THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Thursday, - - Dec. 4, 1873.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

OLIVER AMES elected trustee by U. P. bondholders.

Terrible and barbarous act of vengeance by the "patriots" in Cuba—200 Spanish prisoners shot.

Spaniards in New York protest against the protocol.

Extraordinary snowfall in California—snow three inches deep.

A respectable woman robbed, violated and murdered at North Hoosick, N. Y.

Opposition to the confirmation of Mr. Williams as Chief Justice.

Bill introduced into the U. S. Senate, "to aid the execution of the laws in Utah."

Ninety thousand dollar fire at Titusville, Pa.

Raids and murders by Indians and Mexicans.

Working night and day at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Bill introduced into Congress for free weekly newspaper postage.

Controversy between Germany and Spain assuming a serious aspect.

Archbishop Ledochowski refuses to obey the Prussian government; he says he is responsible to the Pope only.

Bank of England discount five per cent.

Sad disaster by the falling of a large building at Passaic, N. J.

British press praise the Message.

Troops left for Africa.

Loss of life and property by a hurricane in Tennessee.

UTAH.

Our readers will perceive by perusing that portion of the telegraphic dispatches headed "Congressional" in to-day's NEWS, that, though so early in the session, Utah is already receiving attention from the law-makers of the nation, for we are informed that among the bills introduced into the Senate of the United States yesterday was one to "Aid in the execution of the laws in Utah." This is the old password and war cry of the clique, composed chiefly of carpet-bag U. S. officials, with which Utah is cursed, whose head-quarters are in this city, and who have so persistently labored for several years past to create a disturbance between the General Government and this Territory, and, to bring trouble and distress upon the industrious and peace and order-loving population of this portion of the national domain.

All classes of people in Utah, no matter what their religion or politics may be, know that the cry for aid to execute the laws of Utah is mere claptrap, and none know this better than they who, though clothed with the authority of the General Government to administer the laws, are loudest in calling for aid to enable them to do so.

It is only in one judicial district of the Territory—that presided over by the Chief Justice—that any pretension of this kind is now made. It is well known that in the Third Judicial District of the Territory, no grand jury has been empanneled for the past year or two, and there is not the least probability of one being empanneled for the present. This is not because of obstruction caused by the anomalous condition of the laws, but wholly because of a wicked combination on the part of those administrators thereof appointed by the General Government, who, having come to Utah with the avowed determination and self-assumed mission of interfering with and subverting the domestic institutions of the people who have made the Territory, are resolved to carry out that programme if possible, even if to do so they have to disgrace the father of lies by their mendacious efforts to obtain special legislation to clothe them with the necessary powers.

The assertion contained in the above needs no proof from us, it has been demonstrated by events which have transpired since the deposition of the late associate justices of the Territory, and the appointment, in their places, of men who have evinced a disposition to honor the Judicial ermine by acting justly in administering the laws of the Territory according to the spirit and letter thereof, as their oath of office requires. In both of the judicial districts presided over by those gentlemen—the first and second grand juries, we believe, have been empanneled during the present year, and criminals convicted under their indictments. But in the Third Judicial district, in which precisely the same laws prevail as in the first and second, murderers, burglars, highway robbers, and criminals of the vilest classes, have been turned loose to continue their villainies and crimes under the slim pretext that the laws are anomalous, and that a legal grand jury can not be formed to indict such scoundrels. All righteous and justice loving people in the Territory know the motives which prompt the officials of the Third Judicial District to pursue their present course, and it is needless to comment upon it here; but no words can do justice to the atrocity of such proceedings, and no punishment, however severe, would be more than the perpetrators of such iniquity deserve.

But to return to our item in the dispatches. The new bill is to aid in the enforcement of the laws in Utah, and we are further informed that the bill contains all the amendments to the bill introduced last year. By the "bill introduced last year," we suppose is intended the notorious Frelinghuysen bill, passed by the Senate of the United States on the 28th of last February, but which failed to become law because the House of Representatives took no action thereon.

