THE EVENING NEWS.

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

Monday, - - Nov. 3, 1873.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE ex-acting mayor of Memphis is accused of using for his own benefit supplies sent for widows and orphans.

The delegation of Ute chiefs in Washington have agreed to sell half their reservation, 80,000 acres in Nebraska.

Three small colored children burned to death at Washington on Saturday.

The eastern export trade never better than now. All the outgoing steamers heavily laden.

Several eastern railroads are defaulters, unable to pay the interest to their bondholders.

Tilton says he never spoke against Beecher, and that he has not been expelled from the Plymouth church.

One of the Stokes jurymen in trouble for disregarding his obligations as a juryman.

Ex-minister Nelson and family have arrived from Mexico.

Five hundred Chinese have left San Francisco, for China.

Twelve thousand dollars' worth of property burned at Farmington, Ill.; fifty thousand dollars' worth burned at New Orleans.

Prospects less favorable at Memphis.

International bridge finished at Buffalo, completing R. R. communication between Canada and California.

Boston folks have been feasting Bradlaugh.

Remains of John C. Heenan buried yesterday.

Five hundred hands discharged from the Danforth locomotive works, Patterson, N. J., and nearly the entire force from the Grant works.

Eastern mechanics are emigrating from this country to Europe. Cause—no prospect for work this winter this side the Atlantic.

First National Bank at Washington will pay its creditors fifty cents to the dollar; the depositors in the Savings Bank of that city are promised seventy-five cents to the dollar.

A new minister from Japan to the United States.

In the quarter ending Sept. 30, last, 63,588 emigrants landed at New York, the largest from any one country, were English.

Senator Schurz has returned from Europe.

Widow of the late Edwin M. Stanton dangerously ill.

Dean of Canterbury is to go to St. Petersburg to marry the Duke of Edinburg and his Russian bride.

Bismarck is after the rebellious Catholic priests.

The late King of Saxony was buried on Saturday night.

Emperor of Austria has conferred a decoration upon the president of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company.

The difficulty between Austria and Turkey is settled.

The Vienna Exhibition closed yesterday.

The political wireworkers of France want to prolong McMahon's term, some for life, others for a more definite period.

The report of the eruption of Etna is said to be false.

The Spanish insurgents have arrested, as a spy, a Prussian subject, whom they refuse to surrender. Trouble is expected.

Drunkenness and murder at Springfield, Ills., on Saturday.

Phillip Reid, of Jamaica, shot dead yesterday.

New York capitalists are forming a pool to save Claflen & Co.

WANTS LEGISLATION ON IT.

DR. GUSTAVUS Holland, an old and well known physician of San Francisco, some months ago was active in agitating the subject of the social evil in that city, with a view to securing legislation on the subject. Since that time he has been traveling in Europe, studying the question, with a view to procuring the passage of a law, by the local legislature, to "regulate" the evil, and he has now returned home. In his travels, he visited Paris, London, Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen, and other large cities. There is no such "regulation" in London, but the Dr. thinks there soon will be. This "regulation," the Doctor is satisfied, lessens the disease resultant from the practice of the crime, but he does not pretend that it will effect its total extinction.

Dr. Holland has also visited St. Louis, where such a system is or was recently in operation, and has inspected the hospital there. He approves of the St. Louis system, and will endeavor to have it copied in San Francisco.

The Dr. ignores the moral aspects of the subject, but will deal with it from a medical point of view. That is, the criminality of the evil he does not discuss, but as a medical man he only wishes to institute a system that shall render prostitution physically safe, so that men can keep company with prostitutes with safety, so far as immunity from the natural physical effects, in the shape of horrible disease, of that crime are concerned.

A GREAT QUESTION.

