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**THE BEST STYLES OF FINE CLOTHING IN AMERICA.**

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Announce their Superior Lines of

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Which Surpasses any Previous Importation.

**In Men's, Boys', and Children's Suits,**

**OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS**

We have an immense stock, excelling any stock ever displayed here. Our variety in stylish clothing is larger than all the stocks in the city combined.

OUR

**BOYS', YOUTHS', & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING DEPT**

Is complete in all its lines, and is of the best fabric, well made, good fitting, and is sold at remarkably low prices.

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**HATS AND CAPS,**

Sealskin Caps a Specialty this Season.

NEW STYLES OF HATS CONTINUALLY ARRIVING!

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Including Balbriggan and Scotch; Beautiful Neck Wear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Etc.

**Ladies' and Gents' Trunks, Valises and Traveling Bags.**

Wholesale Buyers will find our stock complete in all the above lines, including Blankets, Quilts, Rubber Goods, Boots and Shoes, etc.

**COLDSMITH & CO.**

*"In the Church 'Round the Corner."*  
**ED. HARRIS,**  
No. 12, E. 4th South Street.

THE FINEST STOCK OF  
**IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS**  
IN THE CITY.

MY STOCK OF  
**Meerchaum Pipes,**  
Cigar and Cigarette Holders,  
Is Not Exceeded in the West. I Except No Place.  
**TOBACCO AND BRIER PIPES,**  
And Smokers' Articles in General.

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VETERINARY SURGEON.

THE CELEBRATED  
**BLACK OILS**  
(My Own Preparation.)  
A Remedy which Every Horse and Cattle Owner should have. I refer to any one having need it for a statement of the Excellence.  
Ask your druggist for it, or send to  
**C. W. NUNN,**  
Salt Lake City.

A Beautiful Variety of **PRO-GRAMME CARDS,** suitable for the Ballroom, at **HERALD OFF.**

**NOT ALL WHEAT.**

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 26, 1881.  
Editors Herald:

In speaking of the "unhappy" condition of Ireland and in expressing the conviction that the "unhappiness" is largely the fault of the Irish themselves, I do it with a knowledge that many of the Irish people, both at home and elsewhere, are as good subjects or citizens as any other people are, and have deservedly attained to eminent position and obtained high consideration. But I am saying nothing to the discredit of such. On the contrary, I reckon them upon my list of friends, as I do all respecters of law, liberty, life, and property, and all upholders and lovers of peace and good order. But there is a large number of Irishmen who are not of this worthy stamp, but who evidently delight in turmoil and turbulence, in disorder, illegality, violence, sedition, revolution, and anarchy, and do it under the specious pretence of patriotism. Upon these my animadversions fall. At least for such characters are they intended.

If we were to believe some persons, we must accept the idea that the Irish in Ireland are the finest people that God ever made, the best people under the sun; that for those monstrous Saxons Ireland would be a veritable paradise of peace, propriety, and prosperity; that the Irish were always well behaved; that they never were guilty of acts of barbarity; that the Ulster massacre of 1641 is simply a legend; that Cromwell was a monster of cruelty towards the unoffending Irish; that the English in Ireland and towards Ireland have always been of that character, and a great deal more of that sort of stuff.

Now I do not accept all this kind of talk by the panegyricists of Ireland and the Irish, for many reasons, one of which is that it does not accord with experience. Irish blood all the world over is proverbially hot and hasty, and that is inconsistent with a high degree of peace and good order.

Within my own personal experience the Irish quarters of towns in England are known as the most quarrelsome and turbulent, the places for rows and fightings pre-eminent.

It is related that a traveller in a western town or "city" in this country asked a resident young woman if the inhabitants of the place were a cultivated people, and that the young woman promptly answered, "You bet your boots they are a cultivated crowd." Just so if one were to ask a lauder of the Irish people if they were very good people, the answer might come back swiftly, "You bet your boots they are a saintly set."