That infamous document was published in the NEWS last winter, but our readers have probably ere this forgotten the scope and intent thereof. As the new bill contains all the amendments to that one, and as the subject of legislation for Utah and her people is likely to be revived, and to become of great local, if not general, interest, we will refresh their memories on the main points of said bill and the amendments thereto.

The bill contained twenty-six sections, the first of which empowered the U. S. Marshal of the Territory to appoint deputies in each judicial district, said deputies to enter upon their duties upon being approved by the judge of the district and taking the oath and giving the surety required.

SEC. 2 provided that the marshal or his deputies should attend the courts, and serve and execute all process, orders, judgments, or decrees issued, rendered, or directed by said courts or by any judge thereof.

SEC. 3 empowered the U. S. district attorney to appoint assistants in each district, said assistants, before commencing upon their duties, to be subject to the same conditions as the deputies of the U. S. marshal. Sec. 4 provided that the district attorney or his aids must attend all the courts and act as prosecutors in all criminal cases therein.

SEC. 5 enacted that none but male citizens over twenty-one years old could act as grand or petit jurors. Sec. 6 that the grand jury must consist of fifteen good and lawful men, the concurrence of twelve being sufficient for an indictment.

SEC. 7 prescribed the mode and manner of summoning grand and petit jurors, which must be done when the judge should decide it necessary, and by the United States marshal; such jury to constitute the regular panel of the court in all cases, whether arising under Territorial or U. S. laws. No challenge should be allowed on the ground of a juror having been summoned or served at a previous term of court. Six peremptory challenges should be allowed each party, whether in civil or criminal cases, and in criminal cases the judge, not the jury, should pronounce the punishment, being limited by law.

SEC. 8 prescribed the manner of taxing costs in proceedings at law or equity, also the fees of the jury.

SEC. 9 provided that the fees of the marshal, and jurors, grand and petit, in criminal cases under the laws of the Territory, should be the same as allowed in similar cases under United States laws, said fees to be paid from the Territorial treasury.

SEC. 10 related to marriage, and prosecutions for bigamy, polygamy or adultery, and provided that in such prosecutions it should not be necessary to prove either the first or subsequent marriage by registration certificate or recorded evidence thereof, but the same might be proved by proof of cohabitation by the accused with more than one woman as husband and wife, his declaration or admission that such women were his wives, his acts, recognizing, acknowledging, introducing, treating or deporting himself toward them as such, should be admissible as evidence.

SEC. 11 provided that persons convicted of crime might be confined in any military prison or camp of the U. S., if there were no other jail or prison in which he could be kept in safety.

SEC. 12 authorized the U. S. marshal or his deputies to call upon the military for aid in case they were resisted in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 13 empowered the Governor of the Territory to inspect, as often as he thought necessary, the jails or prisons of the Territory and the manner in which prisoners were treated; to prescribe rules for the government of prisons, and to remove wardens and other officers of prisons and appoint others in their stead.

SEC. 14 said that no alien living in polygamy should be admitted to citizenship. Sec. 15, that in case of the sickness of the judge in any district, the judge of any other might act therein if directed or requested by the Governor.

SEC. 16 provided that the probate judges and notaries public of the Territory should be appointed by the governor. Sec. 17 prescribed the cases in which appeals might be made from the inferior to the superior courts, and empowered the Territorial Supreme Court to make rules to regulate the mode of taking such appeals.

SEC. 18 was about the ballot, and made it a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to place a figure, number or device upon a ballot cast by any person.

SEC. 19 gave district courts exclusive jurisdiction in all actions for divorce and alimony, or in chancery proceedings; deprived the probate courts of all criminal jurisdiction, and in civil cases confined them to those in which the debt claimed did not exceed five hundred dollars.

SEC. 20 empowered the district courts to employ a short hand reporter, and prescribed the amount and method of paying him. Sec. 21 provided that any person attempting to vote without having the right to do so, or voting more than once for the election of the same officer should be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction should be fined or imprisoned, or both.

