

# THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON.  
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, July 23, 1870.

## PROCEEDINGS

OF THE  
TWENTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE

Arrival of the Pioneers in Salt Lake Valley, to take place on Monday, the 25th of July, 1870.

At sunrise a Pioneer salute of twenty-four guns by a detachment of artillery which will be a signal for the raising of flags on public buildings and throughout the city.

The Day and Sabbath schools will meet at their respective Ward Halls at 8.30 a.m., and organize under the direction of their Superintendents and teachers and proceed to the New Tabernacle.

The Pioneers, Twelve, Bishop, Federal, Territorial, County and City officers are requested to meet at the City Hall at 8.30 a.m., and from there proceed, escorted by Capt. Croxall's Band and the Committee, to the Tabernacle.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE TABERNACLE: During the seating of the audience the Tenth Ward Brass Band will play popular airs.

Music.—Tabernacle Choir.  
Prayer.—Chaplain, Elder Wilford Woodruff.

Music.—Capt. Croxall's Band.  
Oration.—Hon. Orson Pratt.

Song.—J. T. D. McAllister.  
Speech.—Hon. Geo. A. Smith.

Music.—Martial Band.  
Speech.—Pres. Brigham Young.

Music.—Captain Croxall's Band.  
Toasts, Sentiments, &c.

Music.—Tabernacle Choir.  
Benediction, by the chaplain.

Artillery salute at 12 m.  
Territorial salute at Sundown.

Fireworks opposite the Theatre, between eight and ten p.m.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to attend the exercises at the Tabernacle, and a general suspension of business is requested that all may have an opportunity of participating in the celebration.

THEO. MCKEAN,  
WM. JENNINGS,  
L. S. HILLS,  
JOS. A. YOUNG,  
ISAAC GROSS,  
H. S. BEATIE,  
JOHN CLARK,  
THOS. TAYLOR,  
H. P. KIMBALL,  
J. D. T. McALLISTER,  
Committee of Arrangements.  
Marshal of the Day.

## THE TWENTY-FOURTH.

THE 23rd Anniversary of the arrival of the Pioneers in these valleys occurs tomorrow, but being Sunday that great event will not be celebrated until Monday, when all classes of citizens will no doubt take much pleasure in participating in the ceremonies of the occasion. On that day all business establishments, including the DESERET NEWS Office, will be closed, and the day will be celebrated and honored heartily and joyously, but in a manner becoming Saints.

As old-time citizens of the various nationalities of the civilized world, a great many of us sympathize with the holidays and festivals of early days; as citizens of the United States we all participate with zest in the celebration of our nation's independence, the Fourth of July; but as members of the great latter-day Zion and Church of God, we recognize the 24th of July, as the day of all days worthy of being celebrated and honored; for on that day the Saints of God, after suffering persecution unexampled in the history of modern civilized nations, found an abiding place, and the kingdom in which liberty, justice and the possession of every right will be guaranteed to all, may be fairly said to have commenced its sway. Such an event is worthy of celebration and of being sung in the grandest psalms of which human tongue is capable.

In honor of this event there will be celebrations throughout the Territory. In this city we shall have a good time. The exercises at the New Tabernacle will comprise an oration by Elder Orson Pratt, speeches by Presidents Young and Smith, music, singing, toasts, etc., etc. We expect to see a grand turn out of citizens.

## DESERET UNIVERSITY.

YESTERDAY, being the last day of the Summer term, at the Deseret University we dropped in for awhile to hear the close of the examination of the pupils of the institution. The exercises consisted of select readings recitations and orations; the examination in mathematics, history, the languages and other studies having been brought to a close on previous days.

The teacher of elocution is Professor Riggs, and the efficiency attained and evinced by some of his pupils yesterday afternoon certainly reflected the highest credit upon him as a teacher.

Among the pupils examined, deserving special praise, were Messrs. Harmel Pratt, B. Young, O. F. Whitney, and J. L. Roberts, and the Misses Slade, Susie Young and Kittie Hayward. Their recitations were given not only perfect in word, but they were spoken with the spirit and the understanding, and gave evidence of considerable

knowledge of the principles of elocution. The exercises in the mathematical, commercial and other departments of study, were assured were equally as creditable, and the fact that an institution exists in our city, where pupils may graduate, as in the best colleges of the East, should be a matter of gratification and gratulation to our citizens generally.

