THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Tuesday, - - Oct 14 1873

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The U. S. Supreme Court met yesterday and adopted resolutions of respect to the late Chief Justice Chase.

Col. W. H. Russel, once Henry Clay's private secretary, died at Washington yesterday.

There is a row brewing among the Massachusetts granges.

An executive order, important to army deserters, in the telegrams to-day.

Eleven hundred vessels, six hundred lives and nine hundred buildings destroyed by the big storm in August.

The evangelicals are having a good time in Philadelphia.

One result of the meetings of the Evangelical alliance—the Presbyterians and Episcopalians are taking the communion together, and a quarrel among the parsons, in consequence, seems to be imminent.

Twenty-three hundred immigrants arrived at New York yesterday.

Ravages of yellow fever at Memphis are frightful.

Patrick Lawless was assassinated in Chicago on Sunday night.

Full currency payment was resumed by the Cincinnati banks yesterday.

Between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars raised at the Chicago Exposition last night for Memphis and Shreveport.

Union National Bank of Chicago resumed to-day.

James Hogan, 19 years of age, shot and killed the seducer of his sister at Nashville. Good for him.

Cincinnati city council appropriates $15,000 for Shreveport.

F. Parker Scott, President of the supreme bench of Baltimore, died yesterday.

Robert Austin, a Missouri farmer, shot and killed his wife and her paramor, as they were retiring to his bed last Friday night.

A terrible hurricane on the Atlantic on the 5th and 6th inst.

M. Rano sentenced to death.

Trial of Bazaine is progressing, the examination of the accused has commenced.

Failures are announced in Berlin.

For particulars of the naval engagement between the government and rebel fleet, near Carthagena, last Saturday afternoon, see telegraphic columns.

The German government has issued orders for the expulsion from the country of all immigration agents.

Emperor of Austria will visit St. Petersburg.

Pere Hyacinth has been elected one of the Catholic pastors of Geneva.

A CHANCE FOR BACHELORS.

The Lowell ladies, as our readers are well aware, are getting averse to everlasting and unmitigated spinsterhood, and, as the Legislature of the old Bay State has done nothing for them, they must be studying the advice of the lamented Greeley, and beginning, if not to go west, at least, by way of preliminary, to write west, judging by the following, published in the Virginia, Nev., *Enterprise* of Oct. 9, and received at the post office in that city, addressed, "To the Best-looking Unmarried man over thirty, in Virginia City, Nev."—

LOWELL, September 26th, 1873.

Dear Sir—You will, no doubt, be surprised to receive a letter from me, a stranger; but when I tell you my motive for writing I hope you will pardon the liberty I have taken. I am a lady of good moral character, and, like many others of the same class, am employed in one of the many factories here, thereby earning my own living. I have very few correspondents, and as I enjoy receiving and answering letters, I thought I would like very much to add one or two more to the list, provided I could find some agreeable ones. I presume I should have advertized, or answered an advertisement, but those papers that formerly published such advertisements no more, so I have resorted to this novel method of getting one, hoping that I may succeed. I will now tell you what kind of a correspondent I would like. Would like to be between thirty and forty; a man of good moral character, and a pleasant and agreeable correspondent. I do not care how much fun and nonsense he writes, providing it is nothing rough or immoral; anything of that kind would not be appreciated. Now you may think that I am some forlorn old maid, in search of a husband, for you know it has been reported by some papers that the Lowell girls want to get married so badly that they have sent in a petition to the legislature to have a law passed allowing every man to have two or more wives, as he was able to support them. What a libel! But that is not my motive. I want an agreeable and pleasant correspondent for a short or long time—just as we are suited with each other—to help make the time pass more pleasantly; and I am sure there are gentlemen in that part of the country that would like a pleasant lady correspondent to help while away his spare time if he knew where to find one. And now, my dear sir, if you do not care to enter into such a correspondence, have you no gentleman friend that would like to? Should you decide to favor me with an answer, you will please address and oblige yours truly,

JENNIE M. CASTLETON,
Lowell, Mass.

P. S.—Should this fall into the hands of some forlorn old bach, or some lonesome widower, or some poor miner with no correspondents, let him take a chance, for here is a chance for life.

