

THE BUSINESS OF STOCK-RAISING.

We have several times urged upon the people's attention the necessity of their exercising vigilance in taking care of their stock. The subject will bear considerable agitation. Stock-raising is an important interest in our Territory, and there is every probability of its continuing to be such if proper measures be taken by those who are in the business. The best that will be needed for the men who will be employed in the construction of the Railroad, will create considerable of a demand for cattle in this Territory, and when the Railroad shall be completed, there will be a market opened for the sale of stock in which that raised in Utah can doubtless find ready sale. If we do not suffer the business to fall into decay, and the advantages we possess to pass into the hands of others, there is nothing to prevent us from competing with any other stock-producing region in these latitudes. Our range is unsurpassed, and we have an excellent climate for the business, and if it receives a proper degree of attention it can be made profitable. To be successful, however, there must be more system than there has been. Very few have given that care to the pursuit which it deserves; but those who have done so have grown rich.

When we first settled here it was within the power of every person to raise stock. The people were comparatively few, and the range was unlimited. There was scarcely a person who did not own a few animals. Thousands of head were turned out and left to summer and winter themselves without the owners' care or attention. And though it was not infrequently the case that people lost stock, the loss was not so great as it has been since, as the range was so extensive that cattle could find feed and shelter with but little difficulty. As the population has increased and the settlements have been extended, the range has been narrowed. Stock-raising upon the old system, though still persisted in by some individuals, has not been found to pay. Thousands of dollars' worth of stock have been lost each year by this careless habit, and the only persons who have found the pursuit satisfactory and remunerative have been those, who abandoning the old plan, have conformed to the changed circumstances and carried on the business in a systematic and careful manner. It becomes more and more apparent every year that cattle and other stock cannot safely be turned out on the range to take care of themselves. They must have the personal supervision of their owners, or of employed herdsmen, while feeding in summer; and in winter, calculations must be made to feed them and not trust to the range alone for food. The raising of stock as a business must of necessity be abandoned by those who cannot bestow upon it their personal attention. This is plain. And it is also plain that we must depend for our stock upon the farmers and those who follow the raising of it as a pursuit.

We may remark, in this connection, that we have often been struck with the carelessness of many of our farmers respecting the quality of their stock. There is evidently a lack of foresight and care on this point. It is as easy, and costs no more, to raise a fine-blooded, valuable horse or cow, or any other animal, as it is to raise a poor run. This is almost self-evident. Yet if an examination were made of the teams that brought their owners to our recent Conference and of those which come to the city with produce, &c., one would be forced to the conclusion that many of our farmers do not think so. Scrubby horses and other animals are too common. If a wise policy were to prevail, inferior animals of every kind would be disposed of, and a judicious selection made of the best varieties from which to raise what we need. We ought to have the best kinds of animals, and of grains, fruits and vegetables, and with nothing short of these should we be satisfied.

The system of permitting stock to run at large on the range month after month, without caring for it, cannot be profitable for many reasons. One of the chief of these is that thieves have too many facilities for driving it off. It is a temptation to which men of loose principles easily and naturally yield. Thousands of head have been driven off in various directions without their owners' knowledge, and in searching for which, afterwards, they have lost much valuable time. This game will be repeated this year, if great vigilance be not exercised. We can not afford to raise stock for thieves, and measures should be taken to check them in their operations.

**CURIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CHINAMAN.**—On the 15th ult., a Chinaman, working at the Mechanic's Mill, San Francisco, was standing with his back to a revolving shaft, when his eye was caught by the machinery and wound up until his head was drawn close to the shaft. "John" uttered a yell which alarmed the workmen, when, seeing the critical position of the poor "Celestial," one of them sprang forward and threw off the belt, which stopped the machine and saved the life of the Chinaman.

CONGRESSIONAL.

**STANBERRY YET UNABLE TO ATTEND.**—The subject of allowing additional managers and counsel to participate in the final arguments has been again introduced, and after considerable discussion the whole subject has been indefinitely postponed. Everts said that Stanberry was not yet able to be present, yet wishing to avoid delay, the counsel would proceed and offer documentary evidence to-day, and it is hoped that to-morrow they would proceed with oral testimony. The Executive clerk of the Senate, verified the message nominating Thomas Ewing as Secretary of War, received February 24, in response to the Senate resolution concerning the removal of Stanton; Butler objected.

