

neat as wax, everything being kept exactly in its proper place. The dressing of the shelves, the windows and the general arrangement of details, is admired by every lover of the refined and delicate in taste.

The business, which is vast in every department, is attended to by Mr. Jennings' sons, mere boys in age, but old in business.

There is one other house which does a business far in excess of either of these firms. It is the Z. C. M. I., and to-morrow we will give you its statistics.

Joslyn & Park, the manufacturing jewelers, are as well known in the West as Tiffany is in New York. They cut stones of all kinds make the most delicate filagree work, and some of the finest sets we have ever seen were made by this house.

RANGER.

—Omaha Rep.

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

SALT LAKE CITY,  
Sept. 9th, 1875.

Editor Bee:

The most gigantic business association in Utah is the Z. C. M. I., Mr. H. B. Clawson is its superintendent, and he took great pains and spent considerable time in furnishing us with all the information possible in regard to the business, not only of his institute, but of the city in general. As a wide awake, careful, energetic business man, Mr. Clawson is not only alive to the interests of the business he represents, but, like all true western men, he takes great pride in the city where he lives, and is willing to make any effort that will be to its benefit.

The principal building used by the Institute is 100 x 110 feet, three stories and a basement, with a warehouse in the rear, which is 40 by 120 feet, and the drug store, a separate building, is 28 x 80.

The building is divided into numerous stores, each of which are stocked with goods to the fullest extent possible. The value of the stock carried is \$470,900, and when the branch houses of Ogden and Logan are added, the grand total is \$846,900. Capital invested in the business is \$740,000. Sales for the past year is a little in excess of \$2,500,000. Eighty-one clerks, porters and salesmen are employed, whose combined salaries amount to \$7,600 per month.

An immense building is now being erected on East Temple street to accommodate the rapidly increasing business of this organization.

The second story has been reached, and the work is progressing as rapidly as possible. A steam engine is used to hoist the brick and mortar. The front will be of iron. The walls are of brick. It is three stories high and has a basement besides. The building is 318 feet long by 54 feet wide, and an L will be built 50 x 100. A track will be laid from the depot to the back door so that cars can be unloaded at a trifling expense. A yard 150 feet square will be for the accommodation of customers from the country, and this space will be surrounded with sheds for stock. Everything considered, this is perhaps the most extensive mercantile establishment west of Chicago, and few houses in that city will surpass it in extent of business and dimensions of store.—Omaha Bee.

#### The Newest Indian War.

A short time ago General Sheridan took occasion to express himself very frankly and fully on the subject of our "Indian Policy." He thinks there has in reality been no system adopted in reference to these unfortunate people that deserves the name of a policy. As a general thing the course has been to leave them alone until difficulties arise between them and the frontiersmen, and then to "chastise them," or give them "a severe lesson," without much inquiry as to which party was to blame in the outset. It has become the recognized doctrine in most of our settlements bordering upon tracts inhabited by Indians that extermination is their certain doom, and that to kill an Indian is not murder. Whenever trouble arises between the settlers and the aborigines it is presumed that the white man is in the right. If a horse disappears it is presumed that an Indian stole it; and if an Indian is found in possession of a horse to which any white

chooses to lay claim, judgment is pretty certain to go in favor of the latter. When we speak of judgment we would not be understood as meaning legal judgment. Where the claimant is backed by sufficient force he does not generally bother the Courts about the matter, but constitutes himself judge and jury, and recovers his alleged property by the summary process of the strong hand. When the controversy is upon a larger scale, the rifle is the most orthodox as well as the swiftest means of deciding it.

The first intelligence of the Nevada "Indian War" that reached us was truly alarming. There had been a general uprising extending through considerable portions of Nevada and Utah; ranchmen and miners had been killed; horses had been stolen and large numbers of cattle had been driven away. There was a loud call from the "seat of war" for troops, and a demand for "vigorous measures" against the savages. The excitement was great; scouting parties went out, and wherever an Indian was found his arms were taken from him. According to the Eureka Sentinel one Indian captured by a scouting party became frightened and tried to run away, whereupon he was shot dead. He had made no resistance, committed no overt act, and there was not the slightest proof of his guilt. Another party, according to the same authority, came upon an inoffensive old Indian near Shoshone District and undertook to take his gun from him. Not understanding that a state of war existed, the old man naturally supposed that an attempt was being made to rob him, and held on to his property, whereupon he, also, was shot dead on the spot. It turned out that this victim was on the war-path—against rabbits, which had been very destructive to the vegetable gardens of the ranchmen of the vicinity, and that the latter had hired the Indian to hunt and shoot the pests. There may be men who are anxious to get up an Indian war in Nevada, but thus far there has been no proof that such a war exists. The Indians were very naturally in a state of alarm at the general commotion and excitement, for they knew that it boded them no good. They are reported to express themselves as averse to "fighting with the white men," and anxious to live peaceably with them, adding that "if the white men are determined to kill them they cannot help it." There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of this language. The Indians understand so well their inability to contend with the whites, even in a good cause and in defense of their plainest rights, that nothing but the desperation that is born of intolerable wrongs can drive them into so unequal a conflict. General Rosecrans telegraphs that the Indians he has encountered "are peaceable, but excited, not knowing the cause of the trouble." The advice that come from every reliable quarter tend to show that there is no danger from the Indians unless they shall be driven to defend themselves against wanton aggression, and that it is now only necessary to keep the troops on the ground "for the purpose of repressing the warlike ardor of the Nevada militia."—S. F. Chronicle, Sept. 14.