It is easy to imagine the perplexity of the horrorable postmaster Adkison, on reading this delicate epistle. He extricated himself therefrom by putting the letter into Fred Beagle's box. Fred did not decline the compliment, except on one ground—being o'er young to marry yet, or to think of anything shaping that way with a maiden or other lady who was looking for a man between thirty and forty, and wishing other bachelor friends a chance he handed the letter to the newspaper. The Sun-eyed Miss Jennie will have plenty of correspondence the coming winter.

If Jennie can't find a man to her liking in Nevada she may try Salt Lake, Utah, where she will be sure of being suited. Not that Utah territory boasts so many professed bachelors (though perhaps blessed with quite as many leaf onely as other Western Territories and States. Everybody knows that our citizens have the happy faculty of getting pretty well married, yet married men in Utah are as eligible as bachelors elsewhere, besides having the advantage of a more extensive experience than they have, or ought to have.

A CURIOUS STATEMENT.—In one of his recent lectures at New York, Bradlaugh is reported to have said that he did not doubt the practicability of a republic in England, but though a republican he did not desire a republic there. He rather feared that it would come sooner than he and his friends wanted it—forced upon them by the wretched condition of the vast majority of the agricultural and laboring classes of England.

This is singular. Here we have a man, striving with all the force of his energetic and vigorous nature, to bring about a condition of which he is apprehensive, and which he does not desire.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.—Sentiments of virtuous indignation will assert themselves at times with terrible force and effect. Recently we have noted some cases of shooting of seducers on the Pacific, and to-day the dispatches report two instances of a similar kind—one of a boy of 19, at Nashville, shooting the seducer of his sister, for that crime and then refusing to marry her; and the other of a married man, near Carrollton, Mo., shooting his wife and her paramour. All the three persons were killed, and thus in this life received due punishment for their crime.

The union of the sexes is natural and divine, it is one of the highest and most sacred duties, but it should be done honorably or not at all.

EASTERN ARIZONA.—Now the talk is of a splendid country in Eastern Arizona. An exchange says that one of the government surveying parties reports that the topographic and geological results of the survey of eastern Arizona are perfectly wonderful. A country was discovered with magnificent parks, streams and woods, far exceeding any in Colorado. The next thing is the climate, but the fact of "magnificent parks, streams, and woods," argues a pretty good climate, though possibly a warm one.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

Failed.

NEW YORK, 13.—The failure of P. H. Stevens is announced at the Stock Exchange.

Celebrating.

The American Woman's Suffrage Association celebrated the anniversary of inauguration to-night at the Cooper Institute. Col. Thomas W. Higginson delivered the introductory address. Speeches were delivered by Lucy Stone, Mary Eastman and Miss Leonard.

Lawsuit Commenced.

A suit has been commenced against Kenyon, Cox & Co., to restrain Daniel Drew, a special partner of the firm, from disposing of his property, which it is alleged he is doing in order to escape his liabilities in connection with the Canada Southern railroad bonds, which were paid to cause the failure of Kenyon, Cox & Co.

Resumed Business—Injunction Modified.

The National Trust Company resumed business to-day, paying deposits less than $100. The Central National, Bank, the United Trust Company has not yet begun to pay depositors.

The delegates to the Evangelical Alliance left, this morning, for Philadelphia. A short stay will be made at Princeton, where the delegates will be received by President McCosh and the faculty of the college.

Judge Blatchford, to-day, modified the injunction sufficiently to permit Blake Bros. & Co. to sell the securities held for the money loaned G. Bird, Grinnell & Co. This decision may throw on the market ten thousand registered Lake Shore & Michigan Southern registered sinking fund bonds.

Unity of Faith.

There were two significant services yesterday at the conclusion of the Evangelical Alliance. At Dr. Hall's Presbyterian church, the communion service was administered by the Episcopal Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, assisted by Dr. Arnot, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Dorner, of Berlin. The Bishop remarked that in all his ministry he had never before communed with his Presbyterian brethren, but this should not be the last time. At Dr. Booth's Presbyterian Church Rev. Dr. Freemantle, of the Church of England assisted the pastor in the administration of the communion. Both churches were crowded. These circumstances, taken in connection with the letter of the late missionary bishop of Zanzibar, to the Lord Bishop of New York, in which he takes the Dean of Canterbury to task for his participation in the Presbyterian communion last week, indicate the probability of a stir among the churches.