**IMPEACHMENT TRIAL CONTINUED.**—Chicago, 15.—After a lengthy discussion the Senate declined to admit the President's Message as evidence. Several documents were submitted, bearing upon former Cabinet appointments. The counsel stated that the documentary evidence was all in, though they might possibly desire to offer some additional documents hereafter. The court then adjourned.

**MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.**—The Senate then considered the miscellaneous appropriation bill, which passed after a long debate. The appropriation amounted to \$127,000 for contingent expenses. On motion of Cameron the committee on contingent expenses were directed to inquire into the condition of the accounts of the Secretary of the Senate. Buckalew suggested that Cameron include the action of the clerk of the court of impeachment in commenting upon the proceedings of the court in his papers. The motion of Cameron was adopted. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

**THE SHIP R. W. WOOD ON FIRE.**—The bark R. W. Wood, sailed from San Francisco laden with sugar, was compelled to return on account of injury during the storm. While discharging her cargo the ship took fire, but was extinguished with slight damage to the vessel. A large quantity of sugar, remaining in the hold, was destroyed.

**HEAVY STORM IN CHICAGO.**—Chicago, 15.—A heavy storm is prevailing this evening; the wires are working badly and we have nothing up to midnight, except the detailed arguments on each side on the admissibility of the President's Message as evidence.

**FEARFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.**—It is reported that a fearful accident has occurred on the Erie Railway to-day involving the lives of over a hundred people; nothing relative to the disaster has been received through the Associated Press agency.

**WAR OFFICE CLOSED IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.**—Washington, 15.—The War Office was closed to-day in respect to the memory of President Lincoln.

**STANTON WILL NOT BE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.**—Washington.—Stanton has written a letter to Senator Cameron in reference to the communication from the Governor and Republican members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania desiring his transfer to the Treasury Department, declaring that no consideration can induce him to assume the duties of the Treasury Department, or to remain in the War Department longer than is required for the appointment and confirmation of his successor.

**JERSEY ELECTION.**—At the charter election at Jersey City, yesterday, O'Neil, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 800 majority. The Democratic gain was near 900; the vote was the largest ever known, being 6,500 against 3,700 last year.

**SENSATIONAL.**—The Herald has a sensational special to the effect that a Radical conspiracy is on foot to extend the term of the President's office to ten years, to strip the Supreme Court of power to pass upon the constitutionality of the acts of Congress, and elect Grant in the doubtful States at the point of the bayonet and unlimited inflation of the currency by the national banks.

**DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.**—Chicago, 15.—We have this morning received the details of the accident on the Erie railway. The disaster happened to the night train from Buffalo to New York, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, consisting of an engine, baggage, post office, four passenger and three sleeping cars containing a number of railroad freight agents. At Carris Rock, sixteen miles west of Port Jervis, the train was running at the usual rate of speed along the embankment, seventy-five or a hundred feet high, when it is supposed the rail broke and the last five cars on the train were precipitated down a precipitous descent, rolling over and over upon the jagged rocks at the bottom. The last car took fire. Thirteen persons were burned to death. All the cars were thrown over the cliff which borders the Delaware river. It was intensely dark. There were over two hundred passengers on the train; six bodies were recovered last night. No list yet received of the killed or wounded. The accident is one of the most terrible in the annals of railroad-ing in America.

**THE STEAMER LEXINGTON BLOWN TO PIECES.**—Chicago, 15.—A dispatch from Vicksburg states that the steamer Lexington was blown to pieces in a terrible storm last night. The passengers and crew are safe. No particulars have been received.

**LOSS OF THE STEAMER CARRIE.**—A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, says the steamer Carrie, bound to Fort Benton, with two hundred tons of government freight, was sunk near Sioux City; the boat and cargo are probably a total loss.

**INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS IN ARIZONA.**—Late Arizona advices say that the Apache Indians attacked, near Tucson, a large herd of cattle en route from Texas to California, and succeeded in stamping the whole drove, and killing two herders. The depredation exceeds in extent any that has been committed in the territory. No troops are in the vicinity of Tucson. There is a general outcry for a regiment of Arizona volunteers, as asked by Governor McCormick and the Legislature. Gen. Crittenden has ordered the pursuit of the Indians by a company of cavalry. Various other outrages are mentioned in which the savages have killed whites and destroyed property. The settlers are fighting them bravely and quite a number of Indians have been killed. Several rancheros have been burned.

**FOREIGN.**  
**QUEEN EMMA VISITS THE STONEWALL.**—San Francisco, 15.—Honolulu advices of April 3rd have been received. The Japanese steamer Stonewall, arrived at Honolulu and sailed for Yokohama, March 25. While lying in the harbor it was visited by Queen Emma and the members of the government, and by the residents afterwards. The officers of the Stonewall and the members of the foreign diplomatic corps were entertained by the Queen.

**VOLCANIC ERUPTION.**—The volcano on Mauna Loa has burst forth again. The crater is near that of 1859, and flows northwesterly toward the sea. The weather is unusually stormy over the month. Business is dull. Good Friday was observed by the Government to be observed in appropriate worship, and the suspension of public business. The Legislative Assembly is ordered to convene at Honolulu on April 18. John P. Parker, a resident of the Islands since 1815, died at Hawaii March 25.

**EARTHQUAKE AT HONOLULU.**—A shock of earthquake was felt at Honolulu on April 2nd. No damage was done.

**DELEGATE TO THE MARQUESAS MISSIONS.**—The Rev. Lowell Smith sailed on the Morning Star for the Marquesas Islands, as a delegate to visit the missions established there.

**DEATH OF REV. ASA THURSTON.**—The Rev. Asa Thurston, 45 years a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, died March 11.

**TROUBLE BETWEEN THE SAILORS ON THE LACKAWANNA AND THE NATIVES.**—The United States steamer Lackawanna has returned to Honolulu. Owing to alleged trouble between the sailors and natives at one of the ports on the Islands, the Hawaiian Government has instructed its officers to object to the landing of the petty officers or the men of the Lackawanna while at Hilo. The Americans are indignant at this outrage to the United States.

**ARRIVAL OF WHALERS.**—Thirty-eight whalers have arrived at Honolulu from their winter cruise; they have met with poor success.

**LATER BRAZILIAN NEWS.**—The mail steamer from Rio brings several days later news. The report of the capture of Ascension by the Brazilian fleet appears to be unfounded. According to the latest advices the Paraguayans still held the city. The Brazilian fleet went to Curupaty after the battle, where it still remains.

**DEATH OF CRANBOURNE.**—London, 14.—Viscount Cranbourne, Marquis of Salisbury, who was Secretary of State for India, under Derby's administration, is dead. The London journals contain elaborate obituaries of the deceased peer, all express regret for the loss the House of Commons will sustain in the transfer of his eldest son, now a member of the Commons, to the House of Lords.

**LISBON DISPATCH.**—A dispatch from Lisbon announces the arrival of a steamer with South American dates to March 24. It brings no war news from Brazil, which leads to the impression that the recent movement of the allies has not resulted so favorably as the Brazilians expected.

**ALEXANDER DECLINES TO BE MEDIATOR BETWEEN DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.**—Copenhagen.—It is understood here that the Emperor of Russia has declined to interpose his good offices as mediator between Denmark and Prussia for a settlement of the Schleswig question.

**GETTING READY FOR A DISPLAY OF ELUKKEISM IN IRELAND.**—Dublin.—Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Prince of Wales. The castle has been changed into a royal palace for his accommodation, and St. Patrick's Cathedral has been most superbly decorated for the coming ceremonies attending the visit of the Prince of Wales. The quays and public buildings are lavishly ornamented with flags, streamers, mottoes and other decorations. Beautiful triumphal arches have been erected in the principal streets through which the royal visitors will pass. The people in the surrounding country are coming into the city, and crowds of visitors are hourly arriving from England to witness the ceremonies and to participate in the festivities.

