THE EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, - - August 23, 1873.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

JUDGE EMERSON ON DIVORCE.

In rendering a decision yesterday in a suit for divorce, in the Third District Court in this City, his Honor, Judge Phillip H. Emerson stated that he had intented to give his decision in writing, but he had devoted so much time to examining the question and authorities, and had been so closely engaged in his other judicial duties, that he had concluded to deliver a verbal decision. He said the complainant filed her bill in that court, and appeared by counsel, to obtain a decree of divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and obtained an order of court for the defendant to show cause why alimony *pendente lite* should not be allowed her.

In answer, the defendant, by counsel, insisted that that Court had no original jurisdiction in divorce cases, when the cause or causes for which divorce was sought were statutory.

An act of the Territorial Legislature in 1852, entitled "An Act in relation to Bills of Divorce," besides other provisions, gave to the Probate Court of the county wherein the plaintiff resided, jurisdiction in all cases of divorce and alimony, and declared for what causes decrees of divorce might be granted.

It was claimed for the complainant that the provision giving Probate Courts jurisdiction in that class of cases was null, and in violative of the Organic Act; that the remaining sections were valid, but failed to create or appoint a tribunal for enforcement; that therefore the jurisdiction devolved upon some of the tribunals of the country, and that the equity side of the District Court was the appropriate tribunal.

In the United States judgment in divorce cases was statutory. It had been held, however, that chancery courts, in virtue of their inherent equity powers, had jurisdiction to declare marriages null for fraud, mistake, or mental incapacity. That was as far as cases had ever been carried. There was a distinction between declaring marriages null, *ab initio*, and decreeing divorces because of reasons held sufficient therefor. That matter was statutory. The Territorial Legislature had created no judicial tribunal, but had given to one already created, the Probate Court, jurisdiction in divorce cases.

Patterning after the English Parliament, colonial and State legislatures had granted divorces, but the practice had been modified, as some of such cases were found to need judicial investigation. In nearly all the States in this country the legislatures were constitutionally prohibited from granting divorces. The legislature could prescribe the sufficient grounds for granting a divorce.

So far as the Court officially knew, the complainant sought divorce upon statutory grounds solely. The statute had declared on what grounds divorce should be granted, and had committed the trial of those cases to a tribunal most intimately connected with the domestic relations of the people.

His honor referred to the new divorce court of England.

The researches which his Honor had made in connection with the subject, and the mature deliberation and study which he had devoted to it, compelled him to the conclusion that the Third Judicial District Court had no original jurisdiction in divorce cases, and the question of alimony depended upon the application for divorce.

In considering the case his Honor had carefully endeavored to separate it from its extraneous surroundings, and he had full confidence in the correctness of his opinions.

A judge of probate should be well versed in the law, as the Probate Court had so much to do with the domestic relations.

DISCOURSE

By ELDER ORSON PRATT, Delivered in the New Tabernacle, Sunday morning, July 13, 1873.

REPORTED BY DAVID W. EVANS.

We have heard, this forenoon, some excellent instructions in regard to the plan of life and salvation—instructions which agree in every respect with that plan as it was revealed in times of old. It has truly been remarked by the speaker who has addressed you, that the same causes will produce the same effects, that is, when they operate under like circumstances. I can see no difference, in my own mind, between the circumstances which surround us and the circumstances which surrounded the people in the days of our Savior and his apostles. We are fallen creatures, so were they; we are very imperfect beings and have need to be saved; the same was true with regard to them. We have sick among us in this day, and so had they. God then ordained the laying on of hands for the benefit of the sick. Why not ordain the same principle for the same reason in our day? Would it not benefit the sick to be healed by the laying on of hands now just as much as in those days? What is the difference? Are there not as many sick now as there were then? Would it not be as great a blessing to the inhabitants of the earth to be healed now through this simple ordinance as it was then? When the circumstances and conditions of the people now and then are compared, no reason can be assigned why this gift should be withheld from the people now. The world say that in those days it was necessary for God to manifest his power in healing the sick and in various other ways, in order to convince the inhabitants of the earth concerning the plan of salvation that was offered to them. Why not convince the inhabitants of the earth in our day? Is there not as much necessity now as there was then? It is just as precious in the sight of God now as then. If it was needful for unbelief to be done away by miracles then, why not now? Or were miracles given to do away unbelief? This is a question worthy of investigation. We find that miracles were wrought in ancient times according to the faith and belief of the children of men. We might suppose, to hear some of the learned divines of our day converse, that the greater the unbelief the greater must be the miracles in order to do it away. But let us see how the Lord did operate and perform miracles in ancient times.