CALIFORNIA is getting warm upon the irrigation question, and it is likely that strenuous efforts will be made ere long to have legislative action upon the subject. It is now being agitated as "one of the greatest questions of the day." The sorest apprehended trouble in the matter, seems to be the conflicting claims of the "water grabbers," a few of whom appear to be anxious and determined, if possible, to monopolize all that they can of the water in the various streams that are available for irrigation. J. M. Ainsa, in the S. F. *Chronicle*, gives a statement of the perplexing, cross-purpose condition of the land and water question in Fresno County, where, he says, a few men, three companies, have grabbed all the water of King's River, and the various antagonistic claims as to title to lands and water rights are enough to send anybody crazy and discourage honorable men from the business. Mr. Ainsa proposes the condemnation of the works of the existing companies and the giving to the counties the construction and the management of irrigating canals, taking the following principles as the foundation of the new system—

First, to construct the canals so as to irrigate the greatest possible area of land.

Second, that those lands upon the highest levels should have the first right to irrigation, working down to the lowest plain.

Third, that no water shall be claimed by any person for his lands unless in actual cultivation.

A LITTLE GOLD IN IT.

MR. Louis A. Garnett, manager of the San Francisco Assaying and Refining Works, writes a letter to the Director of the U. S. Mint, proposing a coin, part of silver and part of gold, to counteract further decline in the value of silver, which of late has been increasing, while gold has been appreciating, and the production of it diminishing.

Mr. Garnett thus states his proposition—

My proposition, then, is to remonetize silver, and make it, as a coin of full weight, a legal tender for all sums, concurrently with gold, and to be receivable as such for all debts and dues. In order to obviate, however, the difficulties formerly appertaining to a double standard, and which I have sufficiently indicated, I propose to introduce a distinctive and, as far as I know, an entirely new feature in the proportion of metal composing the coin; and which, it will be perceived, performs a very important function in maintaining its *locus in quo*, which has always been one great desideratum in every system of double standards heretofore attempted, and has sooner or later necessitated the adoption of debased subsidiary currencies. This new feature is, that the coin shall contain an appreciable amount of gold, which, while it gives a full intrinsic value of precious metal, equal to the nominal value of the coin, yet acts as a heavy seigniorage in preventing its use in the arts, or its export, unless, by being thus withdrawn from the markets of the world, it causes a very material advance in the price of silver; in which event we must reap the benefit through its exchangeable value as a commodity, and thus in any event we may gain our point—as we are now a large silver producer.

The proportions which seem to me best adapted to this purpose, and which should be stamped upon the coin, weighing 380 grains, are as follows:

Fineness.	*Grains.*	
.05 in gold, equal to 1.9 fine gold,		$0.08.1826
.895 in silver, " 340.1 fine silver,		.91.8174
.10 in copper, " 38 fine copper,		
1000	380	$1 00.000

340 1-10 grains of pure silver are worth, in our old dollar of 412 1-2 grains, only 91-6033 cents, at which valuation, as before said, it is now at par in London. This would give only 99 7919 cents, as the value of gold and silver in the proposed coin. It will, therefore, be necessary to raise the value of silver, as compared with our old dollar, 227 per mille, or between 1-5 and 1-4 per cent. This gives us on 340 1 grains, if pure silver, an increase value of $0.00 2231, making the whole value of silver 91.8174 cents, and the coin exactly $1.00. As we now have no legal unit of value for silver, this can be readily done without disturbing present values in any way. For the sake of convenience, I then state the comparative values between well-known units, as follows:

	Gold to Silver as	*Per Eng. std. oz.*
Proposed Coin.....	1@15.953 equal	59.117d
Old dollar of 412.5 grains.....	1@15.988 equal	58.983d
Trade dollar.....	1@16.779 equal	57.875d

Mr. Garnet expects the immediate effect of the introduction of this coin as currency would be to check the decline in the value of silver [illegible] silver product of the country at a valuation above that abroad.

Other advantages of this proposed coin are that it would circulate with gold and fully double our annual additions to metallic circulation, would conduce largely to resumption, and, "as a coin of full weight, would satisfy the highest functions of money, being an exact and intrinsic equivalent instead of a mere sign."

Mr. Garnett further suggests that in view of the rapid decline in our production of gold, and the increasing demand for it abroad, the importance of some measure by which we can utilize our silver product as money cannot be over estimated.

If Mr. Garnett's gold-silver money will give us plenty of currency at par, let us have it, and the sooner the better.

