THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - April 26, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY:

.....A deplorable occurrence at Iowa City—two children, son and daughter of the Rev. L. F. Parker, drowned, and the father rendered crazy by the loss of his children.

.....Seventy thousand dollars loss by fire at Long Branch.

.....War progressing between Salvador and Guatemala.

.....Naval affairs at Brooklyn are to be investigated by a congressional committee.

.....A successful operatic festival was held in Paris last night, the funds to be used for erecting a statue of Liberty in New York harbor.

.....The funeral of Madame Blanc was attended by two hundred thousand people.

.....It is said that Mukhtar Pasha, the Turkish commander, lost eighteen hundred men from the 13th to the 18th of the present month.

.....Two ex-lawyers have been arrested at St. Paul, Minn., charged with swindling the government to a large extent.

.....Dom Pedro and party reached San Francisco last night.

..... The Barbadoes riots are quelled.

.....Damage by moving ice yesterday in the Lower Ottawa River.

.....Extensive fire and considerable loss of life, at Rouen, France.

.....It is now asserted that the insurrection in Algeria is not yet over.

.....McKee, one of the St. Louis crooked whiskey convicts, has been sentenced to two years in prison and to pay $10,000.

.....Denmark is excited over an election to the lower house of parliament, from the fact that a large opposition majority to the measure for which the last house was dissolved has been returned.

.....The French Atlantic cable is broken.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Bold, bright, and brassy, Blaine's political opponents allow him to be. But the New York *World* suggests to him that when he engages in controversy with trained lawyers, a little knowledge is necessary as well as cheek.

—A jury in Carrol County, Ga., brought in the following verdict—"We, the jury, agree to disagree." The judge thereupon agreed to inform them that their verdict would cost them just five dollars each.

—A Canadian paper makes it out that Thomassen, the dynamite fiend, was a Scotchman, named Keith, from Dunkeld, Perthshire.

—Dr. Pusey says that it was the declaration of the doctrine of the Immaculate conception—which, he thinks, led to the enunciation of Papal Infallibility—that caused him to abandon the dream of his life, Eirenica, or the restoration of what he conceived to be "the theology which the Anglo-Catholic school had learned from the fathers."

—The Washington special to the St. Louis *Republican* talks of waste in the Treasury in this way—"By the report of contingent expenses of the Treasury Department for the last fiscal year it appears that 119 daily papers were taken and paid for by the department for the several high officials; that 20,300 street-car tickets were bought for the use of the clerks, and that during nine months of the year there was paid $3,914.57 to maintain the treasury laundry, and between $1,300 and $1,400 each month to meet the pay roll of the cabinet shop."

—The Pittsburg *Post* takes a cheerful view of the situation as to the amount of honesty in the republic—"Honest men are yet the rule and thieves the exception in this country. It is true that for the past few years honest men have been the exception in the various offices under the Federal Administration, but that fact does not justify the assumption that there are no honest men in the country. The people must see that thieves in office are made a very rare exception."

—The San Francisco *Chronicle* speaks of the charges against President Grant about that money spent in New York election matters as "the crowning scandal," in head lines, and begins to comment in this strain—"Can it be that all virtue has departed from the land? Is there no integrity remaining among those filling official stations in this great Republic? Must we admit that our entire civil service, from the Chief Executive down to the lowest tide-waiter, is tainted with corruption? Then, indeed, will our first Centennial Celebration be our last, and we commemorate the rise and the fall of the Republic at one time."

A NOBLE PURPOSE

PATRICK Donohoe, of the Boston *Pilot*, lately became bankrupt. In addition to carrying on the newspaper, he did a private banking business, in which he received on deposit about $73,000, from hard-working men and women, in sums of $25 and upwards. The confidence these poor people reposed in his integrity was ill placed. Patrick deceived them, and put their savings to his own uses, which resulted in a large amount of sorrow and suffering to the defrauded depositors.

The pitiful stories of these poor, wronged people were detailed in the ears of Archbishop Williams and the priests of Boston, and he determined to apply himself to their relief. He bought the *Pilot*, put $30,000 into the business, and designed to raise more money in its behalf. Though in no way responsible for the debts of the former owner, the archbishop proposes to pay every dollar due to the poor people who deposited money with Donohoe.

This is a most noble purpose on the part of Archbishop Williams, and stamps him as one of the few really noble men of the age we live in.