We read that he went to his own native country, where he was born among his relations and acquaintances on a certain occasion, and that he could not do many mighty miracles there because of their unbelief. What great unity it was that Jesus said not some of the learned divines of the present day to instruct him! They would no doubt have told Jesus that because of the greatness of the unbelief in his own neighborhood and among his acquaintances he must perform some greater miracles among them than he did anywhere else. That would have been consistent with the present ideas of theologians. But in those days Jesus operated among the people according to their faith, and the greater the unbelief the less the miracles.

We find the same principle existing long before Jesus came to the earth. Jesus himself testifies that in the days of Elisha the Prophet, there were a great many lepers in Israel. You know that is a very loathsome disease, and that people would naturally be very glad to be healed. But none of them were healed in Elisha's day, saith Jesus, except a man, not of Israel, but a foreigner—Naaman the Syrian. What was the reason? Their unbelief. How came this Naaman the Syrian to have faith? He believed in the testimony of a Jewish maiden, who had been taken captive by the Syrian army and carried into a far country, and while conversing with the people there she told them about a great prophet in Israel, Elisha by name. "Would to God," said she, "that my master could see this prophet and be healed!" She seemed to have faith, and when the report of her conversation came to her master's ears he took great riches and started out for the express purpose of going to visit this prophet in Israel. When he reached the region of Palestine in which the prophet lived he presented himself first before the king; but he being filled to a great extent with the spirit of unbelief, thought that Naaman had come to seek some occasion for war. "Am I God," said the king, "that I should perform this work?" The Lord revealed to his servant the prophet that this man had come, and the purpose of his visit, and Naaman and his servant found out Elisha and went to his dwelling place. But Elisha, instead of being very polite, and welcoming Naaman into his house, sent a message to him, telling him to go and dip himself seven times in Jordan and he should be healed. This did not seem to be in accordance with the mind of Naaman. He perhaps thought that, if he had come a long journey in great grandeur and with great gifts, the prophet would be exceedingly respectful to him, and he was very wrathy in his mind, and said—"Are not the waters of Syria just as good as the waters of your Jordan?" and he turned away in a great rage. Finally, one of his servants said unto him—"If the prophet had required thee to do some great thing, wouldst thou not have done it? how much rather then, when he said to thee 'Wash and be clean?'" "Yes," said Naaman, "I expected he would come out to me, place his hand upon my head and rebuke the leprosy, and I should be healed; but he has told me to go and dip myself seven times in Jordan, and he sent this message by a servant instead of coming to see me himself." But he was finally prevailed upon by his servant to go and do as the prophet said, and he went and dipped himself seven times in Jordan and immediately his flesh came new upon him like the flesh of a little child. All the rest of the lepers throughout Israel, remained unhealed, but this foreigner was cleansed and made whole. Why? Why?

Now, why this partiality? Why not do some wonderful miracles in healing all the lepers in Israel? It was because of their unbelief. But says the divine of to-day—"The greater the unbelief the more necessity for the miracle, and consequently, in order to do away with this unbelief the prophet ought to have healed all the lepers in Israel." The Lord, however, has his own way, and when he finds a very unbelieving generation, he does not satisfy their carnal curiosity, nor manifest his power to any great extent in the midst of the wicked; *but he always shows forth his power* to those who are humble and meek, and lowly in heart. He has done that in all dispensations, not only in the days of Jesus and the Apostles, but in every dispensation, and the power manifested has been in accordance with the faith of the people.

