

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1907.

FRAGMENTS.

There is a message at the Western Union telegraph office at Alex. Pink.

This vocal and instrumental concert takes place in the Theatre this evening.

In the Territorial Supreme Court to-day Theodore Tangwall was admitted to citizenship.

J. E. FULTON was before Justice Pyper to-day for being drunk and disorderly. He was fined \$5.

In the case of J. W. Campbell vs. Hans Madson, over the value of the knives, forks and spoons stolen from the G. A. R., judgment has been given against Madson for \$27.50, the value of the articles, and \$17.50 costs.

A NEW COMET, a "sure-enough" one this time—is coming, and we are promised that it will be a brilliant one. The newspapers are now going on about the comet, and the public is being told that it will be a great sight.

There was considerable war talk and speculation on the streets yesterday and to-day. Dispatches were eagerly scanned and conclusions hastily formed, most of which not even the pacifying assurances of to-day will change.

The raid made on Farmington yesterday occurred about 7 o'clock in the morning. The deputies visited and searched the houses of O. L. Robinson and Mr. Van Fleet, and two other residences. They had warrants for quite a number of other persons, but as they met with failure in the instances named, they concluded that further investigation on that occasion would be futile.

LOCAL NEWS.

Patti.—On the 19th inst. Miss Patti sang in Los Angeles to a crowded house. She says her voice has not been so perfect for several years. Henry E. Abbey accompanied her. Marcus Meyer was the soloist for the day. Patti is preparing for her reception in Salt Lake. She will not appear in Salt Lake, as she could not obtain the use of the Tabernacle, and the price she would require at the Theatre would be too high.

H. J. Stone's Funeral.—The funeral of the late Homer J. Stone will take place at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, from the residence of Mrs. Howard, 274 East First South Street. The following telegram was received from his father last evening:

"Bury son Homer Stone there. Write particulars to Neola Rapid, Kansas."

The telegram sent to Stone at East Orwell, Ohio, elicited the fact that the deceased man's parents had been removed to Kansas, hence the delay in receiving instructions about the remains. The funeral expenses have been subscribed by friends of the deceased, who are quite numerous.

The Prosecution.—Last evening Sheriff John W. Turner came from Provo on business connected with the prosecution of those connected with the murder of Homer J. Stone. An examination of the fatal wound was made by a physician, with a view to having the testimony for the trial. The case is to be prosecuted with vigor.

In regard to the position occupied by the three who are accused of having encouraged Louis Steene to perform the homicidal act, if the charge against them be proven they are equally guilty, as the law provides that all persons concerned in the commission of a crime, whether they directly commit the act constituting the offense, or advise and encourage its commission, are principals in the crime so committed.

A PITIFUL CASE.

A YOUNG MAN WHO LOST BOTH FEET THROUGH HAVING THEM FROZEN.

At the time of the occurrence the News gave an account of Charles Stain, of Mantle, being lost in the mountains near that town during the prevalence of a storm, on the 20th of last November. He was rescued, but not until both of his feet were badly frozen. He was brought to this city and placed in the Deseret Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate both feet above the ankle. The parts are not entirely healed, but he pronounced out of the danger, and emerged from the hospital yesterday, being now at the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Anderson, of the Twentieth Ward.

The helpless condition of the young man, who is 24 years old, may be readily imagined. Not only is this the case so far as his physical situation is concerned, but it also extends to his circumstances. His mother is a widow, and he has no other relatives. He is a native of the State of Idaho, and has been in this city for some time. He is a very intelligent and capable man, and is now in the hospital, where he is being treated by the best medical skill.

Through a friend of his he sends a request that we express for him the gratitude he feels toward Dr. Richards, the Deseret Hospital surgeon; Mrs. Whipple, the matron; Mr. Booth, and all others connected with the institution for the kindness exhibited toward him while one of its patients.

BRIEF FROM BEAR LAKE.

TWO HONORABLE OFFICIALS—DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND SHERIFF—WENT TO BEAR LAKE, IDAHO.

It has been snowing and blowing every day this month. The "beautifull" is pluing up, giving promise of a plentiful supply of water the coming summer.

