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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT at a meeting of the Corporation named above, held on the Fifth day of October 1886, at the Office of the Company, an Assessment of Ten Cents per Share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, and payable to the Treasurer, N. W. Clayton, at the office of the corporation above stated, on the Ninth day of November, 1886. Any Stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on said day, November 9th, 1886, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the said 9th day of November, 1886, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

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AMERICAN.

THE STATUE.

The Ceremonies—The Great Statue Unveiled—The Speeches.

NEW YORK, 28.—At 3:55 President Cleveland rowed ashore. Then the whistles were blown, the guns of the men-of-war belched forth and the colors were displayed.

For exactly a half hour this kept up. When comparative quiet had been restored, prayer was offered by Rev. Richard Storrs, D. D.

Count De Lesseps was then introduced and was received with a round of applause. He spoke in French and with an energy equal to any speaker of the day, far exceeding in this respect Senator Evarts, who spoke later. Senator Evarts and Mr. Chauncey M. Depew also wore skull caps while speaking, but the octogenarian canal-digger faced the storm boldly without any covering to his silvered head, although he stood further forward in the drizzling rain than did any of the other speakers. He began with a jocular aside apparently in regard to the steam whistles, which kept up their very ill-mannered screechings throughout the proceedings.

DE LESSEPS SAID;

"Citizens of America—I hasten to accept your gracious invitation extended by the Government of the great American Republic. It is a generous idea on the part of him who foresaw over the erection of the Statue of Liberty. It honors equally those who have conceived and those who have accepted it, that Liberty Enlightening the World should be placed as a grand beacon raised amidst the waves of the shore of free America. In disembarking under its light, one would know that he treads on soil where individual endeavor has developed its fullest strength, where progress is the religion, where great fortunes become popular by their charitable enterprises, where education and science are encouraged and where fruitful seeds are scattered abroad for the future. You are right, American citizens, to be proud of your go ahead. In speaking to you of the sympathies of France, I know I express the thought of all my compatriots. There are no painful or sad memories between

THE TWO COUNTRIES,

and but one solitary rivalry—that of progress. We accept your intentions, as you accept ours, without jealousy. You love men who dare and persevere. I say I like your 'go ahead.' We understand each other. When I speak this language, I feel myself at home when I am with you. The illustrious descendants of French nobility who crossed the Atlantic a hundred years ago, bringing to you the aurora of your independence and the devoted corporation of our national sympathies, dreamed of your destiny. These dreams have been more than realized at the distance of a century. These sympathies have remained the same. The representatives of France to-day see America powerful and free and they present to it this emblem to proclaim that she has grown great for liberty. It gives me real joy to speak to you thus with open heart and to know my works are received as those of a true friend. Soon, gentlemen, we sall meet again to celebrate a new conquest of peace—*au revoir*—at Panama [applause] where the flag of 38 States of North America will be seen floating along with the banners of the Independent States of South America and will form in the new world for the good of humanity a peaceful and fruitful alliance of the Franco Latin and Anglo-Saxon race."

SENATOR EVARTS

then made the presentation address:

"Mr. President:—The scene upon which this vast assemblage is collected displays a transaction in human affairs which finds no precedent or record in the past, nor in the long future, we may feel assured, will it ever confront its counterpart or parallel. How can we fitly frame in words the sentiments, motives and emotions which have filled and moved the hearts and minds of two great nations, in the birth of the noble conception, the grand embodiment and the complete execution of this stupendous monument, now unveiled to the admiring gaze of men, and emblazoned in its coronation of finished work with the plaudits of the world? What ornaments of speech, what eloquence of the human voice, what costly gifts of gold, what frankincense and myrrh of our heart's tribute can we bring to the celebration of this consummate triumph of genius, of skill and of labor, which speaks to-day and will speak forever, the thoughts, feelings and friendships of these two populous, powerful and free republics, knit together in their pride and joy at their own established freedom and in their hope and purpose that the glad light of Liberty shall

ENLIGHTEN THE WORLD?

