

PRIESTLY INTOLERANCE AND IGNORANCE.

A QUIET village in England has lately been thrown into considerable excitement over the death of a widow who, during her life, made profession of the principles of what is called "Mormonism." Newspaper correspondents have made the case public, and it has been bruited about and commented upon by the press. It appears that in England it is viewed as a very shocking thing for a corpse to be entombed without the burial service being mumbled over the body by a clergyman. We cannot gather what effect non-compliance with this custom is supposed to have upon the spirit; but, from the importance that is attached to the ceremony, should suppose that it would be something very terrible. At least we should imagine that the rector of the village where this old lady died entertained such an idea. He had heard that she was a "Mormon." It is not improbable that he had reason to know that she was; for it is very common for men of his cloth to ferociously pounce upon women and children who make a profession of "Mormonism," and try and overwhelm them with their show of learning in their attempt to prove their doctrines; and it is very common, too, for them to get wofully discomfited in such encounters.

When the body of the widow was prepared for the grave, he refused to perform the burial service, alleging as a reason that, being a Latter-day Saint, she was not a Christian! Credible and respectable witnesses, who attended her in her last moments, testified that she was truly penitent and a Christian, that she prayed most fervently to the Almighty and grounded her hopes of salvation on the atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ. This was all made known to the rector before the funeral took place, with the hope that, upon hearing these statements, he would alter his previous determination. But to all entreaties he was inexorable. "So the poor old woman," the English paper pathetically exclaims, "was (to the great indignation of the inhabitants) taken to the grave and buried with no more ceremony than would be observed in the burial of a horse or a dog."

How shocking! What a terrible penalty for a "poor old woman" to endure for professing the principles of "Mormonism!" And what immense satisfaction it must have afforded this pious (?) man to have it in his power to inflict such retribution on the corpse of the refractory one! He, perhaps, indulges in the hope that his refusal to read the burial service over the widow will have such an effect that there will not be another "old woman" in the kingdom dare to turn Latter-day Saint for fear of having to be buried with no more ceremony than a horse or a dog!

If this woman had been a murderer, this rector would, doubtless, have been ready enough to pray with and for her, and to have accompanied her to the scaffold, and assured her that she was a Christian, and that they would meet in heaven, &c. We see in another column of the paper in which we find the account of this case, a murder case. The murderer killed almost an entire family. He is a Christian (!) however. At least the clergymen say so, and they ought to know, of course, what it takes to constitute a Christian. They ask the prayers of their congregations in his behalf, and their words are so consoling and their prayers so assuring that he thinks he has got a through ticket to heaven, and he is going, when he is hung, straight to the arms of the Savior! He is sure, he says, he will meet all his friends in heaven! How much better is his case than that of the "poor old Mormon woman!" He will not be buried as a horse or a dog! He will have the prayers of the parsons, and on them be wafled to glory!

Can anything be more absurd, or more libellous upon the attributes of the Almighty? If such men had their way, Heaven would be made an undesirable place for any decent man who had any desire for good society. They would place the blackest villains and the most cruel murderers near the throne of the Lamb. According to their views and practices murderers through the courts of Heaven, who, if they had not been murderers, would in all probability, have waited through the endless ages of eternity in hell. The viler the sinner the greater his chance of exaltation and glory. With such views what a blessed thing it is to be a murderer! What wonder that men are reckless about taking the lives of their fellow-men, when religious teachers assure them that they only need to repent and believe in Jesus to be forgiven of the blackest crimes. Such damnable doctrines people jails and offer premiums to crime.

An upright, moral man, who has dealt justly with his fellow man all his days, may sicken and die; but what notice is taken of him by the clergy? At the most, probably some preacher may turn up the whites of his eyes, and say to the afflicted relatives that he hopes the dear departed has gone to a better world. But let a murderer be

caught, one who has outraged every law of God and man, and committed deeds of heartless cruelty—and how quickly he is visited and prayed with! They do not merely hope that he will go to glory; they are certain of it, and he and the public are assured that his soul will be saved! Is it any wonder that there is infidelity in the world or that men have no faith in systems of religion, and many have no faith in God, when such disgusting ideas are taught as His gospel?