In regard to the gift of prophecy, a great many suppose that it was necessary in former times, in the dark ages; but when the gospel was fully established on the earth, and great power and signs were made manifest, there was no more need of prophecy, revelations, etc., and they quote a passage from Paul's writings, or rather a part of a passage, instead of the whole, in order to prove their position. In the 13th chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians Paul say—"Whether there be prophecies, they shall fail; whether there be tongues, they shall cease; whether there be knowledge, it shall vanish away." Prophecies and tongues were to cease, "Now," says the learned divine, of the present day, "here is a plain and pointed testimony that these gifts were only intended for the early ages of the world, and were to be done away and cease." But why not quote the following verses? Why quote half a sentence or idea and then leave it? Why not give the whole and find out the time when these miracles, such as prophecy, healing the sick, speaking with tongues, etc., were to cease? If the divines of this day would read a little further they would know the time and the circumstances that were to transpire when these things should be done away. Says Paul, in the following verses—"For we know in part, and we prophesy in part. But when that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away." "For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face; now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known." Here then it is clearly foretold that when there will be no more need of prophecy, healing, speaking in tongues, etc., the day of perfection will have arrived; in other words, when the church of God shall have overcome and be perfected, when the church of God shall need no more prophets, when it shall have no more sick, (for if all its members become immortal there will be no sick to be healed,) hence healing will be done away, when the church of God all speak one language—the pure language, the language spoken by angels, restored to the earth by the Lord, there will be no need of speaking with tongues. But until that day of perfection comes, all these gifts will be necessary.

This agrees with what Paul has said in his first chapter to the Ephesians. He there informs us that these miraculous powers and gifts, which Jesus gave when he ascended up on high and led captivity captive, were given for a special purpose. He gave some apostles, some prophets, evangelists, pastors, teachers, gifts, healing; all were given for a special purpose. What was that purpose? "For the perfecting of the Saints."

I would ask the learned divines of the present day, have the Saints need, in this age, of anything to perfect them? Or are they already sufficiently perfected to enter into the presence of their Father? If they are perfected, angels need not deny that they do, then apostles are needed now, prophets are needed now, evangelists, pastors, and teachers are needed now. Well, says one, we will allow that evangelists, pastors and teachers are needed now; we have plenty of teachers and pastors, but you do not believe in apostles and prophets now? Why not? Did not the same apostle tell us in the same verse, that apostles and prophets, as well as evangelists, pastors, and teachers, were given when Jesus ascended on high, for the perfecting of the Saints? Why then do you separate them and say that the two first named are now needed, and the two last named are now done away?

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS FROM THE DESERET AND ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN—It is reported that the [illegible] Cameron, ex-chief of the Fire Department, shot and killed Chas. Goodrich, March 20, was in [illegible] now is that the murder was committed by [illegible] in the presence of Kate Chase, who, it is said, arranged the body as found.

[illegible]

that the other three are so? Why do you do this? In order to be consistent with the unreasonableness of this generation, and to comply with their traditions. You have not got apostles, you have not got prophets, and you must have some excuse in order to do them away, and your excuse is, that they are not needed now. Prove it you cannot. It is beyond your power. You have no evidence, no testimony whatever by which you can prove it. With all the testimony in favor of your position which you can bring forward, I can prove that pastors, evangelists, teachers, deacons, elders, and every other officer of the church of Christ which you believe in are not needed now, as easily as you can prove that apostles and prophets are not needed now. Just as much evidence can be adduced in favor of one position as the other; and the fact is there is no evidence for either. They were all given for the perfecting of the Saints and the work of the ministry, and they were to continue until the day of perfection arrived; and the moment you say they are not necessary you virtually say the work of the ministry is not necessary; and why, then, do you administer? They were given not only for the perfecting of the Saints and the work of the ministry, but for the edifying of the body of Christ, which is the church. Take away apostles inspired of God, take away prophets who foretell future events, and you take away the means by which God has ordained for the edification of his body—his church, and that body or church can not be perfected.