Ex-Governor Hoffman for Congress—Arrival of Emigrants.

In the case of the colored men against Wallack, for being refused admission to the orchestra circle of the theatre, Judge Barrett, to-day, allowed the defendant to put in an unverified answer.

It is reported that ex-Governor Hoffman will be nominated by the democrats for Congress, as the successor of James Brooks.

Two hundred emigrants arrived here to-day.

Flying for Life.

MEMPHIS, 13.—A slight frost this morning lessens fever hope. Very few new cases were reported at noon. An important feature is noticeable in the disease, that it soon runs to recovery or death. Many cases attacked a week ago are in the street, while those attacked earlier are still confined to their rooms. The mortality report from noon yesterday till noon today, was forty-two, of which thirty-six were yellow fever, and six from other causes, against fifty-six from all causes, forty-six of yellow fever, and ten—two others—for the week from Saturday noon to Sunday noon.

The trains leaving this city continue crowded.

Frightful.

The fever ravages continue frightful, but there are hopes of a speedy reaction, sanitary work is being so vigorously pushed; it is hoped the malaria will be eradicated in a few days. Physicians think the worst is past. The new cases are not so numerous nor so malignant. Several large houses have closed and will stay so during the affliction. It is estimated that not ten thousand persons remain in the city. All the societies and organizations need help, and look to the charity of the world. It is reported that the fever is raging near Brownsville, Texas. Six new cases are reported at various points near Memphis on the lines of railroads. They are attributed to persons going from the city with the infection in their systems.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bullion for America—Disappointed—Failure in Berlin.

LONDON, 13.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day amounted to £305,000, all for America. Over half a million dollars in specie was shipped to New York on Saturday.

The man who arrived here a few days ago, claiming to be Arthur Orton, has disappeared.

A Berlin dispatch announces several failures there.

Lord Tenterden succeeds Edward Hammond as under secretary of state for the foreign department.

Particulars of the Fight.

The *Times* special from Carthagena gives particulars of the engagement between the Spanish government squadron, under admiral Lobos, and the fleet of the intransigents. Upon the appearance off the harbor of the national squadron the intransigent Junta held a consultation, and decided to fight, although they had no hopes of achieving a victory. Some of the garrison were in favor of surrendering the city, but the majority, especially deserters from the government army, were determined upon resisting to the last. Gen. Cortias and several members of the Junta went on board the *Numancia*. All the morning was consumed by the insurgent vessels in taking in coal and provisions. At noon on Saturday, everything being in readiness, the four vessels weighed anchor, and sailed out of the harbor amid loud cheers from the populace and insurgent troops. After proceeding a short distance admiral Lobos' fleet, consisting of the *Vitoria*, *Almanza*, *Villa de Madrid*, *Carmen* and two paddle wheel steamers, were met, and the engagement instantly began. The fight lasted two hours, when the intransigents' fleet was defeated and driven back to Carthagena, their vessels being badly damaged. The insurgents showed great spirit, but handled their ships badly, the *Numancia* at first having to stand the brunt of the battle alone. The firing, generally, was at too long a range, but at the close of the engagement, while the *Vittoria* was endeavoring to intercept the retreat of the insurgents' frigate *Tetuan*, broadsides were closely exchanged between those two vessels.

Bombardment by Sea and Land.

The *Times* special says that Gen. Ceballos ordered the people in the neighborhood of Carthagena to quit their houses, as a general bombardment by sea and land, would soon be opened.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs from the vicinity of Carthagena that the naval action was brought on by the attempt of the insurgent fleet to escape to Oran, in Algeria.

Additional particulars of the fight show that the rebel ships failed to support each other. The *Numancia* fired wildly, the *Tetuan* behaved with the greatest gallantry, and was frequently cheered by the spectators on shore, among whom were hundreds of foreigners. She narrowly escaped capture, owing to her boldness in coming to close quarters.

Elected to Parliament—Woman Suffrage.

LONDON, 14.—Henry James is returned to Parliament from Taunton.

Edwin James, in a speech to the electors of Marylebone, advocated woman suffrage, and received a vote of thanks. John Bright will address his constituents at Rochdale on the 22nd inst.

SPAIN.

Naval Engagement.

