THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Tuesday, - - Sept. 29, 1874.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—A heavy rain at Savanah, Ga., caused the river to overflow, damaging the rice crop to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars. Considerable damage was also done at Charleston.

—A fire at Leonoxville destroyed a hundred thousand dollars' worth of property; one at Montreal did forty-five thousand dollars damage.

—A boiler explosion at Port Jervis, N. J., killed a man and a boy.

—The potatoe disease has made its appearance in Great Britain.

—Deak, the Hungarian statesman, is at the point of death.

—France has withdrawn her man-of-war, which has been stationed at Civita Vecchia for several years past, as a place of safety for the Pope in case of necessity.

—A reward of twenty thousand dollars is still offered for the discovery of the child Charlie Ross, stolen in Philadelphia.

—Several counterfeiters, members of a band who have been operating extensively in a number of the Southern States, have been arrested.

—Nielson, the actress, sailed from Queenstown, for New York, on Sunday.

—The Haytien government has imposed a heavy tax on foreigners.

—Senator Schurz has been making another speech, this time at Macon, Mo., in which his strictures on Packard and the Louisiana carpet-baggers were sharper than those contained in his speech at St. Louis.

—Joseph H. Bradley, an attorney disbarred by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, during the trial of Surratt, in 1867, has been restored.

—The city council of Chicago propose to appropriate over three quarters of a million dollars, to be expended in providing additional means for extinguishing fires.

—Mr. Jay Gould has given twenty-five hundred dollars to aid the sufferers in the grasshopper infested districts of Nebraska.

—Mr. Bergh, the humanitarian, is after the pigeon shooters.

—The U. S. forces now in Louisiana are said to comprise one regiment and fifteen companies of infantry, and two companies of artillery; in the harbor of New Orleans there are five ships of war and two monitors, with guns loaded ready for any emergency.

The superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad, in a card published to-day, about the robberies and outrages on that road by sharpers, says that passengers must protect themselves by not playing at any game with gamblers.

—The Democratic State Convention, of Nevada, made nominations, last night, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Congressman; for names of nominees see western telegrams.

—Some of the municipal officers of San Francisco seem to be emulating the examples of like officials in New York and Brooklyn: three of the deputy assessors of San Francisco are under arrest for forgery, and are held in $25,000 bail each; and now it is recommended that a criminal prosecution be instituted, for malfeasance in office, against Mr. Rice, the city coroner.

—A block of buildings was burned at Long Branch, last night.

—Dr. Seymour, of New York, has accepted the position of Bishop of the Diocese of Ills., to which he was recently elected.

—The Wisconsin Supreme court has granted the injunction bringing the Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad under the operation of the Potter law.

—More failures are reported in New York to-day.

—A wife killer was sentenced to the Massachusetts State prison for life at Worcester, this morning.

—A new Lord Mayor was chosen for London to-day.

—The French authorities have concluded to give Mrs. Don Carlos orders to leave the French frontier.

Seu D'Urgel.

This place was armed with thirty-two guns and had two fortified walls when it fell into the hands of the Carlists by the treason of its commander, who delivered the key of the fortress for a bribe of forty thousand dollars.

This Spanish Bazaine has not long enjoyed the possession of his bribe, for it is now officially stated that he has been shot by the Carlists, in order to recover the price of his treason. It is also stated, officially, that an inquest has been instituted by the government of Madrid to discover the auxiliary traitors of the commander. L. A. B.

The Mormon Question.