For my part I have been looking all my life for a perfect people, a perfect community, a perfect nation, but I have not found such things yet, certainly not among the Irish in Ireland by any manner of means. Individuals may have traveled through Ireland and have reported most favorably of the Irish people: If I were to travel in Ireland and sympathize with and flatter the people, while I abominated the hateful Saxons to the lowest degree, I have no doubt that the sons of Erin would give me a very warm place in their hearts. But if I were to candidly tell them that I did not think the Saxons were altogether and alone to blame for the "unhappy" condition of Ireland, that in my humble opinion that condition was in a great degree the fault of the Irish themselves, I might be likely to be shot from behind a hedge by some patriotic and indignant peasant. Judging from the past and the present, it is not unlikely that future panegyricists of the Irish people will deny that there ever was any Boycotting, or any landlord shooting, or any "no rent" cry in Ireland, and will assert that the people of that country were too pure and too peace loving to do any such desperate deeds, that the reports of these things were all lying Saxon inventions to cover up their own tyrannical and wolfish proceedings among the poor and oppressed and lamb-like Irish.

As to the massacres in 1641 and the Cromwellian expedition a few years later, history says: "Fifty thousand English people perished in a few days, and rumor doubled and tripled the number. Tales of horror and outrage, such as maddened our own England when they reached us from Cawpore, came day after day over the English Channel. Sworn depositions told how husbands were cut to pieces in the presence of their wives, their children's brains dashed out before their faces, their daughters brutally violated and driven out naked to perish in the woods." The horror of the Irish massacre remained living in every English breast, and the revolt (in 1649) was looked upon as a continuance of the massacre. So Cromwell went to Ireland with an army, and on his landing he said, "We are come to ask an account of the innocent blood that hath been shed, and to endeavor to bring to an account all who by appearing in arms shall justify the same." "The temper, too, of Cromwell and his soldiers was one of vengeance," and they gave no quarter to some of their opponents. But the rule was to kill soldiers only. Cromwell himself afterward challenged his enemies to give "an instance of one man since my coming into Ireland, not in arms, massacred, destroyed or burned."

Some who praise the Irish, depreciate the English and claim that other European nations are far in advance of the British in civilization and liberty. It may be that in special departments of civilization this is to some extent true, but that it is true in a general sense and especially as regards actual civil and religious liberty I deny. If persons think

there is more liberty in France, Germany, Austria, Spain, or Italy, they can go and live in either of those countries if they wish to do so, in preference to living in England. But let them begin to teach freely doctrines unpopular, universally unpopular, in those countries, and they would soon find out that there was not much liberty to boast of.

In universally diffused education, abstract thought and scientific investigation the Germans are far advanced. In the elegancies of civilization and in outside courtesy the French excel, as also in cookery and general economy. In the last named accomplishment the French stand justly very high. Their rigid economy is a great advantage to them. Of all peoples the Americans are the most extravagant, the English next, while the French are entirely the other way. They contrive to get more out of others and spend less than any other people. In their social parties they manage to secure the maximum of enjoyment at the minimum of expense. The Scotch are held to be very economical, very close-fisted. The canny Scotchman does not like a "baubee" to slip through his fingers very easily. He must look at both sides of it first. But when he is under the painful necessity of spending a whole "bit" at once, he says, with a mingled air of semi-regret and semi-self-reproach, "Bang goes another saxon!" But the French surpass the Scotch in the mysterious art of living upon little. It is said with emphasis that a Frenchman would live where a Scotchman would starve, that two Frenchmen would live where one Englishman would starve, that three Frenchmen would live where one American would starve, and that the waste of American hotels would feed the whole French nation. Old America, outside of New England, has little to boast of in the matter of economy, perhaps not in New England in these latter days, but Young America, much of it, does not seem to have the ghost of an idea of the meaning of the word. This wonderful economy it is that makes the French people rich and contented at home in France, and that enabled them to so quickly rise superior to the wealthy indemnity they had to pay to Germany for the luxury of the late war between those two countries.

Notwithstanding all this, when we come to the important matter of personal liberty, the liberty to think and say as do what one likes within the limits of the law, and that law a very liberal one and generally administered with remarkable impartiality, I say emphatically, of all countries in the old world, let me live in Britain, and all conveniences of civilized life considered, in the west end of London, or in its suburbs. Ireland has a population of about 5,000,000, scattered over nearly 33,000 square miles, and always in a ferment. London has a population of about 4,000,000, concentrated within an area of about fifteen miles square, which I may suppose to be something like equal in extent to this valley from this city to the point of the mountain south. Notwithstanding this immense population, London is one of the healthiest, most peaceable, most orderly, most law-abiding, and best governed of the large cities of the world, with as much personal liberty as a reasonable man can wish. Four hundred years ago, Philippe de Comines, speaking of his own times, said, "In my opinion, of all the states in the world that I have seen, England is the country where the commonwealth is best governed and the people least oppressed." Professor Bianchi thankfully recognized the services rendered by the English people to humanity in the struggle for personal freedom against tyranny; the Englishman manfully asserting his independence of all authority but that of law. In fact between English law and Irish lawlessness there is a very great gulf. In the American revolution Alexander Hamilton looked at the British form of government as the model form of government after all, and in our day Colonel "Bob" Ingersoll expresses himself as holding it as an axiom that the presence of the Anglo-Saxon means liberty. With such an enunciation, however, I am sure the Irish anarchists will not agree. Which reminds me that a genial "Saxon" and a hot-headed Irishman were once discussing political matters with little agreement, until by way of a closing remark the former said, "Well, Pat, let us hope that we shall meet in heaven at last." To which the impulsive son of Erin quickly responded, "No, a bit of it, sorr. We shall meet in the other place."