MADRID, 13.—The intransigent fleet has been defeated by the government squadron. The fight took place on Saturday p.m., near Carthagena, and lasted about two hours. The insurgent vessels were considerably injured, and were compelled to return to Carthagena harbor. The government squadron consisted of the *Almanza*, *Vittoria*, *Carmen*, and two smaller vessels. Admiral Lobos was in command. The intransigent fleet numbered four vessel. There is great rejoicing over the victory.

Returned to France.

It is said that Don Alphonso and wife have recrossed the frontier into France.

PRUSSIA.

Emigration Agents to be Expelled.

BERLIN, 13.—The ministers of commerce and of the interior have issued instructions to the district authorities to expel all emigration agents who are domiciled in Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Coing a Visiting.

VIENNA, 13.—The Emperor of Austria will visit the Czar at St. Petersburg during the holidays of the Russian Christmas.

SWITZERLAND.

Pere Hyacinthe Elected.

GENEVA, 13.—Pere Hyacinthe has been elected one of the three cures of Geneva by the old Catholics.

FRANCE.

Politics.

PARIS, 13.—The Republican deputies congratulated Thiers upon the result of the elections yesterday. He expressed gratification at the result, as strengthening the opponents of the monarchical schemes. The members of the left centre will meet on the 23rd, the extreme republicans on the 25th, and the moderate republicans on the 27th, to designate the members of the general committee of management, which under the law of the government, meet in that order.

The elections for the assembly in the departments of Aube, is on the 26th inst. It is probable that elections will also be held on the same day in the departments of the Lower Seine and Oise, and Finisterre.

Sentenced to Death—Examination of Bazaine.

The council of war before which M. Rano was summoned, has declared him guilty, and passed sentence of death *in contumaciam*.

The *Journal de Paris* declares that the recent elections demonstrate the necessity for the restoration of a monarchy to prevent impending anarchy.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. The President of the court began the examination of the accused, stating that he should consider the prisoner's responsibility commenced with the 12th of August. In reply to questions concerning the disaster of Forbach, Bazaine said he had no knowledge of the orders that were given to the generals in chief. He was present at a council of war held by the Emperor on the 9th of August, and it was then resolved that the army should be brought to the walls of Metz and a movement in that direction begun on the 11th. After reaching Metz he received no orders to obtain more ammunition. He complained of the carelessness of the intelligence service. He did not receive precise information of Moltke's situation until the 12th, and the orders to throw a bridge across the Moselle reached him only when they became useless. He denied that he could be held responsible for the delay and subsequent failure to destroy the bridges to prevent the enemy's pursuit. Telegraphic dispatches were read, showing that Bazaine intended to counteract the flank movement of the Germans, but the Emperor prevented him from carrying out his plans. The Marshal, in answer to further questions, especially concerning the 16th of Aug., stated that he acquiesced in the retreat on Verdun, which was caused by the battle of the 16th, but was otherwise hesitant. He was unaware that the Emperor intended to resume the offensive. He decided positively that the Emperor left Metz with the army well understood, now, in the event of a retreat, the army was to remain at Verdun. At Ton Verdun, after the battle of the 16th, he learned Canrobert agreed with him that it was impossible to hold Verdun. Responsible officers informed him that his supplies were insufficient. He declared that he gave Canrobert all the aid he asked at St. Privat, he blamed L'Admirault for not calling up the reserves; in justification of his conduct after the 18th of Aug., he cited the orders he had received to be cautious. The accused betrayed much excitement at the beginning of his examination, which was long and searching.

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURE

BY

George Calder,

Mill Creek Ward, Salt Lake Co., U. T. October, 4, 1873.

[Awarded the First Prize at the late Fair of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.]

AGRICULTURE

has always occupied an important position in human transactions. In the history of Utah its operations are very conspicuous, for through the blessings of God in tempering the elements, it has quietly wrought a mighty change upon the alkaline deserts of this Territory.

Gentlemen of experience in these matters, on visiting these valleys have often expressed themselves as being "agreeably surprised" with the success of our farmers and the condition of our country; and more especially so when they have become acquainted with the fact that some who have been thus successful have come from the workshops of the old world, with no experience whatever in connection with agriculture. There still remains, however, sufficient room for improvement, and to this end should our energies be directed.

