THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Wednesday, - - Dec. 31, 1873.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

First Methodist Church in Mexico, just opened.

No further proceedings in the *Virginius* case.

Particulars of the loss of the *Virginius*, and the sentences passed at Santiago upon those captured with her.

Workmen to be discharged from the Brooklyn navy yard.

Outrageous rascality by Brooklyn city officials.

A commercial panic probable at Berlin.

Sickles' resignation, and the correspondence preceding it.

Jail fired and destroyed by prisoners, at La Grange, Ky.

A blood and thunder circular issued at Cincinnati by the Internationalists.

Excitement in mining stocks in San Francisco.

Heavy rain storm in California.

Small-pox increasing, and scarlatina prevalent and fatal in San Francisco.

Burriel, the *Virginius* "butcher," no longer in office in Cuba, but summoned to Madrid to answer charges preferred against him.

The *Ville de Havre* investigation commenced in London.

Treaty between Bokhara and Russia.

Loss by burning of Lloyd's weekly newspaper office £100,000.

Steamship *Elbe* lost, thirty-two persons drowned.

Rumored loss of the U. S. steamer *Franklin*, with all on board.

Schooner *Charles Cooke* stranded, four lives lost.

Robbery and murder at Philadelphia.

Jean Antoine Galignani, senior editor of *Galignani's Messenger*, dead.

Ex-Senator Graham, an embezzling bank president, tried and found guilty.

Striking B. R. engineers have resumed work.

Rupture between Castelar and Salmeron.

1873-4.

This is the last day of 1873. To-morrow will be 1874, the year succeeding will close three-quarters of the nineteenth century, and a hundred and twenty-five years after that we who shall be then living will be writing under date of 2000. How strange those figures look at this time! It seems as if the world must have grown old when they are used.

As to the passing year, it has been one of peace in Utah, notwithstanding the crusading efforts and threats of certain unprincipled parties in a contrary direction. The two chief requisites to a prosperous commonwealth—peace and plenty—are here in Utah, notwithstanding the panic and the crisis and the money stringency, and the hard times. There is no lack of food anywhere in the Territory, and at a reasonable price, and such is the sober, orderly and law-abiding disposition of the people generally that peace reigns, in spite of the studied masterly inactivity of those courts which appear to be principal parties to the annual crusades against the Territory and the people thereof.

There is a sound of revelry at night at this season of the year, and by most persons the close of the old year and the beginning of the new are consecrated chiefly to festivities and merry making. Still many are in the habit, with the departing year, of glancing over the past and forming good resolutions for the future, though some of them unfortunately are of the precrust order. Some may resolve never again to get drunk, use profane, foul, or vulgar language, get fired with passion, steal, be licentious, unchaste, immodest. Some may resolve never again to get into debt, but to live strictly within their income, and thus feel more like free men. Some ought to resolve never again to swindle or defraud their neighbors, in any manner, or under any pretence. The husband may resolve never again to treat harshly, slightingly, discourteously, or coolly the wife of his bosom, and the wife may resolve to respect her husband more and never again to treat him to a course of curtain lectures, or scolding, or nagging, but to attend carefully to her maternal duties and leave the head of the house to attend with equal carefulness to his paternal duties. Parents may resolve to look more strictly and thoroughly after the best interests, the real welfare of their children, and children may resolve to be more dutiful and respectful to their parents. Employers may resolve to be more considerate and generous to their employees, and employees may resolve to be more diligent, industrious, and faithful to their employers. Judges by all means should make a resolution to be fair and impartial and unprejudiced upon all cases before them in the true spirit and intent of constitutional law and equality of even-handed justice. All persons, and public officials emphatically, should resolve to be honest, keeping their hands from picking and stealing, and their tongues from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering. If they resolve to be honest, it will be a great thing, the hardest thing some of them ever attempted.