The newly-elected officers of this county, with two exceptions, have entered upon the duties of their offices. The sheriff and assessor and collector have failed to procure bonds. The former has been ordered to appear before the county commissioner to give bond.

Several members of the county board of health have been asked to assist in the work of the board. The board has been asked to assist in the work of the board. The board has been asked to assist in the work of the board.

"Honest John" Halsey is showing his cloven foot against those who placed him in office. Had it not been for the "Mormon" vote he would never have been in a position to show his hand in framing one of the worst measures ever introduced before an enlightened body of men.

During the home of Charles Brown of Liberty, took fire from a defective fire. The flames gained much rapid heading, but the inmates barely escaped, half dressed, the occurrences having taken place about 9 o'clock in the evening. Part of the family had retired. The building was a new frame structure. The loss falls heavily upon the unfortunate household.

A freight train on the O. & N. E. line last week ran into a band of wolves belonging to Messrs. Joseph and Wilford Clark, of Georgetown, killing the head of the animal.

MORE ARRESTS.

THE NINETEENTH WARD FURNISHES TWO VICTIMS AT WOODS CROSS.

ONE.

Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning Deputies Vandercook and Cannon and Butler headed a patrol car to the Nineteenth Ward Bench and made two arrests for unlawful cohabitation in that vicinity. Mr. Cannon served a warrant on Richard Collett, and Mr. Vandercook on Edwin Rawlins. The accused were taken to the Marshal's office, and their families notified to be present in Commissioner McKay's office at 10 a. m. as witnesses.

Before the Commissioner, Mr. Collett was assigned, the complaint against him having been made by Benches, accusing him of having lived with his wife Mary Collett and Sarah Linnell Collett, from Feb. 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1887, contrary to the provisions of the Edmunds law.

The Commissioner inquired of Mr. Collett, are you ready to plead?

Mr. Collett—Yes, sir.

Commissioner—What is your plea?

Mr. Collett—Guilty.

The bonds in this case were placed at \$1,000, and that of four witnesses, Mrs. Mary Collett, Mrs. Sarah Linnell Collett, Miss Alice Collett and Frank Collett, at \$200 each.

Mr. Edwin Rawlins was also arraigned, the accusation against him being sworn to by Benches, and covering the same period as that named in the Collett case. The ladies named as his wives are Mrs. Anna Rawlins and Mrs. Jane Rawlins.

Mr. McKay asked—Have you any attorney?

Mr. Rawlins—No, sir.

Commissioner—Do you wish one?

Mr. Rawlins—Not particularly, I guess.

Commissioner—What is your plea?

Mr. Rawlins—Not guilty.

The accused was then told to stand aside for a few moments, and sent for Mr. Moyle to present him. When the latter came he asked that the defendant be allowed to waive examination, but this was refused, the Commissioner saying, "I would like to examine one or two witnesses."

Mrs. Maria Cowley Rawlins was first called and testified—Mr. Rawlins, the defendant, is my husband; we were married in 1877; I have five children, the youngest seven months old; the defendant had a wife when I was married to him; she is still alive, but does not live with him; he lives with me; his first wife resides a short distance away; she moved there about eighteen months ago.

This closed the examination, the defendant being released on \$1000 bail. The bonds of the witnesses, who were the ladies named in the complaint, and Mr. Ernest Rawlins, were fixed at \$200.

All of the witnesses were required to appear before the grand jury at the February term.

About noon to-day, when Mr. Erick Hoggan, of Woods Cross, Davis County, was in this city on business, he was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and deputies were immediately dispatched to Woods Cross to apprehend his family. He was taken before Commissioner McKay this afternoon and pleaded not guilty to one of Kepley's complaints, and was released on \$1000 bail, to appear for examination at 5 o'clock this afternoon. C. H. Gold and M. M. Brown were sureties for his appearance.

EXAMINATION EXTRAORDINARY.