SOME OF CHRISTIANCY'S OBNOXIOUS PROVISIONS.

WITHOUT discussing in detail the various provisions in Christiancy's bill to "regulate" elections and the franchise in Utah, we may briefly notice a few of the most obnoxious.

1. It does not appear to us to be a judicious provision to place the printing of all ballots in the hands of the Secretary or the Governor. In this country civil officials are almost always politicians, with political partialities and prejudices, and they will favor their particular party where it is possible. It seems to us it would be far better for the law simply to define the size and style of the ballot and envelope, if secret ballot is to be the law, and leave the printing of them to each county or precinct for its own use.

2. Requiring voters to produce their naturalization certificate if challenged, and also those naturalized in this Territory to produce manuscripts of the relevant court records, can hardly be approved. If a man carries his certificate with him to the polls, and there is anything of a drunken and boisterous character going on there, as is often the case, he will be liable to lose his certificate. As to a transcript of the court record, it seems to be a needless expense and trouble to put every voter to. For no voter will be certain that he will not be challenged, and if he presumes that he will not be, and he should happen to be, it may be difficult or impossible for him to go straightway to the court clerk and obtain a transcript of the record in time for him to vote, and, if he could not, then his vote would be thrown away, lost, through the obstructive operation of red tape.

3. Public counting of the ballots in the polling room. Everybody knows that toward the close of an election day, when whiskey begins to circulate and inflame the bad passions of men, proceedings of a boisterous and even riotous character are not infrequent, and this enforced public counting of the ballots, after the polling has closed, in the room absolutely open to the public, will be likely to encourage riotous demonstrations and possibly stimulate to violent mobocratic attempts upon the ballot box. It seems to us, therefore, that it would be better to have the counting of the votes representatively, not absolutely, public; that is, to have the votes counted before a certain number of voters, designated by law, in a room to which the whole of the public would not have right of access.

4. In regard to the qualifications of voters. The provision that any male citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old, six months resident in the Territory, and ten days resident in the precinct, can vote, is not good. In case of an apprehended close election, numbers of unprincipled voters would not scruple to pay other unprincipled voters sufficient to board and lodge them ten days in any precinct immediately previous to any election, and they might have no enduring interest in the precinct, nor even in the Territory. A dollar a head a day, or less even, would do it, making ten dollars a voter, not a great sum for some people to raise for such a purpose. Nay, so far as this Christiancy bill is concerned, a regiment of soldiers might be marched into any precinct, kept there ten days, and allowed to vote.

5. These provisions as to suffrage qualifications abolish woman suffrage in Utah, abolish a right enjoyed by the ladies for upwards of six years, a right, the conformance of the enjoyment of which other Territories and States are marching steadily towards, and some have already arrived at. This is not very chivalric, it is not even just. It is essentially mean.

6. Another objectionable provision is that a man who never pays a dollar in taxes can vote for officers to spend the taxes which other citizens pay, some of which citizens are excluded from the polls by Christiancy's bill. This is liberty and justice with a vengeance. Our forefathers fought against taxation without representation, but this is representation without taxation, a policy equally unjust to those who do pay the taxes, and probably equally unpopular, except as touching Utah.

7. Citizens living or cohabiting with more than one wife, are excluded from the polls and from civil office. Thus, a man who has more than one wife, as his religion teaches him to live, would be disfranchised; that is, he would be disfranchised solely on account of his integrity to his religion, which policy is diametrically opposed to both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution.

There are two or three bad features about this provision. In addition to excluding good, honorable, taxpaying, order-loving citizens from the suffrage, because of their religion, it allows all sorts of bad characters, and even actual criminals, except they are under sentence or conviction, to vote freely. A man may be a thief, a burglar, a highwayman, a perjurer, a murderer, a fornicator, an adulterer, a whoremaster, a rapist, and everything that is bad, and no taxpayer, and still he may vote or hold office under Christiancy's bill. But if he is sober, honest, industrious, moral, a good citizen, a considerate husband, a kind father, an excellent neighbor, a heavy taxpayer, and yet happens to have more than one wife, as his religion may require him to have, then he must not be allowed the privilege of either voting or holding office. A man may seduce his neighbor's daughter, or debauch his neighbor's wife, and pay no taxes, and yet vote or hold office under Christiancy's bill. But if he pays taxes regularly and fully, and never commits those crimes named or any other, yet religiously and conscientiously, as the Constitution allows, takes to himself more than one wife, and does a husband's duty to them, he shall neither vote nor hold office. He may ruin women, but he shall not husband them; he may drag them down into the mire of degradation, but he shall not honor them as wives and mothers, upon pain of disenfranchisement and disability to hold office.