WHEAT

is our staple crop, and is raised in all parts of the Territory. Our average yield, which is about thirty bushels per acre, would be considered a very large crop in some parts of the States. Fall or winter wheat should be sown in September, that it may be well rooted, and cover the ground so as to form a protection against the repeated frosts and thaws of early spring. Wheat should never be sown in soil where alkali abounds, in the fall of the year, for it will surely be a failure.

It is a better practice on such land to plow in the fall, turning up the roots of perennial weeds to the action of the frost; and again plow or thoroughly cultivate in the spring, and sow *clean seed* of a good variety, at the rate of about two bushels per acre, about the beginning of April.

It is also a good practice to plow the intended ground in the fall, and give it a thorough going-over with the cultivator in the spring. This makes as good a seed-bed for small grain as can be got on our heavy clay uplands. Wheat sowed on land prepared in this manner as early as the ground can be worked, will only be four or five days later that when sowed in the usual manner in the fall of the year, and will be a much surer crop.

SELECTING SEED

should be performed with the greatest care, and where the farmer wishes to improve a good variety, it should be done by selecting the largest and most perfect heads before harvesting. If he has to purchase he should be careful to do so from a reliable man.

It would be a hard matter for any one to tell how many varieties of wheat are raised here, or in what proportions they are mixed with each other, as farmers have generally been very careless in selecting their seed. The three best varieties, taking milling into consideration, are the White Taos, the Excelsior, and the Chili. But whichever variety may be selected, no matter how clean it may appear, it should be vitrioled before sowing. By way of experiment I sowed one bushel of clean seed wheat, in which there was not one kernel of smut. It was sowed in the spring, without any smutting preventive. The crop from it, though a very heavy yield, was about one-sixth smut. This, however, is not the case in every instance, as other experiments have proved.

The most simple, expedition and effective way of applying vitriol to seed wheat is as follows—pulverize one pound of blue vitriol and dissolve it in one gallon of hot water, add sufficient cold water to reduce it to a temperature of about seventy degrees. On a clean tight floor empty seven bushels of clean seed wheat, and with an old broom sprinkle the wheat with the liquid; mix the grain thoroughly with a shovel or grain scoop, and continue to sprinkle and mix until the liquid is all mixed with the wheat. The seed will be ready to sow in two hours, or it may stand for a week without injury.

THE IRRIGATION

of wheat is by no means a small item, as from four to six bushels per acre is often lost through neglect or inexperience in this matter. All ditches should be in good order before watering time, and the land should be so laid off that it will not wash into gutters and holes, which would make it uneven and rough for the reaper, besides destroying a portion of the crop.

Wheat should never be watered in cold weather when very young, as it chills it and causes it to have a yellow cast, after which it seldom forms a perfect ear; that is, the ear is small as well as the kernel. Wheat should be watered from one to four times, according to the season and the quality of land for holding moisture; but in all cases where it can be allowed to cover the ground before the first watering, it is better to do so.

Avoid all quarrels about water; and if you are deprived of your rights take the quiet way to recover them. It is better to lose a little water than to get into more trouble.

HARVEST TIME

is a time that is always wished for, although somewhat dreaded as being a time of hard and hurried work where help is scarce. Sometimes for want of help, and sometimes for want of thought, wheat is allowed to remain beyond until "dead ripe," which causes it to have a flinty appearance and deteriorates the quality of its flour. Wheat should always be cut while the kernel is in a doughy state.

That time and grain may not be wasted, preparations should be made some time previous. Such extras as may be needed for the reaper should be procured, as sometimes the lack of a small bolt or nut has stopped the reaper, which has to be thrown idle until one can be had. The reaper should be carefully examined and all the nuts tightened. Keep your machine well oiled and see that every part is perfectly true. And if you have not got experience to handle your machine yourself, you had better get some one who understands it until you do.

In some parts of the western States, where the reapers frequently sometimes haul their grain without binding it. This is a practice which cannot be recommended where help can be procured on reasonable terms.

Care should be taken in the binding of the grain, as loose bundles cause great trouble and waste in hauling, stacking and threshing; and it should not be allowed to lay in the field any longer than to get thoroughly dried, and the ends of the bundles in good shape for stacking. It is very obvious that we see a good shaped grain stack in this country. The farmers generally stack their grain in the field, and thresh it from the stack. This is a decided improvement on the old system of threshing from the field, as it saves the grain from the weather, and the expense of hauling it to the barn floor, and housing it.

