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 GEO. B. SPENCER, Agent, SALT LAKE CITY.

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For a MINER'S REVOLVER buy the X. L. REVOLVER, No. 4, Shoots a ball larger than Colt's Navy, and weighs only 13oz. Manufactured by

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DUNLOP & MALCOLM,
 Manufacturers of SEWING SILK,
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Pratt's Astral Oil!

WILL not explode or take fire if the lamp becomes upset and broken.
 Burns in the ordinary Kerosene Lamp.
 Gives a clear, uniform and beautiful light, unequalled by gas.

Over 100,000 families continue to use it, and no accidents, directly or indirectly, have ever occurred from burning, storing or handling it.

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 Physician, Surgeon & Druggist,
 Main Street,
 BRIGHAM CITY, U. T.
 w5 1f

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That cash entry, No. 2607, for the Townsite of Mantle, Sanpete Co., Utah, made May 15, 1871, embracing: The S half of Sec 1, and the E half of N E quarter and the N E of S E quarter of Sec. 11, and all of Sec 12, Township 18, S Range 2 E, and Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec 7, and Lot 7, Sec 6, Township 18, S Range 3 E, containing 1,230 acres, has been made in trust for the inhabitants, and is now ready to be disposed of in Lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entry will take due notice and make application, as provided in the Statutes of Utah.

LUTHER T. TUTTLE, Mayor.
 Mantle City, U. T., May 15, 1871. w15 3m

NOTICE!

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That cash entry, No. 2453, for the Townsite of New Harmony, Utah, made June 1st, 1871, embracing the S E and the N E quarter of Sec. 21, the S W and the N W quarter and the N W of the S W of Sec. 22, Township 33, South of Range 13 West, containing 120 acres.

Also cash entry No. 2467, for the Townsite of Kanara, Kane County, embracing the following described lands, to wit: The S half of the N E quarter and the N half of the S E quarter of Sec. 34; and the S W and the N W quarter of Sec. 35, Township 37, South of Range 12 West, containing 200 acres.

Also cash entry No. 2630, for the Townsite of Toquerville, Kane County, embracing the following described lands, to wit: Lot 1, S half of the N W quarter and the E half of the S W quarter and the N W quarter of the S W quarter of Sec. 2, Township 41, South of Range 13 West, containing 240 acres; have been made in trust for the inhabitants, and are now ready to be disposed of in Lots to any person or persons entitled thereto.

All persons claiming to be owners or possessors of any portion of said entries will take due notice and make application, as provided in the Statutes of Utah.

JOHN NEEBEKER, Probate Judge.
 Toquerville, June 1, 1871. w(19)8m

Wm. TAYLOR & SONS,



COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS,
 25 to 39 Adams St.,
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STARKEY'S
 Steam Engine & Centrifugal Pump.

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Hydrostatic Oil Presses

[For Cotton and Linseed Oil and other purposes.

STEAMBOAT ENGINES:
HOISTING, MINING and
WRECKING MACHINERY.

Brass and Iron Castings of every description. w13 25 1y

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INMAN LINE
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Cabin Passage, to Liverpool (gold) \$75.00
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Passage from Liverpool to New York.
 Cabin, " " (gold) \$75.00
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JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
 15 Broadway, New York,
 Or **WM. CALDER, Agent,**
 w38 1y Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Where we manufacture every variety of

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LESS THAN THEY CAN BE IMPORTED!

Call and see the "Trunk Factory," and resolve to purchase these useful and convenient articles.

Salt Lake City.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.
 w16 3m

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MOST APPROVED KINDS,

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For further information, send for Circulars.

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WHEN people are turning their attention to burning Coal in Cooking Stoves, and nothing is so desirable to a neat and tidy housekeeper as a Stove that, with Excellent Baking Qualities, is the

Cleanest, Most Durable and Generally Convenient!

As evidence that our



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 COOKING STOVES

For Coal and Wood,

Are what is required, we have only to state that

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In the Western and Southern States, including a large number in SALT LAKE CITY; and awarded the FIRST PREMIUM.

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At the Cincinnati Exposition of 1870.