But the glory of a good resolution consists in the effectual carrying of it out, and in the manner thereof. It is far better to carry out a good resolution than to make it. If people choose, individually, they can make 1874 a far better and happier year to themselves and everybody something with that than the passing year has been. Times are very greatly as people make them, whether good, bad, or indifferent. We assume, then, that we and all our readers, patrons, and friends, each does the best he can to make things better, and the ensuing year the best any of us have yet seen, we may appropriately wish one and all the happiest new year in their lives, so far.

THAT EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLAR COW.—The $40,000 cow, Eighth Duchess of Geneva, purchased at the late New York Mills sale by Mr. Kelio, the agent of Mr. R. Pavin Davies, of Gloucestershire, England, is not to go to the old country. In the excitement of the sale, it appears that Mr. Kelio somewhat exceeded his instructions by bidding higher than Mr. Davies had anticipated, to whom it was not convenient to pay so high a figure for one cow. Consequently the cow was re-sold, to Col. Lewis G. Morris, of Mount Fordham, N. Y., for $36,000, the price paid for the First Duchess of Oneida by Lord Skelmersdale, at the same New York Mills sale. Col. Morris' herd of short horns now numbers about thirty head, among them Thirteenth Duchess of Thorndale, Eighth Duchess of Geneva, Twelfth Maid of Oxford, Third Countess of Oxford, and Second Countess of Oxford, from the two most prominent families at New York Mills, aside from Lady Knightley Third, Beauty, and Berlinda, also purchased on that occasion, concentrating in his hands more of the leading animals of the herd than fell to the lot of any other one purchaser in America or abroad—the aggregate sum paid for these eight females being but little short of $80,000—three, obtained from Messrs. Conger and Griswold just after the sale, having been purchased at a considerable advance. Col. Morris lately imported from England a number of very choice animals, selected there at long prices.

DISALLOWED.—The four women recently elected to the school committee of Boston, Mass., are not to be allowed to act in the offices to which they were elected. The matter was referred to the city solicitor, for an opinion on the legality of the election, and he pronounced that women were ineligible. An eastern exchange does not relish the opinion of the solicitor, but says—"More is the pity. The women chosen were shown to be peculiarly fitted for the position, whilst more than their number of men in the Board are peculiarly unfitted for the position, unless Boston has better fortune than most cities."

Our contemporary is very probably in the right. A capable woman is better than an incapable man at any time.

BAZAINE'S CONDEMNATION.

On the 10th of December, the council of war at Trianon rendered judgment in the trial of Marshal Bazaine, the judges unanimously declaring the Marshal guilty of capitulating with his army in open field, without having done all that duty and honor dictated to prevent such a calamity, and they condemned the accused:

To pay the expenses of the trial;

To have his name stricken from the list of the Legion of Honor;

To degradation from his military rank; and

To be executed.

This condemnation was the most severe that the tribunal could pronounce, and is strictly in conformity with the provisions of military law, which forbids, on penalty of death, all generals commanding an army to capitulate in the open field. The judges rejected, as not substantiated, the charges of treason against the accused. These charges, however, were but incidental portions of the indictment, the principal charge, the one upon which the whole trial hinged, being that the commander-in-chief of the army of the Rhine had violated certain leading clauses of the military law, and the investigation of these charges was the great object of the trial.

The defence sought to complicate the trial by the introduction of political matters, and the accused himself had the temerity to avow, as an excuse for treating with the enemy, that after the fall of the Empire on the 4th of September, the only government recognized in France was an insurrectionary one. Poor as it was, this was the best defence the accused could make, and in offering it he undoubtedly expected that it would produce a favorable impression upon the officers of the court which tried him, nearly all of whom, as well as himself, had served under the Empire; but in this expectation he was disappointed, for his course at Metz was such a flagrant violation of every provision of military law, that no excuse of a political nature were regarded as any mitigation of the gravity of his crime.