SALT MARSH, Nov. 12.  
—Ogden Herald.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.**

**CATHOLIC**—Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Rev. Father Scanlan, Pastor.

**CATHOLIC SERVICE** at Fort Douglas the second Sunday of each month at 10 o'clock a.m.

**ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL**—There will be services in St. Mark's Cathedral on Sunday, at 11 a.m. Evening services, 7:30. Sunday School at 9:45 a.m.

**ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL**—There will be services in St. Paul's Chapel on Sunday, at 11 a.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evening service omitted until further notice.

**REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST**—Edw. M. T. Short of Indiana, pastor, will preach in the Liberal Institute on the prophetic calling of Joseph Smith. A cordial invitation is given in case of strangers.

**LIBERAL INSTITUTE**—This (Sunday) evening at 7:30, Mrs. H. A. Stearns will give a most interesting entertainment, on "Love and Marriage—Home, the Base of Civilization." Admission free. Collection for the expenses. The public cordially invited.

**CASTAWAY.**

**A Skeleton Found in the Solitude of the Desert.**

EDITOR HERALD.—A few days ago, while traveling over the trackless expanse of the American Desert, about 50 feet from the surveyed line of the Salt Lake & Western Railroad, about fifteen miles from Fish Springs, between the north end of Dugaway Mountain and the north end of the Fish Spring Canyon, I came unexpectedly across a strange object. On close inspection, I found it to be the remains of a young man.

The sudden discovery had a very startling effect upon myself and my companions who soon gathered around the lonely spot where lay the last of the mortal coil of a human being who must have perished in dreadful agonies, tortured by hunger and driven to despair by thirst. The osseous frame of the man was bleached to showy whiteness, as were the clothes found on and about the skeleton. In the coat we found, besides numerous papers and letters, a tooth brush, looking-glass, lead pencil, razor, and quite a number of pocket trinkets.

On unfolding the papers which were rendered quite brittle by exposure and age, and the writing on ink, partly in lead pencil, partly in ink, was almost illegible, we came across piteous appeals of the wretched castaway in the inhospitable solitude, tender summons for succor in his helpless destitution. Some of these cries from the depths of misery appeared to be directed to the address of a lady, presumably his wife. Her name was given as "Jane Baiger, Fairplay P. O., Grant county, Wis."

Some of the writing conveys the impression that the one who penned it was then laboring under the ban of that fearful mental derangement which is brought on by the torments of unquenched thirst and general privation, combined with the horrors of being thrown far away from all civilization.

One of the papers is a receipted bill and bears the only date furnishing a possible clue to the discovery of the identity of the victim of isolation. It is the year 1863, which indicates that the remains must have lain there nearly a score of years, "unknown, unwept, unused."

SALT MARSH, Nov. 12.  
—Ogden Herald.

**BY TELEPHONE.**

Order your Horses Shod by Telephone at  
**PENDLETON & RIDEOUT'S**  
**HORSESHOEING**  
Promptly and Artistically Done.  
INTERFERING, SPEEDILY CUTTING  
OVERREACHING, S. UNBLINDING, ETC.,  
ATTENDED TO AND CURED.

**ALL WORK WARRANTED.**

Horses carefully led to and from All Parts of the City without Extra Charge.  
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**LEGAL NOTICE.**

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

Caroline A. Shelton,  
Plaintiff,  
against  
James A. Shelton,  
Defendant.  
In Divorce.

