THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, - - June 13, 1871.

A GOOD understanding and fraternal relations may now be supposed to have been fully established between Emperor of Russia and the man whom he and his predecessors for generations have been credited with a desire to devour,—namely the Sultan of Turkey; for the representative of the former, at the conference held not long since in London, on the latest phase of the eastern question, disclaimed aught save amicable intentions to Turkey on the part of Russia; and the Sultan recently forwarded to St. Petersburg, for the decoration of the Czar, the insignia of the Order of the Osmanli, which was accepted by his majesty of Russia. But despite this apparent friendship the Turk evidently places small confidence in it, for the government of the Sultan is just now taking extraordinary precautions for the safety of Constantinople by defending the approaches by sea to that city. The method of defence is novel, and shows that the powers that be in Turkey are not so unprogressive or slow to avail themselves of the aid of science as they are generally credited with being.

It will be recollected that the London conference was called because of the avowed determination of the Czar to have Russian men-of-war on the Black Sea, in violation of the Treaty of Paris. This was protested against by the Sultan because of the ease with which a Russian fleet cruising on the Black Sea could make a descent on the capital of the Turkish empire. The Czar, however, gained his point, and the Sultan and his advisers seem to regard this as a standing threat, and are taking measures accordingly. Two hundred iron tanks, each to contain seven thousand pounds of gunpowder, are to be sunk in the most suitable parts of the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmora, at the mouth of the Black Sea and in the Bosphorus. Besides the powder each of the tanks will contain an apparatus of a peculiar construction connecting with an apparatus on land, and the passage over these places where the tanks are placed by any ship will be instantly detected on shore. In case of the approach of a hostile fleet these tanks or torpedoes would be exploded, and it is asserted that the explosion of any one of them would destroy the largest iron clad afloat within a radius of six hundred yards. Who will imagine after this that *l'entente cordiale* between Turkey and Russia is genuine or that the Turks have any faith in Russian professions of friendship?

A SINGULAR incident is recorded by the Cincinnati *Chronicle* and *Times* of the 1st instant, as having occurred during the progress of a trial in that city a day or two previous. The prisoner was a man named John Kelly, charged with a serious violation of the moral law, the plaintiff, being a young German girl. The witnesses for the prosecution had been examined, and evidence of a most damaging character adduced. The prisoner expressed a desire to testify in his own behalf, and when permission was given he appeared reluctant to do so. The oath had been administered, and just as he had closed, with his hand still raised, a flash of lightning and simultaneous and terrific thunder startled all present. The lightning struck a large limb from a tree standing before the office in which the investigation was going on, and the effect on the prisoner was very curious for he sank prostrate on the floor and murmured: "I will not swear when the very elements are against me." The excitement caused by the incident among the parties present was so great that the trial was postponed.

OF all the horrors with which the city of Paris has been recently deluged, it is not likely that anything caused near the amount of alarm, distress and terror as the explosion of the extensive cartridge manufactory on the Champ de Mars, which occurred on the 17th ult. A correspondent of the New York *World* sends a brief but graphic description of the catastrophe to his paper. He says that he lived about a mile from the factory, but the reports reaching to his neighborhood were deafening, the houses shivered, windows rattled, and women and children were running in every direction shrieking and sobbing with fear.

At the time of the explosion the streets were full of people going from work to dinner, and the idea seemed to seize them that a battery of mitrailleuses were being fired down the street, and this led hundreds to fall flat on the ground in hopes of escaping destruction.

When the cause of the explosion was known, and the scene visited, the sight presented was inconceivably horrible. The correspondent says: arms, legs, hands, heads, some of them still quivering with vestiges of life, the majority of them blackened with powder and with fire, were to be found every ten paces one made down the street. There was not a whole window anywhere to be seen. Three hundred yards from the scene of explosion, the naked trunk of a woman was found; head and limbs had been torn off. The number of victims has not yet been ascertained.

Five hundred women and children were usually employed in the building, about two hundred of whom were away for dinner, the remainder were all killed.

A model lodging-house, called Cite Napoleon, was shattered from foundation to roof and many of its inmates killed. All the wounded soldiers of the ambulance of Rue de l'Universite were killed. A woman standing at a window had one arm pulled out of its socket, and she died instantly from the nervous shock and terror. One woman leaped from her window and was killed. In the same house an infant was rent to pieces in its cradle.

