, till it is complete
And friends and relations they long again to meet.

CHORUS.—Hurrah! Hurrah! for the railroad's begun!
Three cheers for our contractor, his name's Brigham Young!
Hurrah! Hurrah! we're honest and true,
For if we stick to it till bound to go through.

Now there's Mr. Reed, he's a gentleman true,
He knows very well what the "Mormons" can do;
He knows in their work they are lively and gay,
And just the right boys to build a railway.

CHORUS.—Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.
Our camp is united, we all labor hard;
And if we work faithfully we'll get our reward;
Our leader is wise and industrious too
And all things he tells us we're willing to do.

CHORUS.—Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.
The boys in our camp are light-hearted and gay;
We work on the railroad all day;
We're thinking of the good times we'll have in the fall,
When we'll take our ladies and off to the ball.

CHORUS.—Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.
We surely must live in a very fast age;
We're traveled by ox teams, and then took the stage;
But when such conveyance is all done away
We'll travel in steam cars upon the railway.

CHORUS.—Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.
The great locomotive next season will come
To gather the Saints from their far distant home;
And bring them to Utah in peace here to stay,
While the judgments of God sweep the wicked away.

CHORUS.—Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

THE WORK HERE.

Is heavy, for the line runs along the mountain on the east of the little cañon, and the side rolls, with dips and spurs, which make a succession of heavy fills and cuts. Bishop Sheets has about three quarters of a mile, which commences with a high embankment where it joins Bishop Young's 2800 fill. To specify all the fills and cuts from this point up to the head of the cañon, would be to describe in detail every foot of the way. Above the fill named is a cut the length of which I do not know, for it was not staked out. There is a cut and fill along the side of the mountain, in this contract, 350 feet long, where the ground is so precipitous that it has to be terraced to hold the earth thrown down, or there would be danger of the whole sliding away when melting snows and Spring rains loosen the earth. Then follows a cut 300 feet long, which is thirty-seven feet deep on the upper side, and 13.5 on the lower side, most of it through decomposing rock. A small fill of 100 feet and a cut of 250 feet and about ten feet deep, is followed by a fill of some 1550 feet, of which Bishop Sheets does 150 feet, J. W. Young doing the other 1400. There is a culvert under this 110 feet; and another of 120 feet will come in the heavy fill farther down. The Bishop has sixty-five men and eighteen teams at work and wants more help.

John W. Young has a mile and a quarter, being the last portion of President Young's contract. It commences with the 1400 feet fill named, which varies from twelve to thirty-four feet high. Then comes a 500 feet cut of from four to fourteen feet deep; above which is another fill some 500 feet in length, which will be over fifty feet high. To obtain material for filling purposes the mountain has to be cut into where there is much rock, which has to be blasted. From the last named fill the work is not staked out on the portion of the contract above, some three quarters of a mile in length, but it will be fully as heavy as that now being worked at. Where filling material is being obtained much has to be loosened with the pick, it is so hard and firmly cemented together; and pick, shovel, barrow, cart, plow, scraper and drill are kept busily at work. There are also several lengthy culverts here. Mr. Young has about sixty men and twenty teams at work, and is engaging good workmen as they apply, paying liberal wages.

After leaving President Young's contract, I found it joined by Miller & Patterson, whose camp is about three miles from John W. Young's, their work continuing along the side of the cañon, commencing where his terminates. The same succession of heavy cuts and fills characterizes it, till

THE FIRST TUNNEL IN ECHO.

Is reached. Yesterday afternoon, Nelson Empey, Esq., of Kimball & Co., who has forty teams at this point, and is working on Miller & Patterson's contract, took me up to the tunnel which, with its approaches, is 350 feet through, over 500 feet being strictly tunneling. The approaches, as far as cut into, are earth, and it is not thought that there will be sufficient rock in it to support the roof without arching. The height of the divide above grade in the tunnel is 135 feet, and its location is at what is known as "Lost Station," where a rise in the ground connects the mountains on either side and divides the north fork of Echo from another little cañon beyond, which also runs down into the main cañon and up to the summit of Echo. There are about 150 men at work on this tunnel, ninety on the west side

and sixty on the east side, who work in shifts, and thus keep at it night and day. The contractors expect to get through it by the first of March; and the intention is to cut through with machinery, driving the drills by steam.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