If modern, so-called Christian preachers had a chance to pray with Lucifer for a little while, they would secure him of a re-entrance to Heaven, and insist upon his right to be there. According to their theory the surest way to get the reward of the righteous, is to be desperately wicked. How much they differ from the Lord, is seen by reading a true servant of the Lord's words—John, the Apostle—"ye know that no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him."

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

BILL AMENDED.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill extending the charter of Washington city, and then adjourned.

HOUSE.

A LETTER FROM GRANT.

The Speaker presented a letter from Gen. Grant giving the number of votes on the constitutions in the Southern States, which are as follows: North Carolina for, 92,890, against, 71,830; South Carolina for, 91,758, against, 27,357; Georgia for, 89,097, against, 71,309; Louisiana for, 68,152, against, 48,739; Alabama for, 69,807, against, 1,005.

A BILL TO AMEND THE REVENUE BILL.

Schenck, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to reduce one act and to amend the Internal Revenue laws bill, which provides that the revenue Bureau shall be an independent department of the Government, the Treasury Commissioner to be the head thereof, and to have the full power of the appointment and removal of officers without consulting the President or Senate. All the Revenue agents and inspectors are to be dispensed with, and all the business is to be placed under the complete control of the collectors and assessors and their appointees in their respective districts. The tax on tobacco remains unchanged and on cigars per thousand. Special taxes generally, are increased. The stamp duties on incomes remain the same as heretofore. The tax on petroleum is ten cents per gallon, as fixed by the late supplementary act. The tax on legacies and distributing shares is the same as before. The stamp duty on beer and ale is unchanged. The law in all its provisions is very stringent. Distillers are to register and to have a sworn statement of their capacity and are to pay a tax on, at least, 80 per cent. of their registered capacity at all times when the furnace doors are not locked and sealed. No license is to be granted to a distiller, unless he is the owner in fee simple of real estate, on which a building stands; nor if there is no mortgage on the same, nor if situated less than 600 feet from any rectifying establishment. Book-keepers are to be appointed in each Judicial District by the Commissioner and to be paid by the Revenue Department. They are to keep a full and complete set of books, which are to be changed, at the pleasure of the Commissioner, from the monthly returns. Both Collectors and Commissioners are to have one or more gaugers provided for each collection district, to be appointed by the Commissioner and assigned to their duty by the Collectors; their bond being \$5,000. The Collectors at the ports of entry are to have charge of all exports subject to a tax; and if there is more than one Commissioner he is to designate one to superintend the exports. The drawbacks to his salary are not to be over \$3,000. He is to have charge of all papers and matters relating to exports and drawbacks. The Commissioner is to designate the export warehouse at each port for the storage of distilled spirits in bond for export. They are not to be connected with any other building and are to be 600 feet from any rectifying establishment or distillery. Distilled spirits are to be withdrawn, on order from the collector in charge of the exports, for immediate transport to vessels. Spirits may be withdrawn and transported in bond from class A warehouses in which they are stored to the export warehouses on application of the distiller or owner of the spirits to the collector of the district, under such regulations as may be prescribed. All papers issued in these transfers are to be made in triplicate, and are to be open to the inspection of all revenue officers. The bill prescribes great care on the part of all officers in receiving spirits at their destination. The provisions for withdrawing spirits from bond and for various other purposes, cover considerable ground, and are very stringent in their character. The Commissioner may appoint a supervisor of internal revenue in each judicial district, whose duty shall be to carefully supervise and examine into the whole official conduct of collectors and assessors, and to report directly thereon to the commissioner. The committee had a long discussion upon the rate of the tax on whiskey and lacked but one vote finally upon the proposition to reduce it to seventy-five cents; this failing, it was agreed to leave it at two dollars. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted, Schenck giving notice that he would bring it back to the House within a week or ten days. Two or three days will be allowed for general discussion, and the simplest opportunity allowed for amendment and debate on all parts of the bill.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE R. R. COMMITTEE.