SEC. 22 declared the district courts Territorial courts when trying cases under Territorial laws, and empowered the legislative assembly to prescribe the pleading, practice and procedure in all cases in chancery or at common law, provided that nothing in said act should be construed to interfere with the pleading and practice of said courts when exercising jurisdiction in cases arising under the laws of the United States. It also provided that in all such cases grand and petit jurors should be summoned and empanneled and process served the same as in the district courts of the United States.

SEC. 23 provided that the common law of England in force in the colonies at the date of the Declaration of Independence was in force over the Territories as far as applicable, but might be modified by the Legislature.

SEC. 24 declared that election precincts should be established and designated thirty days before election, that the Governor might appoint additional precincts, and also judges and clerks for each precinct.

SEC. 25 declared that insane persons, infants, persons in prison, &c., should have one year after the removal of their disability, to file the statement required by law to entitle them to the benefits of the act of March, 1867, for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public lands.

SEC. 26 repealed a large number of the acts passed by the Territorial Legislature.

In the bill as amended and passed Sec. 1 provided that a district judge might remove deputy marshals at pleasure, and the offices of Territorial attorney-general and marshal were expressly abolished.

In Sec. 2 a provision was included expressly providing that Territorial courts be served by the U. S. marshal.

SEC. 3 provided that assistant U. S. attorneys should be subject to approval of district judge and removable at his pleasure.

SEC. 4, contained an express provision for U. S. attorney or assistants to attend Territorial and U. S. courts.

SECS. 5 and 6 passed without amdment.

The principal amendment in Sec. 7 provided that the clerk of district court should assist in selecting two hundred male citizens of the United States, residents of the district, and over 21 years old, to be drawn from, as by lot, for jurors for terms for the year following; the number drawn to be such as the judge might consider necessary for the term; twelve men the panel, and three more than each panel to be drawn; talesmen to be drawn from said list in open court; each party to be allowed three peremptory challenges.

SEC. 8 as amended declared that lawful costs should be taxed and collected, and jury fees be advanced by plaintiff, to be taxed as costs if plaintiff recovered.

SEC. 9 provided that the deputy marshal in Territorial cases should be paid out of Territorial treasury; no time for payment of him, attorneys, marshal, or jurors stated.

Principal amendment in SEC. 10—prosecutions for marriage, or for adultery should apply only in future occurrences.

SEC. 11 provided that a spouse or consort might obtain in the district court freedom from that relation, with possession and control of her minor children, and a portion of the property of her husband; existing laws against plural marriage not repealed or annulled, except as regarded evidence admissible.

SEC. 12 same as Sec. 11 of original.

SEC. 13 same as Sec. 12 of original, except an amendment empowering U. S. marshal to call for civil or military posse at his option.

SECS. 14, 15, 16, and 17, much the same as 13, 14, 15, and 16 of original.

Principal amendment in SEC. 18 provided for appeals in law and equity to U. S. Supreme Court of Territory; no appeal in civil cases unless more than $20 were involved; only the supreme court and judges thereof should have power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*.

SEC. 19 much like Sec. 18 of original.

SEC. 20, Section 19 original, with amendments, the principal of which limited the jurisdiction of probate courts in civil cases to $200; executive functions of county courts not abolished; supreme court judges might fix times and places for holding district courts, and establish judicial districts authorized under the organic act; proceedings of district courts in condemnation of private property for public uses subject to review by the Supreme Court.

In Sec. 21 (Sec. 20 original) the principal amendment decreed that the district court short-hand reporter should report and transcribe testimony and proceedings in all criminal cases, and be paid not exceeding $10 per day while necessarily so employed.

SEC. 22 much the same as Sec. 21 original.

SEC. 23 (Sec. 24 original) provided that election precincts be established and designated at least thirty days before any general or special election.