**"DES DEBATS" SCOUTS THE IDEA OF WAR.**—Paris.—The Journal Des Debats editorially scouts the idea of an approaching war, and especially denies that there is any danger of war with Germany. In proof of this it says that France has already refused to enter into a close alliance with England and Austria unless Prussia was included.

**BLOODY BATTLE IN ST. DOMINGO.**—The Herald's special, Hayti, 4, says a bloody battle has taken place near Gonaives. The government forces numbered 600 men, and the Cacos 4,000. The latter lay in ambush, and after routing the government troops they retook a number of towns and captured many prisoners and the enemy's cannons. The commanding general and Victorian Chevalier are missing. A decisive struggle is at hand. It is expected that a change in the government will take place after Easter. Salnave's exploits have been greatly exaggerated; when last heard from he was at Guaraninthe making a tour before returning to the Capito.

**SPAIN IN A REVOLUTIONARY STATE.**—The Herald's special from Barcelona reports the entire kingdom of Spain agitated by revolutionary inquiet. Mar-

tial law has been proclaimed by royal order in the province of Catalonia.

**NATIONAL TROOPS VICTORIOUS AT VENEZUELA.**—The Herald's special says the national troops in Venezuela have gained a decisive victory. There is still a dead lock in Congress, and the finances are very low. President Falcon is contracting with a wealthy Jew for a loan.

**BAEZ EXPECTED.**—St. Domingo advices state that Baez is expected. Within a week thirty prominent refugees of the Cabral party have taken refuge at the American Consulate.

**DESTRUCTION BY A TIDAL WAVE.**—A great tidal wave visited the Guadalupe, submerging a British vessel heavily loaded. The wave was similar to that at St. Thomas last fall, but larger. It lasted twenty-four hours.

**THE SEA RECESSES THIRTY MILES.**—The sea receded thirty miles and left all the ships aground, when a gigantic wave returned, threatening general destruction.

**ARRIVAL OF ALBERT EDWARD AND HIS WIFE.**—Dublin, 15.—The fleet bearing the Prince and Princess of Wales entered the bay this forenoon. Royal salutes were fired from all the vessels in the harbor. The Prince and Princess landed and were received by the Lord Lieutenant and the Marchioness of Abercorn, by whom they were conducted to a special train for Dublin. The station and streets were filled with people, who cheered incessantly as train moved off. On arriving at Dublin the party were received by a military guard of honor and escorted to the castle. The streets along the line of march were richly decorated and filled with people and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The procession reached the castle at two o'clock.

**PARAGUAYAN NEWS.**—London.—The South American mails by the latest steamer show that the position of Gen. Lopez is not as critical as reported. The Paraguayans claim that in the recent naval fight their gunboats obtained a decided success over the Brazilian ironclads. The fighting was very sharp and the casualties heavy on both sides.

**THE EMPEROR WILL WAIT FOR THE PAY FOR ALASKA.**—St. Petersburg.—The Journal De St. Petersburg says the Emperor of all the Russias has consented to grant a delay in the payment of the purchase money for Alaska; the time now assigned is the first of May next. The Journal feels confident that the American Congress will vote an appropriation. The same journal has a pacific editorial on the state of Europe, and says that a general disarmament of the European powers is probable.

**EUROPE TRANQUIL.**—Paris.—The Moniteur publishes a recent speech of Barache, Minister of Justice, at Rambouillet, endeavoring to allay the excitement over the rumors of impending war; he declares that nothing now threatens to disturb the peace of Europe.

**RIOT OF WORKMEN IN BARCELONA.**—London.—Telegrams from Spain announce that the workmen of Barcelona are on a trade strike, which causes riotous excitement. The strikers attacked and despoiled some of the factories and damaged the machinery. Last accounts say it has subsided and the tumult is likely to be calmed.

**THE PORT OF VENEZUELA CLOSED.**—Washington.—Official information says, that owing to the revolt in the State of Barcelona and in Venezuela, the President of the Republic, on the 5th of March, declared the port of Venezuela closed.