Another object, Paul informs us, for which these gifts were given, was that the Saints might come to the unity of the faith, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ. Take away these gifts, and what is your condition? You are in the same condition which Paul speaks of in the very next verse—"carried about by every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men, by cunning craftiness whereby they lie in wait to deceive." The gifts were given to prevent the people from being carried about by every wind of doctrine. Take away these gifts—the gift of revelation, prophecy and miracles, which were enjoyed by the Saints in ancient days, and the people are liable to be tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine that may be sounded in their ears. Why? Because they are entirely governed by the opinions of men, instead of having the spirit of revelation to substantiate it to his learning; another man has an opposite opinion and he tries to substantiate it, and as neither of them is inspired by the power of the Holy Ghost, neither having the gift of prophecy or revelation, each, so far as he can, gains influence and power over his neighbors, and gathers together a body of people and pronounces them the church of Christ. But God has nothing to do with them. He never called them the church of Christ, he never spoke to them, never sent an angel to them, never gave them a vision, never sent a prophet or an apostle to them, he has nothing to do with them—they are not his church, never were nor ever can be, only by repentance and turning to the Lord, and receiving the Holy Ghost, which is the spirit of prophecy. He that has the testimony of Jesus has the spirit of prophecy. Paul has declared to us that no man can say that Jesus is the Lord but by the Holy Ghost. A man may have the tradition that Jesus is the Lord, but he does not know the fact except by the power of the Holy Ghost, and the testimony of Jesus is the spirit of prophecy—it makes a prophet of him who has it.

This is what the Latter-day Saints believe. We have no new gospel to offer to the world. We have come forth, sent by the Almighty, to testify against the new gospels that have been introduced, which have only the form of godliness and deny the power of God manifested in the ancient church. We have come to testify against false doctrines, we are sent for this express purpose, and also to testify boldly against the wickedness and abominations of the professed Christian world, as well as of those who make no profession. God has commanded us to lift up our voices and spare not, to bear testimony against all their wickedness and their false doctrines, which we have endeavored to do without taking any favor of the children of men. God has not sent us to bow and cringe to the traditions and false ideas of the children of men, he sent us to bear down, in plain testimony, against their wickedness and the corruptions which they are all the time practising, and have been for generations, before high heaven and the whole world.

We then say, to all the world, that if they will repent of their sins, humble themselves, become as little children in the sight of God, if they will turn away from their false doctrines and believe in Jesus, who was crucified in ancient days, with all their hearts, and receive his gospel, they shall not only receive the remission of their sins but the gift of the Holy Ghost, and the signs, indeed, promised to the believers, shall follow them. Every creature, in all the world who will obey the gospel will enjoy more or less of the gifts which God has promised; if all do not enjoy them they may know that they are unbelievers, for Jesus has said that these signs shall follow them that believe, and he did not mean the apostles alone. Let me quote the language that you may see that he meant every believer in all the world. He said to the eleven apostles—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,"—every creature recollect,—"he that believeth"—that is, every creature, in all the world, that believeth, "and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned."

Here was the division line. Mark the next promise—"These signs shall follow them that believe." They were not to follow a few individuals in Jerusalem, not the apostles to whom Jesus was then speaking alone, but them that believe in all the world—"I give unto them a promise that they shall be saved; and I not only promise them salvation, but certain signs shall follow them—in my name they"—these believers—"shall cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues, they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them, they shall lay hands on the sick and they shall recover."

Here is the way by which every person may find out whether he is a believer in Christ or not. The whole Christian world can test themselves, and find out whether they are believers in Christ or not. If these signs follow, they are believers; if these signs do not follow, they are not believers, neither are the Latter-day Saints. None of us are believers unless these signs follow, for Jesus promised them to every creature in all the world who believes; hence the promise includes people now alive, as well as those who lived in former ages. And woe be to all the inhabitants of the earth, because of their unbelief, because they have done away the power of godliness; because they have done away the power of the ancient gospel, have turned aside after the doctrines of men; and yet hypocritically profess to be some of them, even to call themselves the church of God, and believe they are on the road to heaven. Amen.

WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—The British ship *British Queen*, which arrived to-day from Liverpool, brought upwards of one million wheat bags. The arrival of this lot has partially demoralized the bag market.

Sheriff Adams appointed John McCombs and John W. Holmes deputy sheriffs this morning.

The store of Wellheimer Brothers, of Mountain View, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, $18,000; insured, $10,000.

Eugene de Solla has commenced suit in the United States Circuit court to recover from the Home Mutual Insurance company the sum of $30,000, on a policy issued by said company.

The plaintiff claims that the company insured a cargo of grain shipped from here to Amapulo, Honduras, on the *Tycoon*, against loss by the peril of the sea and other dangers, and that the grain was damaged in the amount sued for.

In the Third District Court today, Judge McKee sentenced Desire Chalafun to two years in the State prison for killing Raymon Mott last January. Chalafun was allowed to plead guilty to manslaughter, hence the light sentence.

The billiard tournament for the championship of the Pacific coast, $650 in gold coin, and the silver challenge cup, will commence on Monday, August 25th, at the Mercantile Library hall, at eleven o'clock p.m. Two games will be played each afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock.

In the United States District Court the seizure of two large breweries in Visalia, Tulare county, was registered, one belonging to Daniel McCulloch and the other to M. Mooney, both of whom, it appears, had defrauded the revenue by selling fermented liquors unstamped. The plant and stock of these establishments represent a large sum.

James Neill, who was sent from the city prison to the county hospital last Tuesday, in a partially insensible condition, died in the hospital this morning.

Mrs. Emily Pitts Stevens has sold to Mrs. Calhoun her interest in the *Pioneer* newspaper, a woman's rights organ.

The body of Charles Burton, cook on the ship *Carrier Dove*, was found floating near Mission Street wharf to-day. It is supposed that he fell into the Bay from the plank while going aboard the ship.

The Democrats held a meeting this morning at Platt's Hall. The meeting was to ratify the regular Democratic ticket. The hall was well crowded. Jeremiah Clark, candidate for State Senator, made a long speech against corporations and "aggregated capital." Outside, in front of the hall, a platform had been erected for the speakers. A large crowd gathered around it and were addressed by several of the legislative candidates. They also spoke against the power and greed of corporations and "aggregated capital." The meeting was a success as to numbers.

EUROPEAN.

ROME, 22.—It is announced that the Pope has intimated a desire for reconciliation with Germany, on condition of Germany not interfering in Italian complications.

LONDON, 22.—Dispatches from Alexandria give particulars of the loss of a freighting steamer bound from Singapore and Shanghae to London. The vessel was wrecked in the Red Sea near the eastern entrance. The captain, officers, and some of the crew were lost; thirty-six of the men succeeded in gaining land, but fell into the hands of the natives on the shore of the Gulf of Aden, by whom they are held prisoners.

Great excitement exists in this city in consequence of an attempt made to effect the escape of the Bank of England forgers from Newgate prison. Here are some startling particulars regarding the attempt. An accomplice of the parties, who has been sounded by the prison authorities, acknowledged that he had accepted a bribe to assist in contriving for the escape of Bidwell and McDonald. He also implicates several other warders, who he said had been paid £1,000, with whom he arranged for the escape. The wardens implicated have been arrested and the prison is now patrolled by a special police.

The call for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities is lower than the bank rate by a half per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £48,000.

PARIS, 22.—Prince Napoleon addressed the council in accepting the Presidency, and recommended that its proceedings be confined to matters of deep interest.