Numbers of houses, many of them four stories high, were reduced to heaps of ruins. Excitement and frenzy seemed to seize the people and everything living in the neighborhood, rendering them uncontrolable. Panic-stricken horses galloped in every direction; women, some of whom had dead babies in their arms ran, to and fro shrieking hysterically; children screamed for their parents; people frantically threw out of the windows everything they could lay hands on.

Dreadful as were the effects of the explosion, they would most likely have been fearfully intensified but for the arrival of the firemen, their efforts extinguished the flames which were making rapid headway towards a magazine in which a thousand barrels of gunpowder were stored.

THE Swedenborgians have had a convention of ministers in Chicago, and one of the principal subjects was "Sabbath recreation." A paper on this subject was read, in which the writer held that the drama could be given on Sunday, and made to represent bible scenes for the instruction of the people, who were evidently slipping away from the control of the church and growing tired of the dogmatism of the preachers. Another minister said that there were dramatic representations in heaven; of course nothing of an evil nature was enacted in them. He believed that the drama could be made of great use in enlightening the people. Other preachers entertained doubts of the good to be received from dramatic representations on Sunday.

"BOSS" TWEED, as he is called, has had a marriage in his family which has been conducted with almost regal magnificence. His second daughter married a widower by the name of Maginnis. Everything connected with the wedding was so gorgeous, that it was declared to be superior in splendor to that of the Princess Louise and inferior to none since the daughter of the Khedive of Egypt was married. The labor of preparing the bride's outfit consumed nearly two months. The orders given to the maker was that it should be "the richest ever produced, and fit for a princess." The price of the material and labor in trimming the wedding dress was one thousand dollars, making with the lace a total cost of five thousand dollars. The other dresses were fourteen in number, the total cost of which was between six and seven thousand dollars. The presents given to the bride filled an entire room when crowded close. There were forty silver sets one of which would have attracted a crowd if placed in a jeweler's window. One single one contained two hundred and forty separate pieces. There were forty pieces of jewelry of which fifteen were diamond sets. A single one of the latter is known to have cost five thousand dollars. Diamonds, bronzes, cashmere shawls, rare pictures, everything that could be conceived of that was rich and costly filled the room with splendor. The articles presented are said to have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The public sidewalk from the curbstone to the door of the house was sheltered by an awning and covered with Brussels carpet, an imitation of the habit which prevails in London and Paris when monarchs and nobles receive their guests on state occasions.

This wedding calls forth many comments from the press of the country. It is stated that William M. Tweed neither inherited his wealth nor obtained it through private business, but that it is notorious that his millions have been made in politics, by the acceptance of moderately-salaried offices. One journal says that only a few years ago he was a chairmaker, whose account books, if he had any, showed a balance on the wrong side. All this is the result of Mr. Tweed's being the controller of the state government and the state legislature.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Herald*, writing from North Carolina, remarks that if there is one cause more than another to which can be attributed the alleged Ku-Klux outrages in that and many other of the Southern States, it is the propensity of the negro, despite the frightful examples before him, to violate the persons of white women. But few of these horrible crimes are ever allowed to await the tedious course of law. Vengeance is sure to follow in the footsteps of the act, and a relative or a combined indignant populace usually wipes out with blood the unnatural outrage on female virtue. In numerous instances when negroes have been shot, hanged, or otherwise Ku-Kluxed, in North Carolina particularly, this correspondent says, the primitive causes can be directly traced to indignities offered to, or outrages perpetrated upon, white females, about which nothing ever appears in the public prints; and these acts are paraded before the Northern people as evidences of a rebellious spirit on the part of the South. The blacks have become addicted to this crime since their emancipation, and they do not hesitate, when opportunity offers and there is little fear of detection, to commit it.

DON PEDRO II., Emperor of Brazil, is spoken very highly of as a progressive, enlightened, industrious and popular ruler. He has been Emperor for upwards of thirty years, and for that period has never for a single hour been absent from his dominion, and rarely even absent from his capital city. After such long application to the duties of his position it is natural that he should desire relaxation and change of scene and surroundings, and he has applied, through his Minister, for permission to leave the empire, and that his daughter, the Princess Imperial be appointed Regent during the interval of absence, with all the attributes of the Moderative and Executive powers. The leave of absence requested was not to extend beyond the 1st day of April, 1872. The bill granting this permission was passed, and $200,000 were appropriated for expenses, and three ships of war of the Brazilian navy were to be detailed to act as an Imperial escort.