What shall be done with the Mormon question? Doubtless Congress will endeavor to answer this question during its rapidly approaching session. That honey not go amiss should be the wish of every good citizen. That its action may not be altogether wise is the fear of many who understand the present condition of affairs in Utah. There is more in Utah than that of which we hear the most—polygamy. The Mormon question has more than one side. * * *

The one disturbing presence is the Mormon question. What shall be done with it? In our endeavors to solve this problem we must not overlook two facts. First, no Mormon ever emigrated to Utah who did not do so on account of his religious belief. Second, no Mormon believes that polygamy is a crime, notwithstanding it is denounced as such by an act of Congress. In other respects the Mormons are not different from other people. They went to Utah because they were not permitted to live in peace in "the States." They protest against being prosecuted as criminals for a practice, polygamy, reason they do not believe it is a crime. As a whole, they are an industrious, satisfied, frugal people. They have built their cities, towns, and villages, made their farms and effected their other improvements under great discouragements, but in the belief that they are a "chosen people." They govern their local communities with wisdom, prudence, and success. Their cities, towns, and villages are orderly, and nowhere have I seen the Sabbath more rightly observed. All business is suspended on that day and all devote themselves to the duties which their church imposes, and except in the matters of which mention will be hereinafter made, all quiet rests within their organization. But they are sadly wrong on the subject of polygamy and this is the Mormon question. What shall we do with it? Shall we enter upon a course of treatment which will bring the Mormons into a rebellious body, filled with the spirit of martyrdom, and moved with the spirit of martyrdom? This may require a resort to force, and his means an interruption of the material prosperity which now attends both Mormon and Gentile throughout the Territory. Ill-judged efforts were made by the Federal officials of the Territory some two years ago to stamp out polygamy and to destroy the power of the church over the people, by indictments against Brigham Young and other high functionaries for bigamy and adultery. Great annoyance and intense excitement were produced among the Mormons. But Brigham Young told them to remain quiet, "as the Lord would deliver him and the saints from the persecutions of the ungodly." When the Supreme Court of the United States in Engelbrecht's case decided that the mode of selecting juries in the proceedings against the Mormons was contrary to law, Young had but to point to that result as a fulfillment of his prediction, and then move on in his course with a firmer hold on the faith and obedience of his people than ever before he had possessed. The effort to dispose of the Mormon question was an unfortunate one and ended disastrously. Would it be wise to make others of like character? *Cor. Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

ANOTHER CHANCE.

OUR honored Chief Justice, the judge of this judicial district, is likely to have another chance to do a good thing. Indeed brilliant opportunities are by no means rare for him to make to himself an enviable reputation as an upright, impartial judge. The opportunities for an opposite course are of course as numerous, but of these we will say nothing, as they are disagreeable subjects, and they come to the surface quite as often as the good of society demands. All we hope, though it be hoping against hope, is that the judge will let them slip unheeded when they do obtrude their unwelcome presence upon him.

But this other chance of the excellent sort is in the Tooele election case. It will be almost sure to come before his honor again. So it seems. His honor did appear to be rather hasty and one-sided in recognizing and enforcing the election of certain officers who, everybody was satisfied, were not legally elected, even if otherwise eligible to office. Now the Probate or County Court of that county, in fair trial of the case, decides that the election on the "Liberal" side was grossly illegal, that hundreds of illegal "Liberal" votes were polled, that the "Liberal" candidates in reality were badly defeated, and the "People's" candidates elected. This is virtually the decision, although the case tried includes only one officer. The action of the "Liberal" Probate Judge in slinking out of his duty and out of his chair during the trial, and the cognate action of the "Liberal" clerk in slinking out of his duty by refusing to sign the court minutes, are anything but commendable, but are on a par with most "Liberal" doings.

The matter of the legality of this election is not yet before the Judge of this District, but when it shall come up for action, it is to be hoped, for his own credit, that he will act with the fairness, impartiality, and sound judgment which it is his privilege to manifest and which the importance of the case demands. Then we shall be happy to record another point in his favor.

THE FUTURE IN EUROPE.

THERE appears to be a disposition prevailing to regard the near future of the European nations with apprehension. Ominous signs and portents are believed to exist, and expression is given in various quarters to the anticipation of stirring revolutionary times, great crises, deadly conflicts and important changes not many years hence. Disraeli, two or three times of late, has given utterances to views of this character, and recently Victor Hugo "oraculated" in a similar strain to the Peace Congress at Geneva. The New York *Herald* takes up the theme and indulges in the following manner—

"There is a constant rumbling in the Continent of Europe, and even the wisest men cannot read the signs. * * *

"The builder rests his edifice upon the strength of the majority or the larger portion. A nation is great, intact, free, only when the foundations rest upon prosperity and contentment. Class rises above class, even as layer rises above layer and forms the pyramid. The summit will be uncertain if we are not certain about the foundation. And looking at those splendid monuments of civilization as we see them in Europe, we are tempted to ask what security have we for their permanence and their strength if there these tokens of disaster assume real form and have their ultimate and terrible will?