The institution, in its present form, has existed not quite eighteen months. It is ably conducted, and provided with competent professors in every branch taught, and they are enthusiastically devoted to the advancement of education. The success of their labors, as exemplified in the progress of their pupils, is abundant proof of this; and as such they merit the thanks, and substantial gratitude and support of the community. Too much importance cannot be attached to education, and we are glad to see that it is claiming that share of attention from our people generally, which it deserves. We sincerely hope to see the pecuniary support absolutely necessary for the support of such institutions as the Deseret University rendered by the public, that the blessings and benefits of a thoroughly liberal education may be enjoyed by all the young folks throughout our whole community.

LIEUTENANT Z. L. TANNER.—We had an interesting visit this morning with Lieutenant Z. L. Tanner, who is now on his way to the East, from China, where he has been on duty for the past three years with the Asiatic Squadron. Lieutenant Tanner is a nephew of our old and respected citizen, Mr. Solon Foster, and it was with the hope of seeing him that he came to this city. He was in the company of Brother Foster when we met him. Lieut. Tanner was at Yokohama, Japan, at the time of the loss of the *Onida*, and afterwards conducted the search for the bodies of Captain Williams and the other officers and men of that ill-fated vessel. The Japanese Governor sent letters to the various places along the coast for a distance of thirty miles, instructing the people to deliver everything that came ashore belonging to the *Onida* to Lieut. Tanner; and his instructions were scrupulously obeyed. They preserved and handed over every fragment picked up or washed ashore to the Lieutenant; and the government also assisted in other ways in prosecuting the search for the bodies. Lieut. Tanner's knowledge of the Japanese causes him to view them in a favorable light. He is of the opinion that those who have settled in California will be of great benefit to that State. Many of them were men of fine position and of wealth in Japan; but through the recent difficulties in that country they found themselves under the necessity of going into exile, and selected California in preference to going into the northern parts of Japan. Their culture of tea and silk, and their knowledge of those branches of industry, will be very valuable to that State. They are a very different class of people to the Chinese who come to our shores, and will doubtless make useful and respected citizens.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Our readers will observe, in another portion of the local items, that, yesterday evening, in consequence of the burning of the railway bridge at Fort Steele, the usual train from the east did not arrive at the terminus. Mr. Train is advertised to lecture in the Theatre to-night and he is expected to arrive by this evening's train; but should any mishap prevent him reaching this city, Mr. Walter Montgomery has kindly consented to give another of his readings.

NO PAPER ON MONDAY.—To give all our employees a chance to participate in the festivities on Monday, this office will be closed. The News will probably be issued early in the morning, instead of the evening, on Tuesday.

REPAIRED.—A telegram received at half past one to-day from Ogden, per Deseret Telegraph line says: "Only a small portion of the trestle work was burned on the bridge, near Fort Steele; the fire was caused by the cinders of the engine. The 3,000 m. was repaired in a few hours, and the bridge is now all right."

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN ROUNDS THE WORLD IN NINETY DAYS.

While the tourists sail across the Atlantic, or run out to the Yosemite, or spend Sunday at Long Branch, Newport or Saratoga, Mr. Train, as usual, distances everybody by a jump round the world. He left his Newport villa yesterday, and passed through all the nations and several oceans returning in November to fill two hundred lecture engagements at from \$15 to \$200 a night, arranged through the American Literary Bureau. He delivered his 474th successive lecture of his Presidential Course of 1,000 at the Bowery, Sunday night, coming out strong for Chinese emigration. We notice that he intends lecturing in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales on the *Admiral* question and American citizens in English jails.

How the telegram, the locomotive, and the steamship laugh at distances! Marco Polo only got to China in the thirteenth century; Mungo Park only saw a little of Africa; Peter Parley was only an American consul at Paris; but here Mr. Train goes through America, Asia, Africa, and Europe in three months, viz: New York to San Francisco, 3,000 miles, six days; San Francisco to Yokohama, Japan, 5,700 miles, twenty-one days; Yokohama (via Shanghai, Ningpo, Foo-chow, and Canton) to Hong Kong, 1,700 miles, six days; Hong Kong to Calcutta, (via Singapore, Penang, and Madras) 3,300 miles, fourteen days; Calcutta to Bombay, by rail, 1,225 miles, two days; Bombay to Suez (via Red Sea), 3,500 miles, twelve days; Suez to Alexandria, (via Cairo), 200 miles, one day; Alexandria to Marseilles, 1,500 miles, six days; Marseilles to London, (via Paris, Calais, Dover), 700 miles, three days; London to Queenstown, (via Dublin and Cork), 600 miles, one day; Queenstown to New York, 3,000 miles, ten days.—Total, 22,925 miles, eighty-two days; in round numbers, 23,000 miles, ninety days.

