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Particular Notice to the Customers of

ROSS & BARRATT,

AND to all others who wish to be benefitted. As the Railroad is rapidly approaching this place, and, as in consequence of this the rate of freight this Summer and Fall will be Greatly Reduced, and as we are always anxious to benefit our Customers and the Community at large in every way possible, but particularly in furnishing them the VERY BEST GOODS at the LOWEST PRICES, we will, from this date, Sell

BROWN SUGAR,
CLARIFIED & CRUSHED SUGAR,
COFFEE,
FINE Y. H. TEA, FINE G. P. TEA,
SODA and SALERATUS,
NAILS, COAL OIL, Etc., Etc., Etc.,
At Greatly Reduced Rates.

We will have in by FIRST TRAINS from the EAST, quantities of GOODS, which will make our Assortment Complete in all KINDS of STAPLES.

May 20, 1868.

wl7:tf

**TWENTY-EIGHT SIZES
OF THE CELEBRATED**


ARE NOW MADE BY THE

Excelsior Manufacturing Comp'y.,
ST. LOUIS.

THESE WELL-KNOWN AND VERY POPULAR COOKING STOVES have been before the public since 1852. Each succeeding year has added to their popularity, until the name has become familiar in every household in the West and South. The demand for our

New Charter Oak

last year was greater than we could supply with the sizes then made; anticipating a still greater demand during the present year, we have made patterns for several additional sizes, and are prepared to manufacture 120 to 130

CHARTER OAK STOVES

per day, of

TWENTY-EIGHT DIFFERENT SIZES.

We guarantee the operation of every stove we manufacture, and offer as reference any one of the many thousands that have been sold, wherever they may be found. Neither labor or expense has been spared to make our NEW CHARTER OAK a

Perfect Cooking Stove, and we offer it to the trade as the BEST CONSTRUCTED, MOST DURABLE and UNIFORM operating COOKING STOVE in the market.

In addition to our EXTENSIVE STOVE BUSINESS we are prepared to offer to Stove Dealers, Tinsmiths and others in the trade, the largest and most complete assortment of Metals and Tinners' stock in the West. Our arrangement with the St. Louis Stamping Company enables us to give liberal discounts to large buyers of FRENCH STAMPED TINNED IRONWARE and Tinners' Supplies. Having recently reduced the prices of all articles of our OWN MANUFACTURE, we believe dealers and housekeepers will find it to their interest to send for Catalogue and Price List, and examine our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Address:

Excelsior Manufacturing Co.
ST. LOUIS, Missouri.

SOLD by Stove Dealers generally.

sl6-3m

Information Wanted!

LEFT his home in the 8th Ward of this city, on the 27th of last month, my Son, CHAS. W., aged fifteen years, slender built, dark brown hair, brown mark on forehead, and marks of burns on both legs; wore a black felt hat stout shoes and dark clothes. Being naturally fond of adventure, and by receiving unwise counsel from some evil disposed persons, he has thereby been led, as I believe, to leave his home. He took with him a two bushel sack, containing his clothing.

Any information respecting his whereabouts will be very thankfully received by addressing his Father,

G. W. GROCHERON,

At Ross & Barratt's, Salt Lake City,
Salt Lake City, July 3, 1868.

s43-1w22lf

ESTRAYS.

I HAVE in my possession the following described Stock, which will be sold to the highest bidder, at Beaver City, within 30 days from date:

One red, brockle faced Cow, 5 years old, crop off right ear, under half crop off left, dew lap out, white on belly and tail.

One red 4 year old Cow, Hq on right hip.

ISSAC TURLEY, Poundkeeper

Beaver, June 27, '68. Beaver County.

s43:2w221

J. G. Megeath, W. D. Thomas, S. D. Megeath.

MEGEATH & CO.,**COMMISSION AND FORWARDING****MERCHANTS,****CHEYENNE, D.T.**

Receive and Forward Goods to the Territories of COLORADO, UTAH, MONTANA, etc. Charges for Advancing, Storage and Forwarding at Reasonable Rates.

REFERENCE:

To the Merchants and Bankers of Omaha, Denver, and Salt Lake City generally.