SEC. 22, 23 and 25 of original not in amendment.

The final Section—26—of the original was remodelled, and formed Sec. 24 of the amended bill. In it the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was forbidden and disqualified from being the owner, directly or indirectly, of an amount of property in value greater than six millions of dollars, forbidden from solemnizing or forming, or authorizing to be solemnized or formed, any marriage or similar relation, contrary to the provisions of existing statutes against bigamy and polygamy, or contrary to the common law; said ordinance should be subject to be altered or repealed by Congress, and by the State at any time formed out of the Territory of Utah, and the said corporation subject to be dissolved by Congress or by such State.

In addition to the above, Sec. 24 of the amended bill provided that the eighteenth and twenty-second sections of an act entitled "An act in relation to the judiciary," approved January nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and the first, fourth, twentieth, and twenty-sixth sections of an act entitled "An act regulating the mode of procedure in civil cases in the courts of the Territory of Utah," approved December thirteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; also, sections four and thirteen of an act entitled "An act in relation to justices of the peace," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; also an act entitled "An act conferring upon women the elective franchise," approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy; also an act entitled "An act providing for the management of certain property," approved January twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; also, the first section of an act entitled "An act limiting the time of commencing civil actions," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby repealed and all causes of action referred to in the first section of said last-mentioned act shall remain and be unaffected thereby; and all the other parts of the last-named act shall only be prospective from the time of its passage and shall not affect causes of action existing when the law was passed; which causes of action shall be tried and determined according to the then existing laws; and also that the act entitled "An act for the organization of the militia of the Territory of Utah," approved January fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the "System of regulations for the present organization and government of the militia of the Territory of Utah," adopted July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven; also, section seven and section eight, so far as they give the control of insane persons, their families, children, and estates, real or personal, and so far as they give the control of orphans and minors to the county courts of said Territory, being the seventh and eighth sections of an act entitled "An act creating the office of selectmen and prescribing their duties, also the duties of the county courts," approved January eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six; also section one of an act entitled "An act containing provisions applicable to the laws of the Territory of Utah," approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four; also, an act entitled "An act in relation to *writs of habeas corpus*," approved February second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, so far as the same purports to confer upon probate courts the power to issue or allow writs of *habeas corpus*; also section three of an act entitled "An act in relation to writs of ejectment," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; also, section twenty-four of an act entitled "An act regulating the mode of procedure in criminal cases," approved January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; also, section three of an act entitled "An act to regulate surveyors and surveying," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-two; also, section five of an act entitled "An act regulating elections," approved January third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; also section three of an act entitled "An act concerning the property rights of married persons," approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, are hereby repealed. And all acts or parts of acts so far as the same are inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and no acts shall hereafter be passed by the legislature of the said Territory inconsistent or in conflict with the principles of the repealing provisions of this act.

COLORADO AS A STATE.

In his message President Grant recommends the passage of an act for the admittance of Colorado as a State into the Union. The reasons he offers are that Colorado "possesses all the elements of a prosperous agricultural and mineral community," and he believes, "has a population to justify such admission."

Let us look again at these reasons.

1. Possesses all the elements of a prosperous agricultural community.

2. Likewise all the elements of a prosperous mineral community.

3. Has a population to justify such admission.

So far as we understand, the President is justified in advancing these considerations, and if the people of Colorado desire a State government, we see no good reason why Congress should object to them having one.

But Colorado is not the only Territory of which the same may be said. In point of population New Mexico far exceeds Colorado, being, in fact, first among the Territories, according to the census returns. Minerally and agriculturally, New Mexico may not now surpass Colorado, but in the latter she fairly promises to do, and in the former she may yet.

Utah stands next to New Mexico, according to the census returns, in the matter of population, and probably, in point of actual fact, stands first of all. In agricultural development Utah is second to no Territory, and is ahead of some of the States. None of the Territories can approach her in this respect. Minerally she is considered the most promising Territory in the Union.