By the kindness of a friend we are favored with the following clipping from the *Galena, Ill. Gazette*, of the 27th ult:

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF UTAH.
John A. Clark, our well known former most estimable citizen, has been appointed and confirmed Surveyor General of Utah. Since 1861 he has been Surveyor General of New Mexico. No better appointment has ever made than this. Mr. Clark has energy, skill, integrity, and whatever else is essential for a public officer in the superintending of a vast work like that of a first survey of the public land of a Territory, whose work is to endure as evidence "while wood grows and water runs." When the Government gets hold of such men, we believe in making them useful.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.
San Francisco.—The Nevada Democratic State Convention is called to meet at Carson, September 3rd.

PARERA ROSA
Parera Rosa and the opera season opened last night to a \$2,200, gold, house.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON
The whaleship *Washington* arrived from the Andry Sea to-day, being compelled to return for repairs, her bow being stove by ice. She reports whales scarce, but brings 400 barrels of oil and 2,900 pounds of bone.

San Francisco 4.—Star Company's steamer *Constantine* ran ashore July 31st, at Plumber Pass, about 50 miles north of Victoria. It is reported that there are four feet of water in her hold, but it is believed she will be got off without serious damage. The passengers arrived at Victoria safe.

LIEUT. LIVERMORE KILLED
Late intelligence from Sitka announces the death of Lieut. Livermore, who was accidentally shot while out hunting.

THE SPARROWHAWK
The English war ship *Sparrowhawk* has arrived at Victoria from the north, where she was sent to inquire into the Indian troubles and to furnish the perpetrators of the late outrages. No satisfactory result was accomplished.

EXPRESS ROBBERIES.
Boise City.—Idaho stage was stopped on the Blue Mountains by highway-men, the mails were rifled of all the registered letters. Wells Fargo & Co's express was robbed of \$1,000.

ELECTION AT HELENA.
The election, yesterday, passed off quietly. The average Republican vote in the city was 657; the average Democratic vote was 901. The Democratic majority is 244. J. M. Ellis, formerly of Salt Lake, was elected to the assembly on the Democratic ticket.

FOREIGN.

THE 4TH AT HONOLULU
Honolulu advises to July 12th, say the Fourth was celebrated with enthusiasm by the American Hawaiian residents at Honolulu. The ceremonies commenced with a procession at midnight, by over a hundred persons bearing torches and transparencies, visiting the American Legation and the Consul's house. The steamer *Mobongo* fired a salute, a regatta took place and a ball was given aboard the *Mobongo*.

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 3, 1868.

Editor *Evening News*.—As Madame Scheller has concluded her first engagement at our Theatre, and as she has drawn good houses, the times considered, she being the first actress that has run the same play for a fortnight in the city, a few remarks upon her style of acting may not be uninteresting. This lady is a notable example of the advantages of culture, for in this is her special excellence. It is the one fact which stands forth saliently and arrests the attention when she is playing on the stage, and herein lies an eminent study for our local dramatic company, exemplifying what can be done by efficient systematic training.

I should say she is an accomplished rather than a great actress. In her acting the conviction does not come that she possesses one, two, or three talents, powerful and most marked, and imperatively arresting the attention of the beholder, though with corresponding lack in other particulars. On the contrary, she is manifestly endowed with a very respectable uniformity of ability, which has been so admirably cultivated as to present a remarkable symmetry, giving her extraordinary versatility. Consequently we find her almost equally at home in comedy or tragedy, in the legitimate or the sensational, in the domestic or the imaginative. She is vivacious, pathetic, graceful, unassuming, light rather than heavy, but scarcely "wicked" enough to be very poignant. She has not an imposing stage appearance, yet she has much regularity and agreeableness of features; a good figure, and is neat in costume. In fact she is symmetrical physically as well as mentally. Her voice is not of the best, yet she has it in admirable control, and is largely given to modulation in the upper tones. Playing in English is a disadvantage to her. She would undoubtedly do still better in her mother tongue. Her singing has been one great attraction to our people, for she has a sweet and flexible voice, well trained, and she knows how to make the best of her vocal as well as of her other powers.