It is expected that the Emperor and Empress will make a tour of Europe, and though the United States is not mentioned in the official records, it is asserted that a visit to this country is included in the programme. The 24th ult. was the day named for the departure of the Imperial party from Brazil.

There is considerable gossip afloat about the causes which prompt the Emperor and Empress to make this voyage. The principal one of which is said to be the anxiety of the Emperor to have a son. He has no male issue. Of his two daughters the Princess Imperial is married to Count d'Eu, son of the Duc de Nemours, second son of Louis Philippe, the deceased ex-King of the French; and the Princess Leopoldina, who died quite recently, and was married to the Duke of Saxe. The Princess Imperial is childless; the Princess Leopoldina has left four sons, the eldest of which is, at present, the heir apparent to the throne. It is said that it is the Emperor's intention to consult eminent European medical authorities with a view to ascertain either the possibility or probability of the Empress bearing a son and heir to the throne, so that the dynasty may be continued in a direct line, which, it is felt, will be more satisfactory to the Brazilians. There exists an influential party in Brazil, it is said, who would gladly revolutionise the empire; but Don Pedro is too popular for that party to make any such attempt during his reign. If he is aware of this, it would be only natural for him to be anxious to see his grandchildren, some of whom may wear his crown, and to know somewhat of their education, tendencies and surroundings.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

Discussion in the English Parliament on the Treaty of Washington!

Reported Adjournment of the French Assembly!

Horace Greeley Makes another Speech—he is willing to be a Candidate for Office—Denounces Ku-Klux and Carpet-baggers!

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, 12.—Senator Stewart, of Nevada, will start for the west tomorrow.

NEW YORK.

Law suit—Do not want a colored trustee—Greeley speaks.

NEW YORK.—The case of Dr. Lanahan against Dr. Carleton will come up in the Supreme Court to-day. The motion for a mandamus was opposed, on the ground that Dr. Lanahan was only an assistant agent, and by a resolution of the general committee was made subordinate to Dr. Carleton; also that he has been suspended from his functions as such subordinate and that the act incorporating the concern has never been accepted by conference, and finally that by a resolution of the committee Lanahan was permitted to examine such books as he wanted in presence and under supervision of such person or persons as might be selected by Carleton. On behalf of the motion it was argued that by the book discipline as well as by the act of incorporation, the assistant agent is made, for all purposes of trust, equal with agents, and that when he discovers a fraud in the appropriation of the funds, it is his duty to expose it, and that the court should lend him all the aid in its power. As to the acts of incorporation not being accepted by the conference, the counsel argued that the committee and trustees had already used it and, so far as it concerned the holding of real estate, were stopped from repudiating it. At the conclusion of the argument the court took the papers and reserved its decision.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Post*, Washington 12, says, some excitement has been created in one of the school districts of this Territory, by the appointment of a colored trustee to superintend white schools. There is not a single colored school in this particular district, and therefore the appointment of a colored man, the son of Frederick Douglas, to succeed a white trustee is not well received, and has resulted in the white teachers resigning their positions.

NEW YORK, 13.—At a reception of Horace Greeley, by the Union Republican General committee, to-night, he addressed an audience in front of the Lincoln Club Rooms. He commenced by comparing the existing state of affairs with that of ten years ago, before the war, declaring that the rebellion and the sacrifices attendant on it might have been spared had the North and South understood each other, and free speech and a fair interchange of opinion prevailed throughout the entire country. After referring to the circumstances of his visit to the South and the criticisms of the press on it, and his speeches while there, he said it had been urged in several journals, and his name too was often mentioned as a candidate for office, and he fully concurred in the suggestion. He was in a certain sense a public man, identified with party contests and party principles. He had often reproved and reproached better men than himself because they did not accept offices, and left second-rate men to fill them during the last twenty years. Greeley said he had been four times a candidate for office, twice for Congress, once for the constitutional convention and once on the state ticket, but never had he sought nomination nor was he consulted with regard to it. I am not grateful, said he, to the republican party for these nominations. I accepted them as I would any other duty, but for its support I am grateful; but the past is past, and "let the dead bury the dead." I am willing to pass receipts with the Republican party and could not help being a Republican for the future. I have no office and desire no office, although I shall not decline nomination, I shall seek no office. I am, however, willing to do my duty. I have work enough, for which I am reasonably well paid.