Price, from the committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution to construe the provisions of the Pacific Railroad acts regarding the use of American iron, to declare that American iron shall be used for all rails, chains, flats, bars, bolts and spikes in laying and repairing the road; which passed. Price also reported back a substitute for the joint resolution introduced some time since by Washburne, of Wisconsin, to regulate the tariff for freight and passengers on the Union and Central Pacific Railroad and their branches. The substitute provides for a Board of Commissioners, to consist of the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior and the Attorney-General, to establish annually, the tariff of prices for freight and passengers, provided that it shall not take effect till there shall be a continuous line of railroad, completed and in running order, from Omaha to Sacramento. After considerable debate, Price moved the previous question, which was seconded. Farnsworth's motion to recommit the last question having occurred, an amendment was offered by Washburne, of Indiana, to strike out the proviso "shall not take effect until there shall be a completed continuous line from Omaha to Sacramento." This was adopted; yeas 78, nays 47. The question returned on an amendment offered by Clark, of Kansas, that the tariff shall not exceed, during the average rates charged on the different lines of railroad between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic Ocean, in all latitudes north of 36° 30', which was agreed to without division, when the joint resolution, as amended, passed, ye 76 to 37; adjourned.

GENERAL.

CROPS IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, 12.—The best estimates make the wheat crop of California of the present year 20,000,000 bushels; barley 10,000,000; oats 2,500,000.

FORNEY RESIGNED.

Chicago specials say that Forney has resigned as Secretary of the Senate, objections having been made to his editorial comments on the action of certain Senators.

HOWARD HAS BRAIN FEVER.

Senator Howard's illness is brain fever. His absence was the cause of the postponement of the vote on the impeachment articles. The court adjourned immediately upon passing the resolution of postponement.

CONVICTION PROBABLE.

The Republican's special thinks the necessary two-thirds vote will be secured, including the vote of Senator Wade, who has authorized the announcement of his vote, as, if necessary to secure conviction, he will resign his position as President of the Senate to cast that vote.

SENATORS HOOTED.

The feeling against Senators Fessenden and Trumbull is very strong; the latter was hooted on the streets last night while going home. The Maine delegation in the lower House have held a meeting and decided to wait upon Fessenden and demand that he should vote in accordance with the expressed wishes of his State or resign. The Illinois members of Congress went in a body, this morning, and made the same demand upon Trumbull. His reply has not yet transpired.

SURRATT'S CASE POSTPONED.

The case of John H. Surrott came up to-day, but was continued until the June term. A motion was made to release the prisoner on bail, which will be argued to-morrow.

STATE CONSTABULARY ABOLISHED.

Boston.—The bill abolishing the State constabulary passed the House to-day over the Governor's veto.

CAVALRY FORCE TO ARREST DISTILLERS.

Washington.—The United States Marshal for St. Louis, has applied for a cavalry force to assist in arresting distillers engaged in violating the tax laws.

A COLORED ZION IN CONFERENCE.

A general conference of the Zion colored church is appointed for Friday next, as a day of fasting and prayer to God to aid the Senate to give a verdict in aid of suffering humanity.

LECTURE IN FAVOR OF HIPPOPHAGY.

New York, 13.—Henry Burgh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, lectured before that Society last night in favor of horse flesh for food. The Society rejected the vote recommending horse flesh for that purpose, with nearly a unanimous vote.

MORE SPECULATION ON THE RESULT OF THE TRIAL.

The Tribune, this morning, says that confidential dispatches were received late last night by the editors of the Tribune which have doubts whether the Senate will convict on Saturday. The leading friends of Mr. Johnson consider conviction doubtful, and regard the chances as about even. A sagacious Republican has said that Senator Anthony is safe, and that Senator Willey is safe for two articles and Van Winkle on the eleventh.

PRESSURE TO SECURE CONVICTION.

Chicago.—Specials say that every form of pressure is being brought to bear on the doubtful Senators. Henderson has received a number of telegrams from Missouri asking him to resign; the entire Missouri delegation are endeavoring to influence him. The Iowa delegates have held a meeting and have resolved not to recognize Grimes as a member of the Republican party. Forney, having resigned as Secretary of the Senate, will open his batteries of Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson and Trumbull, denouncing them as recreant to their party. Telegrams have been sent out to get up popular demonstrations, especially in New England. The following are the names of the Senators still considered doubtful: Anthony, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Ross, Sprague, Van Winkle and Willey. It is believed that Anthony, Frelinghuysen and Sprague are certain to vote for conviction, so that the President, to insure acquittal, must have both the West Virginia Senators and Fowler; and these three, to say the least, are doubtful.

FOREIGN.