Fair and uniform ability does all things well. Great talent is usually more specific and less uniform, and is given to the possessor to do some things "better," and more of them, than other people can. Genius is the grandest, the most magnificent of human endowments, and is a much rarer gift than is generally supposed. It enables very few men even to begin to do what the possessor of it is able to do. It lifts its possessor into the region of the incomparable, and his performances stand out as the representative works of their kind for all ages. It fills the beholder with wonder as well as admiration.

Madame Scheller is a worker. No play falls through lack of action on her part. Action, life, spirit, she brings to the stage, and these, combined with her thorough culture, sometimes lead her to alighty overdo

part, manifesting the artificial over the natural. She is most excellent when she most forgets herself and her art, sinking all into the character she represents, and considering this, perhaps, Madame is one of the best of the imperious ones.

Whatever others may think, to my view the supreme glory of the histrionic art is the endowment of mimic life with the air of reality. An actor is great in proportion to his success in filling his audience with the conviction that they are witnessing the veritable enactment of the scenes before them on the stage, so that it requires a sensible effort of the mind to remember that one is witnessing mimicry only. Taking this as the standard, we have only seen one perfect specialist as Peter Proby and Old Phil Stapleton. Another came well up towards perfection in her Camille and her Julia, and would have been quite perfect but for her magnificent, yet scarcely natural stateliness and a few mannerisms, for the highest province of art is to conceal art, so that the perfection of art shall appear to be only the perfection of nature. Sometimes Madame Scheller attains to this, but not always. Nature is not apt to fall on the senses, but imperfect art is.

In the course of her engagement, Madame Scheller has manifested excellent talent for high comedy, and I should have been pleased to see her often in this delightful department of the drama, for in it she shines brightly. I must speak of her department as a woman on the stage, for in this she is deserving of great praise. She is unexceptionable in this respect, and is a pattern worth copying. She never manifests the first emotion savoring of indelicacy, and her pre-eminent propriety and correctness of bearing refine and elevate all characters which she represents, even to the extent of making that high comedy which some others would make low comedy, as was evident in her chaste enactment of Josephine, a character which, in the hands of an actress of a different stamp, might have been low enough, coarse, rude and repulsive, rather than modest, naive and purely affectionate.

CELEBRATION OF THE 24TH IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

BIG COTTONWOOD,
July 28th, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Sir,—Permit me to address a few lines to you, to let you know that in this section of country the arrival of your paper is hailed with pleasure, and perused with marked interest and ever increasing satisfaction. The *Juvenile Instructor* is read with delight by our children, and is quite an efficient monitor in our Sabbath schools, our little scholars taking much pleasure in committing to memory many little gems from its pages. We gave our young folks, I say, all under a hundred years of age, a treat here on the 24th. The 21st anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in our mountain fastnesses, was appropriately celebrated. In common with such occasions, we had our Committee of Arrangements, procession, Orator, Julian Moses, our Marshal, B. B. Bitner, and Chaplain, John Neff, Jun. The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen: Levi Stewart, C. A. Harper and Bi-hop Brinkon. Appropriate songs were sung, and toasts given. The procession marched from the Ward House to the residence of our worthy Bishop, and escorted him and his Counselors, with the Orator of the day, to a spacious bowery erected for the occasion. After meeting a cold collation was served in the bowery. The children then participated in the exhilarating exercise of dancing until evening. Our enjoyment was somewhat marred by the arrival of the sad news of the sudden death of our Marshal's sister, Bro. Benj. Neff's wife. Out of respect to her memory we postponed our further celebration, and so we separated, highly pleased with the good feeling, harmony and peace that existed throughout the day. Yours, very truly,
JOHN RIDER, Reporter.

GREENVILLE, BRAVER CO., U.T.,
July 25th, 1868.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Brother.—I send you the following lines, given on the 24th of July, 1868. At break of day guns were fired; at nine o'clock a procession was formed, and marched through the principal streets; and afterwards escorted the Orator of the Day to the School-house.