Mr. Train is accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Bemis. The estimated cost of the trip is about \$5,000. Mr. Train's royalty on his latest railway in England, at 2500 a mile on say two thousand miles, would amount to a million sterling. If street railways were a nuisance ten years ago, because Mr.

Train was a Union man, they are as much a nuisance now, and there is a possibility that this new way of going to England may mean business; as that 2,000,000 claim for illegal arrest and jail incarceration at Cork has not yet been settled. While, as journalists, we cannot bring our minds to the conclusion that he is in earnest about the Presidency, we are bound to admit that he has a strong hold of the working classes in the country, and usually accomplishes whatever he undertakes.—*New York Evening Globe, May 16th.*

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)

## By Telegraph.

### WASHINGTON.

Military changes.

Col. Kelton was ordered, to-day, to the headquarters of the military division of the Pacific, vice Maj. Gen. Beck who is ordered to duty at the headquarters of the department of California, relieving Maj. Shea, who is assigned to the headquarters of the department of Columbia.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA.—Five ruffians have been arrested for outraging and robbing a young lady, near Broad street, a week since.

### VIRGINIA.

Resisted Twelve Times and Hung at Last.

RICHMOND.—Jos. Jeter Phillips was hung for the murder of his wife to-day; he had been previously resisted twelve times. He confessed.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### BELGIUM.

English fleet expected.

ANTWERP.—An English fleet is expected at the mouth of the Scheldt, where pilots are waiting for it.

### PRUSSIA.

Notice to Bavaria—Suspended—The forces of the two powers.

BERLIN.—The King of Prussia recently notified the Bavarian government that, according to treaty, he intended to assume the command of the latter's army, embodying it in the 3rd Corps. Bavaria immediately assented and forwarded congratulations to the Prussian King and issued patriotic exhortations to the army.

The North German Lloyd, to-day, announce the suspension of steamer service to America. Austria has been notified that the Belgians bring with about a quarter of a million of men each. The French are already made soldiers by their recent service in Africa, while the Prussians are a mere military force. France puts an army in the field, Prussia only an armed people.

### FRANCE.

Denmark Threatened—France Urged to Break with Rome—Circular from the Foreign Minister—A Broad Sheet—Will Abandon Prussia—Papal Allocation.

PARIS.—The *Moniteur*, the ministerial organ, in its issue to-day, says it is not true that Spain has concluded an alliance with France. Spain will remain neutral. The *Moniteur* adds, relative to negotiations between Denmark and Prussia for the neutrality of the Baltic sea, that any support of Prussia in this demand will be regarded as an act of hostility to France, as the Baltic is destined to play an important role in the war. The Emperor is ill at St. Cloud and will not therefore join the army for some days.

Martin, the Historian, urges France to break with Rome, on the ground that papal pretensions are fatal to the liberties of the Gallican churches.

There has been a broad riot at Cologne. Russia is reported to favor France. Russian forces are concentrating at Coblenz. South Germany it is said will abandon Prussia at the first opportunity.

A dispatch from Berne says the Swiss government has forbidden the exportation of cereals and horses.

General Leboeuf left Paris to-day, for the front; it is said that the Emperor will go to-morrow, but his departure is not certain. A proclamation from the Emperor to the French people is expected on Sunday; a manifesto to the Germans will follow, and will be introduced into Germany by way of Italy.

PARIS, 22.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the circular of the Minister of foreign affairs, dated July 21, addressed to the Diplomatic agent of France at foreign capitals. The circular mentions the explanations made on the 15th of July in the Chambers, in regard to the rapid events and negotiations, in which, as fast as we redoubled our efforts to preserve peace, secret designs were developed of an adversary resolved to render peace impossible. Whether the Berlin Cabinet had lodged war necessity for the accomplishment of its projects against the self government of the German States, for was hardly satisfied at having established, in the centre of Europe, a military power formidable to all its neighbors, wished to turn to account, power already acquired by displacing definitely, to the advantage of Prussia, the international equilibrium. The premeditated intention to refuse us guarantees which were indispensable to our security as well as to our honor, showed itself by the strongest evidence in the conduct of negotiations. The circular then mentions the candidature of the Prince Hohenzollern, and declares that the Berlin Cabinet hoped to place the prince on the throne of Charles the Fifth by surprise, believing that Europe would accept the accomplished fact, and that France, in spite of her temporary displeasure, would hesitate to oppose the expressed will of the Spanish people, who were friendly to her. The French government informed of the damage from the intrigue, did not hesitate to denounce the scheme to the representatives of the people and to foreign powers; and all have since that Prussia was alone in her unscrupulous policy, and that knowing herself to be without the support of common rights, she has nevertheless sought to impose upon Europe the fur-

