THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, - - - February 26, 1872.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

SIXTH DAY.

Saturday Afternoon.

On resuming its sitting at 2 o'clock, the convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, when the discussion on the method of depositing the ballot in the ballot box was continued. Mr. Rockwood took the floor and made a speech in favor of the method proposed in section 4, as reported by the committee, namely, that as each voter cast his vote his ticket should be numbered and his name written thereon. He believed this was the surest if not the only way to prevent "stuffing" and corruption. In conclusion Mr. Rockwood said, "I move that the committee waive, for the present, the discussion of the fourth section and proceed to the next, which contains the provisions in regard to the manner of registration." The motion was adopted and the fifth section was read by the secretary of the convention.

Mr. Johnson moved to amend so that the section would provide that in all cases the registrars of elections should be elected by the people of the respective precincts. The motion was discussed by Messrs. Johnson, Fitch, Rockwood, Joseph W. Young, Barnum and Farr, and on being put to the vote was rejected. Another point of the section, with regard to defining the test as to the qualification of voters was discussed, but without making any change, the section was adopted and reported.

A motion was then made that the convention re-consider section four, the final disposition of which, it will be seen above, was deferred until section five had been considered. The motion was concurred in, and a lengthy discussion took place on amendments offered by gentlemen, for the most absolute secrecy as to the names of parties voting for the various candidates. The amendments were finally rejected, and the section, as reported by the committee, was adopted by the convention, it being the sense of a majority of the members that, if Utah were admitted as a State, the minor details regarding the methods of conducting elections should be left to the discretion of the legislature.

The sixth and last section of the report was read by the secretary, and after a short discussion was adopted.

Mr. Orson Pratt offered the following, which he moved to have adopted as an additional section of this report:

"All marriage contracts formed or entered into, not condemned by the Bible, that great divine code recognized by all civilized and enlightened nations as the foundation of all criminal jurisprudence, and solemnized, either within or without the State, in accordance with the religious faith of the persons married, and in conformity to the religious faith, forms, ceremonies and ordinances of any people or denomination, shall be as legal as those marriages solemnized by any civil authority; and the legislature shall make no laws interfering with or prohibiting the free exercise of these inalienable religious rights."

The motion was seconded, but as the afternoon was far advanced the consideration of the proposition was deferred.

It was then resolved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again for the consideration of Mr. Pratt's proposition. This was accordingly done and leave to sit again was granted.

Indefinite leave of absence from the convention was asked and obtained for Mr. Rees R. Llewellyn, one of the delegates from Sanpete, on account of pressing business requiring his attention at home.

One of the members gave notice that on Monday he should move that the convention hold evening sessions.

Adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

SEVENTH DAY.

Monday Morning.

The convention assembled at ten o'clock, and was called to order by the President. The roll was called. A quorum present. Prayer was offered by Elder Shipp. Reports were received from the standing committees on the Legislative Department and taxation, which were referred, and the former ordered printed.

Mr. Haven moved that evening sessions of the convention be held, commencing at 7 o'clock, his reasons being that many of the members were from the country, and evening sessions would expedite the business before the convention and enable country members to return to their homes and business sooner than otherwise. The motion was adopted.

Mr. W. B. Preston offered a resolution that the motion heretofore passed, allowing two speeches of five minutes each on any one subject to any member of the committee of the whole, be rescinded, and that none be allowed more than one speech, except the chairman of any committee and the mover of a motion, they to have the privilege of two speeches if they desire it.

The convention, on motion, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. A. P. Rockwood chairman, when the secretary read Mr. Pratt's motion, made on Saturday afternoon, in reference to the solemnization of marriage.

Mr. Pratt said, that although he considered this a very important item to be embodied in the bill of rights, yet upon further reflection he thought the substance of his motion was already embodied in the bill of rights, and also in the ordinance; he therefore withdrew his motion.

Mr. Akers introduced the following resolution, which he offered as a substitute for section four of the report of the committee on elections.

That all elections by the people shall be by ballot, and the legislature shall have power to enact laws in relation thereto as shall be deemed necessary to preserve the purity of elections and to prevent fraudulent voting, provided, however, that no law shall be enacted whereby the ballot of any individual elector can be identified, and all elections by the legislature, or either branch thereof, shall be viva voce.