MARK FREIGHT

Colorado and New Mexico—Care of Megeath & Co., Cheyenne, via Omaha. And for Utah and Montana—Care of Megeath & Co., End of Track, U. P. R. R.

w6-6m

NOTICE

TO

HOME MANUFACTURERS

OF

CLOTH!

TO Facilitate Home Manufacture, there is for SALE, by

JOSEPH GODDARD,

AGENT for the SALE of Prest. B. YOUNG'S Cotton Factory YARN, at the

DEPOT,

Near Messrs. ELDREDGE & CLAWSON'S Store, Salt Lake City,

COTTON YARN,

Both Fine and Course, Double and Twisted, for

Carpets,

Stocking and

Crochet Work;

Also, WARPS ready for the Loom,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

IN

EXCHANGE FOR GRAIN AND OTHER COMMODITIES OF THE COUNTRY.

Every Article of YARN will be Guaranteed to RETAIN its JUSTLY ACQUIRED REPUTATION.

Parties residing at SANPETE can secure YARN at FORT BIRCH, Nephi City, for

CASH or GRAIN!**J. BIRCH, Agent.**

s35&w17tf

HOME-MADE CLOTH!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for Sale at Reasonable Rates, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

The Best Home-Made Cloth in the Territory,

At President B. Young's**WOOLLEN FACTORY,**

At the mouth of Canyon Creek,

Near Great Salt Lake City.

The Proprietor will Exchange Cloth, and some Yarn, for Wool.

A Fine Variety of Home-Made Cloths always on hand at the Factory.

s&wtf

For the Deseret Evening News.

By Telegraph.**CONGRESSIONAL
SENATE.**

The Senate, in acting on the general appropriation bill, adopted the amendment by a decided majority, which kills the *Globe* on the 4th of March next, and looks to the printing of congressional proceedings at the Government printing office. It was done on the recommendation of the finance committee, through Mr. Sherman, who said he had no doubt that the cost under the new arrangement would be thousands of dollars less than now per annum.

HOUSE.

Chicago, 23.—The *Tribune's* special says the House took a very important action on the tax bill to-day. The ways and means committee had boldly beaten one of the provisions, having agreed to abolish the office of the special revenue agent and to transfer the duties thereof to the supervision of internal revenue, of which there is to be one in each judicial district. Another provision restricts the work of collectors to their own districts, and thus breaks up the present system under which, one or two collectors have been making the returns all over the country. Price's amendment, declaring that no spirits shall be withdrawn from the distillery warehouses till the tax is paid, for any purpose whatever, was opposed by the committee, but was finally carried by 20 majority. This effected one of the most vital points of the measure,—the sections which provided for the establishment of expert warehouses, and made regulations for their government. As matters now stand, all the whisky taxes must be paid at the distillery, and there can be no transportation in bond. A drawback of fifty cents per gallon is allowed on all distilled spirits exported. All liquors now in bond must pay four dollars per barrel extra tax, and be withdrawn within six months or be forfeited to the United States.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 27.—Dispatches from Victoria state that as the sloop *Thornton* was on her last trip northward, she was attacked forty miles above Ft. Rupert by three canoes full of Indians. Captain Warren and crew fired on them with Henry rifles killing twenty out of twenty-three Indians. Capt. Warren and one of his men were severely wounded. The Indians fought obstinately with firearms. The colonial government will send off a gunboat to punish the savages. Since the *Thornton* affair another sloop has been robbed and sunk by Indians near the same spot, and Captain Jack Knight and partner were killed.

San Francisco.—Gen. J. D. Frazer, of the Confederate army, is in California, in the interest of a southern immigration society. He says thousands are anxious to come here from the south.

The ship *Rose*, from Australia to this port, experienced a heavy earthquake shock near Curtis and Macaulay Island. The twenty-five thousand dollar subsidy to the Honolulu line obligates the service every twenty days to San Francisco; the trips are to be made inside of twelve days. The contract is for two years. The next steamer leaves for Honolulu July 3d.

Washington.—Surratt's case has been postponed till September 21st, when he will be tried for the attempt to abduct Lincoln; the indictment for murder has been abandoned.