"Peaceful as Europe seems, it is not a wholesome peace. We cannot accept the summer day as truly summer when clouds, rent and torn with lightning, disturb the sky. We may have the harvest moon or we may have the thunder storm when the sun goes down. 'Question' after 'question' comes tumbling one upon another, even as we read in the poet that 'from peak to peak, the rattling crags among, leaps the live thunder.' Never did old Europe seem in so phenomenal a condition. England gathers her skirts about her and content with the guardianship of her embosoming seas, sullkily awaits the storm. France sharpens her sabre and pike, watching and praying for the tocsin to summon the combat for Alsace and Lorraine. Austria, bottomed with her finances and her artillery, her history a series of monumental defeats, prays that the shock may not fall until her currency is really money and she has changed her cannon from bronze to steel. Russia, half civilized, half barbarian, looks with civilized earnestness upon the Slavic dominions bordering her kingdom and with barbaric passion upon the ungarnered possessions of Asia. Spain is beaten from shore to shore, at the mercy of every tempest. The smaller nations, rejoicing in the weakness which has at last become strength, huddle into the corners away from the storm, only hoping for the safety that comes with forgetfulness. Turkey feels that her doom is a question of time and patiently awaits her execution. Germany pursues her destiny with eager, brutal resolution. Between Germany and France the issue lies. We can learn one side of this issue from the remarkable letter addressed to the Peace Congress of Geneva by Victor Hugo. According to the cable summary which first reached us M. Hugo declared that there could be no peace in Europe until there had been another war between France and Germany, conveying the intimation, also, that the illustrious and venerable writer rather welcomed such a war. * * *

"It may be that we are coming to the time spoken of in sacred writings and impatiently expected by enthusiastic interpreters of Scripture, when the great battle of Armageddon will be fought and we shall enter upon the millennial period. Some of these commentators tell us that this battle will take place in Palestine, and somehow it will be connected with the Eastern question. One of the greatest thinkers in America, by some thought to be the greatest, believed that the two races who must govern the world and struggle for the supremacy are the Teutonic and Slavic, and that the other nations are subordinate; that the German people, not diffusive, but deep wells, dark, cool, mysterious and never failing," are bound to rule Europe; that the Teutonic race, which has produced Bacon, Leibnitz, Newton, Hegel and Shakespeare, must always be the superior race."

FRAUD! FRAUD! FRAUD!

Secretary Callaway of Montana, in his decision concerning recanvassing the vote on the Montana Capital Law, says this—

"Fraud is again charged, and the charge is unquestionably true. It began with the passage of the Capital Law, ran riot during the canvass, sat triumphant on election day, and there is evidence that it traveled to the Capital in the election returns."

The Helena *Herald* comments on this passage in this style—

"It showed itself unmistakably in attempts to corrupt Legislators. It operated to influence the vote of the alien member from Missoula county against the measure. It tried in the same manner, but unsuccessfully, to corrupt Councilman Stuart, of Jefferson, by the tender of $1,500 for his vote, and by the offer of $500 to Councilman Garrigan, of Meagher, for his opposition to the bill. * * *

"Large sums of money were raised and expended by Virginia to influence the canvass, even the corporate authorities of that place, as we are informed, going so far as to mortgage the town to the extent of several thousands of dollars for funds to influence the result. * *

"It is amply evidenced in the largely increased vote of Madison County, compared with the decreased vote of Lewis and Clarke and other counties of the Territory. Virginia City alone nearly doubled her vote as against her vote cast at the two preceding elections. The Secretary himself cast his ballot there, and he speaks boldly out from what he has probably learned from his own personal observation and knowledge gained on the ground."