To-Day's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK.—The following are the names of those killed by the falling house yesterday: John Lynch, aged 17; Wm. Fay, J. Driscoll, aged 35; Martin Faby, aged 25; Jacob Ryder, aged 40; Cornelius Conner, aged 34. Besides the above, there were two other men, one evidently a German, the other Irish, neither of whom is yet identified. The department of buildings will immediately commence an investigation into the cause of the accident. As far as can yet be ascertained, the accident was caused by the imprudent removal of ties and beams on the third floor, and the carelessness in not putting up supports for the walls. This action of the building was in direct defiance to the instructions of the Department of Buildings, and the builder and carpenter will be held responsible. A coroner's jury to investigate was empanneled last evening.

WESTERN.

SAN DIEGO, 22.—The schooner *Johanna*, Capt. Ackerman, arrived this afternoon, with 2,450 telegraph poles, also the wire and other materials to be used in the construction of the military telegraph between San Diego and Arizona, military telegraph line. Work will be commenced early next week.

Capt. A. H. Wilson, of the Colorado Steam Navigation Company, returned from San Francisco by steamer last Saturday, having been there on the purpose of making a contract whereby the Colorado Steam Navigation Company purchased the Pacific Mail screw steamer *Montana* and that portion of the Pacific Mail route along the peninsula and in the Gulf of California.

Laura De Force Gordon has purchased the *San Jose Daily Herald* of Mr. Marshall, of that city.

[illegible] shanty on Jackson street between Taylor and Jones, fell by reason of the underpin giving way, and an old lady named [illegible] Kelsey struck by some falling timbers, and almost instantly killed.

S. M. Hilliard, a native of Michigan from New York, Northern Illinois, is charged by the commissioners of Santa Clara, California, with a pleasant task, and while here was attached with a mental disorder.

[illegible]

[illegible] accident occurring near Hornell, on the Erie railway, last night, by which, it is feared, a number of persons were killed. The train from Buffalo for Hornell collided at full speed with an excursion train coming from Sheffield. The Sheffield train was telescoped. Thirty-five persons were killed and a number wounded. The cause of the accident is not yet known, but will be made the subject of an investigation.

MOORE NOTES.

From the *Record* of Aug. 19—

Horse racing in our streets, though not so frequent as formerly, is still indulged in by those who consider themselves expert horsemen. We have no interest in the necks of the riders; but we do think it will be very sad when they run over some body, as they are sure to do sooner or later.

Yesterday morning Dr. Philson and Bergstein tapped a man by the name of Wm. Williams, an inmate of the county hospital. He has been suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The operation was successfully performed, and the patient is doing as well as circumstances will permit. He is a native of Wales, and about 45 years old.

MAMMOTH POSTERS and Show Bills printed at this Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

NOTICE—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of G. L. Cotton, or having claims against said estate, are requested to present for adjustment to the undersigned by Monday, Sept. 1st, 1873.

MARY JANE COTTON,
J. F. TASKER, Administrators.

Cotton's Ranch, Mouth of Bingham Canyon. d237-2

ST. MARK'S SCHOOLS WILL Be re-open on Monday, Sept. 1st, AT 8:55 A. M.

1. THE Grammar School, opposite the City Hall, receives boys and girls, from six years old and upwards.
2. The School for Girls, in the basement of St. Mark's Church, receives girls only, of all ages, and boys under six years of age.
3. All new applicants for admission to the Grammar School are requested to apply at the office for enrollment, from Monday, 25th, to Friday, 29th inst., inclusive, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.
4. The studies include the ordinary branches of Primary Grammar and High School.
5. French, German, Vocal and Instrumental Music are extra studies, taught by special teachers.
6. The payment of tuition, in-tend of monthly as heretofore, will be quarterly, invariably in advance.

For further information apply to the Rev. Joseph M. Turner, at the office as above, or to the Rev. Thos. W. Haskins. d231 2w

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE AND Upholstery Every Variety, IN THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

A. E. CULMER & CO'S Furniture Warerooms: ONE DOOR SOUTH OF HUSSEY'S BANK, MAIN STREET. d237 1m

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.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Agencies in Colorado and Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. d105-1y

AMERICAN HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT, For Cash!