This trial is justly regarded as one of the most important of the present generation, and its commencement and result have been ascribed by newspaper writers to political causes, and primarily to wounded national pride, rather than to a desire for the administration of justice. While feelings of this kind may have increased the desire of the French people to have Marshal Bazaine's conduct investigated, I think it can be proved without difficulty, that his trial and condemnation were strictly in accordance with the principles of French military jurisprudence, and were exactly what might have been expected under the circumstances, and to prove this to your numerous readers is my object in writing this article.

A very erroneous impression at one time prevailed that Bazaine had sold himself to the Prussians, but while nothing was adduced in the way of evidence during the trial to confirm this impression, it was proven to the satisfaction of his judges—

First, that he did not do all that was within his power, and which honor and duty required, to prevent capitulation;

Second, that after having induced Marshal McMahon to march, Bazaine made no serious attempt to go to his aid, but left him and the second corps of the army to bear the brunt of the entire struggle, thus hastening on the disaster which culminated in the surrender at Sedan;

Third, that the accused neglected to gather resources from the province of Metz, which would have enabled him to prolong his resistance, and that instead of saving our rations to the enemy, permitting his supplies to be used wastefully, and had the horses fed with wheat and rye.

Fourth, that after receiving news of the situation in France from the Prussian Commander-in-chief, instead of endeavoring to revive the spirit of his army and of the people of Metz, he spread news favorable to the enemy.

Fifth, that the accused charged Regnier, a spy in the service of Bismarck, to inform his master that he, Bazaine, was ready to capitulate without the honors of war, and that, too, when he had a month's provisions, and abundance of the munitions of war on hand.

Sixth, that while systematically isolating himself from France and the Government of the National Defence, the accused made known to Regnier, the Prussian spy, whose identity was proved by a letter from M. de Bismarck, that his entire supply of provisions would be exhausted by a certain date.

Seventh, that the Marshal formulated treatises with his army was in good fighting condition, making an effort to break through the enemy's lines, or, by a partial defeat of the enemy, endeavoring to raise the blockade of Metz.

Eighth, that, contrary to the laws of war, the marshal, by his side-de-camp, Colonel Boyer, carried on negotiations, of a political nature, with the enemy, for the dismemberment of French territory. When he was entirely destitute of authority for any such purpose.

Ninth, that having determined to capitulate, he failed to destroy the materials and munitions of war with which Metz was well provided, and which, falling into the hands of the enemy, enabled them more successfully to continue the war against France; and

Tenth, and last, it was proved that Marshal delivered to the enemy the colors of his army, after having used subterfuges to prevent them being destroyed by his troops.

All these points were clearly proven by hundreds of witnesses, whose testimony was the cause of the condemnation to death pronounced upon Marshal Bazaine by the council of war at Trianon. The Bazaine trial is, above all, in a word, the punishment pronounced by public opinion upon a marshal of France, who, entrusted with the leadership of an army, and the defense of a fortress, places both army and fortress in the hands of the enemy; and the condemnation to death pronounced on the 10th of December is an endorsement by that Council of War of the principle that any military officer who proves himself recreant to and unworthy of the confidence and trust reposed in him by his country, is worthy only of death.

I regard the condemnation of Bazaine as the commencement of the revenge of France against Germany; but unfortunately for the pride of the nation, instead of the victim being German or Germany, it was a bad Frenchman.

A word more and I have done. A writer in a city contemporary has, on two or three occasions, compared the fate of Bazaine to that of Marshal Ney, the "bravest of the brave." In reply I would simply recommend this uninformed person to go to school and study French history.

L. A. BERTRAND.

Correspondence.

Mail Irregularity—Work on the Temple—Money Scarce.

ST. GEORGE, Dec. 21, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

The sun shines in all its glorious beauty, and all nature seems smilingly lovely here this morning, making Dixie's metropolis a desirable winter residence. We can see the high mountain peaks rearing their lofty summits around us, covered with icy snow; while here, far down in the valley, the genial warmth of the sun makes one feel thankful and contented, even if our lot is cast in "Dixie" land.