Nebraska and the "Mormons."

Lorin Miller, on his father's side is of Scotch-Irish origin, his great-grandfather, Moses Miller having emigrated to America in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in New Hampshire. His son, Moses Miller, Jr., emigrated to Bennington, Vermont, and soon after the close of the revolutionary war removed to Otsego county, New York, where he died at the age of eighty-one years. Ezekiel Miller was the youngest of five sons, in the family of Moses Miller, Jr. John, the oldest boy of this family, served through the revolutionary war, and claimed that he was in the French and Indian war, and also served in the war of 1812. He was known through the colonies by the name of "Whispering John," on account of his loud troublone voice. He was several times taken prisoner and in command of a hundred picked men drove the Indians from their ambush at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Ezekiel was a farmer, having settled in Otsego county with his father. He married in 1794, a Miss Babcock, and in a short time moved to Madison county, where he met with financial reverses, and in 1799 removed to Oneida, where Lorin Miller, the subject of this sketch, was born, January 29th, 1800. Ezekiel died in Oneida county in 1836, at the age of seventy-four years. Lorin followed the occupation of his father during his early manhood, and having received the advantages of our liberal educational institutions, devoted a portion of his time to teaching civil engineering, merchandizing, &c. In 1824 he married Miss Morilla Haskins, the daughter of a Massachusetts farmer. She died in 1854.

Mr. Miller lived in Oneida county until 1848, when he started west, but made no permanent settlement until October 19, 1854, when he located in Omaha, Nebraska, where he has remained until the present time. He is no office-seeker, but has been forced into the position of Justice of the Peace, which he has several times resigned, and for two years served the people as Mayor of the city. During his residence in Omaha he has been engaged principally in real estate dealings, in government surveying, civil engineering, etc. He is now president of the Brady Mining Company, owning shares in eight or ten mining claims in Utah Territory. In the fall and early winter of 1871, he spent several weeks in Salt Lake, attending to his mining interests and studying the institutions of Mormonism, now the absorbing theme all over the land, on account of the raid by the United States Courts on the institution of polygamy. The following pungent sentiments are from his own pen and will convey a better idea of his estimate of the peculiar institution than any version we could possibly give. Mr. Miller says:

"I have been acquainted with Mormons more than forty years, and have taken pains to learn their ways and character. I have read their writings and listened to many discourses delivered by Mormon elders with great satisfaction. I have read and heard of bad deeds, such as thefts, robberies and murders committed by the Mormon people in Missouri, Illinois and Utah; but no court of record in the two first-named States shows a conviction for crime; yet purely for their religion were they mobbed, robbed of their money, household furniture, cattle, hogs, horses, fowls, women stripped of clothing, wedding rings, ear-rings and other jewelry; men robbed of their clothing and even the boots and shoes they wore on their feet, and in this situation driven from Missouri to Illinois by an infuriated set of reverend bigots and lazy scoundrels, for no cause save the religion they believed and practiced. They were re-established and as by a miracle flourished in Nauvoo. When again, in 1847, for the same reason, these people were murdered, robbed, and again driven from their homes and at last took refuge further from civilization than any other people that then existed.

"Established in Utah (again, God's blessing restored them to prosperity and happiness; but orthodox piety, with a large sprinkling of political chicanery, mingled with puritanic psalm singing and praying, have again pounced upon this afflicted people under the auspices or * * * anything but statesmen, thoroughly corrupted and ready to seize upon any and every opportunity that offers to hide the real object of these correctors of immoral practices of a people who have shown the world a secret hitherto unknown to it, of honest obedience to the requirements of their religious faith proved by the r works in building up a great community, with less crime and evil practices than any other community known to civilization. But, say this jumble of piety (?) and political trickery—this people practice polygamy, and must be put down, and to do this laws are perverted, the worst of the class of drunken rascals appointed as United States attorneys by a bigoted judge, juries are packed and the farce of trial enacted to convict.