#### Our Indian War.

The Nevada papers now speak with singular unanimity of the so-called Indian war as a "costly farce." The Indians, far from entertaining any design to make war, were willing to endure any amount of outrage rather than suffer themselves to be provoked into a contest which they well knew would prove disastrous to them. The venerable Piute chieftain Natchez, when interviewed to ascertain his views in regard to the situation, said, with characteristic directness, "Some white men want to sell hay and barley and beef, and have soldiers come and buy. They heap talk, and make believe Indians want to kill white men; but it's all a d—d lie." The facts of the recent great scare, as now ascertained, fully corroborate old Natchez' theory. There is a certain dreary monotony in the history of our Indian wars, as a general thing, which prevents them from kindling any very exciting interest in the breast of the reader. The Seminole war in Florida and the Modoc war were exceptional in this respect. Osceola and Captain Jack were heroes in their way. But the

finale of all these wars is defeat, disaster and death to the aborigines. They generally begin in fraud, injustice and oppression on the part of the whites, which drive the Indians to acts of bloodshed, after which the latter are subdued or exterminated. It is a very old story, and has been so often repeated that it has become dreadfully monotonous. The "Nevada Indian War," which it now appears had no existence except in the heated imaginations of the people of the outlying settlements, will probably cost the bonanza State not less than \$50,000, and more than twice that sum to the general government. When the first intelligence of the alleged uprising of the Indians was received here, it came in such a shape as to produce a general belief that a formidable Indian war had actually begun.

—S. F. Chronicle, September 17.

SHE CURED HIM.—At last she completely cured him. For months she had patiently endured the pangs so many thousands of young wives are compelled to suffer. Almost every morning at breakfast the heartless husband expressed the hope that he might live to see the day when he should get such coffee as he used to have at home. Or such corn-bread as his mother was wont to make and bake. At dinner the meat was overbaked in the range. To be sure his mother used to roast the meat in an old-fashioned Dutch tin oven, and the piece was always done to a turn—the last turn of the revolving spit. Those days were forever gone. But he might and ought to get such a green apple pie with new cheese as his mother used to give him. At length the long-suffering wife arose in her wrath, upset the table, sending the dishes and their contents clashing to the carpet, striding over to her astonished husband, gave him a box on the ear which knocked him off his chair, and remarked: "There's a clip over the head for you, such as your mother used to give you when you was a boy, goldern yer." Thereafter there was domestic peace and quiet in that house, with never even an allusion to the maternal cookery and comfort of the bygone days.—Ex.

#### Familiarity of the Sexes.

Recent events have called public attention to the intimate relation of morals and manners. It may be said that there is no greater peril to morality than much that is called merely free and easy manners. Young men, and even young women, permit themselves a freedom and license of manner, which, having all the aspect of impropriety, may very readily acquire substance. Edward addresses Emily with a loud and jesting intimacy of tone and conduct, which might be expected in the sailor saloons of Water street or Wapping, but which is repulsive and odious in the drawing-room or among refined and gentle persons. Edward and Emily would be amazed to be told that they have not the manners of a gentleman or of a lady, and have the air of the demi-monde. They think that they are especially *comme il faut*, and above all others they know what is the rule of high society. But they are merely vulgar, and have manners of those who are worse than merely vulgar. Coarseness can not be gilded into refinement. The young woman who habitually calls her young friends of the other sex by their Christian names and who suffers anything that can be called familiarity, although it fall short of actual indecorum, should reflect carefully. "Sir," said a lady to a policeman who took her elbow to pass her over the street; "if I wish you to touch me I will ask you." No woman of a high sense of personal dignity wishes any man to lay his hand upon her thoughtlessly or unnecessarily. Nor will such a woman permit any kind of rudeness in the tone or manner of men.—Harper's Magazine.

ATTENTION is invited to the new advt. of the Workingmen's Co-operative Association, Town Clock Store, who make Boots and Shoes of superior quality and workmanship, repair boots and shoes, and sell leather, findings, and kit, at moderate rates. They have a good reputation.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
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**Lumber, Shingles,**  
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ALL KINDS OF  
**MOULDINGS AND FRAMES**  
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We will Not be Undersold.  
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I AM CONTINUING TO PURCHASE and paying the  
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And for the better accommodation of my customers I have opened an office opposite the north side of the Townsend House, Salt Lake City, where I will try and keep on hand Doeskins, Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Repellants, Tweeds, Meltons, Linseys, Sheetings, Battings, Single, Double and Triple Yarns.  
Parties having WOOL to sell will do well to call and examine our CLOTH and PRICES.  
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**H. B. CLAWSON,**  
SALT LAKE CITY, 1875.  
SUP'T.