In all these three points, therefore, Utah has equal claims with Colorado, and in two of them—population and agriculture, if not in mining, is undeniably far ahead of that Territory.

In the matters of enterprise, importance in many ways, self-sustenance, competence for self-government, industry, morality, predilection for law and order, and every quality which entitles a community to respect, Utah stands in the front rank, and therefore is as fully eligible to the dignity of Statehood as is any other Territory in the Union. Why President Grant did not also recommend the admission of Utah as a State requires some explanation, if we are to consider him an impartial Executive, which we want to do.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To-Day's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Trustee Elected—Terrible Vengeance—Protest.

NEW YORK, 4.—The bondholders of the Union Pacific Railway, under the first mortgage, have elected Oliver Ames trustee in place of his late brother.

A statement is made that a private letter has been received in this city, showing that Maximo Gomez, to avenge the shooting of those captured on the *Virginius*, attacked and captured a number of Spanish fortified camps in the vicinity. He made over two hundred prisoners, and marching them up to Santiago, shot them in full view of the Spanish fortifications, and then sent word to Burriel to come out and bury them. Burriel left immediately for Havana.

The Spaniards of this city have appointed a committee of their number to prepare an address protesting against the terms of the protocol agreed to by Admiral Polo at Washington, and calling for its rejection by the home government.

Decisions False.

A Philadelphia dispatch says that the officers of the southern steamship company declare utterly false the statements attributed to Captain Barrett of the steamer *Yazoo City*, recently arrived at New Orleans from Havana, that the *Virginius* had been fitted out as a man of war, and that general alarm prevailed among Americans at Havana.

A Sad Disaster.

A four story building in course of completion near the Erie depot, in Passaic, N. J., was blown down today, burying a number of workmen and passersby under the ruins. Three bodies have been recovered, one being City Councilman McLean. It is not known how many more are killed.

Built for Service.

PHILADELPHIA, 4.—The monitor *Manhattan* has been pronounced in shape for service in her present condition.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince of Wales' Message—Left for Alexandria—Death of Diplomat.

LONDON, 4.—The afternoon journals praise the message of President Grant.

The Royal Highlanders and portions of the Cameronian Highlanders have sailed for the Gold Coast.

The minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England has been fixed at five per cent.

SPAIN.

Destruction of Houses.

MADRID, 4.—In the bombardment of Carthagena four hundred houses have been destroyed. At the request of the commander of the government forces the foreign fleets have withdrawn from the harbor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE

THEATRE!

Salt Lake Theatre Corporation, Proprietors.
CLAWSON, CAINE & WILLIAMS.....Managers.
C. J. THOMAS.....Musical Director.
E. D. ZABRISKIE.....Prompter.
GEO. TERRELL.....Scenic Artist.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF

MR. SHIEL BARRY.

Thursday Evening, Dec. 4,

Will be presented, a New Sensational Drama, by Mr. CHAS. GAYLER, in Three Acts, entitled,

FAUGH A BALLAGH

Lanty O'Brien,....MR. SHIEL BARRY

The performance to commence with the Comic Petite Drama, in One Act, entitled,

DEVOTION.

Pamela.....Mrs. SHIEL BARRY.
Mrs. Ada Cleveland,..Miss KATE DAVIS

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE!—In order to give the public an opportunity of seeing MR. SHIEL BARRY in his great masterpiece of artistic excellence, the Management respectfully announce that Boucicault's great Drama of Arrah-Na-Pogue is in preparation for immediate production, in which MR. BARRY will appear as Michael Feeney.

FRIDAY EVENING,

BENEFIT of Mr. SHIEL BARRY.

Arrah-Na-Pogue.

Saturday Afternoon, at 2 p.m.,

FIRST SHIEL BARRY MATINEE.

Rory O'More.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1.00
Reserved Seats, do. do 1.25
Second Circle.....50
Reserved Seats in do.....75
Third Circle.....25
Private Boxes, from $1 to $12 each.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half-past 7.