The People of the Territory of Utah, to James A. Shelton, defendant, Greet; ing:

**YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED** to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Caroline A. Shelton, plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this County, and if not within this County but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

This action is brought to obtain a decree from this Court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, and if you fail to appear or answer, as by law provided, said plaintiff will apply to this Court for the relief prayed for in her said complaint and cost of suit.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and Seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 22d day of October, A. D. 1881.

D. BOCKHOLT,  
Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County.

**MINING PATENTS.**—Full sets of blanks for application for Mining Patents—approved form—to be had at the **HERALD OFFICE.**

**IT IS TRULY WONDERFUL**

To see what improvement now exist as compared with railway travel only a few years ago. To become convinced of this, one has only to select for his route East, the popular and well known

**CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R.R.**  
You are landed by the Union Pacific Railroad in the Union Depot at Council Bluffs, where stands the C. & N.W. Palace Train, composed of Pullman Hotel Cars, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Elegant Day Coaches, Smoking, Baggage, Postal Cars, etc., ready to convey its passengers through Iowa and Illinois, and into Chicago. Gliding smoothly along over the superb track of steel rail through thriving cities and villages, comfortably seated in this train, one scarcely discovers the high rate of speed which he is riding. Trains of this road are always on time, connections sure, and passengers seeking pleasure, comfort, safety and easy in traveling, will find the "North-Western" in excess of their expectations, and the greatest of all routes to Chicago and the East. In- sist upon Ticket Agents selling you Tickets via this Road; all agents sell them. Examine your Tickets and refuse to buy if they do not read over this Road. If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations, you will buy your Tickets by this Route, **AND WILL TAKE NO OTHER.**

**Answer This.**  
Is there a person living who ever saw a case of acute, biliousness, nervousness, or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach, liver, or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

**\$500 Reward!**  
We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with "West's Vegetable Liver Pills," when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by **JOHN C. WEST & Co., "The Pill Makers," 181 and 183 W. Madison Street, Chicago.** Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, agent.

**When to Feed Corn for Fattening Hogs.**

The above question recurs frequently every season. The results vary, according to the breed, care, shelter, etc. Store hogs that are of good breed and healthy, should, according to experience repeatedly tried, lay on a pound of additional weight for every five pounds and six-tenths of a pound of sound corn they eat. A contemporary has verified this estimate to be true. Thus one bushel of corn—a part meal and fed as slop, and a part in the ear or shelled—all the animal will eat, should make ten pounds additional weight, and ten bushels of corn will represent 100 pounds of pork. Upon this basis the following conclusion is reached: It pays, when corn is 30 cents per bushel, to convert it into pork when it sells for \$3 per 100 pounds, as the manure will abundantly pay for the care, when properly saved. When corn is 40 cents, pork should sell at \$4 per 100 pounds; corn at 50 cents, pork \$5; 60 cents, pork \$6; corn 75 cents, pork should sell at \$7. 50. When corn is worth \$1. 50, pork must sell at \$15 per hundred pounds. If the pork sells for less than is represented by the corresponding price of corn it is fed at a loss; if more, the advance is profit—in each case regarding the manure as pay for the trouble.

Fattening is accomplished most profitably as the cool weather of autumn advances, with good shelter and warm quarters in which to lie. The feeding place should be kept clean, and corn in the ear or shelled, should be fed night and morning, as much as they will eat up clean, and slop of meal at noon with pure, clean water night and morning. The fatter they become, the closer their quarters may be. In the early stages of fattening they need room for exercise, with wheat bran, charcoal and sulphur occasionally to keep them in condition and increase the size of bone and muscle, for when quite heavy they need only rest.—*Prairie Farmer.*

**THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD**—A meeting of the stockholders of the Tehuantepec Inter-oceanic Railroad Company, held in Pittsfield, Mass., received the statement of the President, Edward Learned, showing that about two hundred and fifty well known railroad and business men have subscribed for about \$2,000,000 of stock, of which over \$1,500,000 has been paid in; that forty miles on the Gulf end of the road are nearly completed, and are to be in running order in December; that progress has been made in preparing the Gulf harbor, and that on the Pacific side a large amount of grading has been done. Nine thousand tons of steel rails have been bought in Liverpool. The disbursements amount to \$1,400,000, and it is expected that the road will be open from the Gulf to the Pacific within two years. The total cost is estimated at \$7,000,000, and the Mexican subsidy, which is a gratuity, will reach about \$2,000,000. Of the \$6,000,000 of first mortgage seven-per-cent bonds about \$700,000 have been issued.

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