Programme:—Prayer by the Chaplain; oration by the Orator of the Day; toast; address by the Hon. William Richards; prayer by the Chaplain.

Officers of the Day:—Marshal, Daniel S. Martin; Orator, Hon. Robert Easton; Chaplain, John Strader.

Committee of Arrangements:—David Miller, Samuel Haycock, Clarence Jackson.

At 2 o'clock p.m., the children reassembled at the School-house for dancing, and continued until 5 o'clock. At 7 o'clock, the citizens assembled at the School-house, and danced till after midnight.

Yours respectfully,
CLARENCE JACKSON, Reporter.

CEDAR CITY, July 25th 1867.

Editor *Deseret News*.—The anniversary of the 24th was observed by our citizens with all the customary honoring-attending that celebration. After the firing of cannon, shooting the "stars and stripes," displaying of banners and marching in procession, the people assembled at the Social Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. One feature of the decoration displayed a little originality, exhibiting the contrast between savage and civilized life. On one side of the speaker's desk on our capacious stand was a small wigwag constructed in the simple aboriginal style, in which reclined a real "son of the forest." On the other side sat Wm. Middleton, a thoroughly practical farmer, beneath a canopy formed of the best specimens of our field, garden and orchard productions.

After singing and prayer, Bishop Hunt favored us with an oration, tracing the course of important events connected with the Latter-day Saints' first time of the Prophet Joseph's first intercourse with heavenly messengers down to his martyrdom, and thence forth through the subsequent scenes of persecution and hardship till the Saints arrived in their peaceful Mountain Home.

John M. Higbee delivered a short address, which, with toasts, recitations and appropriate singing terminated the forenoon services.

The afternoon and evening were devoted to a variety in general. Committee of Arrangements, John M. Higbee, John Urte, John Chatterly.

JOHN V. ADAMS, reporter.

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Oates.

SECOND NIGHT!

Of the Engagement of the Eminent Tragic Actress,

MISS ANNETTE

IN CE,

Who will appear, FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY, in her Beautiful Personation of

EVADNE.

Mr. David McKenzie as Colonna,

Mr. Lindsay as Ludovico,

Assisted by a

FINE CAST OF THE COMPANY.

Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868.

The performance will consist of the fine classic Play, in 5 Acts, entitled,

EVADNE!

OR, THE

HALL OF STATUES.

EVADNE.....Miss ANNETTE INCE
King of Naples.....Mr. J. A. Thompson
Ludovico.....Mr. J. S. Lindsay
Colonna.....Mr. D. McKenzie
Vicenzo.....Mr. J. M. Handle
Conspirators.....Messrs Kelly, Cowper and Matthews
Olivia.....Miss Alexander
Page.....Miss Lizzie Platt
Conspirators, Courtiers, Guards, etc.

SATURDAY EVENING.

Third Appearance of Miss Ince!

ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL!

In Rehearsal, the Great Tragedy of

MARY STUART!

DOORS OPEN at 7½ o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

FRESH TROUT FISH!

Every Thursday

Between 6 & 7 o'clock A.M.,

25 Cts. per POUND,

AT

GEO. CODDARD'S

Orders respectfully solicited

from Hotel Keepers, Restau-

rants and Private Families

in and around SALT LAKE

CITY.

adizly

Just Arrived!

And for Sale Cheap.

FOR GRAIN OR CASH!

AT

KIMBALL & LAWRENCE'S

A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

SADDLERY

and other

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HATS, &c.,

Kimball & Lawrence.

adizly

NOTICE OF N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN we notify hereby, that our partnership will expire on the 1st of January next, and we therefore request any and everybody knowing themselves indebted to us by note or otherwise, to settle within (60) sixty days from this date, to save expense, as at that time all claims must be given into the hands of our attorney for collection.

N. S. RANSOHOFF & CO.

Salt Lake City, July 9, 1868.

adizly

CRONYN & PERRIS

Announces that

Mr. FRED. T. PERRIS

Will again start East about the 15th of August, to purchase

FALL STOCK OF GOODS.

And will fill

COMMISSION ORDERS

For Machinery and Family Supplies to be

Freighted through this Fall.

adizly