

PRESBYTERIANS AND POLY-
GAMY.SALT LAKE CITY,
Nov. 20, 1879.

Editors Desert News:

Paul Glie, in his "Women in Ancient and Modern Law," says: "Polygamy was more largely permitted in Judea than in any other Asia; not only was a man permitted to have many lawful wives, but also concubines."

"Constantine discouraged and tried to destroy the system of concubinage."

The system of concubinage in the Roman Catholic Church in olden times may be understood in part from the following extract from D'Aubigne's "History of the Reformation," vol. II, page 231, speaking of Zurich and neighboring districts in the early part of the sixteenth century:

"A married schoolmaster, wishing to become a priest, obtained his wife's consent, and they separated. The new curate was unable to keep his vow of celibacy, but not to outrage his wife's feelings, he took her to the place where she lived, and taking taken up his residence in the house of Constance, formed a licentious connection. His wife hastened to the place. The poor priest, took compassion on her, and dismissing the person who had usurped her rights, took back his lawful spouse. The procurator-general for the district drew up a charge against him: The vicar-general began to move; the council of the consistory deliberated; and the curate was ordered to abandon his wife or his benefice. The poor wife left the house weeping bitterly, and her rival returned in triumph. The church declared itself satisfied, and thenceforth let the adulterous priest alone."

About that time the men of Einsieden (a gathering of prominent Swiss reformers) adopted two petitions, one to their ecclesiastical superiors and the other to the Swiss Confederation, Zwingli, or Zwingli, prepared the petition. In that to the church authorities, quoting from the same work, page 236, the men of Einsieden say:

"You are not ignorant that hitherto chastity has been deplorably violated by the priests. When on the consecration of the servants of the Lord, he who speaks for all is asked, 'Are those whom you present as righteous?' he answers, 'They are righteous.' 'Are they learned?' 'They are learned.' But when he is asked, 'Are they chaste?' he answers, 'As far as human weakness permits.' Everything in the New Testament condemns licentiousness; everything in it sanctions marriage."

"Concubinage exists in our day also in the Roman Catholic Church, and is evidently winked at. Dr. H. W. Baxley, in his "What I Saw in South America" (1855), says:

"The unblushing boldness with which clerical debauchery stalks abroad in Lima renders it needless to put in any saving clause of deprecation. The priest may be seen on the Sabbath day, as on others, in bull-ring and cockpit, restaurant and tavern, with commoner and concubines, joining in noisy revels, or looking on with complacent sanction. Nor does the going down of the sun arrest his wayward pereginations; for he may be seen at that hour, at corners with *tapas*, in gay and lascivious conversation, or threading byways in fulfillment of a lustful assignation."

The same author states that the Bishop of Arequipa has "separate apartments in Lima for his seven concubines and his thirty-five illegitimate children." Dr. Baxley continues:

"In the street called San Francisco, opposite the monastery of that name, a kind of barracks was found, containing quite a population apart from the monks. There lived a class of women and children whom one would think came in a direct line from the gypsies, if their complexion did not show a variety of other shades, from white to black. These women are the acknowledged mistresses, and the children the progeny, of the monks who visit them at times, and pay them a regular stipend."

"La casa de la mojarra,"—the house of the nuns,—as the people ironically call it, is a real Gomorrah. The clerical protectors of the tenants that inhabit it willingly mistake the chambers, not having the weakness of the lady of being jealous of each other. Do not suppose that we are amusing ourselves in speaking ill of the monks of Lima. These nominations among themselves they are the first to expose; for in their stated elections, before and persons, such is the bitterness of rival aspirants, that they publicly charge against each other these infamous transactions, making known the number of their concubines and illegitimate children."

Thus, in Christendom for many centuries, a concubine has not been regarded as a wife in any sense, but has been considered as a "kept mistress" now. Paul said, "It is better to marry than to burn." But the Roman Catholics in various ages have virtually said to their clergy, "It is better to have a kept mistress than to burn, but marry you shall not." Many rigidly self-righteous opposers of polygamy admit that doctrine, and put it into practice freely in these days, but only marriage to a limited extent.

Mr. F. H. Norton says:

"Polygamy seems not to have been entirely eradicated among the Christians of the sixteenth century, as we find it then enacted in the canons of one of their councils, that if any one is married to many wives, he shall do penance. Even the clergy themselves in this period practiced bigamy, as we find it ordained at another council held at Narbonne, that such clergymen as were bigamists should only be prebends and deacons, and should not be allowed to marry and consecrate."