ther abuse of so dangerous an extension of her influence. France took up the cause of the balance of power, knowing to be the cause of all people menaced by herself by the disproportionate grandeur of one royal house. In doing so she has not placed herself in opposition to her own maxims and policy or to those of the great powers. The circular cites, as proof, the cases of Belgium, Greece and Naples, and the refusal of the great powers to allow any of their princes to mount those thrones. The circular then mentions the withdrawal of Hohenzollern, the refusal of Prussia to give the guarantees, and other incidents which have followed, adding that France ought to demand guarantees, since Prussia had already given her word that the Prince of Hohenzollern should not mount the Spanish throne, when in March 1869 there had been a question of his candidature. At that time the King of Prussia told the king that no Prussian could reign in Spain. The Count Bismarck replied that France need not concern herself at a contingency so improbable, and Herr Von Thiel, the Prussian undersecretary of foreign affairs, gave his word of honor that a Hohenzollern was not and could not be a candidate. If an assurance so solemn cannot be relied upon, diplomatic intercourse must cease, and in repudiating such pledges Prussia challenges France, who now only demands a review of previous tergiversations, that the former's resignation of her designs be made real and permanent. The circular concludes by disclaiming that history must assign to Prussia the responsibility for a war which she had the means of averting, and which, while she affects to deplore, she has rather sought, and adds, under what circumstances has she gone into this war, when France for four years past has refrained with an almost exaggerated scrupulousness, from invoking against her, treaties concluded under the mediation of the Emperor, but to which she has failed to give a voluntary support? Of all the acts of this government, which has only thought of the means of freeing herself from obligations of treaties, even while signing them, Europe has been a witness, let Europe pronounce upon the justice of our cause.

The following is the allocution delivered by the Pope on the promulgation of the infallibility dogma: "The activity of the Sovereign Pontiff has been great, but it does not destroy what it builds up; it does not oppose, it sustains and it often defends the rights of the Church; that is, the rights of the bishops and of some who have not voted with us. Let them feel that they have voted in error, and let them remember that the Lord is not in error. Let them remember that a few years ago, they thought as we do! Have they then two consciences or two wills on the subject? Heaven forbid! We pray then that God, who alone makes miracles, will illumine their hearts and minds that they may return to the bosom of their father, that is the Sovereign Pontiff, the worthy Vicegerent of Christ, and work with us against the enemies of the Church. Let it be so that we may say with Saint Augustine, 'Lord, you have given us your admirable light and now we see!' May Heaven bless you all!"

6 p.m.—The evening journals report several skirmishes, yesterday between the advanced guards along the frontier, but give no details. It is extremely difficult to obtain intelligence from the sea of war, as correspondents are strictly forbidden of approaching the army lines. The authorities at Strasburg no longer permit strangers to ascend the steeple of the Cathedral because the movements of the troops on both sides can be seen from that point. Quarters are preparing for the Emperor and staff at Strasburg. The volunteers enlisted for the war number 97,000, and many ladies for the service, as nurses for the wounded.

The General Council of the Banks of France voted to give 100,000 francs to the society and to continue the salaries of all the employees called into military service.

Vessels have been sent to Newfoundland to notify the French fishermen of the declaration of war.

The *Journal Officiel* reports, from the *Journal de France*, a serious accusation against Count O'Bray, the Bavarian Minister; he is charged with misleading the Bavarian Chambers by announcing that French troops had invaded Bavarian territory, thus forcing the Chambers to vote the subsidies required by Prussia.