Mr. Greeley left the subject of his own political future and reviewed, at length, the principal incidents in his journey South, his impression of Southern politics and society, and urged, earnestly, his familiar views of liberal and generous treatment of the conquered States. He spoke in severe terms of the Ku Klux, which, he said, the government ought to extirpate at once and forever, and in severer and more sarcastic condemnation of the thieving carpet-baggers who, he said, came a curse to the South and a disgrace to the North whence they came. Carpet-baggers who plunder and preyon the negroes and poor whites, while pretending to be anxious for the education and the salvation of their souls. He said the war was the greatest enlisting sergeantcy to Republican ascendancy in the South, and so denounced them.

NEW YORK, 13.—Gold steady; government's firm; 6's of 81, 111½; 5-20's, '62, 54 and '65, 109; 1867, 107; '68, 108; 10-40's, 95; Carolines, 11½.

Stocks steady; W. U., 39½; Pacific Mail, 43½; N. Y. Central, 96; Erie, 30.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.—A large meeting of merchants, bankers and capitalists was held this evening at the Academy of Music for the purpose of listening to an address by Hon. W. D. Kelley, on the development of the north-western portion of the county, and the effect of building the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the trade and commerce of the Middle States. Governor Geary presided, assisted by 400 vice-presidents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Discussion on the Washington treaty.

LONDON, 12.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that the sixth article of the treaty of Washington prohibits the use of neutral ports for the renewal or augmentation of arms and, supplies to belligerents only when they are intended for use against other belligerents, and not when exported in the ordinary course of commerce. This was, he said, the understanding on the part of President Grant and minister Schenck. It was understood, however, that on the presentation of the rule for acceptance by other powers, that the statement on this point should be clear. Gladstone stated that he had received the assent of the U. S. Government to a proposal to submit these principles of the treaty to the European powers for their acceptance. He believed that the prospective advantage to England would be immense. He concluded by praising the tone of America throughout the negotiations.

In the House of Lords to-day, Earl Russel, in moving the address to the Crown against the ratification of the treaty of Washington unless the arbitrators were bound only by international and British laws existing at the time of the American war, argued that otherwise England might apply one rule and America another and the arbitrators still another. The ratification of the treaty might be demanded to secure peace, but it was, he argued, a dangerous precedent and an unwise neglect of duty of Great Britain to her American colonies, whose fisheries' interests were sacrificed, for the treaty was one sided, even about the fisheries. He asserted that Great Britain had observed all obligations of neutrality during the war, and quoted from Blue Books to prove his assertion, and scouted the idea of negligence on the part of the government at the time. In conclusion he said the treaty sacrificed English prestige; it sacrificed all for peace.

Granville said he accepted the discussion but he did not accept Russell's motion. He explained the circumstances attending the negotiation of the treaty, and declared its terms honorable and advantageous for Canada, while he regretted the exclusion of Canadian claims growing out of Fenian invasions. He could not help seeing that the international gain was incalculable.

The Earl of Derby hoped Lord Russell would withdraw his motion, for the rejection of the treaty with America would now be taken as a direct insult. He did not begrudge the apology, but regretted the retrospective rule, because it put England on trial after her admission of regret for the events under the laws passed ten years after the events occurred. Personally he accepted the treaty as an accomplished fact, taking the evil with the good. He hoped no pressure would be applied to Canada to interfere with the exercise of free will. He rejoiced with everybody that an irritable difference was ended.

Earl De Grey and Ripon defended the treaty and the conduct of the negotiations. He scouted the imputations of lamb-like meekness of the British Commissioners before shearers. It was true they desired to conciliate Americans, but nothing more. Several of the proposals made by Americans had been persistently declined, although they were not preposterous. The apology for the escape of the *Alabama* made the conclusion of a good treaty possible, the settlement of the neutrality question was a vast gain, as neutrality is to be the emblem of future policy. The omission of any precaution for commercial reciprocity was unimportant, in view of the progress free trade was making in America. He defended the articles concerning the fisheries, on the ground that Canada was really benefitted by them.

Lord Cairns deprecated the motion of Earl Russell. The treaty was as binding now as if it had been ratified, although it was badly drawn, and obliged England to submit to principles unknown to the country.

The Lord Chancellor sustained the treaty.

The Marquis of Salisbury declared that the treaty sacrificed the right of neutrals to American susceptibilities.

The Duke of Argyle said England gained in the acknowledgement of certain great rules of international law, without making any sacrifice.

Earl Russell then withdrew his motion and the debate was brought to a close.