TO BE CONTINUED.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 31, 1873.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Members of the City Council of Salt Lake City:

GENTLEMEN.—I herewith present to you the Hon. Daily and Quarterly Report of the financial condition of the City for the Quarter ending August 31st, 1873.

1873. June 1. Balance in the Treasury		$1,311 75
Receipts during the Quarter:		
On Bills Payable Acc't,	$9,180 00	
" License "	20,014 01	
" Rent "	4,189 00	
" Bathing "	71,794 25	
" City Tax "	3,775 50	
" City Story "	1,461 28	
" Liquor "	820 00	
" Cedar Posts "	519 75	
	10 00	
Total of receipts		$51,219 74
		$52,528 53
Disbursements during the Quarter:		
On Bills Payable Acc't,	$14,650 00	
" Bills Receivable "	11,320 00	
" Police "	4,824 44	
" Road and Street, "	4,681 35	
" Expense "	2,978 65	
" City Asylum, "	2,546 16	
" Order on Treasurer, count redeemed, "	2,319 26	
" Officers' Salary, "	1,657 71	
" Gas and Water Fixtures Account, "	1,000 25	
" Alderman's Fees, "	1,182 50	
" Fire Department, "	194 47	
" Seventh West Street Canal Account, "	858 03	
" City Attorney's Fees, "	750 00	
" Profit and Loss, "	450 40	
" Liquor "	437 60	
" Street Lighting, "	347 25	
" Market "	330 21	
" City Hall, "	258 40	
" Printing "	131 50	
" Fireworks, July 4th "	129 94	
" Bath House "	77 75	
" Water Works "	74 56	
" Quarantine "	33 00	
" Union Square "	30 00	
" Bathing "	24 70	
" Merchandise "	16 25	
" City Currency, 1863, redeemed, "	13 75	
Total amount of Disbursements		$51,409 57
1873 Sept. 1. Balance in the Treasury		$1,118 96

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
Salt Lake City, Sept. 1, 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

ABOUT three weeks since, a Roll of Floor Oilcloth. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement.
d275 2t H. GROESBECK, 17th Ward.

SALT LAKE

THEATRE!

SALT LAKE THEATRE CORPORATION, *Proprietors.*
CLAWSON, CAINE & WELLIANS.....*Managers.*
JAMES H. VINSON.....*Stage Manager.*
C. THOMAS.....*Musical Director.*
R. B. ZABRISKIE.....*Prompter.*
GEO. THRELL.....*Scenic Artist.*

IMMENSE SUCCESS

And SECOND APPEARANCE of the Charming and Gifted Protean Artiste, Songstress, Dancer and Banjoist,

LAURA ALBERTA,

Supported by the Popular Character Actor,

MR. G. W. HARRISON,

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 14th,

The Great Moral American Drama, with all its Thrilling Effects,

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Topsy, (with Songs and Dances) LAURA ALBERTA
Dea on Perry.....MR. G. W. HARRISON

SATURDAY, October 18th,

FIRST ALBERTA MATINEE.

☞ IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, the Romantic Sensational Drama, written expressly for MISS ALBERTA, by JOHN NEWTON, Esq., entitled,

OUT AT SEA.

ADMISSION:—
Parquette and First Circle.....$1.00
Second Circle.....50
Third Circle.....25
Reserved Seats, twenty-five cents additional.
Private Boxes, from $7 to $12 each.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half-past 7.

☞ BOX OFFICE open for sale of tickets every morning at 10 o'clock.

First National Bank OF UTAH, Salt Lake City.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WARREN HUSSEY.....*President.*
ANTHONY GODBE.....*Cashier.*

Authorized Capital, $500,000
Paid Up Capital, $150,000
Earnings, $175,000

Dividend for 1871, 50 Per Cent.

Dividend for 1872, 50 Per Cent.

The Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Agencies in Corinne and Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

☞ *Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.*
4105-1y

Post Office Department,

WASHINGTON, *October 1, 1873.*

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 2 p.m. of February 2, 1874, (to be decided on or before March 5, 1874,) for conveying the mails of the United States in the Territory of Utah,

From July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1878,

On the routes and at the schedules of departure and arrival hereinafter specified, being routes established at the last session of Congress, and first session of 42nd Congress, and others, viz:

(Examine carefully the forms and instructions printed herewith.)

As Act of Congress of June 8, 1872, requires that bids of $5,000 and upwards be accompanied by a certified check, or draft equal to five per cent. of the bid.

UTAH.

41101 From Salt Lake City, by Lake Point, Grantsville, Stockton and Ophir City, to Ophir, 80 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Ophir next day by 4 p m.
Leave Ophir daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City next day by 6 p m.

41102 From Salt Lake City to Stockton Camp, 41 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Stockton same days by 4 p m.
Leave Stockton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 6 p m.

41103 From Salt Lake City, by Granite Creek, to Alta, 27 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a. m;
Arrive at Alta by 4 p. m;
Leave Alta Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 4 p m.

41104 From Tooele to Grantsville, 11 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Tooele Friday at 4.30 p m;
Arrive at Grantsville by 7 p m;
Leave Grantsville Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Tooele by 4 p m.

41107 From Ophir, by Lewiston and Camp Floyd (n. o.), to Fairfield, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ophir Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fairfield by 12 m;
Leave Fairfield Sunday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ophir by 6 p m.

41108 From Lehi City, by American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo City, Springville, Spanish Fork, Salem, Payson, Spring Lake, Santaquin, Mona, Salt Creek, Levan, Chicken Creek, S. Ephraim, Gunnison, Fillmore City, Meadow, Kanosh, Cove Creek, Beaver, Adamsville, Minersville and Paragonah, to Pioche (Nev.), 336 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Lehi City daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pioche in four days;
Leave Pioche daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Lehi City in four days.
New service.

41109 From Lehi City, by Cedar Valley, Fairfield, and Homansville, to Eureka, 50 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lehi City, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Eureka next days by 12 m;
Leave Eureka, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Lehi City next days by 7 pm.

41110 From Alpine City to American Fork, 6 miles and back, once a week;
Leave Alpine City Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at American Fork by 3 p m;
Leave American Fork Thursday 3.30 p m;
Arrive at Alpine City by 5.30 p m.

41111 From Provo City, by Midway, Heber, Kamas, Peoa, Rockport, Wanship, and Coalville, to Echo City, 79 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Provo City Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Echo City next days by 6 p m;
Leave Echo City Wednesday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Provo City next days by 6 p m.

41112 From Payson, by Goshen, Diamond, and Silver City, to Eureka, 35 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Payson Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Eureka by 6 p m;
Leave Eureka Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Payson by 6 p m.

41113 From Salt Creek, by Fountain Green, Fairview, Mount Pleasant, Moroni, Spring City, Ephraim, Manti, Gunnison, Salina, Glenwood, Rich eld, Inverury, and Monroe, to Bullion, 145 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Creek, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Bullion next days by 7 p m;
Leave Bullion Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salt Creek next days by 7 p m.
New service.

41114 From Bullion, by Marysville, Panguitch, Circleville, Glendale, and Mount Carmel, to Shonesburgh, 122 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Bullion Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shonesburgh Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Shonesburgh Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bullion Saturday by 6 p m.

41115 From Holden to Deseret, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Holden Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Deseret by 4 p m;
Leave Deseret Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Holden by 4 p m.

41116 From Beaver, by Paragonah, Parowan, Summit, Cedar City, Hamilton's Fort, Kanarraville, New Harmony, Bellevue, Toquerville, Leeds, Harrisburgh, and Washington, to St. George, 125 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Beaver Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at St. George next days at 7 p m;
Leave St. George Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Beaver next days at 7 p m.
New service.

41117 From Cedar City, by Iron City, Pluto, Fort Hamblin, Hebron, and Clover Valley (Nev.), to Panaca, 114 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cedar City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Panaca Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Panaca Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cedar City Saturday by 6 p m.

41118 From Toquerville, by Virgin City, Duncan's Retreat, Grafton, Rockville, Springdale, Shunesburgh, Kanab, Winsor, and Kanab, to Johnson, 88 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Toquerville Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Johnson next day by 7 p m;
Leave Johnson Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Toquerville next day by 7 p m.