The genius, courage, devotion of spirit and the indomitable will of the great sculptor, Barthodi, whose well-earned fame justified the trust committed to him, have together wrought out in stubborn brass and iron the artist's dream, the airy conception of his mind, the shapely sculpture of his cunning hand, till here it stands upon its firm base as if the natural playmate of the elements, fearing no harm from all the winds that blow. As with the French people so with our own, the whole means for the great expenditures of the work have come from the free contributions of the people themselves, and thus the common people of both nations may justly point to a greater, a nobler monument in and of the history and progress and welfare of the human race, than emperors, kings or governments have ever raised. The statue, on the 4th of July, 1884, in Paris, was delivered to and accepted by the government by the authority of the President of the United States, delegated and expressed by Minister Morton. To-day, in the name of the citizens of the United States, who have completed the pedestal and raised thereon the statue, and of the

VOLUNTARY COMMITTEE

who have executed the will of their fellow-citizens, I declare in your presence and in the presence of these distinguished guests from France, and of this august assemblage of honorable and honored men of our own land and of this countless multitude, that this pedestal and the united work of the two Republics is completed and surrendered to the care and keeping of the government and people of the United States."

At the conclusion of Senator Evarts' speech, the signal was given and the veil was withdrawn from the face of the statue, amid the booming of cannon and the shrieking of whistles from hundreds of steamers and other craft gathered around the island. This indescribable ovation continued for fully half an hour. Senator Evarts then, when the firing and hooting subsided, introduced

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

President of the United States, who, in accepting the statue, said:

"The people of the United States accept with gratitude from their brethren of the French Republic the grand and completed work of art we here inaugurate. This token of affection and consideration to the people of France demonstrates the kinship of the Republics and conveys to us the assurance that in our efforts to commend to mankind the excellence of a government resting upon the popular will, we still have beyond the American continent a steadfast ally. We are not here to-day to bow before the representation of a fierce and warlike god, filled with wrath and vengeance, but we joyously contemplate our own deity, keeping watch and ward before the open gates of America, and greater than all that have been celebrated in ancient Troy. Instead of grasping in her hand the thunderbolts of terror and of death, she holds aloft the light which illuminates the way to man's enfranchisement. We will

NOT FORGET THAT LIBERTY

has here made her home, nor shall her chosen altar be neglected. Willing votaries will constantly keep alive its fire, and these shall gleam upon the shores of our sister Republic in the East, reflected thence and joined with answering rays, the stream of light shall pierce the darkness of ignorance and man's opression, until liberty enlightens the world."

After President Cleveland came M. A. Lafever, Minister Plenipotentiary, who spoke as representative of the Republic of France. He said:

"In the presence of so imposing an assembly, and as a prelude to the ceremony which consolidates the secular friendship of the two great nations, it is an honor and hearty pleasure to me to present to you in the name of the French Government and of the entire French Nation, the sincere and warm assurance of sympathetic participation. The inauguration of to-day is one of splendid, solemn and impressive import, for it is one of those which form an epoch in history. This colossal statue of Liberty, mounted by the great artist, would anywhere attract attention and deference, but here on American soil it evinces a special significance, symbolizing the existence and development of your nation during more than one hundred years. To us—Americans and Frenchmen—liberty is not only a common doctrine, it is also

A FAMILY TIE.

From the alliance between the two nations sprang forth the most dazzling manifestations of its expansion and radiance through the universe. It will be an eternal honor to France to have seconded the effort of your heroic men and to have understood in the first dawn, the sublime hopes which were promised to mankind by your generous ardor. This symbol which we inaugurate to-day is not a mere allegory. It is the pledge of a fraternal union between the two greatest republics of the world, and it is greeted simultaneously by more than one hundred millions of freemen, who tender friendly hands to each other across the ocean. Among the thousands of Europeans who are daily conveyed to these hospitable shores, no one will pass before the glorious emblem without immediately greeting its moral greatness and without greeting it with respect and thankfulness."

The memorial address was delivered by the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. He said:

"We dedicate this statue to the friendship of nations and the

PEACE OF THE WORLD.

The spirit of liberty embraces all races in a common brotherhood, and it voices in all languages the same needs and aspirations. The full power of its expansive influence cannot be reached until wars cease, armies are disbanded and international disputes are settled by lawful tribunals and the principles of justice. Then the people of every nation, secure from invasion and free from the burden and menace of great armaments, can calmly and dispassionately promote their own happiness and prosperity."