PRUSSIA.

Order of the triumphal entry.

BERLIN.—An imperial proclamation announces the order, in which the triumphal procession is to enter the city. At the head of the column will be borne eighty-one eagles captured from the French army; then follow in the order in which they are named, the generals who were engaged in the war; aides-de-camp of the camp of officers in the field; commanding officers; Prince Bismark, Generals Von Roon and Von Moltke, and the Emperor William. After the Emperor come the German Princes and the procession will then be made up of detachments of the victorious army.

All restrictions in the use by the public of the telegraph wires between Germany and France, except for the transmission of cipher messages, will be removed on the sixteenth of July.

FRANCE.

Communists being tried at Marseilles reported adjournment.

VERSAILLES.—Theirs, to-day, invited the members of the Assembly to attend, in a body, a grand review of the army, to be held on Sunday next in the Champs de Mars.

The trials of Communists at Marseilles have commenced amid much public excitement.

PARIS, evening.—It is rumored that the Assembly, to-day, after voting a loan required by the government adjourned until the 2d of July.

The *Journal de Paris* says Minister Pouyer Quartier intends to impose additional duties, so as to increase the revenue from the customs a hundred and fifty millions.

The Bonapartists count on carrying fifty out of the 113 supplementary elections.

Communists who are to be transported to New Caledonia will be allowed to take their families with them and form colonies.

Engineers propose to raise forts Issy and Vanvres and build new forts at Hautier, Brigeres and Chatillon.

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

JUNE 12TH.

Chas Durr, Pa; W F Pattison, Henry Gurney, England; S H Fisher, Boston; Jno O Fall, Uniontown, N A; Edw N Hoopes, Geo S Dodge, A E Hall, A J Hills, Mrs Barrett, San Fran; L H Hopkins, Tintic; Thos W Stephens, Ernest Stephens, London; W B Hyde, Oakland; J Wright, Nev; Thos J Poulterer, San Fran; S Williams, Little Cottonwood.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

JUNE 12TH.

W T Cottier, E Loveland, Omaha; J B Bailey, S A Stevenson, A S Potter, American Fork; Jas Campbell, Ogden; Jas Liddle, S F Clowser, Ophir City; W A Hodgman, Corinne; J W Easton, San Jose; J W Meaks, Jr., Georgetown; D C; John W Bryan, Omaha; G A Robinson, Ophir; G Hodgman, Tannersville; Mrs J McGowen, Pioche; S E Greely, Camp Floyd; W Brown, Cottonwood.

JUNE 13TH.

J W Carter, Mrs Carrie Carter, W J Cogeswell, E B Marden, G Carter, Walter Carter, Los Angeles, Cal.

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

Doors open at 7:30. Performance to commence at 8.

Second Night!

TUESDAY EVENING,
JUNE 13, 1871.

Second Appearance of the highly popular Comedian, Mimic and Vocalist,

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,

ALICE DUNNING,
(LINGARD.)

MISS D. LINGARD,
AND

Mr. R. F. DUNNING.

N. B.—Having finished their brilliant engagement in New York of forty-eight nights, to a series of crowded houses, will give two performances in this city, *en route* to San Francisco, where they open July 3d.

The French Commediette

DELICATE GROUND;
OR
PARIS in 1793!

Citizen sangfroid.....W H LINGARD
Pauline.....ALICE DUNNING LINGARD
Alphonse.....Mr J W Dunne

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD will here give twelve of his original sketches and impersonations, written, composed and given by him in Europe and America over 4,000 times,

SELECTED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Captain Jinks.....William Horace Lingard
On the Beach at Long Branch, William Horace Lingard
Bitter Beer.....William Horace Lingard
Walking Down Broadway, William Horace Lingard
Through the Park.....William Horace Lingard
Old Muddlebrain, (with after dinner speech,) William Horace Lingard
Dutch Onion Vender.....William Horace Lingard
Fifth Avenue.....William Horace Lingard
Guinea Pig Boy.....William Horace Lingard
Young Widow.....William Horace Lingard
For Excellence.....William Horace Lingard
A Major in the Ninth, William Horace Lingard
The Poor Little Orphan, William Horace Lingard
The Young Old Maid...William Horace Lingard
It's Naughty but its Nice, William Horace Lingard
The Upper Ten Thousand, William Horace Lingard

IMPERSONATIONS,
With Life-Like Pictures of the World's Celebrities.