This is Senator Christiancy's statesmanship, his morality, his religion, which he is anxious that Congress should adopt.

DIVERSION OF THE UTAH LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

Proceedings of the U. S. Senate, the Deficiency Appropriation Bill under consideration, April 18, 1876.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was in line 346 of section 7, to reduce the appropriation for the defraying of the expenses and fees of the United States marshal for the Territory of Utah and of summoning jurors and witnesses, of keeping and transporting prisoners and caring for the penitentiary, from $6,000 to $5,000.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Will the Senator be kind enough to tell us in respect of this second item how it happens that these territorial expenses have run up in this way when, according to our territorial system, as I understand it, the Territories are expected to bear the expense of summoning jurors and witnesses so far as respects the administration of the law of the Territory, setting aside for the time being the United States law *per se*, just as is the case in the States. Why has not this Territory, if it has not, made provision for these expenses? If it has not, why is it not required to do it instead of its being paid out of the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine. I do not know that I can recall with entire accuracy the fact about this matter, but last year the senator may remember the proposition was referred to his committee. There was some difficulty about the territories not having made appropriations to pay for legal expenses as they are ordinarily bound to do; and in order to correct that it was suggested that the appropriations which Congress usually made for the legislative expenses should be upon the contingency that these judicial expenses might be paid out of that fund.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Has the senator the statute before him?

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine. I have. The law reads:

"For legislative expenses, namely, for compensation and mileage of members of the Legislative Assembly, officers, clerks, and others, $23,400; and this appropriation may be used under the direction of the Department of Justice to defray the judicial expenses of the supreme and district courts of said Territory."

Mr. EDMUNDS. That being the state of the law, as I thought it was as to this particular Territory, the only one in which any difficulty appears to occur, I wish to inquire of the chairman of the committee whether the sum appropriated by the act which he has read has been used for that purpose or whether it has been used for paying the legislative expenses of the Territory; so that in result we pay the legislative expenses of the Territory, and also pay for administering their local law?

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine. We have used so much, and want so much more.

Mr. EDMUNDS. If the Senator is sure of that then we are right, except that we ought to impose a tax upon the people of that Territory to make it up.

Mr. SARGENT. I am sure that the Legislature refused to receive any pay. They refused to themselves any pay, and they served without pay.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Of course, for aught I can see, this appropriation must be made, but the result is that in this Territory, as distinguished from the other Territories of the United States, we contribute the sum of $5,000 for this last year as a deficiency toward paying the expenses of the local administration of the law out of the Treasury of the United States, which we do not do to other Territories.

Mr. SARGENT. This is for prosecutions under United States laws, by United States officers, and before juries selected under a peculiar jury law which we have applied to Utah and to which they have objected.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is perfectly true, because we found we could not have a jury law in Utah which would do anything without it; but the result is exactly the same, and that is, for administering the local law of Utah in the way that Congress believed it ought to be administered, by this means, instead of the people bearing the expense as they do in the other Territories, the Treasury of the United States to that extent, in addition to what we have appropriated for their legislative expenses, is to bear it.

Mr. SARGENT. It grows out of the anomalous condition of Utah, unquestionably.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That does not make it any better in point of taxing the people of the United States for it.

Mr. SARGENT. I admit it is very bad.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.—*Congressional Record.*

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TEL. LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

EASTERN.

Pertinent Questions—Washington Special.

NEW YORK, 25.—The *World's* Washington special, commenting on Ackerman's testimony, says that if the use of the secret service fund was proper and lawful, it is strange that two attorney generals should require the positive order of the President before they sent a dollar of it through the chief of the detectives to an unscrupulous partisan official for campaign work; and if the money was used properly under the enforcement act, why has it not been accounted for in detail, as requires by the last section of that law.

Senator Davis has got on the trail of other startling evidence in the treasury. A certain gentleman asserts his ability to prove that millions were destroyed by the redemption division under Spinner and Boutwell, in the years past.