Something like the action of the "Liberals" in the election in Tooele County in this Territory, where fraud "ran riot," "sat triumphant," and was judicially sustained so far as acted upon by the District Court authorities.

Correspondence.

Ward Stores.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

As I understand it, the original purpose of Z. C. M. I., the parent institution, was to be purely a wholesale establishment, and the inauguration of retail houses by that institution was an after resolution, the first intention having been to leave the retail business to the various ward or branch stores. In accordance with this idea, stores were started in most of the wards in the city, as well as in the country, some of which have proved a success and some have not.

As the parent institution appears to be relinquishing the retail business, in accordance with the earlier design, it seems to me that now would be an excellent time for the several wards to organize and take renewed hold of the retail business.

In order to do this with the greatest success and satisfaction, several points should evidently be carefully observed, and the policy regulated accordingly.

Heretofore, the small branch stores in the several wards have not all proved successful for several reasons, some of which I may perhaps indicate with sufficient distinctness by jotting down a few particulars which appear to me to be desirable to take into sufficient account in the conduct of such branch stores.

1. It is a difficult thing to divert business from what has come to be business localities, and therefore retail stores in the several wards do not do as much business as they would be likely to do if they were situated in a main business street. The inference is, therefore, that where it is conveniently practicable, it would be well for the ward stores to be situated in a business locality. In order to do this, it would probably be necessary for some of the wards to have a retail store in the business part of the town, as well as a smaller branch store in the ward, both stores under one direction.

2. People always like to go to a store where there is a large and varied assortment of goods, giving them plenty of choice. Nobody likes to be compelled to a narrow choice of goods, and at last have to take something very unsuitable, both as to kind and price. Some people will not be so compelled, but will at once bestow their patronage elsewhere. In this particular some of the ward stores have made serious mistakes. A very limited stock, both in variety and quantity, has been kept, in order to do business with the smallest possible amount of capital, so that the greater returns might accrue. It strikes me that in some instances this has been a penny wise and pound foolish policy.

3. These co-operative branch stores are supposed to be established for the benefit of the wards, that is, of the public living in the wards. This general benefit is not attained by small business and large dividends, but rather by large business and small dividends.

4. Large dividends are an incentive to men of means to buy up all the shares they can, and this of course is at the expense of the poorer portion of the community. Thus a few reap the benefits of the business, while the public generally pay for it. On the contrary, if selling prices are low, and the dividends small, there will not be such great incentives to a few persons to buy up the shares, while the public will be benefited by the low prices, and every body who can will thereby be stimulated to have a share or two, so that the institution may remain prosperous and continue to benefit the public, who by the greater quantity they receive for their money when they trade at the store do actually receive a dividend every time they go there, and consequently go there they will, especially if they find a liberal choice of articles, and accommodating and courteous attention on the part of those who serve in the store.

5. One thing should be uncompromisingly acted upon—the best ability available should be secured to conduct these stores, not only as to business capability, but also as to business attention and strict integrity.

6. As to selling on credit. The cash system is the best where it can be insisted on. But, when it is concluded to allow credit, it should be done upon a plainly defined policy as to amount, kind of persons allowed credit, and ultimate payment, all with the full understanding and approval of the directors, who should be the best and most capable men that can be obtained.

I may be in error, but I am inclined to think that if these suggestions were acted upon as fully as possible, by ward stores, they could hardly fail to be highly successful, as the satisfaction they would give would be very great and very general, though the actual declared dividends might be small. BIZ.