THE QUEEN NEUTRAL.

London.—The Morning Standard says the Queen will take no part in the contest in the House of Commons on the Irish church question; Here reply to Gladstone's address is sure to be favorable. Later, evening. In the Commons this evening, the Queen, in her reply to the petition of the House, based on Gladstone's 3d resolution, says she desires that her interest in the temporalities of the Irish Church will not in any way hinder Parliamentary legislation on that subject. Gladstone will, to-morrow, bring in a bill to suspend for the present the making of additional appointments in the Irish church.

THE SULTAN ON TURKISH MANNERS. Constantinople.—The Sultan opened his new council yesterday. In a speech, remarkable for liberalism, he said the time had come when Turkish manners must yield to European civilization.

EPIDEMIC IN THE MAURITIUS.

New York.—Another fearful epidemic is raging in the Mauritius. Over eighteen hundred deaths are reported.

TOTAL CASUALTIES OF THE CLARKENWELL EXPLOSION.

English papers of the first state that the following is the total of the casualties of the Clarkenwell explosion: Six persons killed outright; six more died of the injuries received; five more owe their deaths indirectly to it; one young man is in a mad house; forty mothers were prematurely confined; twenty of their children since dead; and many of their children are dwarfed; one mother is a raving maniac; twelve persons wounded, fifty went into the hospital, fifteen are permanently injured besides the destruction of £20,000 worth of property.

GREAT MEETING OF MINERS.

The Members of the Wigan Miners' Union have had a meeting; 68,000 members were reported. A resolution was passed to the effect that the attempted reduction by the employers of 16 per cent. in wages shall be resisted, and that no terms shall be accepted which take from the present wages more than the last advance. It was also resolved that the strike should continue.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The change which, of late years, has been taking place in civilized countries in the character of woman—that increased love of gaudy, finery and display among all classes of the female sex, and that lack of modesty, delicacy and refinement once the pride of the sex, and without which the female character is divested of its chief attraction, is very naturally showing its baneful effects and telling with increased force upon the rising generation.

A recent number of the Saturday Review in an article entitled "Modern Mothers," refers in severe but truthful terms to this subject. Speaking of this love of display, this desire to seem to be somebody, even in the matter of raising their children, the Review says, few middle class women are content to bring up their children with the old-fashioned simplicity of former times; but the shabbiest little wife must have her still shabbiest little drudge to wheel her perambulator so as to give her an air of fine-ladyhood, and being too good to work; and the most indolent housekeeper cannot find time to watch over her children and see that they are properly cared for. But nearly the whole care of the children, that ought to and that one would naturally think would keep continually awake a mother's most lively sympathy, anxiety and care, is left to ignorant hirelings.

The mere discomfort to which children are thus too often subjected by the absence, to a very great extent, of maternal care, is not the greatest evil resulting; for while, says the Review, many a man with ruined constitution, and many a woman with shattered nerves can trace back the beginning of their sorrow to those neglected childhood days when nurse had it all her own way, there, too, the first lessons in deceit and falsehood were inculcated; for, as the children, in consequence of maternal neglect, are almost solely under the control of the nurse, they were taught to conceal from mamma anything and everything that nurse desired to be kept secret. The Review adds, "where the organization of the family is of the patriarchal kind—old retainers marrying and multiplying about the central home, and carrying on a warm personal attachment from generation to generation—this transfer of maternal care has not such bad effects; but in our present way of life, without love or real relationship between masters and servants, and where service is rendered for just so much money down, and for nothing more noble, it is a hideous system, and one that makes the "modern mother" utterly inexplicable; and says the writer, pleasure and self-indulgence have indeed gained tremendous power over her, when not only her mere instincts, but her reason, love, conscience and pride are thus overcome.

Folly, the Review, further adds is the true capillary attraction of the moral world, and penetrates every stratum of society; and the folly of extravagant attire in the drawing room is reproduced in the nursery. Not content with bewildering men's minds and emptying their husbands' purses for the enhancement of their own charms, women do the same by their children, and the mother who leaves the health, and mind, and temper, and purity of her offspring in the keeping of a hired nurse takes special care of the color and cut of the frocks and petticoats. The amount of money thus spent in the tradesman's class is amazing, for in this strain after show and display, the children of parents possessing five hundred a year must look like those of a thousand; and those of a thousand must rival the taste of little lords and ladies born in the purple.