THE AMERICAN HOTEL, in one of the best localities in the city, one block east of the Post Office, and fronting south front. Title perfect. Possession given immediately.

J. C. LITTLE.

Milburn Wagons.

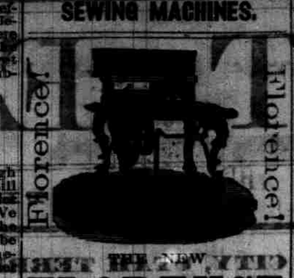
THE TIMKEN, IN THEIR SELECTION Warrants for two years GOODNESS AND THOROUGHLY SEASONED. For Easy Running they cannot be excelled. For sale by [illegible] Salt Lake City.

SUPERIOR TO ANY IN THE MARKET

In everything that makes a good wagon, we challenge a comparison with any in the market.

DEPOT—STATE ROAD, [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.



THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE IS THE Simplest and Best MACHINE IN USE.

THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS ON THIS Machine make it now the only machine that combines the desirable features of all others with its own peculiarities.

The New FLORENCE is the only machine that has the

CELEBRATED Reversible Feed and Self-Adjusting Shuttle Tension!

It is almost SILENT when sewing, and is ALWAYS IN ORDER.

THE FLORENCE FEEDS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing.

WE WARRANT EVERY MACHINE, And Guarantee to keep all FLORENCE Machines in Good Order and Running order, without expense to the owner.

Parties having a machine not working well will do us a favor by calling.

Extras, New Attachments on hand.

Active Agents wanted everywhere.

PHILLIPS & LORD, GENERAL AGENTS, 19 & 21 First South St., d190 tf SALT LAKE CITY.

The HOWE SEWING MACHINE Is undoubtedly ELIAS HOWE Jr., Inventor of the Sewing Machine, Best in the World

THE HOWE Sewing Machine COMBINES Beauty and Excellence of Stitch. Strength, Firmness and Durability of Stitch. Economy of Thread. Attachments and Wide Range of Application to Purposes and Materials. The above qualities of the Machine make it the GRANDEST TRIUMPH OF INVENTIVE GENIUS. This is an *Honest* Machine and is not subject to *Fits*.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY
Simplicity and Perfection of Mechanism.
Durability—will last a Lifetime.
Range of work—without parallel.
Perfection of Stitch and Tension.
Ease of Operation and Management.
Self-Adjusting Take-up.
Adjustable Head.

Call and examine our Styles and Prices. SALES ROOM—First South St., a few doors West of Co-Operative Wholesale Department. The HOWE MACHINE CO. THOS. P. MILLER, Manager and Agent for Utah. d182

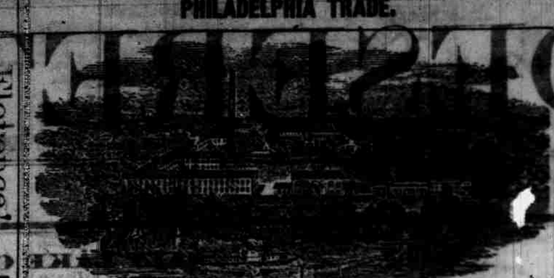
WAGONS.

STAR WAGONS! Manufactured by the Celebrated STAR WAGON COMPANY, Cedar Rapids Iowa. THE COMPANY GUARANTEE It to be the Best Wagon In Every Respect. Guaranteed and for Sale by N. C. MATTHIESSEN AGENT FOR UTAH. Wagon and Lumber Yard, Matthiessen Block, Main Street, above Wilcher House, Salt Lake City. d188 1m

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

CHARTER OAK STOVES. Cheapest to Buy! Best to Use! Easiest to Sell! Never Fail to Give ENTIRE SATISFACTION in any and all Localities. 58,168 SOLD IN 1872. Every Stove offered as proof that the CHARTER OAK C. C. WALLIS & CO. Doing more Work, Doing it Better, Lasting Longer than any other Cooking Stove made. Excelsior Manufacturing Co. SAINT LOUIS. Wholesale dealers in all kinds of Tinners' Stock; AND AT ALL HARDWARE STORES.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE.