"In my recent visit to Utah I have seen abandoned women convicted of prostitution released from imprisonment by a political tool called a judge, by the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in derision of the fact that prostitution is not tolerated by the Latter-day Saints, nor ever has been [in Utah] until approved and cherished by the United States administrators of the law. It is appalling to witness the doings of the law officers of this once glorious government stooping to the lowest pettifogging quibbles in their persecuting zeal to destroy or drive out a people who have built up a great and pure community, for no cause but that of being a religious people differing from their own. A people who had not known a pauper or a beggar, a house of prosititution, or a gambling den, or a drinking saloon. These bigots and political gamblers and wicked men cannot, must not succeed."

These criticisms of Mr. Miller are not without foundation. The Mormons have been shamefully treated by those who should take lessons of virture and morality from despised polygamists. The truth of history will reveal the fact that Mormons are more sinned against than sinning, and those who dare to give utterance to the truth in defiance of sectarian prejudices of the age will be looked upon as precious jewels in the historian's crown.

A few words in reference to Brigham Young may not be out of place. In 1846 the Mormons were driven by persecution from Illinois. Late in the fall they started on their tedious journey over the wild prairies of the west; without money and poorly clad they were approaching the Missouri river at Saint Mary's, opposite Bellevue, in a suffering condition. Brigham Young sent word to Peter A. Sarpy, asking advice and protection from contemplating what to do with a horde of outlaws, as he considered them, with no means of resistance or self protection, he received a second letter from Brigham, setting forth more minutely their poverty and the extreme suffering of not only the men but the women and children, beseeching him to come to their aid. The noble impulses of a generous heart were aroused; all former apprehensions fled and ordering a canoe he crossed the river and held an interview with the great leader of the Latter-day Saints. He found about 5,000 followers encamped a mile or more from the river and the motley crowd of poor, suffering humanity disarmed all doubt.

The doors of his trading post were thrown open; food and articles of wearing apparel necessary for their comfort were freely distributed and the great distress of the pilgrims relieved. They remained through the winter—the pioneers on Nebraska soil, and in early Spring started on their long and wearisome journey to Salt Lake, accompanied on their way by General Sarpy for two hundred miles up the Platte and bid God speed to the land of promise and a place of deliverance from the hands of their enemies.

Thus the whole troop of Mormon pioneers were indebted to this generous trader for life, safety and comfort. What a contrast with the deplorable conduct of modern United States officials!

But we close this too lengthy sketch with the following brief biography of Brigham Young, taken from a pamphlet by W. R. Vaughn: "Brigham Young was born in Whittingham, Windham County, Vermont, June 1, 1801. In early life he assisted his father to clear new land, and passed through the hardships incident to the settling a new country. His parents were devoted to the Methodist religion; and he was taught by their examples, as well as precepts, to live a strictly moral life. About the age of twenty-two he joined the Methodists. He spent some time painting and glazing, and also worked as a carpenter. In 1832 he joined the Latter-day Saints and soon after became an active preacher. He performed many missions during the summers, returning in the winter. In 1830 Joseph Smith gave Brigham a certificate, from which the following is extracted: 'From the satisfactory evidence which we have of his good, moral character, and his zeal for the cause of righteousness, and diligent desire to persuade men to forsake evil and embrace the truth, we confidently recommend him to all candid and upright people as a worthy member of society.' He was one of the first apostles chosen in the Church. In 1840 he went on a mission to England. At the death of Joseph Smith he was sustained as President of the Church. When the Mormons left Illinois he led them to Utah, where he selected the site of Salt Lake City. He was Governor of the Territory and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for about eight years. He introduced carding-machines, built flouring and grist-mills, raised orchards, vineyards and made farms, and latterly has built extensive woolen and cotton mills. He constructed telegraph lines through Utah, and graded, with the assistance of the people, several hundred miles of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. He built the Utah Central, and is now actively engaged in constructing the Utah Southern Railroad."—*Pen Sketches of Nebraskans, with Photographs. By A. C. Edmonds, Lincoln, Neb., 1871.*

Senator J. R. Mitchell.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION AT ALBANY, SEPT. 11TH.