Our mails are very irregular, generally behind time and coming in at all hours of the night, causing our worthy postmaster the necessity of being ousted out of his warm and comfortable bed, at any and all hours, making sensible persons thankful that they are not postmasters. An improvement in mail facilities would be a great blessing to this whole southern country.

The work on the Temple here is now going forward with increasing speed, as of late many brethren have arrived from Sanpete, to assist in that great and all important work. Tree Gardner seems to be very full of business in assisting the Temple works. The masons are under the supervision of Bro. E. L. Parry, an honest and efficient workman, as his works on the Tabernacle fully demonstrate.

The interior of the new Tabernacle begins to assume a beautiful appearance. The wood work of the new pulpit, or stand, is completed and reflects great credit on the designer, Miles Romney, and his assistants, Wm. Barnes and others.

Money market dull, making home-made articles in great demand, such as furniture, cloth, leather, boots and shoes, &c. There is not much business in the stores. Would it not be better for all surplus clerks and others, to go to work on the Temple, and let some females watch their shelves, and wait on the very few customers who may perchance call in? Plenty of work here for all who will work.

PARK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

To-Day's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

First Methodist Church—No Further Proceedings—More R. R. Retrenchment — Metrological Reforms, &c.

NEW YORK, 31.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico, says the first Methodist church has been opened there.

The U. S. district attorney says that no further proceedings will be taken in the case of the *Virginius*, it is not likely the vessel will ever be raised, and it is deemed requisite that she should be produced before she could be libeled. The government officers say that whatever may have been the relation of Mr. Patterson to the *Virginius* at the time of her register, there is abundance of proof that he was not the owner at the time of her capture.

It is said that the Central R. R. of New Jersey is about to reduce the pay of its employees fifteen per cent.

An association has been formed here for taking into consideration the various questions relative to metrological reforms, and the adoption of a universal system of weights, measures and values.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Beaver *Enterprise*, Dec. 27—

We learn that on several of the ranges where stock have been in the habit of grazing, the snow is getting so deep that many of them have been unable to get away, and as a consequence, have fallen victims to the severity of the weather. Numbers of them are reported as freezing every day, and those who have stock of any kind in exposed places, would do well to look after it.

Provo *Times*, Dec. 29—

Quite a number of people from the different settlements are in the city to-day, attending the Sunday School Convention. We are pleased to note the interest that is manifested by those interested in the matter throughout the county, as it will be a lasting benefit to all concerned. The convention will be in session again to-morrow.

WESTERN NOTES.

The Indians in the Klamath country, Cal., getting troublesome.

Pools to the amount of $24,000 were sold during the late races in Los Angeles.

The *Southern Californian* says: The sheep men are in fine spirits. They have plenty of new feed.

R. S. Thompson, of Napa, Cal., still continues to send grapes to the market, fresh from the vines, picked in December. The vineyard is in Brown's Valley.

The successful foundation of the Wilmington breakwater is having the desired effect. There is already a perceptible deepening of the channel going out.

A small propeller, the *Rosefield Isle*, only forty-five feet in length, running on Lake Tahoe, is the fastest boat of her size in the United States. She makes her distance in an hour.

The editor of *Measure for Measure* gently reminds his subscribers that "publicity is advance" does not mean a slight anticipation of the advent of Christ.

[illegible] of O. W. Child's Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles, says the Express, "is maturing finely, and will come of age next year, when we will know the real value."

The Stockton *Independent* says: "Farmers residing on the west side of the San Joaquin, in this county, inform us that the prospect for crops was never more favorable. The soil is sufficiently moistened for the present, and everything in the agricultural line is lovely."

On the hills west of Carson, says the *Tribune*, where a few years ago not a tree could be seen, is growing up a young forest, that, in twenty years, will afford as much, if not more wood, that has, up to this time, been cut from the same ground.

The finest oranges that have reached the San Francisco market this year are from Putah Creek, Solano county, Cal. They were the earliest, largest and best, and the prices readily obtained were twice those paid for Los Angeles oranges.