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

U. S. Forces and Ships in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, 29.—A New Orleans dispatch says the military force now in Louisiana consists of the 3d infantry, three companies of the 18th, four companies of the 15th, seven companies of the 22nd, one company of the 2nd, and two companies of the 1st artillery. Major General Emory is in command of the department, and Gen. Galusha Pennypacker has the immediate command of the troops in New Orleans and vicinity. The vessels of war in the harbor are the *Worcester*, flag ship, Commander W. D. Whiting, *Canandaigua*, Commander R. B. Lowrey, *Wachusett*, Commander R. R. Taylor, *Shawsheen*, Commander H. L. Howison, and the *Kansas*, Lieut. Commander Alfred Hopkins, and two monitors temporarily officered and manned. Rear Admiral Midlaney commands the squadron. It is thought best to keep the fleet on a war footing. No officer or man is allowed to leave his ship after nightfall except on official business, and for the present the guns are kept loaded in order to be ready for any emergency.

More Failures.

A house in the sugar trade, and another in the India rubber trade, are reported failed.

Consolidation Desired.

A joint committee of the directors of the Panama and Pacific Mail Companies, has been appointed to bring about a closer alliance between them and to render their interests, if possible, identical.

Compromising Accepted.

CHICAGO, 29.—A New Orleans special says that the compromise conference met this evening at 6 o'clock, and is still in session. The conservative members received authority to-day, from the democratic State central committee to act in the matter, and they have accepted the republican proposition, giving the State returning board three republicans and two conservatives, and an advisory board of five, two of each party, and the fifth to be appointed by them, who shall suggest such alterations in the election and registration office as they may indicate, Kellogg promising to be governed by their advice.

Dr. Geo. F. Seymour, recently elected bishop of the diocese of Illinois, has accepted in a letter received here yesterday by the chairman of the committee appointed to notify him of his election.

Injunction Granted.

MADISON, Wis., 29.—The motion, to include the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad in the injunction to obey the Potter law, was granted by the supreme court to-day; the opinion was rendered by Chief Justice Ryan. The *quo warranto* case was dismissed.

Destroyed by Fire.

LONG BRANCH, 29.—The Atlantic block, formerly Helmbold's block, was totally destroyed by fire last night; loss $80,000.

WESTERN.

Must Protect Themselves.

SAN FRANCISCO, 29.—The Superintendent of the Central Pacific railroad publishes a card to-day, in which he tacitly admits the truth of the frequent stories of robbery and outrage by gamblers and thieves on their road in Nevada, but he says that passengers must protect themselves by refusing to play at any game with the sharps; he does not allude to the statements that entire passenger trains had been captured by robbers near Reno, and the passengers insulted and threatened and despoiled of their property without any effort by the officers of the road to prevent them.

Nominations—Dishonest Officials.

The Nevada Democratic State Convention, last night, nominated Bradley for governor, Jewitt Adams for lieutenant governor, and A. C. Ellis, of Ormsby County, for Congress.

Albert Eckstein, Newton Morgan and Joseph Casey, deputy assessors, charged with forgery, are still in custody. Bail is fixed at twenty-five thousand dollars in each case. The assessor has possession of the office again.

The committee of finance of the auditing board of supervisors recommended that the city and county attorney institute a criminal prosecution, for malfeasance in office, against Coroner Rice.

State Prison for Life.

WORCESTER, 29.—Robert Templeton, of Dudley, shot his wife dead on the fifth of May last, after a protracted debauch; this morning in the Supreme Court, he was allowed to plead guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to the State prison for life.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Withdrawn.

LONDON, 29.—A special from Rome to the *Morning Post* says the French ambassador presented to the Pope a letter from President McMahon, announcing the withdrawal of the man-of-war *Orenoque* from Civita Vecchia.

Lord Mayor Chosen.

Alderman Stone was, this morning, chosen Lord Mayor of London.

FRANCE.

She Must Leave.

PARIS, 29.—It is reported that at the council of ministers, it was decided to request the wife of Don Carlos to leave the French frontier immediately.

TIMES IN PICHE.—Times for some time have been dull for Piche, and may continue so for some little while yet, but our citizens have unshaken faith that Piche will come out all right in the end. It will probably take some months longer for the machinery to be placed in the mines to free them from water. When, however, the pumps get to work, so that sinking can be resumed, then we believe the time of tribulation for Piche will be over. Of course no one can see into the ground, but the experience of all the great mines in this State shows that where there is a true fissure vein, like the lead on which all our leading mines are situate, and that the vein has been unusually rich, that it is only necessary to acquire sufficient depth to again reach pay ore.—*Piche Record, Sept. 25.*

The Rule of the Sword.