**HEAVY GALES AND DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA.**—New York.—Australian dates to March 8th, state that Prince Alfred's visit to Sidney was more agreeable than his visit to Melbourne. Heavy gales and destructive floods prevailed in the colony. Very disorderly scenes, attended with assault and battery, are enacted in the legislative body.

**EDITORIAL SUMMARY.**—A distressing case of homicide occurred on the 17th ult. at Red Bluff, Cal., in which Sheriff Cochran was killed by a lunatic named McDermitt, with whom he was en route from Weaverville to Stockton. Cochran had descended on waiting at Red Bluff for the boat, and as his charge seemed rational and quiet he was allowed his liberty in great part. At about 7 o'clock in the evening of the above date Cochran was in the saloon of the Red Bluff Hotel, in conversation with one of the proprietors, when McDermitt walked in and told him he was going home to see his wife and family. Upon the Sheriff replying that his family would be all right the lunatic became intensely excited, and after a few words of altercation he sprang upon the Sheriff and, with a bowie knife, that he had purchased during the day, stabbed him to the heart.

The lunatic fled, but was shortly afterwards captured by Sheriff Johnson, and lodged in jail. Sheriff Cochran leaves a wife and three children to mourn his untimely death.

In view of the probable election to Congress of colored persons in some of the Southern States, their eligibility for the office is beginning to excite some discussion. The New York Tribune of the 7th ult. thinks the agitation of the subject of negro Representatives a little premature, in view of the fact that after their election, the admissibility of the colored man as well as of the white man, depends, according to the Constitution, upon the length of time he has been a citizen of the United States—that instrument requiring seven years citizenship for a member of the House, and nine years for a Senator. The Tribune says the citizenship of colored men in the Southern States cannot possibly

antedate President Lincoln's proclamation, and probably Congress would hold that it began only upon the date of the official certification of the Anti-Slavery amendment to the Constitution, which was promulgated on the 18th of December, 1865; therefore, if the seven and nine years probation clause of the Constitution holds good, no colored Representative will be admitted to Congress until 1873, nor Senators until 1875.

A FLOATING CITY.

One of the most wonderful cities in the world is Bangkok, the capital of Siam. Did you ever witness such a sight in your life? On either side of the wide, majestic stream, moored in regular streets and alleys, extending as far as the eye can reach, are upwards of 70,000 neat little houses, each house floating on a compact raft of bamboo, and the whole intermediate space of the river presents to our astonished gaze one dense mass of ships, junks and boats of every conceivable shape, color and size. As we glide amongst these we occasionally encounter a stray house broken loose from its moorings, and hurrying down the stream with the tide, amidst the uproar and shouts of the inhabitants and all the spectators. We also notice that all the front row of houses are neatly painted shops in which various tempting commodities are exposed for sale; behind these again, at equal distance, rise the lofty and elegant porcelain towers of the various wats and temples. On our right hand side, as far as we can see, are three tall pillars, erected to the memory of three defunct kings, celebrated for some acts of valor and justice, and a little beyond these looming like a line of battle-ships amongst a lot of cockle shells, rises the straggling and not very elegant palace of the King, where his Siamese majesty, with ever so many wives and children, resides.

Right ahead, where the city terminates, and the river making a curve flows behind the palace, is a neat looking fort, surmounted with a top of mango trees, over which peep the roofs of one or two houses and a fallstail, from which floats the royal pennant and Jack of Siam, a flag of red gold-work, with a white elephant worked in the centre. This is the fort and palace of the Prince Chon Fau, King of Siam, and one of the most extraordinary and intellectual men in the East. Of him, however, we shall see and hear more, after we have bumbled our traps on shore, and taken a little rest. Now, be careful how you step out of the boat into the balcony of the floating house, for it will recede to the force of your effort to mount, and if not aware of this, you will lose your balance and fall into the river, which serves us for a parlor, dining room and all; then we have a little side room for books and writing, and behind these, extending the length of the two, a bed-room. Of course we must bring or make our own furniture, for, though these houses are pretty well off on this score, the Siamese have seldom anything besides their bed and bedding materials, a few wots and pans to cook with, a few jars of stores, and a fishing net or two. Every house has a canoe attached to it, and no nation detests walking so much as the Siamese; at the present time they are all expert swimmers, and both men and women acquire this very necessary art at an early age. Without it a man runs a momentary risk of being drowned, as when a canoe upsets none of the passengers by think it necessary to lend any aid, supposing themselves fully adequate to the task of saving their own lives. Canoes are hourly being upset, owing to the vast concourse of vessels and boats plying to and fro, and owing to this negligence or carelessness in rendering assistance, a Mr. Benham, an American missionary, lost his life, some twelve years ago, having upset his canoe as it was just getting dusk, and though surrounded by boats, no one deemed it necessary to stop and pick the poor man up. Springfield Union.