1. Horace Greeley.....William Horace Lingard
2. Louis Napoleon.....William Horace Lingard
3. William of Prussia.....William Horace Lingard
4. Benj. F. Butler.....William Horace Lingard
5. President Grant.....William Horace Lingard

Concluding with the Amusing Comedy, by Charles Mathews,

LITTLE TODDLERINS!

Jones Robinson Brownsmith, William Horace Lingard
Mr Barnaby Babicombe.....Mr A Thorne
Captain Littlepop.....Mr H Bidwell
Susan.....Mrs A Clawson
Annie Babicombe.....Miss D Lingard
Amenthia.....Mrs Fyne Galton

TWENTIETH WARD

Pleasure Gardens,

West of the Cemetery.

NOW OPEN

For Recreation and Amusement.

SWINGS AND WHIRLIGIGS

In full blast. Also a

GIANT STRIDE SWING,

For expanding the lungs.

A Splendid

DANCING BOWERY,

54 x 24 feet.

A

NEW BATH HOUSE,

For the exclusive use of ladies.

Summer Drinks, Fruits, Nuts, Ice Creams, Cakes, Candies,

Etc., kept on hand.

Come along and get a view of Mount Nebo and enjoy yourselves in a general way.

Mark Lindsey.

d160 1m

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DRY GOODS

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A. Prints and Domestics.
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F. Cloaks, Lace Shawls, &c.
G. Staple and Fancy Notions.
H. Silks, Satins and Velvets.
I. Flannels and Blankets.
K. White Goods.
L. Laces and Embroideries.
M. Linens.
O. Upholstery.
Z. Bags, Batts, Cotton Yarn, Warp Twine, Wicks, &c.

Sole Western Agents for

WILLISTON'S C. S. I. Spool Thread.

☞ Special attention given to orders.

d81 2 w3m

TAX PAYERS TAKE NOTICE!

THE County Court of Salt Lake County will meet, at the Court House in Salt Lake City, on Friday next, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of hearing and considering complaints of erroneous or excessive assessments for Territorial and County taxes for the year 1871. Persons having such complaints to make can appear on that day and have them adjudicated.

By order of the County Court.

d2 175 w1 E. W. EAST, County Clerk.

FOR LEASE OR RENT!

A New Brick, THREE STORY House!

WITH ROOMY ATTIC, which has never been occupied, having a garden and orchard of one acre and a quarter, containing the choicest varieties of fruit. The Lot is pleasantly situated and fronts the East, and is on 5th East Street, between South Temple and 1st South streets, distant only five blocks from the Temple Block. A good Well, Barn, Corrals and other conveniencies are on the premises.

I WILL LEASE OR RENT This Property on Reasonable Terms, for any period from one to five years.

Apply to A. LIVINGSTON,
On the premises, 12th Ward.

d4 f 12

BATHS!

WARM SPRING BATHS
Private and Plunge.

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

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

d241y H. ARNOLD.

Thomas Taylor. John C. Cutler.

TAYLOR & CUTLER'S
CHEAP
DRY GOODS
CHEAPER GROCERIES,
Cheapest Stoves.
HARDWARE
AND
MINERS' TOOLS
DOWN TO
BED ROCK,

Which they will Deliver,
FREE OF CHARGE,
In any part of the City.

STORE opposite Salt Lake House, East Temple Street.

d196 1y

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last,) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota, and on the Pacific Coast. The ground is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and tracklaying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including the purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 50 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and its equipments, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Taxes. Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at PAR PER ACRE, ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more favorable on a par.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the Country.

H. S. HAWKINS, Agent for Utah Territory, will be found at Mr. Joseph Hammer's, First East Street, between First and Second South Streets.

d160 1m w7 12

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

THE
Two Most Successful
Popular and Perfect
COOKING MACHINES
Of the period are our well known

CHARTER OAK STOVES

AND

EPICURE BROILERS!

Both are of the Simplest Construction, and so easily managed that we guarantee them to give

Entire Satisfaction!

As no article in the household helps the health, comfort and happiness of the family circle than the Cook Stove, it is Economy as well as Policy to get the Very Best; and in buying the Charter Oak, you can rely on getting the Most Successful, Popular and Perfect Cooking Stove ever made. In using an Epicure Broiler, you are relieved of the trouble of having Juicy, Tender and Delicious Beefsteaks, Chickens, Ham, Chops, etc.