No action was taken on this resolution, its mover stating that he merely introduced it, in compliance with parliamentary rule, in the committee of the whole, that it might be hereafter discussed in convention.

A motion by Mr. Miner, in reference to the abolition of the grand jury system, was renewed for the same purpose.

The committee of the whole then considered and adopted the report of the committee on militia; and proceeded to discuss the report of the committee on impeachment and removal from office; pending its consideration the convention took a recess till 2 o'clock.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Afternoon Dispatches.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

ST. PAUL, Minn., 26.—Deputy Marshal, McCausland, left Fargo on the 18th inst., with four prisoners, whom he was to take to Fort Pembina. When near Grand Forks, about one hundred miles north of Fargo, two of the prisoners escaped, and McCausland gave chase, since which time nothing has been seen or heard of the three. There is no doubt they perished in the severe storm of the twenty third, or that McCausland was foully dealt with by the two desperadoes.

NEW YORK, 26.—A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says our government has authorized an offer to be made to the Gladstone ministry, to settle the *Alabama* dispute at $50,000,000.

Abram Beal, for eighteen years past the agent of the New York prison association, died yesterday.

It is publicly stated that a scheme is on foot to corrupt the Legislature Judiciary Committee in the interest of the accused judges. Samuel F. Tilden denies that he has sought to prejudice the case of Judge Barnard, as charged.

The *Herald* has an article, purporting to be an expose of attempts of Erie an official to purchase newspapers of influence in their favor.

CHICAGO, 26.—The *Tribune's* Washington special states that the deputies have two cases on hand, in which two prominent American ministers are charged, in general terms, by the government of offences similar to that committed by Catacazy.

The Spanish authorities have caused representation to be made that minister Sickles has taken such part in the discussion of Spanish politics as to give grave offense to the government of Madrid. Further, that his views have been of such a pronounced character between the various factions, and his criticizing of Spanish officials such as to amount, in the eyes of the authorities at Madrid, to an inexcusable interference. That the Spanish authorities have caused their grounds of objection to the course taken by Gen. Sickles to be brought to the attention of secretary Fish, and have caused it be understood that the return of Sickles to Madrid is not desired.

The second case is that of our minister to Italy, Geo. P. Marsh. It seems in our announcement in 1870, that the Italian government meant to occupy the Papal states; under date of Sept. 12th of that year, he wrote to Secretary Fish as follows: "The Italian government has long hesitated in the adoption of any decided policy, it in fact has been so constantly in the habit of blindly following the dictation of the Emperor of France in the conduct of all its foreign relations, without attempting to work out a policy for itself, that, since the downfall of the empire silenced its oracle, the ministry has been completely unable to arrive at a conclusion upon any subject, until forced, by fear of popular violence, to decide upon the military occupation of the Papal territory. Its future course in this matter, unless controlled by exterior forces, will be characterized by vacillation, tergiversation and duplicity, as it has always been, since 1864, and there are no reasons to hope that any uneasiness originating by this or any probable future cabinet will tend to settle the question upon any terms which ought to be acceptable to the Italian people."

This was published in a correspondence of the State Department, but was only lately called to the attention of the Italian authorities; and led, at once, to an exhibition of considerable coolness toward Minister Marsh. The matter has been called informally to the attention of the State Department. In partial explanation of the matter, there, it is said, this particular letter of Marsh's was not intended for publication, but was inadvertently placed, by the clerk, among those selected for the printer. No formal request was made for the recall of Marsh, but the Italian authorities have intimated that it cannot be expected that they will entertain a very friendly feeling for a minister who has accused their government of continued vacillation, tergiversation and duplicity.

The *Times* special says the Secretary of the Treasury will issue, to-morrow, new rules for the general order of business in New York, which will virtually abolish the Leef and Stocking system. This is to be followed, this week, by the removal of Collector Arthur, in order that more efficiency may be given to the new order of things.