Resolved, That whatever may have been the misfortunes, faults or shortcomings of the Hon. J. R. Mitchell, U. S. Senator of this State, in his early private life, we neither apologize for, pass judgment upon nor justify him, but express our unqualified belief that by his many years of consistent, upright and honorable conduct in this State he has outlived any imputation cast upon him, and that to-day not only the Republican party, but a large majority of the people of this State, have entire confidence in his integrity, ability and patriotism, and that he will faithfully and ably represent them in the United States Senate.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA.

An American Honored.

VIENNA, 2.—The Emperor of Austria has conferred the Imperial order of Francis Joseph upon Nathaniel Wheeler, president of the Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

Difficulty arranged.

The Bosnian difficulty has been arranged. Turkey has removed the offending functionaries and pardoned the political refugees.

Exhibition closed.

The Universal exhibition closed at four to-day, without special ceremonies.

SPAIN.

Castellar Better.

MADRID, 2.—President Castellar is better; he was able to go out to-day.

Reports received by the government represent demoralization and insubordination among the insurgents. The released convicts closely watch their leaders for fear they will betray them.

The German squadron, which was at Malaga, has suddenly sailed for Carthagena.

FRANCE.

Favor a Monarchy—Political Wire Working.

PARIS, 2.—The deputies of the right are generally in favor of proclaiming a monarchy, and appointing the Prince de Joinville lieutenant governor of the kingdom at the re-opening of the Assembly. The Orleans princes have reiterated, verbally, their assurances that they will not compete with each other for the throne.

The Orleans princes have united in a formal declaration that they will not accept the lieutenancy of the kingdom. They do this to avoid all appearance of competing with the Count de Chambord. All the factions of the right have consequently agreed to move for a prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. There is a difference of opinion as to the length of time, some favor making MacMahon President for life, others are for extending his term to 6 or 10 years. All are determined to continue the existence of the present Assembly, and a motion will probably be introduced postponing its dissolution for three years. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to arm the government with dictatorial powers similar to those granted in 1852, and to prohibit elections for vacancies in the Assembly until the electoral law is amended. The left have resolved to demand immediate action to fill vacant seats. It is stated that MacMahon's forthcoming address to the Assembly will ask an extension of his term of office, so long as may be required to strengthen the authority of the government, in order to inspire the nation with confidence.

PRUSSIA.

Cabinet Change.

BERLIN, 2.—Koenigsmarck, minister of agriculture, has resigned, and Blankenburg has been appointed his successor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Pronounced False.

LONDON, 2.—The report of a violent eruption of Mount Etna, telegraphed specially to the London [illegible] yesterday, is pronounced false.

To-Day's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Shot Dead—Want to Save Claflin & Co—More Railroads in Trouble.

NEW YORK, 3.—Phillip Reid Howard was shot dead at Jamaica, South Long Island, yesterday, by two men, who were gunning, and whom he ordered off his land.

It is said that a pool has been formed among capitalists to save the house of Claflin & Co., five millions of dollars having been raised for this purpose.

A dispatch says, that in addition to the Chesapeak and Ohio, the Kansas Pacific, St. Louis & South-Western, and the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroads failed to pay their semi-annual coupons on Saturday. The directors of the Kansas Pacific in a circular addressed to their bondholders, announce their inability to meet the coupons, saying that they regard it as a great hardship to the bondholders, and have used every effort to avoid it, but even the proposition of the directors and other large stockholders to loan the company twenty million dollars in securities, to be used as a bonus to raise the necessary means to meet the interest on the bonded debt, and to liquidate the greater part of the floating debt, was of no avail, as the money could not be procured during the present pressure. They make a statement of the resources of the road, and express confidence that the floating debt can be extinguished in about two years by the earnings of the road, and if the company should be successful in placing their securities now in hand, which consist of first mortgage bonds, upon the branch lines and real estate securities, the floating debt could be paid at once, and the earnings of the road be used for the speedy payment of the coupons. The company, therefore, invite the holders of bonds to appoint a committee to confer with the board of directors personally or by letter, to examine and decide upon the wisest course to pursue in the premises.

Has a Million Dollars—Drunkenness and Murder.