☞ BOX OFFICE open for sale of tickets every morning at 10 o'clock.

Without Reserve,

FOR

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

The Most Desirable Opportunity.

CARL C. ASMUSSEN

WILL SELL

AT COST,

And wishes to call special attention to his beautiful assortment of fine

Ladies' Gold and Silver Watches, Bracelets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dress Rings, Chains, Lockets and Charms.

Also a great variety of the best selected

GOLD NECKLACES, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS AND FULL SETS.

A complete assortment of the best grades of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The most suitable for Railroad Travelers, Farmers and Miners. For strength and good going they are unsurpassable, and will keep longer than any other Watch.

☞ *All Goods are sold upon honor and Warranted. The public are cordially invited to inspect.*

CARL C. ASMUSSEN,
Jeweler and Watchmaker,
Opposite Post Office,
d229 1y SALT LAKE CITY.

First National Bank

OF UTAH,

Salt Lake City.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WARREN HUSSEY,.....*President.*
ANTHONY GODBE,.....*Cashier.*

Authorized Capital, - - - $500,000
Paid Up Capital, - - - - - $150,000
Earnings, - - - - - - - - - $175,000

Dividend for 1871, 50 Per Cent.

Dividend for 1872, 50 Per Cent.

The Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Agencies in Colorado and Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
d106-1y

WAGON FOR SALE.

WANTED to exchange a new Wagon for Wood, Coal, or Merchandise.
Apply to T. E. TAYLOR,
d72 tf This Office.

NOTICE.

On and after the first day of November next the offices of the Lightning Tunnel and Deseret Mining Stock Association will be at the office of Dr. W. H. H. Sharp, two doors north of Squire's Barber Shop.
DR. W. H. H. SHARP, *Secretary.*
d278 tf

Liddell & Brown,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

North of the Post Office,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FULL LINE of ALL DESCRIPTIONS of

CANNED GOODS,

Which they are

Selling at Invoice Prices

Adding Freight.

ALSO

GROCERIES

PROVISIONS, Etc.,

AT

Bed Rock Prices.

☞ *Highest Price Paid for Dried Fruit.*
d28 1y

J. H. RUMEL,

Dealer in EASTERN MADE

Lath and Doors,

Nails, Plaster of Paris, Akron And Louisville Hydraulic Cements, Plastering Hair, etc., etc.

Office and yard at residence, west side of Episcopal Church. d185-6m

☞ THE REASON WHY ☜

Wood & Petersen's

BUTCHER SHOP

Is Always Crowded

With Customers is that they keep a FIRST CLASS ARTICLE of

FRESH MEAT DAILY

And their

A NO. 1 SAUSAGES

Are unexcelled; besides they have every facility in the way of light wagons and fast horses for the speedy and

PUNCTUAL DELIVERY OF ALL ORDERS with which they are favored.

Give them a call.

FIRST SOUTH STREET,
Opposite the Herald Office.
d 146 1m

FURNITURE!

In consequence of the scarcity of money and having a large stock of

FURNITURE

ON HAND

I will sell any of my goods — which are first class— during the

Next Thirty Days,

At Eastern COST and FREIGHT.

☞ Call and see me for bargains.

J. M. JOELSON.
Groesbeck Block

P. A. MITCHELL.....DAVID JAMES.

Mitchell & James

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have

REMOVED

To their new premises on

West Temple Street,

Opposite the City Meat Market,

Where they hope, by strict attention to business and small profits, to merit the continued patronage so liberally bestowed upon them.

Tin, Sheet Iron & Coppersmiths

Furnace Work and Roofing.

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE. GAS, WATER and STEAM FITTERS.

WEST TEMPLE ST.,

Opposite City Meat Market.
d124 1y

LADIES' BAZAR!

Mrs. Wilkinson

NOTIFIES her friends and the ladies of Salt Lake City in general, that she is

NOW RECEIVING A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

FALL MILLINERY

OF THE

Latest and Most Fashionable Styles,

Together With a Beautiful Stock of

FANCY

DRESS GOODS!