41119 From St. George, by Pine Valley, to Pluto, 44 miles and back, once a week.
Leave St. George Monday 6 a m;
Arrive at Pluto by 7 p m;
Leave Pluto Wednesday 6 a m;
Arrive at St. George by 7 p m.

41120 From Fayette to Gunnison, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fayette Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Gunnison by 12 m;
Leave Gunnison Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Fayette by 3 p m.

41121 From Ogden City, by Eden, to Huntsville, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden City Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Huntsville by 12 m;
Leave Huntsville Wednesday and Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 4 p m.

41122 From Ogden City by Harrisville, to North Ogden, 10 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden Monday and Thursday at 3 p m;
Arrive at North Ogden by 5 p m;
Leave North Ogden Monday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 7 p m.

41123 From Ogden City by Union and Slaterville, to Plain City, 19 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden City Tuesday and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Plain City by 5 p m;
Leave Plain City Tuesday and Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 3 p m.

41124 From Ogden City, by Alma, to Hooper, 14 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden City Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hooper by 12 m;
Leave Hooper Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 5 p m.

41125 From Corinne, by Bear River City, Portage, Malad City (Idaho), Dale, Ross Fork, Fort Hall, Gibson's Station, Bayle Rock, Market Lake, Watson, Mount Ida, Point of Rocks, Camas Prairie, Spring Creek, Ross Fork, Fish Creek, Iron Rod (n. o.), White Hall, Boulder Valley, Jefferson City, Grasshopper, Clover, to Helena, 420 miles and back, six times a week.
Summer schedule 3½ days. Winter schedule 4½ days.
Present pay, $47,500.

41126 From Brigham Station, by Brigham City, to Franklin City, 10 miles and back, twice daily to Brigham City, 3½ miles, and three times a week to Franklin; schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Brigham City.

41127 From Wellsville to Mendon, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Wellsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 p m;
Arrive at Mendon by 7 p m;
Leave Mendon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Wellsville by 9 a m.

41128 From Logan, by Providence, Millville and Hyrum, to Paradise, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Logan Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Paradise by 12 m;
Leave Paradise Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Logan by 5 p m.

41129 From Logan, by Cache Valley, Smithfield, Oxford, Weston, to Franklin (Idaho), 21 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Logan Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Franklin by 12 m;
Leave Franklin Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Logan by 5 p m.

41130 From Logan, by Newton, Clarkston, Weston, and Cornish (Idaho), to Oxford (Idaho), 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Logan Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Oxford by 4 p m;
Leave Oxford Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Logan by 4 p m.

41131 From Kelton, by Dry Creek (Idaho), Plymouth, Fort Boise, Lynn, Middleton, Falk's Ranch, Sweet, Gem City, La Grande, Pleasant Valley, Emmett, Payette, Payette Ranch, Greenleaf, Boise City, Ustick, Parma, and Nampa, to Nampa, 750 miles and back, once a week.
Summer schedule.
Leave Kelton Sundays at 4 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles in 6 days;
Leave The Dalles Mondays at 4 a m;
Arrive at Kelton in 6 days.
Winter schedule.
Leave Kelton Sundays at 4 a m;
Arrive at The Dalles in 7 days;
Leave The Dalles Mondays at 4 a m;
Arrive at Kelton in 7 days.

41132 From Kelton, by Corinne, Brigham City, Franklin, Oxford, Malad City, Portneuf, Pocatello, Eagle Rock, Market Lake, Camas Prairie, Snake River Station, Ross Fork, Fort Hall, Blackfoot, Eagle Rock, Taylor's Bridge, Soda Springs, Beckwith's, Cache Valley, Smithfield, Logan, and Franklin, to Ogden City, 350 miles and back, six times a week.
Summer schedule.
Leave Kelton Mondays at 4 a m;
Arrive at Ogden City in 4 days;
Leave Ogden City Tuesdays at 8 a m;
Arrive at Kelton in 4 days.
Winter schedule.
Leave Kelton Mondays at 4 a m;
Arrive at Ogden City in 5 days;
Leave Ogden City Tuesdays at 8 a m;
Arrive at Kelton in 5 days.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE AND BIDDER'S BOND.

I undertake that if the first or lowest bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— is accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder will, prior to the 1st of June, 1874, enter into the required obligation or contract to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

*This is an undertaking during life, the obligations and li