CHICAGO, 3.—Referring to the financial depression and the involvment of the Sprague Bro., it is stated that Senator Sprague of that firm has made a good provision for his offspring and family. The advent of each child born to the Senator has been the occasion for a gift of five hundred thousand dollars. As two of his children are living this provision has secured to the family one million dollars, which, by economically disposed persons, would be regarded as sufficient to keep them from want.

At Springfield, Ills., on Saturday night, John Gaven and Edward Gillespie, with their wives, had a drunken spree at the house of the latter, when the two men quarreling, Gavin seized a gun from the wall and beat Gillespie's brains out. He then staggered to the police station, told the story and was jailed.

Col. L. H. Kerr, City attorney of Peoria, Ill., and a rising lawyer, died on Saturday from the effects of a gun-shot wound received while out hunting a couple of weeks ago.

— Mrs. Arnold, widow of Dr. Arnold, head master of Rugby School, died at her residence near Ambleside, Westmoreland, on the 30th of September.

DIED.

In this city, on the 2d of November, at the residence of President D. H. Wells, Miss MARCHA TALMADGE, late of London, aged 22 years.

Millennial Star, please copy.

At Somerville, Mass., Oct. 8, of consumption, MARY, wife of R. Winter, aged forty-three years, five months, and seven days.

Mill. Star please copy.

WANTED.

ONE hundred dollars' worth of wheat in exchange for a new 3½ Studebaker Wagon. Apply to
H. W. WHIPPLE & SON,
20th Ward.
d293 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE

THEATRE!

Salt Lake Theatre Corporation, Proprietors.
CLAWSON, CAINE & WILLIAMS.....Managers.
JAMES H. WILSON.....Stage Manager.
C. J. THOMAS.....Musical Director.
E. R. ZABRISKIE.....Prompter.
GEO. TERRELL.....Scenic Artist.

Engagement of the Charming Artiste,

MISS

MAY HOWARD,

Whose rare beauty and high intellectual endowment have challenged the admiration of the colored stars in England and America. She will have the honor of presenting, for the first time in this Theatre, on

Monday Evening, Nov. 3rd,

A dramatization after Wilkie Collins' Emotional Story, in a Prologue and Three Acts, entitled,

The New Magdalen.

Presented with New and Beautiful Scenery by Mr. George Tirrell.

A Powerful Distribution of Characters.

The Elegant Furniture for this Magnificent Production is from the extensive Warerooms of H. Dinwoody.

Mercy Merrick (The Magdalen) MISS MAY HOWARD
Grace Roseberry..... MISS KATE DENIN

Box Plan Open. Secure Seats.

Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 8,

FIRST MAY HOWARD MATINEE.

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 $7 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.

The Thirteenth Quorum of Seventies

ARE hereby notified that their meetings will be resumed for the Winter of 1873-74, on Tuesday evening, the 4th of November, at 7 o'clock, at the Vestry of the Thirteenth Ward Assembly Rooms. A full attendance is requested.

SOLON FOSTER, President.
T. C. JONES, Clerk.
d232 1

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Extra Special Announcement.

AN ENGAGEMENT

Has been made, at great expense, with the Brilliantly Gifted Actress,

Miss MAY HOWARD,

Whose recent dramatic successes have been unequaled by any star except Sothern, having been welcomed by the elite of San Francisco in a series of ovations, while the eulogy of the universal press has been most liberally bestowed upon her artistic merit and her wondrous beauty. She will shortly appear in a powerful dramatization from the wonderful and thrilling novel by Wilkie Collins, called

The New Magdalen!

As originally played in London and through all the metropolitan capitals with s upendous success

Mercy Merrick, (the Magdalen) Miss MAY HOWARD.

The direction have the honor to announce the repertoire of novelties and attractions, written and arranged expressly for Miss May Howard, one of the most gifted on the stage:

GOOD AS GOLD!
(*New*) *Dramatization from a celebrated French author.*

WANDERING HEIR!
(*New*) *Expressly written by Charles Reade for Miss Howard.*

SERAPHINE!
(*New*) *By Victor Sardou, the sole property of*

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET!