Simplicity of diet—too is going out with simplicity of dress and simplicity of habits generally; and stimulants and concentrated food are now the rule in the nursery and are beyond all doubt the great source of disease and mortality among the children of the present day. Another notable fact connected with this state of things is the increasing inability of women—not so much among the poor as among the middle and up-

per classes—to nurse their children. Late hours, high living, heated blood and vitiated atmosphere are the causes of this alarming physical defect. But, adds the Review very sarcastically, it would be too much to expect that women should forego their pleasurable indulgences or do anything disagreeable to their senses for the sake of their offspring. They are not famous for looking far ahead on any matter, but to expect them to look beyond themselves, and their own present generation, is to expect the great miracle that never comes.

The state and condition of society referred to above and so severely and justly censured by the writer in the Review lies at the foundation of nearly, if not all, the evils with which the civilized portion of the human race is at present afflicted, and is the certain and sure foundation of an increase of evils for the generations to come. Vice and immorality, as well as that puny physical status for which the Christian world at the present time is notorious, are the result of these unnatural habits. And so long as they are indulged in, so long may reformatories be established, missionary labor and Social Science Congresses assemble in vain, for their efforts are directed, not to purifying the vital portions of the social system they represent, but to the removal of the blotches and excrescences that appear on its surface.

"They can see the evils, the vice and the immorality that like a maelstrom are engulfing society, but they fail to point out the remedy; they do not lay the axe to the root of the tree, and hence its leaves, branches and deadly fruit spring up fresh and green in every direction. Herein is the great fundamental difference between their system and ours. With the Christian world social science and religion are divided, but with us they are inseparable. Our religion extends to all the ramifications of life, and points out a remedy for every evil. Our people are gradually being taught to forsake the artificial and to return to that which is natural; not only in religion but also in diet and everything that pertains to life and the increase of happiness whether here or hereafter. The result of such teachings is already being measurably felt in the improved moral and physical condition of those who give diligent heed thereto, and this, to the thinking mind, furnishes one of the most striking collateral proofs of the divine origin of the work in which this people are engaged.

Correspondence.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Sanpete, May 10th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:—Our meeting on Friday evening at the Nephi Meeting House, was well attended, the audience giving strict attention, and the singing excellent. Four addresses were delivered. Elders Pace and Thurber spoke on the measures necessary for the prevention of a recurrence of Indian hostilities; Elder Joseph F. Smith and myself on the benefits resulting from a proper classification of labor, and kindred subjects recommended at the last Conference.

Saturday morning we turned to the eastward, our way leading through the far-famed Salt Creek Cañon. The thickness of brush and the immense number of secret lurking places, along the road, render it one of the most dangerous passes, in times of Indian hostilities, in the mountains. A traveler has but little opportunity to escape an ambush in any part of it, and the eastern portion may not inappropriately be called "Bloody Pass." In 1853, four of the brethren were killed by the Utah Indians near the United Springs, their bodies being horribly mutilated and left till an armed party came in search of them, who saw the Indians near by on the hill, taunting them, and daring them to approach, the Indians having taken a position for defence.

In 1868 another tragedy resulted in the destruction of a family by the San Pitches, who fired upon the unarmed and unsuspecting travelers from concealment in the bushes; and an ox harnessed up and hitched to the shafts of a cart, ran away in fright to Nephi, where his appearance led to the discovery of the bodies. It is a historical fact, that every Indian engaged in this affair died of a loathsome disease resembling consumption.

In 1867, one man was killed, another wounded, and a herd of cattle driven off by the Utah Indians, in the same locality. The horrible scenes that have occurred along this route, must stir up the soul to earnest prayer that the descendants of Lehi may "cease their savage customs," and "live with God at home." At least, that this picturesque cañon may never again be stained with human gore.

Crossing the divide we encountered a severe rain storm. We held meetings at Fountain Green and Moroni yesterday, and to-day at North Bend and Mount Pleasant, each one of the party occupying a portion of time addressing, invariably, full and attentive audiences. The "hoppers" are not so numerous in this as in Utah Valley; they have not as yet done any harm. Crops look excellent.

GEO. A. SMITH.

LADIES.