VIALS OF LEGAL LOGS UNCOOKED AND POURED ON TOPIR THREE APPLICANTS.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, in the Supreme Court, Judge Zane, from the midst of the judicial trio, looked benignly down upon his assembled officers and three others who expected to become such; these latter were J. W. Greenman, J. J. East and J. M. Zane. The examining committee, which had previously been appointed by the Court, was composed of pretty strong timber—J. G. Sutherland, Arthur Brown and P. L. Williams. The first named as chairman, opened the ball, directing Captain Greenman as his objective point, starting in with the theory of governments in general and ours in particular; some questions were answered right, some partly so, and some altogether wrong.

Mr. Zane (a son of the Chief Justice) next received the questioner's attention, and answered every question quickly, thoroughly and satisfactorily. Eastley was next taken in hand and supplied his friends by the readiness and clearness characterizing his answers. The interrogations were shifted from one to another, the domain of governmental law soon giving place to common law; in this Capt. Greenman was almost totally at sea, his replies seldom having the flavor even of correctness; the other applicants, apt as they were on the whole, were bothered two or three times in this department. Mr. Zane once frankly stating that he should not answer. The questions and answers, or attempts at answering, gave a faint idea to the listener of how colossal and grand a philosophy the law is, with its multitudinous ramifications and never-ending system of precedents. On one of the applicants still aloft, and the others were short once or twice; the same with real property and evidence. Finally, when the questioner announced that they had no desire to continue, Judge Henderson suggested that the applicants be interrogated as to their feelings toward the national laws, meaning of course their standing on the Edmunds act, etc. Eastley was "solid," believed his first allegiance was to the Government, that there was no divided duty, and so on. Zane was of a similar frame of mind.

Brown—"You believe it to be your paramount duty to obey all laws?"

Zane—"Yes, sir."

"No matter if, in examining them, you found that they were foolish, non-sensical?"

"Even then."

"Is Congress the supreme power as to the laws?"

"Yes, sir."

"Is it its duty to be and have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court?"

"Then, if you were reading an enactment, and you were convinced as a lawyer and a citizen that it was unconstitutional, what would you do then?"

"I would obey it. I would obey all laws that were passed or disobey them at my peril."

the June term, as to the others that they were qualified and they took the oath.

Capt. Greenman was the cause of two genuine bursts of merriment in the Court. One was when he was questioned as to the number of witnesses necessary to conviction in a criminal case. He replied that he thought two or more would be needed. Williams wanted to know if this was the rule in all cases, to which he replied: "Well, I'm not positive about that; I think it takes two all the time; if it doesn't it ought to." The other case was when he was questioned as to whether he believed in upholding and enforcing the laws against polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. It was very evident his learning did not possess a sufficiently Blackstonian tinge, and was somewhat too closely allied to the western style to suit the committee.

THE MAN WHO CIRCUMVOLED THE GLOBE.

A MOST REMARKABLE EXPERIENCE.

January 7, Thomas Stevens arrived safely at San Francisco on the steamer City of Peking, from Japan.

Since Nov. 18, when he arrived at Shanghai nothing had been heard of him, and much guessing was caused by the fact that he had met with an accident among the savage inhabitants of Eastern China.

His safe arrival on this continent makes his circuit of the globe complete, and some little idea of the magnitude of his task can be obtained from the fact that he has been three years on the route, covering a distance, by land of over 15,000 miles, often among savages and unfriendly tribes, and often over roads which were nothing more than miserable foot paths.

The entire distance was covered on a Columbia bicycle.

This particular 30 inch, nicked Expert, New in September, 1884, has made the longest straightaway trial ever made by a bicycle and has been called upon to stand the severest tests a wheel was ever put to.

For most of the facts in the following short sketch we are indebted to Mr. M. J. on a 20th.

Thomas Stevens, who is now thirty-two years of age, is a native of England. He came to America at the age of eighteen, and settled on a farm in Missouri, and afterwards kept a store at Laramie City.

He says that while here, and before he was ever married, he formed a plan for crossing the continent on a wheel, and if successful, to continue the journey clear around the globe.

In Nov. 1888, he took his first ride, and early next spring he went to San Francisco, bought himself a 50 in. Standard, and with it he made a tour of less than three weeks, started out on an impromptu tour, and in a few days he was on his way.