The speaker then reviewed the progress of the Nation, dwelling at length on the aid the French nation had given during the revolution. He gave a brief biographical sketch of Lafayette, of his resolve to aid the colonies in their struggles against Great Britain and of the obstacles which he overcame in order to make tender of his services to Washington. After bringing the history of the country down through the rebellion to the present day, always keeping in view the current relations with France, the orator touched upon the monuments and symbols of other nations and times, and added:

"But they are all dwarfs in size and pigmies in spirit beside

THIS MIGHTY STURCTURE

and its inspiring thought. Higher than the monument in Trafalgar Square, which commemorates the victories of Nelson on the sea; higher that the column of Vendome, which perpetuates the triumphs of Napoleon on land; higher than the tower of Brooklyn Bridge, which exhibits the latest and grandest results of science, invention and industrial progress, this Statue of Liberty rises towards the heavens to illustrate an idea which nerved the three hundred at Thermoplyæ and armed the ten thousand at Marathon; which drove Tarquin from Rome and aimed the arrow of Tell; which inspired Cromwell and his Ironsides and accompanied Sidney to the block; which fired the farmer's gun at Lexington, and razed the Bastille in Paris; which inspired the charter in the cabin of the *Mayflower*, and the Declaration of Independence from the Continental Congress. I devoutly believe that from the unseen and unknown world, two great powers have come to participate in this celebration. The faith in which they died has been fulfilled; the cause for which they battled is triumphant; the people they loved are in the full enjoyment of the right for which they labored and fought and suffered—the spirit voices of Washington and LaFayette join in the glad acclaim of France and the United States to

'LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD.'"

Then the audience sang "Old Hundred" and benediction was pronounced by Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D. A national salute from the guns of all the forts and all the men-of-war closed the exercises.

Three batteries took part in the salute of 100 guns fired from the Battery, on a wired signal, at the moment of the unveiling of the statue. The steamers in the bay blew their whistles and the men-of-war returned the salute from their guns.

At 4 o'clock the vessels which had taken part in the parade began to return and deposit their cargoes of sightseers at the Battery and the near-by wharves. At 4:20 the guns on Governor's Island and other forts, and those on the war ships were unmasked and belched forth their thunder for half an hour.

The New York Society of Amateur Photography chartered a steamer for the day and conducted art experiments at the scene of the parade and at Bedloe's Island. The New York *World*, which bore such a prominent part in raising the pedestal fund, was represented in the naval parade by two steamers.

AT THE CLOSE

of the exercises on Bedloe's Island there was an excusable lack of arrangement in leaving the Island and embarking again for home. The French were scattered here and there in the crush, and detained in it for nearly an hour. This closed one of the greatest days in the history of the city. The naval display and procession was the largest ever gathered in the waters of this port, all the recent international yacht races sinking into insignificance. It was on the programme to have a grand pyrotechnic display on the Island and at the Battery, and to illuminate the statue for the first time to-night, but the rain and fog rendered both futile and they were abandoned. The banquet given by the New York Chamber of Commerce in honor of the representatives of the French Republic and invited guests was a notable one. Mr. James M. Brown presided. On his right were Messrs. Albert Lafever, Eugene Spuller, August Bartholdi, Governor David B. Hill and others.

The President left this city by special train on the Pennsylvania road at 5:35 this evening. He went straight from the festivities on Bedloe's Island on board the *Dispatch*, in the company of Secretaries Lamar, Bayard and Whitney to the Adams Express pier, and walked to the depot, where the special train was in waiting.

THE HOLOCAUST.

Additional Particulars — Names of the Killed and Wounded.

ST. PAUL, 28.—The *Globe* has the following statement from Bishop Whipple, in relation to the railway accident:

"A freight train reached Rio about 20 minutes before the limited train, which was wrecked, and the switch had been left open. Our train was going at the rate of 45 miles an hour, so the train officials said, and the courage and bravery of the engineer cannot be praised too highly. He stayed with the engine, and I never knew an air brake to be set so quickly and strongly as that one was. Our train was composed of an engine, mail and baggage car, a day coach and three sleepers, and all except the sleepers went off the track and took fire immediately. I was in the first sleeper and had a berth in the next to the day coach. Mr. McGinnis of Morris was in the berth opposite me. The instant of the shock he sprang from his berth and ran to the front end of the car, but it was impossible to get out at that end, for that end

HAD TELESCOPED.