"In the eighth century Charlemagne had two wives. Albigel and Chilperic had also a plurality, according to Green's "History of the Middle Ages." The celebrated John of Leyden (a leader of the Anabaptists in Munster, Germany, in 1535) announced his right to marry as many wives as he thought proper, and the custom of the kings of Israel, and put it into practice so far as to marry seventeen."

"Polygamy, indeed, seems to have obtained among the ancient inhabitants of the whole of Central and South America, and, as a result, little adultery or violence was committed. The aborigines of North America, though generally content with one wife, sometimes took two or three. In conclusion, it is stated on good authority that, from the creation of the world, polygamy has been the rule with four-fifths of the human race."

Dr. Pierce says—

"Polygamy has existed in all ages. Tradition points to polygamy as the generally recognized form of marriage among the ancients. The father of the Hebrew nation was unquestionably a polygamist, and the general history of patriarchal life shows that a plurality of wives and concubines were national customs."

According to the distinguished Rabbi of Mainz, polygamy was a Jewish custom [in Europe] as late as the thirteenth century. The Moslem law allowed polygamy; the Bible records it."

Calves, a heathen philosopher, declares that the Apostles and other early Christians practiced polygamy.

Dr. Foote says:

"Polygamy is an institution which has remained unchanged throughout the whole east, through all changes of time, races, religion, and climate, even where it has been given to Asia the purest law—Zoroaster and Moses even—were obliged to make their rigid doctrines conform with this existing custom. But that which proves that it exists in all climates and all zones, is that it is found among the Indians of the two Americas, the Tartars of the two Russias, and the Kamachiks, as well as in the heat of the tropics."

Sir D. Wedderburn, in his essay on "Mormonism," from a Mormon Point of View, says—

"Without going into their arguments, it may be at once conceded that polygamy is mentioned in the Bible, in the Hebrew law."

Boswell, in "Histoire des Variations," says—

"The gospel which he revoked not defended this which he permitted in the law of Moses with regard to marriage: Jesus Christ did not change the external policy, he only added justice and eternal life for recompense."

Dr. Channing says—

"We believe it to be an indisputable fact that although Christianity was first preached in Asia, which had been from the earliest ages the seat of polygamy, the apostles never denounced it as a crime, and never required their converts to put away all their wives but one."

The London Globe (1858), in an article on "Marriage Among the Jews," says—

"Plurality of wives is not supposed to be barred by any divine command, and nothing is to be discovered in the law, so the sages affirm, which need blinder a man from taking as many as he can support, though they are inclined to limit the number to four. Beyond this figure it is not desirable to advance."

W. Hepworth Dixon, in "The Holy Land," speaking of the marriage at Cana in Galilee, says—

"No new law had been given; a man might still marry a hundred wives; and some men, rich and contented, had married their six or seven."

The same author, in his "Spiritual Wives," speaking of Paul's recommendation that a bishop be the husband of one wife, says that polygamy was then, as it had been in olden times, a habit of his countrymen, the Jews, and that it prevailed in Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria, the three chief centres of Jewish and Christian life."

The American Cyclopaedia says: "The former [polygamy] has existed from time immemorial, especially among the nations of the East. It prevailed among the Egyptians (Gen. iv. 19), was common among the patriarchs, and was tolerated by the laws of Moses (Exod. xxi. 9, 10, and Deut. xxi. 15). There are no positive injunctions in the Bible against the practice. In the east the custom has been almost universal, being sanctioned by all religions among the Greeks, at least of later times, polygamy was never practised, although in the Homeric age it seems to have prevailed to some extent. In republican Rome it was not known; but during the existence of the empire the prevalence of divorce gave rise to a state of things almost analogous to the prevalent one among the barbarous nations of antiquity, with the exception of the Germans, who, Tacitus says, almost alone among the barbarians, are content with a single wife."

In modern times polygamy has had some defenders, most of whom have grounded their defence on the fact that the Bible sanctions it. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, article on Germany, speaking of the ancient laws, says: "Polygamy was not in use except among the princes; and amongst them only for the sake of multiplying their alliances."

"It has also been in use in later times among the princes, in the form of morganatic marriages, which have sometimes been plural."

Zell's Cyclopaedia says: "In some countries, Turkey for instance, polygamy is allowed. Polygamy prevailed among the Jewish patriarchs, both before and after the Mosaic law. Polygamy has been allowed under all the religions which have prevailed in Asia. By the laws of Mohammed, every Mussulman is permitted to have a plurality of wives."

The ancient Romans never practised it, though it was not forbidden among them; and Mark Antony was the first who used the privilege of having two wives. From that time it became frequent in the Roman Empire, till the reign of Theodosius, who, Honorius and Arcadius, who prohibited it, A. D. 398."