It takes nerve and determination to do some things, and this one little fact shows that Stevens was abundantly supplied with both these qualities.

His journey was divided into three distinct stages, each covering a year's time. He left San Francisco April 23, 1888, and reached Boston Aug. 4, having covered over 3,000 miles.

Crossing the Atlantic in the spring, he left Liverpool May 1, 1890, and on Sept. 29 arrived at Teheran, Persia, via Constantinople. The distance covered the second year, was 4,800 miles.

In March, 1890, he left Teheran and proceeded as far as Herat, where he was forbidden entrance by the government, and so was forced to turn back. He was thus compelled to retrace some 2,000 miles of his journey to Constantinople, where he took passage by steamer for Kurrachee, the nearest Indian port.

Thence he rode to Calcutta and from there he has as yet, little information concerning the remainder of the trip, except that through southern China, he met with unlooked for difficulties from the Chinese, and the roads and the hostility of the natives. An exchange says:

Mr. Stevens is in good health and ready to his exposure to the vicissitudes of rough treatment in China and a little trouble elsewhere. He has only pleasant memories of his journey, which has lasted since April, 1888. He fully corroborates the accounts of his ill treatment in China and Persia with his life. He says he never expected to get out of that country alive, and has acquired a stock of hatred and disgust for the Chinese since he left him for a lifetime. In Japan, however, he met with a pleasant contrast, and was warmly welcomed everywhere. Stevens left Shanghai after his escape from the Chinese mob Nov. 18, and reached Nagasaki on the 21st. He left there on Nov. 29 for Yokohama.

Stevens says that he thoroughly enjoyed his journey through the Land of the Rising Sun. Coming direct from China, where he had received such bad treatment, he found a great difference in his Japanese surroundings, and was very much impressed with the cleanliness, civility and general attention to his comfort, so different from the dirt and discomfort of the Chinese dwellings that he imagined himself in a kind of paradise. His adventures had been recorded through the native journals, and the officials and people all with each other in paying him attention.

The following letter to the secretary of the Salt Lake Bicycle Club explains itself:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 20, 1897.

C. E. Johnson: My Dear Sir—Your favor received. I remember you as the writer of the letter that reached me from Salt Lake last winter at Teheran, Persia. Should be most happy to call and see the Salt Lake boys, but I am afraid I will not be able to make it. I go east via Northern Pacific. Give my regards to all the boys, however, and tell them I hope some day to visit your city and see you all.

I sincerely yours, THOMAS STEVENS.

THERE is a case of diphtheria in the family of Brother Wheeler, in the Second Ward. The child is suffering from the most malignant type of the disease. It is the only case of the kind in the Twelfth Ward that is afflicted, and quite ill.

THE CURIOUS ORDINANCE went into effect in Park City on the 23d.

A real genuine Dakota blizzard hit Butte between 7 and 8 o'clock p. m. of the 23d inst.

At Fort Keogh, Montana, on the 21st, the temperature was over 50 degrees below zero.

The firm of Sobres, Ferris & White, of Bozeman, Montana, have dissolved, E. F. Ferris succeeding.

Potatoes were selling at 1 cent per pound last week in Missoula, Montana, and at 24 cents in Helena.

It is reported that many cattle are dying on Clarke's Fork, Montana, on account of the deep snow and that the Indians are eating the dead cattle.

Some fine coal fields were discovered by Superintendent Tibbey, of the Bitter Root mine, near Medicine Lodge, Montana, and some twenty miles from Red Rock Station, on the Utah & Northern. It is understood that the Union Pacific will build a branch there in the spring, for the purpose of supplying the mine with fuel. It is said that coal will then be delivered in Butte for about \$8 per ton to private consumers.

A northern exchange says that on the 17th instant the organization of two new railroads was perfected and the articles of incorporation duly filed in Helena, Montana. The Missoula and Bitter Root Valley road will run from the town of Missoula up the Helena river to the Bitter Root or St. Mary's river, thence up that river by way of Lost Lake, Stevensville, Corvallis and Skalkaho to Rose's Hole. A branch is to be built thirty miles up the west fork of the Bitter Root. Also a branch from Stevensville up the Sweetwater river to a point about one mile east from the present town of Stevensville. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, and the main office is to be at Helena.