He rushed back and cried out: 'Come and help me save these people who are being burned to death.' I had been awake but a few minutes before, and had looked at my watch. It was 12:30. I had followed McGinnis in my stockings. He ran faster than I, and when I came to the burning coach he had taken the two children of the woman near the rear of the coach. He said her name was Chever, of Winona, and asked him to save her children, for their father was living. We both tried to lift the woman from the car, but we could not, for she was wedged in beneath a broken seat. A moment after we reached her, her dress took fire and she fainted and was burned to death before our eyes. There was comparatively little screaming coming from the car, but there was rather a low moan of suffering, and I believe that most of those who perished were killed outright. The car was telescoped at both ends. Mr. Ames, who was on the train, saw the passengers in that coach and so did my wife, and they think

THERE WERE SEVENTEEN.

There were two Sisters of Charity, who boarded the train bound for Winona. There were a mother and daughter whose names were unknown, three young men, a middle-aged man, Mrs. Shearer, her mother and two children, a man that got on at Columbus, two men who boarded the car at Watertown Junction, and Mr. Clark, who climbed out at the top. He and two children were saved, the others were burned to death. In about an hour and a half Mr. Collins, superintendent of that division arrived from Milwaukee, and Philip Langley and Mr. Boyden of the company were on the train, and everything was done that could be done for the comfort of the passengers who were left. The ladies on the train were especially kind in caring for the two motherless children. One was a little girl about six years old, and the other a baby—a little boy. The passengers in the sleeping car had some slight bruises, but none were seriously injured.

Milwaukee, 28.—Conductor Haukey, of the freight train, who fled into the woods immediately after the catastrophe occurred, has been found wandering around in a raving condition. He is likely to become

A HOPELESS MANIAC.

A late dispatch to the *Sentinel* estimates the number of people burned at twenty-six. A force of men has been engaged to-night in raking over the ruins of the coaches. At 11 o'clock the charred remains of eleven victims had been taken out. In the pocket of one man was an envelope addressed, "J. Touris, Forty-ninth street, Chicago, Illinois." A traveling man named Dibble was among the victims. Mrs. L. Lowery of Milwaukee also perished. Brinker and Wooldersdorf lived at Columbus in this State and there boarded the train.

None of the charred remains can be identified. As far as learned up to-night

THOSE WHO PERISHED ARE:

Mrs. C. R. Shearer of Winona, Minnesota.

Mrs. Rosina Johns of Winona and her mother-in-law, Louise Marr of Chicago. Her indentity, however, is very uncertain.

Emil Woldersdorf.

Five or more unknown persons.

Two Sisters of Charity, one believed to be Mother Superior Alebia of the convent at Winona, who was in Milwaukee to establish a new convent.

The injured includes Conductor Lucius Searle of Milwaukee, badly hurt about the chest, but not fatally.

Wade Clark of Oconomowoc, baggageman, leg broken.

Charles F. Smith, 516 Wabash avenue, Chicago, broken arm and wrist, and face cut badly by broken spectacles.

Jas. Phillips, brakeman, cut badly about the head.

No passenger in any of the sleepers were killed. Conductor Searle was in the baggage car when the shock occurred, with baggageman Clark and Phillips the brakeman. They were found under several trunks, unable to extricate themselves. To their horror they saw

THE FLAMES BURST

in the front end of the car. They redoubled their efforts and Phillips managed to crawl out. Conductor Searle, has released, followed him. Clark, with a broken leg, was gotten out, and the three crawled through a window as the flames crept up to a few feet of them. Conductor Searle is now lying prostrated at his house in Milwaukee, and tells this story: He says, nearly as he can recollect, the occupants of the car where the frightful holocaust occurred included a woman with a little girl about six years old, another dark-haired woman with a babe less than a year old, a blonde woman of 30, who seemed to be a companion of the former, both bound for St. Paul; two Sisters of Charity traveling on a pass. He can recall no description of any of the others, but says they would not exceed fifteen altogether. He has lost his tickets, and so there is no record.