JACOB.

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EASTERN.

Insurrection Defeat.

NEW YORK, 24.—A Havana dispatch says: The government has received official reports that in the province of Santiago de Cuba, the troops of the Aquino brigade on the 5th inst. killed the Camp of Guillermo, killing 45 insurgents and burning 400 huts which the followers of Guillermo had built. Among the killed were Lieut. Col. Teobaldo Rosello. In the jurisdiction Los Tunas, commander Luis Echavarría and Captain Angel Castillo have surrendered with a number of men, all belonging to the command of Lieut. Anibal Peralta. In the province of Santa Clara, the Spaniards defeated a party of insurgents who abandoned their arms in their flight.

San Domingo advises to the 5th inst. A fight had occurred between the forces of President Guillermo and revolutionaries at San Pedro. Guillermo was disabled from the position he held and compelled to retreat in some disorder to the capital. The revolutionaries advanced and were besieging the capital. The only outlet from the capital was on the river side toward the province of Seybo, where Guillermo went to try to gather fresh troops. The cause of Guillermo is considered lost. The revolutionaries and the province of Seybo. The balance of the republic has declared against Guillermo. The decree closing the ports of Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi are considered merely paper blockades. The republic has no fleet to enforce it.

Bomb Treatment by the Waves.

BALTIMORE, 24.—The British steamship "Baltimore," Captain Rowley, which sailed from this port on Tuesday night, has a cargo including 200 cattle for London, returned this morning. First Officer Mitchell reports that the ship passed out the capes on Wednesday, when the weather was boisterous, but she behaved well until Thursday night. As soon as the Gulf stream was reached, however, chop sea was encountered but the ship kept her course, on Thursday night about ten o'clock, while the first officer, Mitchell, was thrown down and severely injured that he had to be taken to his room. Boatwain Thompson was then called to the watch. He and Capt. Rowley, who had come on deck, were standing on the bridge, when it was discovered that the tri-sail was adrift. Capt. Rowley ordered Thompson to take man and secure it. The work required about half an hour, and when Thompson returned to his post on the bridge he found the dead body of Mitchell. Rowley, the gin block over the forward hatch had fallen on the head of the Captain and both flanges had crashed through his skull to the brain, killing him instantly. A half an hour later the ship became unmanageable and broached. For some time she was buffeted by the sea and the crew were in some perfectly wild. The ship was, however, got on an even keel again and started on her return for this port. Her hull suffered no damage, and the only injury she sustained was the loss of the foreboom, besides the cattle swept overboard. A number were killed, the whole loss amounting to about ninety, many were crippled. The boatwain says Captain Rowley before he was killed expressed his intention to return to Baltimore, as the cattle pens, which were filled with hay, were not fit for a voyage across the Atlantic at this season of the year.

Poor Prospect for Parcel Post.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Prominent army officers in this city are by no means sanguine of the attainment of success by the Ute Commission in its efforts to procure the designation or surrender by the White River Utes of the murderers of Meeker, and the instigators of the assault upon Thornburgh's command. On the contrary, the belief is generally expressed in army circles that the Indians have been and are still simply trying to gain time in the hope that military operations against them will be prevented by winter weather, and that the guilty members of the tribe may scatter before the spring season opens, so as to elude detection or punishment. Gen. Sherman, yesterday, that he hoped for the best, but there was no telling what would take place. He had given orders, he said, to leave no means untried to make our soldiers at present in camp in the Ute country as comfortable as possible and had directed that shelter, clothing and the best of food that could be procured should be furnished for them. In the event of the Interior Department failing in its present efforts to obtain possession of the murderers, the army would be on spot and make short work of them in the spring, or sooner if necessary. He believes winter will so reduce the condition of their ponies as to make it impossible for them to escape.

American Sugar.

Dr. Collier, chemist of agricultural department says: The State of Illinois can easily raise all the sugar this country can consume. The corn crop of Illinois and Calaver, is worth about \$75,000,000 annually. If they will devote one-tenth of the acreage to sorghum of the variety best suited to the climate, they can raise sugar in an amount equal to our whole annual importation, which is about \$109,000,000 worth, and even a little more. Sugar can be raised for three cents per pound, and raw sugars now cost over six.

All Quiet.

RAWLINS, Wyo., 24.—Paymaster Stanton arrived from the White River agency yesterday and reports that the Indians in the neighborhood of the agency. Gen. Merritt left White River yesterday for this place with the 1st Cavalry and the 5th Cavalry. Three companies of infantry and two companies of cavalry under the command of Lieut. Col. Gilbert remain at White River this winter.