La Princess George!
(*New—By Alexander Dumas.*)

IN VAIN!
(*New—By W. H. L. Barnes,*)

SOLID SILVER!
(*New—By the same author,*)

LONDON ASSURANCE!
With innumerable Dramatic Productions for Special Bills.

THE WARDROBE

Of Miss HOWARD is of the Very Latest and Most Elegant Styles, chiefly from the world-renowned Worth of Paris.

Her Pictures, Cuts, Printing, etc., are of the costliest character, and are peculiarly in accord with the Plays. d287 1w

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FIVE six mule teams, to haul ore fifty miles over good road, never obstructed, for the winter, or longer, at good paying rates. Apply at rear of Morgan College, or by mail to Box 108.
d289 3t WM. L. FISHER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SIX Bricklayers. Apply to Bishop N. Davis, 17th Ward. d289 3t

WAGON FOR SALE.

WANTED to exchange a new Wagon for Wood, Coal, or Merchandize. Apply to T. E. TAYLOR,
d272 tf This Office.

NOTICE.

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

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. d165-6m

FURNITURE

AND

UPHOLSTERY.

A. E. Culmer & Co.

Are still receiving a

LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Elegant and Substantial

HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE,

IN EVERY STYLE

AND VARIETY

AND AT ALL

PRICES,

Which they offer

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Call and see them at their

Show Rooms, one door South of Mussey's Bank.

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

NOTICE.

SIXTEENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT,
Salt Lake City, October 27, 1873.

THE tax-payers of the Sixteenth School District, Salt Lake City, Utah, are hereby notified that there will be a meeting at the Sixteenth District School-house, on

Friday Evening, Nov. 7th, 1873,

At 7 o'clock, for the purpose of Electing Trustees, and to determine the rate per cent. on a tax to be assessed according to an Act of the Legislative Assembly, approved February 21, 1868.

F. KESLER,
THEO. McKEAN,
HENRY EMERY,
Trustees.
d284 td

CHOICE SHEEP FOR SALE

At President Brigham Young's Farm, Cache Valley.

THREE COTSWOLD YEARLING BUCKS,
TWENTY COTSWOLD LAMBS, Bucks,
THIRTY-FIVE MERINO, Bucks,
Yearlings and two years old.

Apply to Samuel Holt, on the premises.
Salt Lake City, Oct. 7, 1873. d269 tf

CHEAP BATHING

NOTICE is hereby given that the price of admission to the Baths at the

WARM SPRINGS

Is Reduced from Fifty Cents to

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Until new baths are erected, and further improvements are made about the premises.

By order of the City Council.
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
City Recorder.
Salt Lake City, Oct. 29th, 1873. d288 tf

WHY A PATENT SHOULD NOT BE ISSUED.

THIS more fully appears from the following allegation, which occurs in his "protest" in the "Pipe of Peace" case, and is urged as another reason why the patent should not issue to the applicants:

"And his affiant further deposes upon information and belief, that the [illegible] of said party, the within named applicants for patent of the said Flagstaff lode, to wit: N. H. Groesbeck, N. Groesbeck, William Groesbeck, Josann Schneider, John A. Groesbeck, Stephen Groesbeck, J. Albert Groesbeck and Joseph S. Wing, are each and every of them Mormons, members of the Mormon Church, Territory of Utah; and each and every of them, as this affiant is informed, and believes to be true, practising and living in polygamy; each and every of them having more than one living wife; and as this affiant says that said named persons comprising a corporation are not law-abiding citizens of the United States. * * *

(Signed,) J. W. HASKIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 30th day of September, 1871.

(Signed,) GEO. R. MAXWELL,
Register.
d283 30t

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,

To other 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.

Milburn Wagons.

THE TIMBER IN THESE SUPERIOR Wagons is of the VERY BEST QUALITY and THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

For Many Reasons they cannot be excelled. Experience proves that in standing the roads and climate of Utah they are

SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE MARKET

In everything that makes a good wagon we challenge a comparison with any in the market.

DEPOT—STATE ROAD,
Opposite Seventies' Hall.
d286 6m JOHN MILBURN.