SOLD BY

Excelsior Manufacturing Company,

No. 104 and 106 North Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

And all live Stove dealers like

Z. C. M. I.

J. M. ALLEN & CO.,
TAYLOR & CUTLER,
and
Z. C. M. I.
SALT LAKE CITY.

d95 3m

PEOPLE'S VERDICT

Over Half a Million sold and in use!

4,000 made and sold per week

SINGER'S

New Improved Silent

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES

ARE

The Best in the World,

Because all of them are in constant use, while a very large proportion of other makes are not used, owing to their being partially or wholly impracticable.

THE SINGER

NEW FAMILY MACHINE

Has been brought to perfection, regardless of time, labor or expense, and is now incomparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.

It is *simple, compact, durable, beautiful, quiet, light-running*, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine; using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, or anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner.

The New Improved Attachments for Hemming, (any width) Braiding, Embroidering Magic Ruffling, Gathering and sewing on (at the same time) Self-Sewing, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practicable, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Singer Machine, are in every variety of Wood, such as Black Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, Satinwood, and from the plainest to the most elaborate pattern and finish. The Machines themselves are plain or highly ornamented with pearl and gold to correspond with their tables or cabinets.

In the Singer the work is fed or passed through the Machine in the natural direction, namely, *from the operator*, permitting her to sit in a natural and healthy position. In many other Machines the work passes from right to left, or the reverse, *compelling the operator to sit in a bent and unhealthy position, and thus causing weakness of the back, etc.*

The Singer uses a SHORT STRAIGHT NEEDLE, which is *not* liable to break or miss the stitch. Many other Machines use a long crooked needle, which *is* liable to break and to miss the stitch.

In the Singer Machine the Shuttle is carried, thus avoiding nearly all wear. It requires no oil, and does not soil the thread or goods. Other Machines drive their Shuttles, in a race, thus causing great wear, and *requiring oil*, soiling the thread and goods.

On the Singer, the Tension on both the upper and lower threads is absolutely under the ready control of the operator, thus rendering the Machine always available for good sewing, which is not the case with any other. Many so-called cheap Machines are really worthless, and so are many of their new peculiarities and supposed advantages.

The **SINGER** is the

Oldest Practical Sewing Machine,

Being about twenty years in the market. Having been constantly improved by the employment of the most skilled ingenuity of the age and unlimited capital, it is now divested of all unnecessary parts and possesses *All the Very Latest Inventions and Improvements*. It is the only Machine sold on Honest Claims, and all its parts are Practical and will do all that is claimed for them. Some other Machines are Greatly Complicated, to do Useless and Silly things, and thus are rendered Liable to Constant Derangement. The Singer Seldom or Never gives trouble, but is readily and easily managed by those *who utterly fail on other Machines.*

SINGER'S

New Manufacturing Machines

Claim the same advantages over others of their class as the new Family Machines. These old and well-tried Sewing Machines are *applicable to all kinds of heavy and light manufacturing in Clothe, Leather, etc.*, and run in the most perfect and reliable manner without trouble to the operator.

HAVE ARRIVED!

A Full Assortment of those

Beautiful and Unrivaled MACHINES.

(The numbers on which show a manufacture of between Fifteen and Sixteen Hundred Thousand.) Consisting of the Different Varieties made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and we shall sell at Eastern Prices, with addition of Freight only. To accommodate parties who cannot pay all down, we will sell on

EASY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS

So that all may possess one of these *Blessings*.

For the convenience of our Patrons we have retained the services of a gentleman who has had twenty years experience and is one of the most skillful experts in the world in repairing and adjusting Sewing Machines. He will put each Machine in complete and practical running order before it leaves the Emporium and will also impart to purchasers all needful instruction, so that they can at once commence work.

We resort to no trickery whatever to sell Sewing Machines, but allow their Great Merits to speak for themselves. We can do this, as the Demand for them is so great that although the Singer Company make more than all other first-class companies combined, they cannot nearly fill their orders, and are compelled to still extend their Gigantic Works.

We having been so fortunate as to secure the

General Central Agency,

For this Territory, we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and see the Machines, whether they wish to buy or not. See all others, but do not buy without you examine the Singer.

We Guarantee every Machine we sell to give entire satisfaction.

THE SINGER

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE

is the only Practical one in the World.

OTHER SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED.

Parts on Reasonable Terms.

Machines for Sale

AT THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPT.

Z. C. M. I.

Two doors south of the Eagle Emporium

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

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