The Nicaragua Canal.

The Herald's Washington special says: Grant, in a letter to Ammen, acknowledges the receipt of his letter in regard to the mission of Thos. De Franco, representative of the Nicaraguan Government, who has come to this country in the formation of a company to construct the Nicaraguan Canal. Grant says his engagement will prevent his going west until some time in December. He will be in Philadelphia on the 6th of December, where he would be pleased to meet De Franco and exchange views upon the object of his visit.

understood De Franco will visit Washington some time this week, at the invitation of Admiral Ammen, when the preliminary arrangements will be made for carrying out the plans he has in view. Since it has been announced that business men and capitalists are ready to promote the scheme, there has been considerable speculation as to whether Grant will immediately accept the task of organizing a company. It is said that the navy proposed is \$25,000 a year until the canal is in working order when it is agreed to increase it to \$50,000.

Victorious Chill.

A Lima letter says: At last the long heralded descent of the Chilian on the Peruvian coast has been attempted and made. On Sunday morning, the 16th inst., the enemy's vessels, transports and men-of-war, appeared off Pisagua and without loss of time directed their course towards the shore. The Peruvians were defended by a detachment of 900 Bolivian troops under the chief command of Col. Gramer, but it appears that Gen. Buedia in charge of the defense and the army of Tarapaca, were likewise in the place at the time. Two Parrot rifles, one hundred pounds, were mounted on the bluff overlooking the town, but it is reported were without adequate shelter. The fight was heavy and the loss of life great. The shore batteries made a gallant resistance, but Pisagua was captured and Buedia retired on Sunday towards San Bernardo, a short two leagues from the scene of battle. The battle on land must soon take place. Telegrams just received announced that Buedia had fallen back to Puna Grande, on the 34 mile stretch between the inland terminus of the Pisagua and Iquique Railroad and had been joined there by reinforcements. The number of the latter is variously estimated at about 9,000 men. The Chilian advance was at Santa Catalina, 30 miles or more from Pisagua on the railroad, and still going forward. The Peruvian positions, Pareda and Daza, or their columns must also be advancing towards the province of Tarapaca from Arica, and Tarma, directly in the rear of the Chilian. The number of the latter is variously estimated at about 11,000 soldiers. Fears are entertained of the destruction of Iquique by the united Chilian naval force. The town is only

guarded by the national guards, as all the regulars have gone to Buedia's support. Lima has been declared under martial law. All the citizens capable of bearing arms must enroll themselves in the line of the national guard regiments, but the attacking force of the Chilians on Tarapaca seems to secure the safety of Lima from any similar attack. It is not probable that the enemy is strong enough to attempt two such undertakings, and it is evident the main object of Chilian is the nitrate of Tarapaca and possibly later on, attention may be turned towards the guano deposits in the same latitude.

The Huddle in Maine.

AUGUSTA, 24.—The governor and council have given notice that they will be in session from the 1st of January to the 15th of February for the purpose of examining the official returns and candidates claiming irregularities or other causes presumed to vitiate their election will have a reasonable opportunity to be heard personally, or by duly authorized counsel. A telegram from a member of the republican advisory committee states that the republican senators and representatives elect from every county in the State will be present at the opening of the hearing on Monday, December 1st, each to see for himself the precise nature of the returns of his district in order to have corrections made, if errors be found.

Another side of the Story.

CINCINNATI, O., 24.—The Gazette in the morning will publish an interview with two business men of Belfast, Ireland, now in this city, in which they state that the sending of aid to Ireland at this juncture would be regarded as an interference by the British government, that there is really no distress that requires such extraordinary measures of relief, and that to send money and provisions to Ireland would be equivalent to rendering so much aid to the Irish in their struggle against the British government.

Drunkard Spees.

The Commercial's special from Richmond, Ind., says: Manford Wallingford and Fisher, two friends, went to a concert together, and when near Mount Vernon Church, both being drunk, Wallingford shot Fisher. The abdomen with probably fatal result.

At Geneva, Ind., Albert Bryan, son of a prominent citizen, was killed, last night, by Fred Stanley, who was drunk on the street and who being teased by Bryan and others turned and plunged a knife into Bryan's body. Stanley is arrested.

Fighting the Storm at Newfoundland.