The Emperor came to Paris to-day and received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuilleries. President Schneider, in the name of the Corps Legislatif, addressed the Emperor as follows: "Sir, the Corps Legislatif has terminated its labors. It has unanimously voted all the subsidies and all the law needed for the nation, thus giving a signal proof of its patriotism. If it is true that not he who declares war but he who causes it is the real author, there will be but one voice among the nations, to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who, madened by unhoped for successes, and encouraged by our patience and desire to preserve for Europe the benefits of peace, has conspired against our security and attacked our honor. In doing so, she has knowingly bet duty. Ardent hopes follow you to the field of battle where you go to lead an army which has been so accustomed to carry high the standard of France."

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Confident of success—Fired on by French cruisers—Prussian troops moving—Christian Massacre in China confirmed.

LONDON.—It is said that the Prussians will adopt the defensive line from Coblenz along the Rhine. Bismarck and Moltke are confident of success; the French journals object to the neutralization of the Baltic. It is said that Count Palika will command the expedition, to enter Prussia through Denmark. The garde mobile has been called into active service.

A line collector arriving at Newcastle to-day, reports having been fired upon by French cruisers at sea.

Advices have been received here to the effect that the Prussian troops have retired from their position between Luxembourg and Palatinate, and are now massing between Coblenz and Mayence.

The details of the massacre of foreigners at Peking have been received. The first accounts do not exaggerate the horrors of the affair; neither age nor sex was spared. Some persons were burned to death in the buildings that were destroyed.

## SPAIN.

Firm for Neutrality.

MADRID, via PARIS, 22.—Parties here have sought to excite the populace against France, but without effect; they attempted to create a hostile demonstration in front of the French embassy, but failed. Spain is firm for neutrality.

## Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 23rd, 1870.

Editor *Deseret News*.—Dear Bro.—I was somewhat surprised to see, by an article in the NEWS of the 22nd inst., that since the Deseret Telegraph Co. have made arrangements for transferring business to U. P. and C. P. R. lines at Ogden, the citizens of the Territory can telegraph to any part of the United States and Europe, if they desire to do so; and if I did not know otherwise, I would infer from it that it was only since this arrangement was made that this could be done, which is not the case, as I will show.

In 1861 the Overland line was built through from Omaha to California via Salt Lake City, which established telegraphic communication with all the principle cities of the East and West. Sometime after the United States Co. built lines through to California; but the company was short-lived, as it was bought out or turned over to the Overland Co's lines. About that time nearly all the telegraph companies in the United States consolidated under the name of the Western Union Telegraph Co., by which, now, nearly every little town in the United States and Territories can be reached by telegraph without transferring to any other companies' lines. This is not the case with the Atlantic and Pacific Co.; they cannot reach Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and but few places in California; and wires in New York City connecting with the cables are in the Western Union Co's building. Add to this, the new company do not come with a lower tariff rate; and again, the Western Union are paying higher wages, and therefore have a better class of operators and are doing a strictly commercial business, with no railroad business to interfere with them; and have everything thoroughly organized and in good working order and generally give satisfaction to their patrons. I do not see that the public have any additional advantage by the Deseret Co. connecting with railroad companies at Ogden.

Respectfully,  
M. CROXALL,  
Manager W. U. Telegraph Office.

## Special Notices.

\$25.00 REWARD  
Lost a Small MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing a Railway Ticket from Ogden to New York. The above reward will be paid to anyone bringing the same to the Townsend House.  
d206 1

CHANGE OF BASE.—By reference to his advertisement in to-day's issue we perceive our general friend, Phil, is going into the refreshment business, and wishes his friends and former patrons to give him a call and partake of the delicacies of the season. We have no doubt but he will cater to their tastes in the present business as admirably as he has done in former times.  
d206 1

Vote the People's Ticket.—All persons who are qualified to Vote at the coming Election are requested, before going to the Polls, to purchase their Boots, Shoes and Hats at the Mammoth Boot, Shoe and Hat Store of d206 5

THE ONLY GOOD TEA IN TOWN! TRY IT LADIES AND PROVE FOR YOURSELVES, at  
G. W. DAVIS,  
near Kimball & Lawrence.  
d206 6

WANTED.—A Woman to do Housework.  
See  
H. S. BEATIE.  
d206 6

Dayton Sinks Makes just arrived and for sale by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. Those wishing to purchase should apply early, as the supply is limited.  
H. B. CLAWSON, Sup't.  
d201 6 11

ALL OVER the American Continent, the educated palate has pronounced in favor of Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts.  
BURNETT'S KALLISTON cures burns as well as scalds.  
DANDY can be killed by the use of Burnett's Cocaine; also Irritation of the Scalp.  
BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS.—"The best kind of extract"—*Sears' Real Review.*

REPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A real Remedy for Asthma in Jones' Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.  
d206 1

NOTICE FOR 24th.  
THE MUSEUM & MENAGERIE  
Will not be open until after the Ceremonies—12 noon.  
Admission half the usual prices—Admits 25 cents, Children 10 cents.  
J. L. BARFOOT,  
Manager.  
d206 1

PHIL MARGETTS.  
TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends and patrons that he will open on Monday, July 25, his BAKERY, RESTAURANT, ROOM, formerly the Idaho Bakery, Second South St., where he will keep a constant supply of Biscuits, Sandwiches, Cigars, Lager Beer, &c., &c. Call and see him.  
d206 1m

NOTICE OF ESTRAYS!  
I HAVE in my possession the following described lot of Horses, namely:  
One 4 year old, Dark Bay HORSE, branded S with half circle on top, on right thigh.  
One 5 year old, Green colored HORSE, One 3 year old, Iron Gray MARE and Colt: One 3 year old, Yellow BAY MARE, each branded with J. S. on left shoulder.  
One 2 year old, Bay MULE, branded H in circle on left hind leg.  
Persons owning any of the above described property are requested to prove claims, and pay damages, and take them away, or they will be sold at public sale, on the 15th day of August, 1870.  
Keyville, U. T. GEO. GALEY,  
July 22d 1870. d206 2

HENRY W. KING & CO.  
Manufacturers & Jobbers of  
CLOTHING  
AND  
FURNISHING GOODS.  
4 & 6 LAKE STREET,  
CHICAGO.  
HENRY W. KING,  
EDWARD J. KING,  
EDWARD W. DEWEY,  
WM. C. BROWNING & CO.,  
d189 3m

LOST.  
BETWEEN this City and Farmington, on Thursday, July 21st, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing some U. S. Currency bills, an Order drawn on Mr. Joseph A. Young, in favor of James Millard, and other papers. The finder will be remunerated on leaving it at this Office, or with Bishop John W. Hess, Farmington.  
d206 2

WANTED,  
At the COTTONWOOD DISTILLERY, a few Thousand Bushels of  
WHEAT,  
For which One Dollar, Cash, per Bushel will be paid. Also a few Bushels of  
BLACK CURRANTS,  
FRESH PULLED, OR DRY.  
For which Four Dollars per Bushel will be paid. If more convenient the currants can be left at my City Liquor Store.  
d206 14

WILLIAM HOWARD.  
NOTICE.  
THE Stockholders of the U. C. R. R. are hereby notified that there will be a general meeting of the company at my office, next door east of Horticultural Office, Salt Lake City, on Monday, August 5th, 1870, at 10 a.m. By request of Stockholders.  
JOHN W. YOUNG,  
Secretary.  
d192 1d

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SALT LAKE THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!  
SIX NIGHTS ONLY!

COMMENCING

MONDAY EVE'G,  
JULY 25, 1870.

THE BRITISH BLONDE

BURLESQUE & COMEDY TROUPE!

Rose Massen,  
Eliza Weatheraby,  
Ada Harland,  
Kate Heathcote,  
Cornie Thompson,  
Sarah Harland,  
Maurice De Soila, E. Chapman,  
G. T. Ketchum, Harry Beckett.

In a series of their unusually

ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCES.

ADMISSION—USUAL THEATRE RATES.

Call at the Box Office and secure your Tickets Early!

## TURKISH SPEAKING HEAD

A GREAT WONDER!  
The Remarkable Phenomenon of a

LIVING SPEAKING HEAD

Severed from the Body will be exhibited on and after

MONDAY, July 25th, 1870.

At One Door South of WELLS, FARGO & CO'S Office.

ADMISSION: Fifty cents. Ladies and Children, Half price.  
d106 6

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!

## TEASDEL & CO.,

Successors to WILLIAM JENNINGS & Co.,  
MANUFACTURERS,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Home-Made

LEATHER,

BOOTS & SHOES.

The above we make

A SPECIALTY.

PRICES AND QUALITY

Guaranteed to compare favorably with Eastern Goods.

We have also added to our Business a First Class Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

In Endless Variety.

DRESS GOODS!

DRESS GOODS!

DRESS GOODS!

NEW STYLES!

GOOD QUALITIES!

LOW PRICES!

DOMESTICS,

HICKORIES,

CLOTH & CLOTHING.

ALSO  
Choice FAMILY GROCERIES,