"A Schoolboy" informs the San Francisco *Chronicle* that the name "California" originated in an old romance of the crusades which was very popular in the days of Columbu and Cortes. One of the characters in the romance is "California, the Queen of the Amazons."

Thirty-eight more acres have been deeded to the Lick Observatory on Lake Tahoe, and with the 177 acres previously given make 215 acres included in the selected site, which now possesses a pretty little harbor, suitable for landing and wharf facilities. Mr. Lick will proceed at once with the construction of the observatory buildings.

The Jute Manufacturing Company has received liberal orders from Stockton, Vallejo, Alviso, Petaluma and other places. The factory which they contemplate erecting will occupy three acres of land, and turn out 10,000 bags daily, giving employment to 400 white girls, boys, men and women. Wherever the capital stock is subscribed the company will locate.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

According to the Sacramento *Bee* the members of the Legislature were so anxious to decamp for their Christmas firesides as to forget to check out the credentials of Mr. Hager as United States Senator, until some person, noticing the blunder, rushed around and stopped Pachoco, Estee and the Secretary and Clerk till the defect was remedied.

More orders were received by the last steamer from Japan for rabbits, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, than can be filled in this market. Chinamen are employed in the larger towns of the State hunting up fancy breeds for the Japan market. The large prices paid for fancy pairs of these pets in Yokohama has greatly stimulated the trade.

We saw yesterday, says the White Pine *News* of December 20th, some thirty or forty rabbits exhibited for sale in front of Plumhoff's saloon, on Main street. Plum. tells us that John Conger shot them all while riding across Steptoe Valley, a distance of some twelve miles. Within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant so many rabbits as are now running in the valley have not been seen for years.

"A TRULY GOOD MAN."—A certain Reverend gentleman, now holding a Federal position in one of the Territories, was once brought before the judical bench of Montana, on a charge of using his brand to freely on his neighbor's cattle. The gentleman plead his own cause, and in the course of his remarks used the following language in extenuation of the charge brought against him: "Gentlemen, I enjoy the happiness of being a disciple of Henry Bergh, the friend of the speechless slaves, and the founder of that humane society established for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and learning that cattle running abroad in Montana are required to be branded, I used my own brand on all cattle coming about my premises, simply because it was a very small brand, made expressly for the purpose of branding cattle without giving the poor dumb brutes pain." This settled the case, and this truly good man was discharged by that humane jury. An inhuman fellow was heard to remark after the acquittal, that the reverend gentleman would soon be the owner of a large herd or receive an Indian appointment. He now has both, it is said.—*Helena (Montana) Gazette, Dec. 24.*

MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.

2900 Balto, 9; 9¼: 9
100 Bacon, 6⅝; 13⅝; 7, b 30; 7
2105 Caso, 10; 10½; 11; 11½; 12; 11½
250 Central, 153; 154, b 60; 150; 149; 149
250 Challenge, 6; 5½; 6, b 30
2011 Dayton, 8⅝; 8⅝; 9; 9¼; 9⅛; 10; 8; 10, b 30; 10
2405 Rock Isl, 8⅝; 8⅝; 8⅝; 8⅝
100 Jacqueline, 4; 3¾
1130 N Cos, 6½; 6¼; 6; 6½; 6½
400 Phelps, 1; 87c; 90c; 95c
400 Occidental, 4⅝; 4⅝; 5
1985 Ann Flat, 3; 6⅝; 6⅝; 6¼; 6
100 Senator, 3¼; 3¼; 3¼
145 Central No 2, 60; 59; 60; 60½
1660 Tyler, 2½; 2; 2½; 2½; 2½
40 Tecoma, 3
132 T S Hill, 16; 15½; 16, b 30; 15; 15, b 5; 16½, b 30; 16½; 15½; 15; 14½
1000 Trenton, 9⅝; 9⅝; 9⅝; 9⅝; 9⅝; 9⅝; 9⅝
750 Union Con, 2½; 2½; 2½; 2½; 2½
100 So Overman, 1½
875 Woodville, 3; 3⅝; 3¼
9 Sutro Tun, 6½; 6; 6⅝
400 Mint, 50; 45; 40c
1000 Franklin, 2½; 2¾
700 Sil Cloud, 2
1640 Kentuck, 2⅝; 2½
250 So Comstock, 5, b 30; 2⅝; 2⅝
970 Kossuth, 1½; 10⅝
100 Leo, 10c
1100 Sag R Island, 1; 1½
400 Golden Goose, 3
100 Leo, 10c
200 Am Con, 3
700 Jake Little, 3⅝
2200 Andes, 3⅝; 3⅝; 3⅝; 3⅝