From all accounts there must have been a

FRIGHTFUL SCENE

on the car where the fatalities occurred. The pressure caused the couch to assume the position of the letter A. The lamps were broken and the stove overturned, scattering the fire and flames in all directions through the coach. Mangled and bleeding, nearly all the passengers were pinned securely by the broken seats, many heaped one on the other. Their agonized shrieks told the story of fractured limbs, to which was added the horror of cremation. It is positive that only three escaped. Charles R. Smith is a medical student of Chicago. His parents live in Charles City, Iowa. Mrs. Scherer's two children whom she rescued out of a window as the flames surrounded her, are four years and eight months old, respectively. The hero of the catastrophe was the engineer, who, in the face of seeming death, held his hand on the throttle and thus saved the lives of all the passengers in the sleeper. Then when the train stopped he crawled out from beneath his engine bleeding, and alarmed the sleepers of the danger from fire.

Won't Be Counted Out.

ST. LOUIS, 28.—Twenty-eight members of the city Republican Campaign Committee to-day found themselves defendants in a mandamus petition brought before the Supreme Court of the State by J. P. Oastine, one of the Republican candidates for judge of the Criminal Court, asking the Court to compel the committee to place on the Republican city tickets the petitioner's name. He states that one J. G. Lodge was nominated in place of petitioner. Mr. Oastine received the nomination from the regular Republican convention, but certain charges were brought against him, and a second convention was called which removed his name from the list of candidates and substituted that of Mr. Lodge. Mr. Oastine claims that this nomination was illegal and demands from the Supreme Court his reinstatement. A decision cannot be reached in this case before the end of the week, and if the defendants care to delay its consideration, it will not come to trial until after the election.

The President Returns.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The President and members of the Cabinet who accompanied him to New York, arrived here at 11:15. Mrs. Cleveland met the President at the station.

Transpacific Topics.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—The steamer *San Pablo* arrived to-day with Hongkong dates to Oct. 2nd, and Yokohama to Oct. 13th.

Joseph Darcus, accomplice of Batram, the Hongkong forger, has been found guilty and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Though cholera in Japan is somewhat abating, the mortality is still enormous. From September 27th to October 7th, there were 6,614 cases and 4,435 deaths. In Tokio 484 new cases occurred, and there were 409 deaths. Returns for four weeks ending September 25th give 33,908 cases, and 23,774 deaths, an average mortality of over 68 per cent.

Mrs. Stewart's Funeral.

NEW YORK, 28.—The funeral of Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart, widow of the late dry goods millionaire, took place to day from her mansion on Fifth Avenue. No one was admitted to the residence except the relatives and friends of the deceased. The body was placed in a valuable casket with silver trimmings and rested on a floral catafalque in the centre of the west parlor. The floral designs were numerous, most of which were made of smilax, ivy and roses. Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, in the immediate vicinity of the mansion, were crowded with people and a squad of police kept the street clear in front of the entrance at Thirty-fourth Street. Bishop Littlejohn and Rev. Arthur Brooks officiated and read a portion of the service from the ritual of the Episcopal Church. At 3 p. m. the casket was borne down the steps on the steps of four undertaker's assistants and placed in the hearse. The funeral cortege took the Thirty-fourth Street ferry. At Hunter's Point a special train took the remains and friends to Garden City, where the obsequies were held in the cathedral. About sixty people attended the services at the house and about forty went to Garden City.

FOREIGN.

A British Growl.

LONDON, 28.—The *Daily News*, commenting on the dedication, says:

"It is a great mistake to think the statue will increase the friendship between the two countries. America did not want the statue. She took it because it was offered her. When the last cannon boomed, New York was richer by a remarkable statue, and that is about all."

German Scraps.

BERLIN, 28.—Abbe Collin, editor of the *Lorraine*, published at Metz, has been indicted for trial for attacking the judges concerned in the recent sentencing of Abbe Sabowet for invoking the divine protection on the French army.

Herr Schulz, editor of the Hamburg *Journal*, has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment for attacking the Bavarian Minister's dealing with the late King Ludwig.

Discontent is growing in Bavaria at the incessant press prosecutions.

At Freiberg, in the Black Forest, the house of a miller named Sisset was destroyed by fire. The miller, his wife, four children and a servant were burned to ashes. The remains were buried in one grave.

The Irish Tenants.

DUBLIN, 28.—*United Ireland* tells Irish tenants that the time for patient endurance is past and says it is time for them to stand up and fight hard, hitting from the shoulder. The Unionists, it says, have been in power for six months and have not made an attempt to suppress the National League which is stronger, more active and more resolute than ever, and laughs at government devices, bluster and threats. The paper taunts the government with being afraid to use coercion.