MRS. BULL.

HAVING received a supply of the late Mrs. CURTIS' FIRST PREMIUM MODELS.

For which she is SOLE AGENT FOR UTAH.

Wishes to announce to the Ladies, that she is prepared to teach the same, by the use of which, any person can, in a few minutes.

Shape any Article of Wearing Apparel.

Including the GORED DRESS, BASQUINE, SACK, CLOAK, Pantaloons, Coat, Vest, etc., TO FIT PERFECTLY WITHOUT TRYING ON.

RESIDENCE—Three Doors East of Union Academy, 17th Ward, Salt Lake City.

Orders Wanted to the Various Attendants.

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THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager—H. B. Clawson & J. T. O'Neil.

Re-Engagement for Two Nights Only, at Mr. and Mrs.

G. B. WALDRON.

Who will appear FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY, being POSITIVELY their LAST APPEARANCE. BUT ONE previous to their departure for Montana, in the Grand, Romantic Drama of

THE CORSICAN BROTHERS!

To which will be added an act, (the 4th) never before presented here, abounding in Thrilling Situations, and Startling Supernatural Effects, giving a much more satisfactory finish to the piece, presenting a GORGEOUS TABLEAU.

Thursday Even'g,

MAY 14, 1886.

The performance will consist of the Grand, Romantic Drama, in 4 Acts, entitled, THE

CORSICAN BROTHERS!

M. Fabien Del Franchi, Twin Mr. G. B. WALDRON
M. Louis Del Franchi, Brothers Mr. J. M. Hardie
M. Alfred Meynard, Mr. J. M. Hardie
Cecilia, Mrs. M. Hardie
Orlando, Mr. J. M. Hardie
Antonio Sanoia, Mr. J. M. Hardie
Grasso, Mr. J. M. Hardie
Boisse, Mr. J. M. Hardie
M. de Chateau Renaud, Mr. J. M. Hardie
Le Baron Giordano Martelli, Mr. A. Merrill
Surgeon, Mr. R. Matthews
Beauchamp, Mr. G. Whitehead
M. Favrolles, Mr. J. Fennimore
Servant, Mr. J. McGregor
Emilie De Lesparre, Mrs. G. B. WALDRON
Madame Savilla Del Franchi, Mrs. M. Bowring
Marie, Mrs. M. Bowring
Estelle, Miss Lizzy Platt
Celestine, Miss Foreman
Coralie, Miss Rosalind
Incidental to the Fourth Act
BURIAL AND APOTHEOSIS OF THE TWIN BROTHERS!

GORGEOUS TABLEAU!

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

The Distinguished Venetian Artist,

M'DE. METHUA SCHELLER

IS ENGAGED and will SHORTLY APPEAR.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have mutually dissolved partnership, and the business heretofore carried on under the firm name of Lenzi & Co. is now conducted by Mr. Lenzi, at the old place, on Second South Street.

MAY 12, 1886.

MARTIN LENZI, WILLIAM EVANS.

WILLIAM EVANS,

CAN be found with Joshua Midgley, 2d South Street, next door to the California Stables, and half a block west of Miner's National Bank, where he will be pleased to receive orders for

PAINTING,

(Plain and Ornamental.)

Graining, Lettering,

PAPER-HANGING, &c.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE!

THE FIRM OF

Silver & Dunbar Dissolved!

SILVER

ATTENDING to his own business, exactly opposite Walker Bros. Happy to see and say that some of his old friends are returning.

SILVER invites the balance, as anciently, to come, with any others that may feel disposed, and buy of him, and sell to him their

GRAIN! GRAIN! GRAIN!

And all kinds of

PROVISIONS!

Will sell and Silver accommodating yet and will sell AS CHEAP, or CHEAPER than any one in his line.

JOSEPH SILVER.

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Wheat Street Provision and Grain Store.

MAIN STREET.

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ELEPHANT STORE!

Having Purchased our last

STOCK OF GOODS,

(Which has just Arrived.)

AT LOWER RATES,

ENABLES US

TO SELL CHEAPER

THAN EVER.

We are Conducting

A LIVELY BUSINESS IN PRODUCE!

MINERS & TRAVELING PUBLIC

LOOK OUT FOR

THE ELEPHANT!

Stayer & Cunningham.

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