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.

440 Ophir, 26⅝; 28⅝, b 5; 27⅝, b 30; 27⅝, b 30
4255 G & C, 38; 39; 37; 38; 38, b 5; 38; 38½; 38½, b 5; 38½, b 30; 38½, b 5; 38; 38½; 38½, b 30; 38½; 38½
1520 B & B, 33; 34; 33; 33½; 33, b 5; 34; 34½
1200 Savage, 125; 125; 118; 118; 117½; 118; 119; 120; 121; 122; 123; a 30
840 Chollar, 75; 76; 77; 78; 79; 79½; 78½; 80, b 30; 79
765 H & N, 70; 71; 72; 72; 73, b 5; 73½; 73; 73, b 30; 74, b 30; 73, b 5
720 Point, [illegible]
1150 Jackson, 120; 121½; 122½; 122, b 30; [illegible]
3870 Imperial, 9; 9⅝; 8½; 8⅝, b 30; 8⅝; 9, b 30; 9
[illegible]
4 4 G H Qu, 4; 3⅝; 4
3405 Mountain, 41; 39; 40; 35½; 36½, b 10; 36; 35, b 5; 35, b 5
310 Alpha, 94; 95; 100, b 30; 95; 96; 98; 100, b 30; 100
532 Belcher, 112; 111; 110; 109; 110, b 5; 109½
1190 Confidence, 56; 56½; 57; 56½; 56½; 57, b 30; 57
2163 Con Va, 85; 86; 78; 82½; 80; 80; 78; 77; 79
200 Y New, 31; 30; 29; 28; 29
[illegible]
[illegible]
1500 Caledonia, 40; 38; 37; 38; 39; 38, b 5; 38

DIED.

In the 20th Ward of this City, December 21st, LYDIA, wife of Benjamin Judson, aged 34 years.

Deceased was a native of Bradford, England, and emigrated to this country in 1868. She leaves a husband and one child.

Funeral services to-morrow, January 1st, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

Salt Lake Theatre Corporation, Proprietors.
CLAWSON, CAINE & WILLIAMS.....Managers.
JAMES H. VINSON.....Stage Manager.
C. J. THOMAS.....Musical Director.
E. B. ZABRISKIE.....Property Master.
GEO. TIRRELL.....Scenic Artist.

GRAND PRODUCTION FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

The Gorgeous, Spectacular-Musical Burlesque-Extravaganza, entitled,

THE NYMPH of the LURLEYBERG,

Being a Water Wagtail, founded on the Legend of Lurline.

☞ THE MANAGEMENT would announce that, in order to give full effect to this magnificent production, they have, at great expense, secured the services of the most celebrated Burlesque Artiste of the day,

Miss Eliza Newton,

Formerly of Sadler's Wells Theatre, London, and late of the principal Theatres of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans, who will appear in her unrivalled representation of

LURLINE.

MISS JEAN CLARA WALTERS as Sir Rupert.
Mr. W. C. Crosbie as.....the Seneschal.

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 31, 1873

AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,

Will be presented, after six weeks of laborate preparation, the Burlesque of THE

NYMPH of the LURLEYBERG

OR,

At the Bottom of Salt Lake.