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To the Miners of Ophir and Bay Canyon Districts.

THE Enterprise Silver Quartz Mill No. 1, near Ophir Creek, Bush Canyon, is now in complete running order, where ores containing $ 5 more than $ per ton, of lead will be purchased on Terms to be delivered at the mill. Samples from the factory.

WM. HOLBERT,
Book and Business Manager.
d272 tf

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W. & B. DOUGLAS,
MANUFACTURERS OF

PUMPS,

Hydraulic Rams, Garden and Fire Engines, Pump Chain and Fixtures Iron Curbs, etc.

Branch House, 197 Lake Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Where Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I. and its Branches. d84 1y

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Manufacturers and Jobbers of

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WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Brushes, Brooms, Matches, Etc.

35 & 38 River Street, - CHICAGO.

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WHOLESALE LIQUORS.

26 & 28 S. Water Ste et, - - CHICAGO.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

RED JACKET STOMACH BITTERS

AND

OLD TOM GIN.

We make a specialty in KENTUCKY BOURBON and PENSYLVANIA RYE WHISKIES. All our goods are kept by the Z. C. M. I. and all its Branch Stores. d61 1y.

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SOAPS.

Universally Known as the

Purest, Best and Cheapest!

SOLD WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

N. B.—Savon Imperial Leading Soap of America.

353 to 362 NORTH WATER STREET,
d221 1y CHICAGO.

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Manufacturers and Jobbers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW GOODS, BUCK GLOVES, &C.

220 and 222 MADISON STREET,

Chicago.

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Lamps and Lamp Fixtures,

GLASSWARE AND FRUIT JARS,

The Largest and Finest Stock on the Continent.

22 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

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PACKERS OF

Refined Lard,

In Caddies, in Pails, Kegs and Tierces,

Expressly for Family use. Manufacturers of

EXTRA LARD OIL, AND PURE

NEATSFOOT OIL.

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We keep the above Goods in all our Co-Operative Stores throughout the Territory
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JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

NOTIONS

DRY GOODS,

AND

Woolens.

MONROE and FRANKLIN STS., CHICAGO.

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AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

JONES & LAUGHLINS

IRON and NAILS,

R. R. SPIKES, FISH BARS and BOLTS, COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, COUPLINGS, HANGINGS and PULLEYS.

OFFICE and WAREHOUSE, Cor. of Canal and Jackson Sts. Chicago.

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Upholsterers' Goods,

AND

Undertakers' Trimmings

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J. L. WAYNE & SON.
W. D. GIBSON, Manager.

14 NORTH CANAL STREET
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Boots & Shoes

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CHICAGO

M. D. WELLS, H. J. MACFARLANE
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(d282tf

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PALMER, FULLER & CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

STAIRS, STAIR RAILING, BALUSTERS and NEWEL POSTS.

Dealers in

LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES.

Having doubled our facilities by building our new works, we keep constantly on hand the largest stock of every description of BUILDING MATERIAL there is in the country.

☞ Estimates, Price Lists and Moulding sent on application.

Corner West 22nd and Union Sts.,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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OIL CLOTH,

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SAN FRANCISCO,

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A superior article of Ground Coffee for Family use.

Also of all kinds of Spices, Cream Tartar, Soda and Saleratus. d163-6m

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PURE

WINES AND BRANDY

Keller California Wines and Brandies are guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE *of the Grapes.*

M. Keller & Co.,

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For sale in all the principal stores in the Territory. d160-6m

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Bush St., San Francisco,

Between Montgomery and Sansome Streets, *Adjoining the New Mercantile Library.*

Terms:—$2.00 Per Day.

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☞ The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. d287 1y

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Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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184 & 186 MONROE STREET,

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d 231 3m

AMES, SHERMAN, & CO.,

Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

Robes, Buck Goods,

AND

UMBRELLAS.

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GEO. C. SHERMAN,
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Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., and the principal stores throughout the Territory. d285 6m

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DAMON TEMPLE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GENTS' NECK WEAR,

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LINEN & PAPER COLLARS,

Cuff