AND

Fancy Notions!

ALSO,

A SPLENDID LOT OF

WATER-PROOF SUITS,

At the extremely Low Price of

$10.00.

FIRST SOUTH STREET
West of Z.C.M.I.

GROCERIES

CHEAP FOR

Cash

AT

G. F. CULMER & CO'S

Prices Guaranteed Satisfactory.

WINDOW

AND

Plate Glass.
d28-tf

WE WILL SELL

For the next Thirty Days,

AT COST!

AN

Immense Stock

OF

PIANOS,

Organs,

BANJOES, VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

Concertinas, Accordeons, Strings,

SHEET MUSIC, BOOKS,

AND

Everything in the Music Line.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE BARGAINS!

DAYNES & SON,
Late Post Office,
CORNER BUILDING.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE.

MAKE YOUR CHILDREN HAPPY

BY BUYING THEM A PAIR OF

S. D. SOLLERS & CO'S CELEBRATED FINE SHOES,

THEIR styles are always the latest, consisting of the largest variety made in Philadelphia. They will fit better, look prettier, wear longer and give more satisfaction than any other make, besides they will not hurt the foot. A large and complete assortment can be found, both at Wholesale and Retail, at Z. C. M. I. and all its branches throughout the Territory, also at all other first-class stores. ☞ Do not fail to ask for a pair of our Shoes. See that they are stamped on the Sole

SOLLERS & CO., Philadelphia.

P.S.—We stamp every pair. None are genuine unless they have our name on them.
d272 6m

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

Appleton, Noyes & Co.,

525 Main St., & 110 Washington Ave.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Manufacturers of the celebrated

ST. LOUIS CUSTOM BOOTS.

☞ *EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.* d268 1y

CINCINNATI TRADE.

Grand Medal of Merit!

VIENNA WORLD'S FAIR, 1873,

AWARDED TO THE

MONITOR

COOKING STOVES

FOR COAL AND WOOD.

The Best Bituminous Coal Cooking Stove in the World.

THE MONITOR has gained a far-famed reputation. No higher encomium can be bestowed upon a Cooking Stove than to say that every house-wife who uses it speaks in its praise and recommends it to her neighbors and friends, for economy, cleanliness and reliability in all its operations.

84,687 MONITORS NOW IN USE.

ALSO THE CELEBRATED

SANTA CLAUS COOKING STOVE,

For Coal and Wood, WHICH HAS SUCH A DEMAND ALL THROUGH THE TERRITORY, FOR BEAUTY AND EXCELLENCE, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

All our STOVES are kept For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all its Branch Stores; also by all the Co-operative Stores in the Territory.

MANUFACTURED BY

Wm. RESOR & Co., Cincinnati, O.

d248 sn6 w33 6m ea

CHICAGO TRADE.

VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

92 and 94 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

(CORNER DEARBORN.)

d50 1y

WAGONS.

BAIN WAGONS

SELL

ON

Their Own Merits.

FIRST WAGON DEPOT SOUTH OF THE THEATRE.

SEBREE & ROBERTSON

Z. C. M. I.

Sell the BAIN Wagon at Logan and Ogden, Utah.

d200 1y

Fish Bros. Utah Wagon.

The OLD RELIABLE MITCHELL WAGON

THESE TWO WAGONS ARE MADE AT RACINE, WISCONSIN, AND ARE

Unrivalled and Unequalled

For Excellence in this Market. They are built of the very

BEST QUALITY OF THOROUGHLY SEASONED TIMBER.

Also are the

Best Ironed and Easiest Running Wagons in the Market.

Ask any man who has run one of these Wagons and he will endorse these statements.

THEY ARE THOROUGHLY WARRANTED.

And we defy any person in the Territory to show that either of these Wagons have not become the Favorite Driving on their Waggons.

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