The Drammond and Phillipsburg road has for its incorporators the same gentlemen named in the other company. The capital stock is to be \$500,000, and the chief office will be at Helena. The road to diverge from the Northern Pacific at Drammond, and will run thence up Flint Creek to the mouth of Phillipsburg, then up Phillipsburg Creek to near Granite. Both these roads, as it well known, are to be built as soon as spring weather will permit their construction. The incorporators of the road are the following: President, S. T. Hauser; Vice-President, A. B. Hammond; Treasurer, E. L. Worden; Secretary, A. B. Hammond; Chief Engineer, Gen. Adna Anderson; Assistant Engineer, Harvey Barbour.

On Jan. 17th J. M. Berry, a prominent citizen of Flagstaff, Arizona, was shot and killed by George Hawks, a sporting man. Hawks had trouble with a stockman named Lamb in Berry's saloon and drew his pistol, attempting to quell the disturbance and disperse the crowd. He fired on the 18th and a mob broke into the branch hall, where Hawks and his brother were waiting. Both were killed to death. Berry was very popular in the country, having been a candidate for sheriff at the last election, while his brother was considered a desperate character. The two roads were appointed by the sheriff to watch outside of the hall. These men state that at 8 a. m. about twenty-five masked men marched up and ordered them to stand aside. A guard was placed over them, and about twelve of the crowd immediately proceeded to break into the hall. The two watches do not know, further than that they heard George Hawks pleading for his life. There was not a shot fired, and the crowd came, scattering in all directions. The guard on entering the hall found the dead body of George Hawks lying in the doorway of his cell, and that of William Lamb lying in the hall. The latter was shot through the head and the latter through the heart. As the vigilantes left behind them a rope with a noose attached, the inference is that they intended to hang the prisoners and probably did them on account of the desperate resistance they offered. The quest was held, and a verdict returned that the men came to their death by pistol shots at the hands of unknown persons. There is no trace of the identity of any of the men.

ACTION.—B. Y. Hampton, auctioneer. At "Zion's Bazar," 40 S. Main St., opposite Hooper & Eldridge building. Having an overstock of seasonable goods, that must be disposed of to make room for spring and summer goods, will commence to sell at auction on Monday, Jan. 21st, from 2:30 to 4 p. m., and evening from 7 to 8:30, consisting of a large stock of goods, which we are particularly anxious to dispose of consists in part of clothing, blankets, dress goods, ladies' markets, coats and dolmans, trimmed hats, both in felt and braid, for ladies' and misses. The ladies are cordially invited to attend this sale. At 6.

THE PARTNERSHIP.—Between Drs. Richards and Bower is dissolved. Dr. Richards' office is removed to the rooms recently occupied by the Territorial Auditor, in the Hooper and Eldridge Block.

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BROWN'S SASSAPARILLA.—All diseases of the Blood, Liver, and Kidneys. Use the BEST Medicine. You who Lead Sedentary Lives will find great relief from constipation, headache and nervousness by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. It is a simple, harmless, vegetable compound, sure to relieve you. Persons of sedentary habits often suffer with kidney troubles, and the use of this Regulator will strengthen the digestive organs and improve the quality of the blood by taking the Regulator, it would restore the kidneys to health and vigor.

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Cocaine, Iodoform or Mercurochrome in any form in the treatment of hemorrhoids or any fever should be avoided, as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily absorbed by the offensive odor. The only reliable cathartic remedy on the market to day is Ely's Cream Salve, being free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of acute and chronic cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; it produces no pain; it is safe; it is a cathartic of druggists.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Hives, Chills, Chancres, and all Skin Diseases. It is a sure cure for all the above, and is sold at 25 cents per box. FOR SALE at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

If your complaint is want of appetite, indigestion, or constipation, or if you are suffering from Bitters half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siepert & Sons.

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