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CINCINNATI, O.

FOR SALE IN SALT LAKE CITY BY

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

w77 w39 6m

W. H. Hooper, H. S. Eldredge, L. S. H.

HOOPER, ELDRIDGE & Co.,

BANKERS,
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
 Gold Dust, Coin, Land Warrants and Exchange bought and sold. w18 1f

The Career of a Dictator.

Gen. Melgarejo, late dictator of Bolivia, who has just passed from the theatre of affairs in that country, by the revolution, must have been a pleasant companion. His accession to power if we may believe a correspondent, was a type of his after career. Having attacked La Paz, in 1864, and been beaten at all points, by President Belzu, he scaled a barricade with a single follower, and proceeded coolly to the palace, where Belzu was receiving the congratulations of his friends, the victorious army being encamped in the plaza in front. Various weapons were leveled at Melgarejo, but Belzu himself ordered that he should be allowed to enter unhurt, supposing that he came to surrender. He strode into the reception room, approached Belzu, and, placing a pistol to his head, blew his brains out. Entering the plaza, he cried in a voice of thunder, "Belzu is dead; who lives now?" The army shouted "Viva Melgarejo!" and the conquered soldier of an hour before became the Dictator of Bolivia.

The income which Melgarejo derived was large and was squandered with a lavish hand. He has been known to order a gold watch to be given to each soldier in the ranks of a battalion which had pleased him.

At a dinner party while drunk he ordered the regimental band to place themselves around the room, face to the wall, and to continue playing while he displayed his skill with his revolver, planting the balls just above their heads. The clarinet-player happened to sneeze at the moment when his turn came, and the unsteady hand of the President going a little too low, the ball plowed a slight furrow in his scalp; but for that fortunate sneeze it would have passed through his brains.

The palace was a very hell of drunkenness, debauchery, and murder. Melgarejo, guarded by a savage soldiery, devoted to him for his very vices, wearing a splendid coat-of-mail day and night, felt no fear, squandered millions, discounted the coming revenues, debased the current coin, and made it a forced issue, banished suspected enemies and known ones, sold the land of the poor Indians from under their feet to his favorites, allowed "privileges" to be sold as in the time of the kings of Spain, and revoked them in favor of a higher bribe, and, in fact, made the people desperate. The entire Republic was weary of such a terrible yoke, but the slightest attempt to shake it off was fatal. I have known an officer of high position sent into instant banishment, on foot, because his wife had refused to salute the "Duchesse du Barry" in the street.

It is well that such a "President," should be deposed, and Bolivia has reason to feel thankful over the result of her latest revolution.

Vinegar from Unripe Fruit.

Unripe fruit, especially apples and pears, as is well known, is much used in the manufacture of vinegar; but the process usually adopted is defective in many important points. We therefore give, for the benefit of our readers, the substance of an article from Graeger's Manual of Vinegar Making, just published in Germany, which may, perhaps, serve a useful purpose. The principal fault of the old process consists in throwing away the pulp after the juices are expressed. As this, however, contains a large percentage of starch, excellently adapted for conversion into vinegar, it is necessary to prepare the fruit so as to save this portion of its substance. With this object it is to be grated, exactly as potatoes are prepared in the manufacture of starch, and the pulp passed through a pretty fine sieve, or through a coarse and open meshed cloth. There is thus nothing left behind but the pomace proper, or cellulose, all the starch matter having been passed through the sieve with the juice. This is next to be diluted with water, in proportion to the quantity of starchy matter thus obtained, and the whole is then placed in a clean copper kettle, one or two per cent. of concentrated sulphuric acid being added, and heated long enough to transform the starch into grape sugar. The sulphuric acid is to be neutralized by means of carbonate of lime; the gypsum or the sulphate of lime thus produced allowed to settle, and the liquid to become clear, and then poured off. This liquid is to be left for fermentation to take place, either with or without the use of yeast. A liquid having eight or ten per cent. of sugar can easily be made to have four or five per cent. of alcohol after fermentation, which, by its subsequent acidification, will yield a vinegar of five to six per cent. of acetic acid.