**THE FAMINE IN TUNIS.**—George W. Heap, United States Consul at Tunis, has written to relatives residing in San Francisco, urging that, if possible, something be done by our Christian people for the relief of the starving inhabitants of that city. His account of the sufferings of the Tunisians, who are dying by thousands,—men, women and children,—is most affecting. The destitution and suffering are appalling throughout the whole country. In his letter to the Department of State at Washington, he says, "Arab women offer their children to Christians for a few coppers to purchase bread."

"This stricken people bear their misery with patience and resignation. I hear of no disorder or disturbance. Men, women and children lie literally starving a few yards from the provision stall, gazing with wistful eyes on the coveted food; yet they commit no act of violence, or scarcely of pilfering."

"A Moorish hospital, richly endowed, receives the corpses picked up each morning in the streets, to prepare them for burial, but refuses admission to the living. Children scarcely able to walk are found wandering in the streets crying for food, their parents having died or forsaken them. Many are sheltered and fed by charitable Christians. The scenes daily witnessed in the streets are distressing in the extreme."

He says that any contributions, however small, would be of great assistance, and a comparatively small sum would save thousands of lives. He suggests that any contributions which may be raised be sent through the State Department at Washington. [S. F. Alta.]

The Boston Traveller says: at a private dinner in this city a few days since the table presented a most unique and beautiful appearance. There was a solid mass of flowers from one end of the table to the other, leaving just room enough for the plates at the edges, the guests being served from side tables.

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES BY STAGE.**

From the North.—M. D. Clifford.  
From the West.—Mr. McMarshall, Chas. Cooper.

ATTRACTIVE BILL.

Two Fine Dramas!

THE DEAL BOATMAN & THE JACOBITE.

The performance will commence the popular Domestic Drama, in 2 Acts, entitled

THE DEAL BOATMAN.

Jacob Vance..... Mr. D. McKenzie  
Major Murray..... Mr. J. M. Hardie  
Edward Leslie..... Mr. J. C. Graham  
George Prescott..... Mr. J. S. Lindsay  
Matt. Brammer..... Mr. A. Merrill  
Phil. Burket..... Mr. J. B. Kelly  
Mrs. Bright..... Mrs. M. G. Clawson  
Mary Vance..... Miss Adams

The performance will conclude with the Comic Drama, in 2 Acts, entitled

THE JACOBITE.

Sir Richard Wroughton..... Mr. D. McKenzie  
John Duck..... Mr. J. S. Lindsay  
John Duck..... Mr. J. S. Lindsay  
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DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

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BOOTS.

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

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WISH to inform the inhabitants of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and the traveling Public in general, that we have

50 Yoke of No. 1 CATTLE;

ALSO,

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Yokes,

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As well as a Complete Assortment of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Including Staple and Fancy

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And, in fact, almost everything, which we will sell Cheap for

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A HOUSE and HALF LOT in the 3d Ward, with foundation of another house laid, and lot planted with Fruit Trees. Apply on the Premises to

ROBERT Y. SMITH.

A FARM

FOR SALE,

Containing 70 Acres

GRAIN AND GRASS LAND,

SITUATED in Clarkston, Cache County, CAT-TLE or CITY PROPERTY taken in exchange. Apply to

F. W. YOUNG, Bear River Store, or

J. H. LATEY, Exchange Buildings.

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