NEW YORK, 26.—A correspondent of the *World*, who has returned from the South African diamond fields, says much of the diamond seekers' success depends on chance. At Colexbury Mopple, the richest spot, about 75 per cent of the miners are making money. At other camps on the Debers farm, and at Duloitz, pan on an average about 50 per cent., while a number of men not more than 25 per cent. The miners are of the law abiding class, and the best people in the colonies go to the mines, and during all the time the correspondent was there, he never saw or heard of a shooting case. Quarrels though, of course, inevitable, are exceedingly rare. There is very little drinking or gambling going on. There are about thirty Americans in the mines, and all doing well. There seems to be demand for Americans there. The Dutchmen are taking a great fancy to them, while they hate an Englishman exceedingly. Major Beebe, of Boston, is the most prosperous American. He is getting from one to ten diamonds a day, and has found two, weighing, respectively, 74 and 40 carats. The diamonds found in South Africa are of as fine a quality as Brazilian diamonds. The latter are by far the less brilliant, and look somewhat like ground glass. Most of the South African diamonds are yellowish in hue. Many, however, are the most perfect and vellucid specimens that have been found. The correspondent took 1500 to London, disposed of 1200 there, and 300 he brought here are picked ones of the lot. One of them a London jeweler declared the finest diamond of its size, eight carats, known.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES.

LONDON, 26.—After the thanksgiving ceremonies the Prince of Wales will take a tour on the Italian lakes, staying aboard two months.

PARIS, 26.—The counsel of the U. S. before the Geneva board of arbitration are preparing their reply to the case submitted by Great Britain. They think that England will finally consent to arbitration, but that the Gladstone ministry will be out of power before she reaches that determination.

Thiers is understood to be opposed to the continued residence of the Count de Chambord at Antwerp.

ANTWERP.—There were some riotous demonstrations late last night. All large assemblies were dispersed by gens d' arms.

PERIODICALS.—Mr. James Dwyer, of the R. R. News Depot, submits the following periodicals, etc.—

"Every Saturday," Feb. 24, contains Curiosities of the Carnival, "Au Cafe," a High Calling, Thrice, Wanderings in Japan, The Duc De Persigny, Foreign Notes.

The "Manufacturer and Builder" for February is replete with useful articles, excellently illustrated, including Grand Opera House, Brush-making, Making Saws, Chemistry of the Sun, International Societies, Dualin, Coin-Making, Doors and Dorways, Building Progress, Household Conveniences, Science in Plain English, Krupp's Foundry.

"Peterson's Musical Monthly," for February and March, is full of music, and will be an acquisition to amateurs and other musicians and vocalists.

"Godey" for March, contains a steel portrait, Cinderella, Fashion plates, Etruscan slipper pattern, a song to music, Behold his Soft Expressive Face, and the usual variety of articles interesting to the ladies.

"The Phrenological Journal" contains Attorney General Williams, Lord Brougham's Ghost, How the Faculties Combine, Harriet Hosmer, Our Horse Cars, Ague and Fever, Fish Culture, Phrenology, The Arctic Regions, etc.

"The Atlantic Monthly for March, contains the Elixir of Life, The Watch of Boon Island, Diversions of the Echo Club, A Comedy of Terrors, Our Consular Service, Thomas Jefferson, The Poet at the Breakfast Table, Santa Claus at Simpson's Bar, Spiritualism, etc.

"Peterson's Ladies' Magazine," for March, contains a steel plate, Little Kittens, colored fashion plate, Design for netted curtains, various patterns, Music, We'd Better Bide a Wee, and the usual amount of articles in prose and poetry.

"Harper's Magazine" for March, contains the U. S. Treasury Department, The Message, Northern Bolivia, Naval Architecture, To-morrow, City of the Little Monk, Wives of Syria, Negro Life in Jamaica, The Roman Capitol, A Japanese Statesman at Home, etc.

"Demorest's Monthly" for March, contains colored and plain fashion plates, music, Little Rosebud, patterns, and prose and poetry *ad. lib.*

"The Galaxy" for March, contains The Colored Member, Cores, The Nether Side of New York, My Life on the Plains, Circe, Fifteen Years a Shakeress, Suggestions of the Past, The Eustace Diamonds, A Great Lawsuit and a Field Fight, Behind the Scenes, etc.