"Can we not rule the South without the sword?" Grant that an emergency may arise compelling us to move all our available resources in money and men toward the South to-morrow, and no one would question the most extreme activity. But is this necessary? Does the South really need "military protection" and "military government?" Have we exhausted every peaceful remedy? Do we not really fly to the army as an excuse for our own misdoings and shortcomings? Have we not failed in reconstruction as a measure of peace, and do we not wildly seek any possible excuse, even an act of war? We have overthrown Davis and Lee, and in their stead we have built up Moses and Kellogg. The Rhetts and Massys, the Breckinridge and other "pestiferous rebels" have been properly extinguished; but in their place we have the Warmoths, the Pinchbacks, the Whittemores, and the Blodgetts. Are these achievements over which we must glory, which we must "protect" with all the military power of the government? Can we not, as enlightened citizens of a free republic, find a way to reconstruct the South and secure peace to its people without imitating the sternness of the Czar with the Poles or the cruelty of the English government in India?—*N. Y. Herald.*

INDIAN FRAUDS.—The frauds practiced by Indian contractors and agents have been exposed and commented upon many times. The public is familiar with the process by which as tribes of Indians decrease in number the expense of feeding and clothing them is made to increase, &c., but still the Republican party continues its grand mission of making fortunes for those who hold government positions, and the shrewd Indian agent manages to keep in advance of the information of the people by inventing new tricks as fast as the old ones are exposed. A case in point is reported from Arizona. It appears that there are many mines on the borders of the Indian reservation, and the agent, when he wants to make a strike, makes a constructive extension of the boundaries of the reservation so as to include such mines. Now mining is prohibited within the reservation, and as soon as the extension is made, a friend of the agent informs the mine owner that his work is illegal, and that his property is liable to confiscation. Then the mine owner pays the agent something handsome rather than stand a suit, and continues his work. The agent takes the money, puts it in his pocket, and forthwith writes a letter stating that the "grand, old Republican party" must be sustained by the people.—*Pueblo, Col., People.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the pasture south of the city, a large brindle COW, about 10 years old, branded J. W. JENKINS on both horns; tip of horns cut off.

One small red and white COW. About seven years old, branded 6 on left hip, right horn off and a slip in right ear.

Any person returning the above described animals or giving information that will lead to their recovery to J. W. Jenkins, Harness-maker, just west of the Theatre, will be liberally rewarded. d283 3t

NOTICE TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE Board of Examining Physicians will meet at the City Hall, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of examining as to qualifications for practice all persons who may present themselves.

By order of the Board.

SEYMOUR B. YOUNG, M.D., Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 25th, 1874. d281 3t

SIERRA NEVADA

LUMBER ASSOCIATION,

Dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER, DOORS,
SASH, BLINDS,
MOULDINGS, LATH,
SHINGLES, AND WOOD PUMPS
WATER PIPES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Common Lumber,

On and after October 1st, will be graded, ranging in price from

$25 TO $35 PER M.

Sierra Nevada Lumber Assoc'at'n,

Successors to T. B. Jones and Brother.

SAMUEL McFARLAND, Agent.

F. H. BARRON, Superintendent. d223 tf

TOMATO CATSUP.

I NOW offer to the public a delicious article of Pure Home made Tomato Catsup, put up in pint and quart bottles. Hotels and Restaurants supplied in larger quantities.

Leave orders at M. Chaid's Provision Store, First South Street.

WM. SMITH, Manufacturer.

d272 1m

RELIABLE HOUSE!

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

Offer the following

GOODS!

500 Pair Blankets, white and colored, from $3 to $15 per pair.

500 pairs Pants, Men's and Boys', from $3 to $10.

200 Suits Men's and Boys' Clothing, at $8 and upwards.

1000 pair Boots, from $2 to $10.