The *Times* Washington special says that Bridgland, consul at Havre, sailed to-day for Havre, but that he will be immediately recalled to answer serious charges against him developed to-day.

The House appropriation committee to-day received to aid on the other, easier system of taxing having under today thousand inhabitants, also the transportation of mails to be paid for by space and speed; fast mail trains are provided for and consequently must stop.

Jones finished his great speech on the silver question to-day, after speaking six hours in all. He was listened to with remarkable attention by every senator. No speech of this session has attracted such marked interest, and few indeed of any session. Much of its effect was lost owing to the fact that he read from proof slips instead of committing it, and delivering it off hand. Nearly all the senators congratulated him at the close, and for several minutes he received quite an ovation. Sherman, chairman of the finance committee subsequently congratulated him in the open Senate with warm words of praise.

Fish has received a large lot of papers from Steinberger, but no attention will be paid to them, the Government holding that by going on an adventure and hiring out to a foreign power Steinberger disfranchised himself, and has not the slightest claim on the Government.

The House committee on territories have adopted Franklin's Oklahoma bill, with amendments. The bill simply recommends the organization of a territorial government in Indian Territory.

The *Times'* Washington special says that the evidence before the sub-committee on naval affairs at Philadelphia, shows that F. G. Cattell traded on the supposed influence of his brother, ex-Senator Cattell, with Robeson; this is the most disgraceful testimony Robeson will have to meet.

Silver for Europe.

Nineteen thousand dollars in silver bars has been shipped to Europe to-day.

Schenck's Letter of Resignation.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Among the papers received from London, yesterday, by the House foreign affairs committee, is understood to be the original of Schenck's letter of resignation from the Emma Mine directory, in Park's handwriting, and signed by Schenck.

Interest to be Paid.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of the May interest on the public debt, amounting to over ten millions, to be commenced to-morrow, without rebate.

Contested Election Case.

In the Louisiana contested election case, six members have agreed to report in favor of seating Spencer (Democrat), and three in favor of retaining Morey (Republican).

Time Extended.

The House committee on the Pacific railway, to-day, came to a favorable conclusion on the Senate bill giving eight years additional time to the Northern Pacific railroad company, to construct and complete their road. The bill secures the rights of settlers on the lands withdrawn from the market for the benefit of the company, and gives the company other land instead.

Blaine in Good Spirits.

Blaine, in conversation, claims that the recent attacks on him have benefitted rather than injured him. He seems to be in the very best of spirits, and says he has no idea of withdrawing from the Presidential race, but is almost confident of receiving the nomination. He says that if he cannot get the nomination he will make no attempt to influence his friends for any other candidate.

Republican Convention.

BOSTON, 26.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day, and John E. Sanford was chosen president.

Another Crooked Whiskey Thief Sentenced.

ST. LOUIS, 26.—In the U. S. Circuit court this morning, Judge Dillon overruled the motion in arrest of judgment in the McKee case, and sentenced him to two years in the county jail, and to pay a fine of ten thousand dollars. Judge Krum asked for a stay of commitment until a petition to Washington, asking for the remission of the imprisonment part of the sentence, could be heard from, and the court granted a stay of two weeks, requiring of the defendant an additional bond of $20,000.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opposition to Bismarck—Political Changes, etc.

LONDON, 26.—A correspondent declares that although the semi-official journals represent that President Delbrucke retired on account of his health, it is well known, in reliable quarters, that he resigned because he was unable to give his support to Bismarck's railway scheme, fearing its financial results; his withdrawal will make the organization of a new imperial ministry unavoidable. Information comes that President Hoffman, now chief of the ministry of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, will succeed Delbruck.

A dispatch announces that Baron von Friesen, president of the ministry of foreign affairs and finance of Saxony, has resigned; it is stated that the cause of his resignation was his opposition to the railway purchase.

A Ragusa correspondent telegraphs that from the 13th to the 18th, Mukhtar lost 1,800 men in killed, wounded and sick. The insurgent chief Fosica writes that 300 Turks have been decapitated, and the insurgents killed and wounded.

A Paris correspondent says that Russia's distrust of armed intervention by Austria having been removed by the influence of Germany and other powers, a plan is on the point of being adopted, according to which Austria is to occupy Herzegovina, Bukourna and Bosnia, and to impose a complete separation of Turkey from the Christian provinces, the foregoing, together with Montenegro and Servia, becoming independent States interposed between Turkey and the remainder of Europe. The correspondent adds that he has doubts about the above intelligence, although the source is good.