"Harper's Weekly," "Hearth and Home," "Harper's Bazar," "Engineering and Mining Journal," "Chimney Corner," "Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper," are all excellent in their particular departments.

The "Tribune Almanac" we have noticed previously.

The "World Almanac" contains 150 pages, full of useful astronomical and political information.

Correspondence.

EMERSON, Mills Co., Iowa, Feb. 16, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

I commenced my labors as soon as I arrived in this State. I had an opening to preach shortly after my arrival. I found a number of good honest people, that were willing to investigate the gospel. I explained to them the truths as I understood them. Then I travelled into the northeast part of the State, and from there via Chicago to Noble county, Indiana. I procured a place to preach in and opened up a new field of labor, and God being pleased to give unto me a good portion of the spirit of the gospel I was enabled to combat all opposition. In the course of my lectures, a convincing evidence was sealed in the hearts of a number of my hearers, many of whom formerly belonged to other churches, but the weather being so extremely cold I could not baptize any of them.

I traveled thence eastward through the State of Ohio, visited the place of my birth, taught the gospel to many and left a good impression with my friends. The smallpox raging throughout the State, I set my face westward, via Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Carthage, Illinois.

I intend to preach here until about the first of March. Then if all is well I shall return to my home in Fillmore City, there to continue my labors. My health is good.

Respectfully, G. HUNTSMAN.

WHITNEY'S CROSS, Allegany County, N. Y. Feb 3, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

We have visited our friends in Wisconsin and Michigan, have considerable to do in a private capacity, but have been debarred from speaking publicly on account of the numerous sects occupying the public buildings with their great winter revivals. They work very hard to bring sinners to repentance, holding meetings every night in the week and frequently keeping late hours, though with very small audiences.

One Sabbath in Michigan Wm. Hyde and myself attended the Baptist Church. After service we introduced ourselves to the Reverend as ministers of the gospel, when he regretted very much that he had not learned sooner; if so, he would have invited us to the stand. At that moment he asked us to what denomination we belonged. "Latter-day Saints," said I. With a partial turn from us he talked very coolly, I thought, for a reverend minister and a fellow laborer in the great cause of redemption. He soon found himself in some other part of the house, chatting with those he considered more congenial.

At the close of the evening meeting I asked the reverend the privilege of their meeting house on some future evening, when he referred me to the deacon, whom we immediately went to, and were refused on the grounds that they felt so interested in the cause they expected to hold meetings every night for two or three weeks.

Religion is at a very low ebb in these parts, the majority of the people seeking after quick fortunes, and it seems to the passer by that every one is trying to see who can make the most with the least labor, and many don't mind grinding the faces of the poor.

Last Monday we left Quincy, Mich., for New York State, arrived at Buffalo in the evening. The clerk of the Mansion House, having noticed on the register that we were from Utah, asked me if I thought those fellows (meaning the "Mormons,") would leave in the spring. If they did, he expected to pay Utah a visit. I told him there was plenty of room without our leaving, and he was at liberty to go. He said it was generally expected by the people there that the "Mormons" would leave and there would be a great sacrifice of property and a chance to get it for little or nothing. He also stated that several of his friends were waiting for us to vacate and then there would be a rush for Utah. No doubt many would like to enjoy the fruits of our hard earnings. This spirit seems to me like the father's dying advice to his son—"Make money honestly, my son, if you can; if you can't, make money anyhow."

O, how they pity us, they would willingly relieve us of our homes and other property.

The general feeling in the parts we have visited is that we shall have to give up polygamy or have trouble, perhaps have to leave our homes. We tell them that we believe the Latter-day Saints would rather sacrifice their property than any principle of the gospel. I think our former works have demonstrated that to perfection.

We tell them to choose the better way to right things in Utah, to send on their shining lights, show the poor "Mormons" the error of their ways, not take harsh measures, and thereby cultivate the spirit of republicanism, but to labor in the spirit of our Redeemer, cultivate the spirit of peace, and follow the example he set. Many of our Eastern friends acknowledge this to be the better way. I think we have not left any of our friends without entertaining a more favorable opinion of us than they did at first. Many are honest enough to acknowledge it to us and invite us to call on them again. Thus far our relatives and acquaintances have received us very kindly.