New Orleans.—The Legislature convened to-day. The clerk read a letter from Gen. Grant, suggesting that the test oath prescribed by the new constitution be the only oath required of newly elected officers. Lieut.-Governor Dunn said he could not comply with Gen. Grant's suggestion, but would require the old test oath to be administered. The Democrats argued that the presiding officer had no authority to prescribe any oath whatever, the legislature being convened under the new constitution, and no other oath than that prescribed therein could be taken. The Lieut.-Governor ruled that until the members had qualified no appeal could be taken nor motion offered. It was then ordered that the roll be called, and the members came forward to take the oath. The Democratic members entered a protest and refused to take the test oath. Nineteen, a bare quorum, took the oath, after which the constitutional oath was administered.

The House was called to order by Gen. Batchelder, of Buchanan's staff. R. H. Sabal, a negro, was elected temporary chairman. He took the test oath and announced that no member could take a seat without taking the test oath. A majority of the democrats retired.

Milford, Republican, entered a protest against Gen. Buchanan's authority to interfere in the organization, and said that after the House was fully organized, all interference on the part of the army must cease.

FOREIGN.

Honolulu, 15.—The bill, granting a subsidy of \$25,000 a year for a steam line between the Islands and San Francisco passed the Assembly by a majority of six. The King and Cabinet assisted in lobbying the bill through. The ministers attempted to muzzle the *Commercial Advertiser*, but made a miserable failure. The publisher of the *Advertiser* has been serenaded. The articles in favor of annexation published in the *Advertiser*, are said to be the cause of the demonstration. Rumor says that the King has said if the United States' Government trouble his Government he will hoist the British flag and claim its protection. Japanese laborers are to be imported to work the sugar estates. A petition is before the Assembly to impeach the Minister of the Interior, for contempt, and violation of law.

London.—Mr. Rossan, Consul to Abyssinia, one of the party held captive by King Theodore, has had a public reception.

Worms, 25.—The statue of Martin Luther was inaugurated to-day in presence of a vast concourse of people from all parts of Europe and America. The King of Prussia and the Crown Prince witnessed the scene. When the statue was unveiled salutes of artillery were fired. When the applause subsided a hymn was sung by several thousand voices, with immense effect.

London, 25.—In the House of Commons this evening the Irish Reform Bill was read the third time and passed.

In the House of Lords to-night there was a great crowd present, as an exciting debate on the Irish Church Question was expected. There were many members of the House on the floor. Feverish excitement was manifested throughout the proceedings. Lord Granville moved the second reading of the Irish Church Appropriations Suspension Bill. He said the Fenians had been received with approval and acquiescence by the middle and lower class in Ireland, and that the discontent in that country was general. Firmness and decision were necessary to put down seditious movements; but long before this bill was proposed Gladstone had declared that the Irish question must be met, even if it cost the Whigs their offices. The bill had passed the House of Commons by an enormous majority. If a similar suspensory law was adopted in Jamaica, still more proper was it in Ireland, where the Anglicans number less than seven hundred thousand, while the Roman Catholics number 4,500,000, and when there was but one diocese in which the Anglicans exceed in numbers one-fourth of the population. This Irish church was a failure as a missionary establishment, and to call its dis-establishment sacrilege was absurd, as its revenues had belonged successively to several different sects. Lord Palmerston had said Englishmen will never concede until concession becomes a surrender. Why should not this be passed? It was useful, and practical, and its passage would prove that parliament was ready to treat the Irish case justly.

Lord Grey moved that the next reading of the bill be postponed for six months. He always condemned the Irish church establishment as an outrage, but he considered the present measure ill-timed, inadequate and indefinite.

Lord Malmesbury complained of the way in which the measure had been brought on in Parliament. He quoted from the last year's speeches of Mr. Gladstone, in which he said he gave the government reason to expect that the contest would not be brought on at so early a day, and it was unjust to the government.

Lord Clarendon thought Lord Malmesbury inconsistent in opposing the bill. Two years ago he denounced the Irish establishment, as the church of a few, and proposed to divide the funds among all the different sects. Lord Clarendon continued by declaring that the Irish church had failed to carry out its objects. Its existence was an injury to England throughout the world.

The Bishop of Cantenbury opposed