A dispatch to the Russian telegraphic agency says that the difficulty at present is to obtain an armistice of from four to six weeks, during which Montenegro can revictual Nicsic. The Turkish authorities are communicating with the insurgent chiefs relative to guarantees for reforms, but without an armistice a solution of the crisis is impossible.

Funeral of Madame Blanc.

A Paris dispatch says that a great radical demonstration was made at the funeral of the wife of Louis Blanc, which took place yesterday; it was estimated that 200,000 people lined the route of the procession from the Rue Rivoli to the cemetery of Pere La Chaise. The musical speeches delivered at the republican gravesides by Victor Hugo, Raspail and Barodet were printed, and received ovations. Gambetta also attended the funeral, but was not observed by the crowds.

[illegible]

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Jones finished his great speech

[illegible]

Eugenio Lopez has failed; liabilities $250,000.

The Algerian insurgents are surrounded by French troops, and cannot escape; they must surrender.

Cable Broken.

The French Atlantic cable is broken, 200 miles from Brest.

RETAIL DEPARTM'T, Z. C. M. I.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our Patrons and the Public that our Stock of Dry Goods is complete in Every Department, with specialities in all classes of goods, consisting in part of

Fancy Dress Goods. Silk Plaid Pongee.
Crepe de Chene Indow. French Carmelite [Assorted Colors]
Brilliantine Francaise. Pure Mohair Mattlasse.

Together with every conceivable Style, Color and Quality.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

And GRENADINES in every quality.

Spring and Summer Shawls in L'Lma, Printed and Woven, Plaids and Stripes, Single and Double Paisley, (new designs), Lace and Grenadine, a full line of modest and new French styles.

LADIES' UNDER SKIRTS

In variety, including the latest Desca, Ceres, Dido, Elfreida and Achilde, at $4 50.

WHITE GOODS

Pique in endless assortment, Striped, Check, Plaid and Figured; Marseilles, Victoria Lawns, plain and figured, Bishop Lawns, French Organdies, Tarletans, &c., plain and figured Swiss Muslin.

PRINTS, in great quantities,

Of French, English & American manufacture, at the lowest prices.

A FULL LINE OF STAPLES.

Notions, Sun Shades and Parasols, in Silk and Cotton, of all sizes and prices, just received.

Kid Gloves, of Jouvin, Alexandre and Harris' celebrated makes.

The genuine Salt Lake Glove.

Ladies' Ties, Laces, Embroideries and Dress Trimmings and Buttons. Corsets a specialty.

This Department has received our special care and attention, and is the most complete in the West.

We invite the public to call and examine these various lines of Retail Goods.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

THREE NIGHTS & MATINEE

April 27th, 28th and 29th,

First appearance of the very celebrated and widely famous

ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS!

Endorsed by the press and public wherever they have been.

20 STAR ARTISTS 20

A Mammoth Troupe and an entirely original combination, each member a native born Georgian Negro! Fresh and original Negro Melody, Music and Native Wit. The company will arrive on the morning of the first day, Mr. Chas. B. Hicks, who still retains his connection with other of amusements.

Prof. Bennett's celebrated orchestra of musicians, a quartette of musical [illegible] Reserved Seats [illegible] Seats may be secured on Monday, April 24th, at 10 a.m., at Box Office, Theatre. Reserved seats $1.25.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE Great Central Iowa Short Line, Overland Route, with its connections East and West is the [illegible]

Pacific and Atlantic, Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

The only line carrying the Mails, making close and reliable connections of [illegible]

CHICAGO

With all East Express Trains, East, North and South.

The matchless daily furnished PALACE SLEEPERS and CAR[illegible] used on any line, are now built, owned, and run by the Company, between [illegible] OMAHA and CHICAGO.

Through Tickets to all Eastern Cities by the favorite route can be obtained at all ticket offices of the Union Pacific Railroad and Utah Central.

[illegible] Passenger Agent, Chicago.

[illegible] Ticket Agent, Chicago.

Mch Quickest?

[illegible] at the 1st Grand Opera House, Salt Lake City, [illegible] affecting each member will be treated.

By order of the Committee, JOHN HENDERSON, President.

[illegible] April 17th, 1876.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS, [illegible] Principals only, deals with.