CHARLES O. CARD.

The Cycle of Outrage and Crime.

We seem now to be within the centre of a cycle of outrage unparalleled in the annals of crime in this country. The shooting of human beings is scarcely more thought of than the shooting of so many sparrows. Highway robberies, in which the bludgeon or slung-shot, instead of the sharp incisive assistance of the poignard or the more blunt intrusion into one's skull or abdomen of the bullet is becoming a favorite weapon of the ruffian and desperado. Passing over our own extensive experience in the premises, our neighborly city of Brooklyn is winning considerable renown in this respect. Poor Pancoast's case, with its sanguinary surroundings, is scarcely passed for the time from public view, when other outrages of a similar character occur, and the community is left in astonishment at the lack of energy and efficiency in the department of police. The horse railroad cars are becoming, as it were, the rendezvous of wretches who, escaping State Prison by the leniency of the law, or the want of a stringent enforcement of it by judges and juries, are preying almost at will upon defenceless people. A day or two ago a lady passenger in a Flatbush car was so terrified by the exhibition of a revolver in the hands of a villainous-looking male passenger, as she paid her fare and accidentally exhibited a roll of greenbacks, that she sprang from the car, was seriously injured, and passers by could not by their cries induce the car driver to stop the vehicle and ascertain whether the lady was rightfully or wrongfully affrighted. Mayor Powell should look into matters like these as well as those perhaps more important regarding the security of persons and property in the city over which he is the chief magistrate. This cycle of crime that now surrounds us must be broken. —*New York Herald, Feb. 3.*

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 24, 1872, at half past 10 a. m., LYDIA ANN, daughter of William and Hannah Folsom, and sister to Wm. H. Folsom.

Deceased was born March 28, 1811, at Holdiness, Grafton Co., New Hampshire.

Funeral services to-morrow (Tuesday) at 10 a. m. Friends are invited to attend.

In Centerville, Davis Co., Feb. 11th, of dropsy, ANNA CLEVELAND.

Deceased was the daughter of Aaron and Mary Slade, was born March 10, 1803, in Windham County, Vermont. Was baptised in Chenango Co., New York, in the fall of 1830, by Hyrum Smith. Moved to Kirtland, Ohio, and was with the Latter day Saints in their persecutions in Missouri and Illinois, winning, by her patience and kindness, the love and esteem of all who knew her. She was the widow of Alanson Cleveland, who was wounded in the Jackson County battle. She died in full faith of the gospel she had embraced.—COM.

In Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, Jan. 9th, of small pox, ALICE EITE, aged 14 years. *Mill. Star.*

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 7-30

MONDAY EVENING,

FEBRUARY 26, 1872.

SPLENDID NEW PLAY!

Engagement of the favorite Comedian,

MR. P. MARCETTS!

Who will appear as JOE BANGLES!

Will be presented, for the First Time in this City, an entirely New and Original Comedy, by W. S. Gilbert, Esq., recently produced at Wallack's Theatre, New York, with the Greatest Success, entitled

RANDALL'S THUMB!

Joe Bangles.....MR. P. MARCETTS

BOX OFFICE open for the sale of Tickets on the day of performance, at 11 o'clock.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 30, 1872.

ON THE 23rd OCTOBER, 1866, a reward was offered by certain parties, for the apprehension and safe delivery into the hands of the proper officers, of the murderer or murderers of Dr. J. K. Robinson, wherein I offered the sum of $500.

I now give notice, that in consequence of endangering the lives of innocent men, I withdraw that offer, and that the same shall be of no force or effect from and after this date.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LIST OF

CHURCH WORKS

FOR SALE AT THE

DESERET NEWS OFFICE!