Seven Lives Lost.

LONDON, 28.—The steamer "Borderer" from Boston collided wite the "Minerva" in the Thames. The latter vessel sunk and seven persons were drowned. The "Borderer" sustained damages.

Manager Geyser Soda Co., San Francisco, cured a severe cold with Red Star Cough Cure.

FOR THE BEST
AND
CHEAPEST
FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY,
GO TO
Sorenson & Carlquist

DRIED APRICOTS
The Highest Market Price Paid
— AT —
S. P. TEASDEL'S.
City Patrons can have our Delivery Wagons call for them by leaving their address. d&s

J. M. CHAMBERLAIN,
TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN. Terms low. Opposite the southeast corner of the 8th Ward Square. dtf

WINTERING!
HORSES AND HORNED STOCK taken for Wintering. Good Pasturage and Sheds. Leave them at the Eighth Ward Square, on Monday, November 1, 1886.
☞ For particulars apply at the Hay Scales on Friday and Saturday next.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS,
Cleaned, Dyed and Repaired in the best possible manner.
TROY STEAM DYE WORKS,
d 162 Main Street.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Stockholders of the North Point Irrigating Company, for the Election of Officers and such other business as may come before the meeting, to be held at Thomson's Real Estate Office, No. 48 S. Main Street, Salt Lake City, at 2 o'clock, on the second Monday in November, 1886.
JAMES C. PETERSON,
Secretary.
Dated at Salt Lake City, October 26th, 1886. d 14

SEPTEMBER, 1886.
— AT —
TEASDEL'S.
EVERY DAY ARRIVALS
— FOR THE —
FALL AND WINTER TRADE.
An Immense Stock of Ladies' and Misses'
COATS, ULSTERS AND NEWMARKETS,
ALL OF THE NEWEST STYLES,
And in the LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES.
AN ENORMOUS STOCK OF
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING
AND FURNISHING GOODS.
The Largest and most Complete Assortment in these Lines ever brought West to the Eagle House, embracing full lines of
SUITS, OVERCOATS AND EVERYTHING FOR BOY'S AND MEN'S WEAR.
The GROCERY, DRY GOODS, BOOT AND SHOE AND STOVE DEPARTMENTS,
All Well Stocked, and Everything at Bottom Prices.
— AT —
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1857. 1886.
H. DINWOODEY,
Wishes to call the attention of his friends and the public generally, to his exceptionally large and complete line of
FALL GOODS
Arriving Daily in Each Department.
FURNITURE!
An Immense Stock in all the Newest Styles, including FOLDING BEDS, for adults and children.
Carpets
A SPECIALTY!
THE LATEST AND MOST CHOICE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.
WALL PAPERS!
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN UTAH.
ALL GRADES OF DECORATIVE AND PLAIN WALL PAPERS.
Linoleums! Linoleums!
THE BEST MADE.
OIL CLOTHS, RUGS and MATS,
IN NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE STYLES.
CURTAINS! CURTAINS!
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
Upholstery and Drapery Materials,
WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.
FEATHERS! FEATHERS!
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS AND DOWN.
BEDDING!
A Large Stock of Choice, Warm BLANKETS, Cheap. Also, Pillows, Pillow Slips and FEATHER BEDS.
MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES! BED LOUNGES! BED LOUNGES!
Including the BEST BED LOUNGE IN AMERICA.
Building and Roofing Paper.
HOME-MADE GOODS
A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND
☞ *Call and examine my Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Every article will be sold CHEAP as the CHEAPEST, Wholesale and Retail.*
H. DINWOODEY,
37 to 43 First South Street W., S. L. City.
☞ CAREFUL ATTENTION GIVEN ORDERS BY MAIL.

$300.00
NICKLE EXTENSION
EARLY BREAKFAST COOK STOVE
To be GIVEN AWAY, January 1st, 1887.
Anyone buying a Range, Cook Stove or Heater from us will be entitled to a chance in our $300.00 Nickle Extension Early Breakfast Cook Stove, to be Given Away, January 1, 1887. Our old customers will be given a chance by calling or sending us their address.
Complete Stock of Cast and Wrought Iron Ranges, Cook Stoves, Rarest designs in Hard and Soft Coal Heaters. Tin and Granite Ironware and House Furnishing Goods.
P. W. MADSEN & CO.,
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