Advices from Newfoundland give particulars of the loss at Quirpon, Labrador, on the 4th inst., of the schooner "Wild Bird," Greyhound and "Star" during a thick snow storm. The three craft made Glenary, had shaped their course for Quirpon and then made the mid-point of Quirpon. The "Star" being discovered, the helms were put hard astar, but too late. They were in a wild night on the rocks. They let go the anchor but were striking heavily and were filling with water. They next got out the boats and the crews of two crafts with their clothes, gear, etc., were safely landed. The men of the "Star" were not so fortunate. They had barely time to get out of her when she sunk, and one young woman named Galloway, belonging to Island Cove, was killed. The craft had on board 128 individuals, men women and children.

Horrible Murder.

VIRGINIA, Kane Co., Ill., 24.—On the 20th inst., the most unprovoked and cold-blooded murder ever chronicled was committed on Saturday, at a farm some 10 miles north of this place. The victims were two German brothers named Eichenman, who were hunting corn when John and Robert Taylor, also brothers, came along on horseback, dismounted and saying they were going to settle on an old feud which had existed between the families, immediately began stabbing one brother who fell, with a knife thrust through the lungs. The other turned upon the other Eichenman who, being unarmed, attempted to escape, they caught him and plunged a knife into his side, severing the jugular vein. One brother died soon after and the other was dying last night. The murderers escaped and officers are in pursuit.

A Collision.

PALMER, Mass., 24.—A collision took place on the New London Northern Railroad this morning, at the junction of the Ware River road, one mile north of here, between the down Brattleboro passenger train and an up freight train. Both engines were demolished, several freight trains wrecked and 17 persons injured. The collision was caused by the freight running on the passenger track at full speed. The collision seriously injured freight engineer Wilcox, fireman N. N. Ballou and John Cronin, Patrick Drisellan and Dennis Connors, section men.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Foreign Notes.

LONDON, 24.—Special dispatches from Cape Town report that the altitude of the Boers is very threatening.

When the Empress Eugenie arrived at Madrid, her mother, the Countess de Montijo, was already dead. King Alfonso, who was awaiting Eugenie at the station, communicated the news of her mother's death. Eugenie wished to go to her mother's residence, but morning the day upon to the Alca Palace, where many thousands of visitors called and inscribed their names.

The Correspondencia states that the president of the congress present at a cabinet council on Saturday, and that an understanding has probably been arrived at between the parliamentary majority and Premier Compo in reference to the reforms in Cuba.

The services of Phillip Callan, liberal member of Parliament, in defense of the Silgo prisoners, have been declined.

A large meeting of Irishmen and Irish sympathizers was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne Saturday. Meetings were also held at Leeds and Manchester where only three hundred persons were present, and at Birmingham where the hall was crowded, and at all of them resolutions were passed protesting against the arrest of Daly and Killen. One of the greatest demonstrations that ever occurred in County Mayo was held at Berrin on Sunday. Nearly 30,000 farmers were present. Farnell made a speech in support of a resolution which was adopted condemning the action of the government.

The Silgo prisoners will be charged before the county magistrates to-day. Only members of the press will be admitted. Two solicitors will defend David and Daly. Killen will defend the Chilian. The quest of the solicitors to visit the prisoners on Sunday was refused.

John Thadden (Delane, late editor of the London Times, is dead, aged 62.

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PRICES—21, 10c, 5c, and 25c—No extra charge for reserved seats.

FRID. G. MAERDER, Business Manager.

—The Nellie Boyd Dramatic Company will shortly appear.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One brindle COW, 5 years old, crop off, and underbit in left ear, and salt in right ear, illicible brand on left hip.

One red, brindle-faced STEER, yearling, spotted on face, underbit in left and underbit in right ear, no brand visible.

Which if not claimed and taken away, will be sold at Kanab estray pound on Wednesday, November 28th, 1879, at 10 a. m.

EDWIN FORD, District Poundkeeper.

Kanab, November 18th, 1879.

NOTICE.

To Depositors of Zion's Savings' Bank and Trust Company.

On and after January 1st, 1880, monies left on interest in this Bank, will draw interest at the rate of Six per cent per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors, R. B. SCHULTZ, Cashier.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 24, 1879. C. C. & W. C.

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Burning HAND SOWN ORE SACKS.

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SALE

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FOR GENERAL USE.

HENRY SNELL MANUFACTURER OF

TOILET BATH & LAUNDRY SOAP.

NOTICE.

THE Tax-payers of the Nineteenth School District, Salt Lake City, U. T., hereby notified that a meeting will be held in the School-house of said district on Monday, November 24, 1879, at 7:30 p. m. for the purpose of voting on the amount of tax to be levied for fuel, repairs and school purposes.

RICHARD T. MORRIS, PHILIP FORD, WM. J. BEVER, Salt Lake City, Nov. 21, 1879. 4007 106

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