2000 Hats, from $1 to $5.

Heavy Stock of Women's Shoes.

A Superior Lot of Table Linen.

Very Cheap.

H. E. PHELPS,

d254 1y No. 29 Main St.

Sent by Mail. Price $2.00.

LEE & WALKER, Philadelphia.

d216 1y

DESERET NEWS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To the Jobbing Trade and Retail Dealers of Utah.

Z. C. M. I.

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of its regular customers, as well as the Public in general, to its immense lines of all classes of MERCHANDISE, arriving daily and on exhibition, in its various Departments.

The RETAIL TRADE of the Territory can best serve their interests by replenishing their stocks from this source, and for the following reasons:

The business is conducted on the strictest principles of economy, hence the closest market prices can always be relied on.

The new goods coming in were purchased with special reference to the Fall and Winter Trade, and surpass all previous efforts.

Our abundant facilities and experience enable us not only to distance all first-class competition, but to offer inducements unrivalled in the Wholesale Trade of the Territory.

We are sole agents in Utah for many popular brands of Groceries and Hardware, which cannot be purchased elsewhere in this market.

Competent and experienced Salesmen are on hand in each Department, and the Public can rely upon having orders promptly and faithfully executed.

W. H. HOOPER, Supt.

Appleton, Noyes & Co.,

525 Main St., & 10 Washington Ave.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

Manufacturers of the celebrated

ST LOUIS CUSTOM BOOTS.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. d288 1y

TABLE KNIVES AND FORKS OF ALL KINDS,

And Exclusive Makers of

THIS Handle never gets loose. Is not affected by hot water. It is the most durable knife handle. Always call for the "Trade Mark, "Meriden Cutlery Company," on the blade. They are GOOD. Sold by all dealers in Cutlery.

A New Article, "PATENT IVORY," the most durable white handle known.

MADE BY

The Meriden Cutlery Co., 49 Chambers St., NEW YORK,

Our Goods are sent by J. C. H. J. and all its branch stores, and also by the Co-operative Stores of the Territory. d288 1y from

Extraordinarily

EASY and CHEAP

Way of Getting a First-Class

EXTRAORDINARY!!

6 Octaves, 4 Sets Reeds, 6 Stops, Upright, Solid Walnut Case, with all the Latest Improvements,

MANUFACTURED BY THE BAY STATE ORGAN CO., B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO., And Other Makers,

ORGANS

ONLY $13.50 EACH

Month, for 12 Months. Larger, or Smaller Sizes at Proportionate Prices.

16 Styles to select from. Pianos on Monthly Payments.

Highest Prices allowed for Barley, Oats and Dried Fruit.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

As an evidence of the popularity of our Organ business, we will say that, since January last to August we have sold 68 Organs, amounting to $11,722.

CALDER & CARELESS,

Wholesale Music Dealers.

Immense Inducements

TO

ORGAN BUYERS.

Over 150 First Premiums Awarded the ESTEY ORGANS!

Estey Organs Are the WONDERFUL ORGANS!

ESTEY ORGANS ON 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

WE WILL SELL ESTEY ORGANS FOR $38 DOWN AND $2.25 PER MONTH for Twelve Months, and give THREE MONTHS LESSONS FREE! Higher priced Organs at the same ratio.

These are the best terms ever offered, and whoever accepts will have the best Organ made in the world, to which

13,000 MUSICIANS TESTIFY.

Any persons wishing to purchase an Organ, and have not decided on which kind to get, can have an Estey at their house on trial for one week, providing other Organ sellers will send one of the same price. Friends and judges can then call in and test them and examine the paper-mache and sawdust ornaments.

DAYNES & SON,

General Agents, Salt Lake City.

LIME! LIME!

At the Mammoth Kilns. For good work, PLASTERERS will use no other but Meadow Rock.

LIME!

Long experience has long been established that no other

LIME!

In this vicinity gives such entire satisfaction. Get the

BEST.

Manufactured at Red Spring Lake. P. O. Box 1202.

OFFICE—COMMERCIAL STREET,

SALT LAKE CITY.