☞ The Gorgeous New Scenery, by Mr. George Tirrell.
☞ The Magnificent Transformation, by Mr. W. Burberry, of San Francisco, and purchased at an enormous expense for this piece.
☞ Mechanical Effects, by Mr. Peter Bold and Assistants.
☞ Properties, by Mr. Baker and Assistants.
☞ Costumes, by Miss Osterbuse and Mr. Horsley.
☞ Calcium and Prismatic Lights, by Mr. Gannon.
☞ The Local Allusions, composed, originated, culled, clipped, trimmed, taken, borrowed, bought and stolen from everybody in our city and no one in general, by Messrs. George J. Taylor, Chas. W. Saynor and W. C. Crosbie.
☞ The Songs and Choruses arranged, the Marches and Incidental Music composed by Professor C. J. Thomas.
☞ Magnificent Amazon, organized by E. W. Kohler, Esq., of San Francisco, and by him imported from England.
☞ Grand Match of Amazons. Beautiful Juvenile Ballet, arranged by Mr. B. Maiden.
☞ The piece produced under the direction of Mr. J. H. Vinson.

Lurline, (the Naiad Queen, a sweet young Syren, and a sad victim of Misplaced Confidence)..... Miss ELIZA NEWTON
Sir Rupert, (the Reckless, a very hard up young gentleman, who goes down Salt Lake in search of an heiress)..Miss JEAN CLARA WALTERS
His Seneschal (who thinks he knows up, with very little on his body, but a good deal on his mind)..Mr. W. C. CROSBIE

The performance will commence with THE

QUIET FAMILY.

Mr. Barnaby Bibbs,.....Mr. W. C. CROSBIE

Thursday, January 1st, 1874,

NEW YEAR'S DAY,

First Grand Lurleyberg Matinee.

The management respectfully announce that they have made a limited engagement with the popular comedian and character actor, JAMES A. HERNE, and the celebrated violinist, T. BREAWELL, Jr., who will shortly appear; the former in a round of his splendid characterizations, and the latter in his superb violin solos.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle.....$1.00
Second Circle.....50
Third Circle.....25
Private Boxes, from $7 to $12 each
Reserved Seats.....50c. additional

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances commence at half-past 7.

Box Sheet now open for the sale of Tickets for the plays of the Nymph of the Lurleyberg.

Tallow and Grease.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Will be paid in Cash or Soap for

ROUGH OR RENDERED TALLOW,

Steale Butter,

And all other kinds of GREASE, at

J. B. Maiben's Soap Factory,

Adjoining Pugsley's Mill, 19th Ward, Salt Lake City.

d32 s99 w10 Fw

First National Bank

OF UTAH,

Salt Lake City.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL 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 Colorado and Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

d1m-1y

GET THE BEST!

STOVES

COOKING AND Heating!

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE, AND CHEAP

Made of the Finest Iron by the Most Experienced Eastern Workmen.

Salesroom, 42 & 44, Main Street,

CHICAGO.

For Sale by

Z. C. M. I.,

Teasdel & Co.,

Co-operative Stores Throughout the Territory.

Christmas, 1873. New Year, 1874.

BAZAR ECONOMIQUE!

Eagle Emporium!

Commencing on the Morning of the 15th and continuing to the close of the Year.

WE SHALL OFFER, AT PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, A CHOICE SELECTION of Goods, suitable for

Presents to Ladies, Misses and Children, the

REMNANTS OF FORMER BAZARS!

In this section many ARTICLES of EXCELLENCE and ECONOMY will be found.

JEWELRY! JEWELRY!

Retiring from this branch of our Retail Business, induces us to offer our Stock at Prices that must command purchasers.

CLOAKS and MANTILLAS.

A few left at LESS THAN MAKERS' PRICES.

FANCY SCARFS, suitable for the Ball Room or Stage.

LADIES' COLLARS, NECK-TIES, Etc.

In this line we offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to our Lady friends and others wishing to present a CHRISTMAS GIFT of excellence at small cost.

☞ *This Large and Varied Stock of desirable Goods will be shown with pleasure to any of our patrons who may favor us with a call.*

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