C. E. FOREBRY, Broker, In Godbe's Drug Store.

d119

CITY LIQUOR STORE

G. F. CULMER & CO.

WINDOW GLASS

ALTA SELLING AT THE OLD PRICES

DR. E. DUE,

Florist and Seedsman,

Is preparing for the Spring trade with all kinds of

FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS

and will sell at reasonable prices.

Mr. D. has greatly enlarged his Greenhouse and has in stock many thousands of Bedding Plants, Choice Flowering Plants, in endless variety. Has imported several of the choicest new kinds of [illegible] Plants, Trifoliums and Madeira Vine Roots [illegible] Hanging Baskets in variety. [illegible] Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Begonias, Trifoliums and Madeira Vine Roots [illegible] Hanging Baskets in variety. [illegible] Gardens dug, planted, and put in order for the season. Every [illegible] Bedding Plants [illegible] Gardens [illegible] by mail. All kinds of Seeds [illegible] Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Begonias, Trifoliums and Madeira Vine Roots [illegible] Hanging Baskets in variety. [illegible] Gardens dug, planted, and put in order for the season. Every [illegible] Bedding Plants [illegible] Gardens [illegible] by mail. All kinds of Seeds [illegible]

Residence at Mr. Jones', about half a block north-east of greenhouse. Address O. F. DUE, Salt Lake City.

GEORGE DUNFORD,

SELLING OFF--SACRIFICE!

SELLING OFF!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Selling Off--Sacrifice--Selling Off,

HATS, CAPS and GLOVES,

SELLING OFF--SACRIFICE--SELLING OFF.

MADE OF HAIR!

MRS. RUMEL wishes to inform the public that she has on hand a great variety of Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold as cheap as eastern manufacture, at the Salt Lake City Straw Establishment, 1st South St., one and a quarter blocks east of Theatre. Bleaching done. Ladies' French and gents' Panama at a specialty. d10

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

Liddel & Brown,

North of the Post Office,

Would respectfully announce to their numerous patrons, and the public generally, that they do not keep on hand any of those infernal explosives, Nitro-Glycerine, Hercules, Giant Powder or Crooked Valley Tan, but a FIRST CLASS stock of Choice

FAMILY GROCERIES

PROVISIONS,

SCOTCH OAT MEAL,

Yarmouth Bloaters!

KIPPERED HERRING,

At prices way down to suit the stringency of the times. Our friends always welcome, their purchases [illegible]

THE CELEBRATED DOUBLE ELASTIC

Spencerian STEEL PENS.

[illegible] by all dealers in Staty[illegible]ery.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, Sample Cards containing one each of the numbers, will be sent by mail on receipt of 20 cents.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

[illegible] New York.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

LOCUST AND MULBERRY.

Fruit Trees [illegible] 50 "

WM. A. ROSSITER,

At the President's Office. d118

Mitchell & James

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public that they continue to occupy their new premises on

WEST TEMPLE STREET,

Opposite City Meat Market,

Where they hope, by strict attention to business and small profits, to merit the continued patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

TIN, SHEET IRON AND Coppersmiths.

FURNACE WORK AND ROOFING

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

Gas, Water and Steam Fitters,

WEST TEMPLE STREET,

Opposite City Meat Market.

d[illegible]

Home Manufactory!

WM. PAUL

Will engage to make any number of

SEATS AND DESKS

Suitable for

SCHOOL-ROOMS & MEETING-HOUSES.

Neat, strong and cheap, not easily broken as is too frequently the case with imported ones. [illegible]

WM. PAUL,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

P. O. Box 327. 20th Ward, Salt Lake City.

GOOD NEWS TO THE LADIES.

GREAT BARGAINS in Dress Goods, Sateens, Prints, Muslins, Silks, Satins, Linen, Damask, and everything in the Dry Goods line is offered cheaper than the cheapest in the City, at

[illegible] STORE,

Opposite the Post Office.

Remember, if you want to save money call at SHEARER'S Store, to convince yourself. No humbug; fair and square dealing; not rates to catch. Sik Thread Ladies' Kolles at 12½ cents. d111

WASHINGTON HOUSE

[illegible] pie and First East Streets, Salt Lake City. A cheap, quiet, genteel house. Meals twenty-five cents. Rooms 50c, 75c, 81, 81.50 one dollar per day.

WHEELER Co., Lessees.

Street Cars pass to and from R. R. Depot.