Book of Mormon	$1.50
" " French	1,00
Doctrine and Covenants	1,00
Journal of Discourses	1,50
Orson Pratt's Pamphlets	1,50
Voice of Warning, cloth	50
" " roan	75
Cow pending, "	1,00
" cal gilt	1,50
Government of God	50
E. B. Snow's Poems, cloth	1,00
" " " gilt	1,25
" " " calf	2,00
" " " morocco	2,25
Harp of Zion, cloth	1,00
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Hymn Books, roan	1,25
Mill. Star Vols. 1, 14, 13, 14, 15	

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Every family in the Territory should be in possession of them. They will enable to CUT and FIT PERFECTLY, any one without trying on, all styles of Dresses, Sacques, Leggins, Wrappers, Cloaks, &c., of the LATEST FASHIONS. Also Children's Clothing, Coats, Pants and Vests.

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The Ward & Flagg's celebrated Specialties are for sale by all first class dealers in this city.

True Fit Shirts.
Patent Pantaloon Drawers.
Russian Braces.
Laporte's Kid Gloves.
New Styles of Neck Ties.

N. B.—Five Novelties just out. Dover cloth Shirts and Shirtings, Satin Stripe, Patent Pantaloon Drawers, Calfskin, Laporte's Cable Kid Gloves, and the Equal Brace Boot.

FERE, CLARK & FLAGG,
629 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

476 eod 1m

UNITED STATES MAILS.

UTAH TERRITORY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this department until 3 o'clock p. m. of April 1, 1872 (to be decided by the 20th), for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1874, on the following routes in the Territory of Utah, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

No. 16612 From Salt Lake City, by Emmaville, to Central City, 27 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Central City by 4 p m;
Leave Central City Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 4 p m.

No. 16643 From Virgin City, by Winser, and Kanab, to Johnson, 79 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Virgin City Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Johnson next day by 6 p m;
Leave Johnson Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Virgin City next day by 6 p m.

No. 16644 From Salt Lake City to Bingham Kanyon, 36 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Bingham Kanyon by 3 p m;
Leave Bingham Kanyon Monday and Wednesday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 8 p m.

Bids of $5,000, and upward, must be accompanied by a certified check, or draft, equal to 5 per cent of the bid. (Law of March 3rd, 1871.)

For forms of proposal, guarantee, and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see advertisement of this date, and of Sept. 30, 1869 and Sept. 30, 1870, inviting proposals for mail service in Utah, etc., to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed, "Mail proposals, Territory of Utah," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
d75 1ew 1m Postmaster General.

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BLEES'

NOISELESS, LINK MOTION, LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINE,

The Best Family and Manufacturing

MACHINES IN THE WORLD

Runs Faster, Does More Variety of Work and the Quietest Machine Manufactured!

Sales Rapidly Increasing.

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d96m

SPRING TIME IS COMING!

AND

GEORGE GODDARD

Has for Sale some Choice

TOP OR BUTTON ONIONS,

EVERGREEN BROOM CORN SEED,

Very Early, and suited to great altitudes.

The Best in the Market.

Garden Seeds,
Grass Seeds,
Rye Meal, for Bee Raisers,
Norway Oats,
Surprise Oats,
Choice Seed Peas,
Beans, Etc.

SPRING TIME IS COMING!

AND

GEORGE GODDARD

Wants to Buy and Pay Cash for Fresh, Clean Lucern Seed, Choice Peas, Bran, Shorts, Oats, Barley and Wheat.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WE the undersigned, having been appointed Administrators of the estate of Richard Golightly deceased, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate to present the same immediately, and those knowing themselves indebted please make it known at an early date at Globe Bakery, East Temple Street.

F. F. SHEETS,
J. D. T. McALLISTER,
d761w w32w ISAAC SHOCKSANK.

BATHS!

WARM SPRING BATHS

Private and Plunge.

THESE celebrated baths are open to the public at all seasons. Their medicinal properties are so widely known that it is needless to enumerate them.

Besides the Private Baths, the large and handsomely furnished PLUNGE BATHS, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open.

d204 1y H. ARNOLD

JOE BARKER,

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SAWS SHARPENED,

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476 6m

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Good News for those that Like a Brilliant, Clear and Safe Light!

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FLUID!

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Only $2,50 for Five Gallons!

For those that like

COAL OIL!

We have a Large Stock, all grades, and at the Lowest Prices.

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