BRIDESBURG MANUFACTURING CO., Office—65 North Front St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. CARDING, SPINNING and WEAVING IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES. Call special attention to their new New Ring Spinning for Cotton! Spindles 6,000 Revolutions per minute, positive driving to bobbin!

HIBBARD AND SPENCER JOBBERS OF Hardware, Cutlery AND TINNERS' STOCK. LAKE ST., cor. Wabash Ave., CHICAGO. WM. G. HIBBARD, F. F. SPENCER, J. C. FARRIS, A. C. SHERMAN, A. D. LAKE. Z. C. M. I. and all its branch Stores in the Territory keep our goods on sale.

Wholesale Dry Goods Department. Z. C. M. I. TO Accommodate the Rapidly Increasing business of this department and to Render it Worthy of Our Patrons the Largest and MOST COMPLETE STOCK Ever Brought into this Territory We have been obliged to MOVE INTO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING WEST OF THE "EAGLE EMPORIUM," And we invite an early inspection of the same. THIS STOCK, SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE MARKET, INCLUDES FULL LINES OF PRINTS, LAWNS, PERCALES! AND DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. STAPLE GOODS As Usual. "Notions," Full and Complete. WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF OUR LATE AND CHOICE STYLES OF SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS. NUMEROUS PATRONS And those who are in and around this city can not have a more pleasant time than can be had in LOOKING THROUGH OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK and seeing our INCREASED FACILITIES FOR DOING BUSINESS. H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

Utah Northern Railroad. TRAINS RUN BETWEEN CORINNE Junction with C. P. R. R. LOGAN. On and After July 1st, 1873, Daily Passenger Trains Will Leave [illegible] Logan [illegible] Leave Logan [illegible] Connecting with cars to and from Northern Settlements, Ogden and Salt Lake. Through Tickets to Salt Lake Times. Through Tickets to all points East, West, North and South, can be obtained at the Office. For all information relative to Freight or Passage, apply to [illegible] General Freight and Ticket Agent. JOHN W. YOUNG, Gen'l Supt.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. DESERET NATIONAL BANK RECEIVES DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR and upwards. Interest at EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, compounded semi-annually on the 1st of March and September. WM. H. HOOPER, President. H. S. ELDRIDGE, Vice-President. L. S. HILLS, Cashier. d223 6m

Z. C. M. I. WHOLESALE GROCERY Department HAS A MOST BEAUTIFUL LINE OF MASON'S Fruit Jars WITH PORCELAIN LINED CAPS. Consisting of the HERO, STANDARD, GEM, AND X. L. All at Very Low Prices. d216 1m

Closing Out! CLOSING OUT!! AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES DRESS GOODS AT Taylor & Cutler's. CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES Lower in Price Than ever. Cheapest Stoves in Town!! Goods Delivered Free of Charge. TAYLOR & CUTLER, Under Taylor's Hotel, EAST TEMPLE STREET d219 1y

Nathan Davis & Sons' FOUNDRY, Iron and Brass. ALL KINDS OF CASTING TO ORDER. Agents for Dodge's & Wagner Patent Vertical Portable ENGINES AND SAW MILLS. Hall's Shingle and Heading Machines. And Gates & Maxwell Manufacturing Co.'s Pumping Machinery. First West Street, Near North Temple St., d167-1y SALT LAKE CITY.

CINCINNATI TRADE. Gold Medal CINCINNATI Industrial Exposition 1871. AWARDED TO THE MONITOR

FOR COAL & WOOD! THE BEST BITUMINOUS COAL COOKING STOVE In the World. THE MONITOR has proved a far-famed favorite. No other manufacture can be brought upon a Cooking Stove that is so popular and in such demand. It is by far the greatest and most friendly to the housekeeping class of any invention of the nineteenth century. 31,314 MONITORS Sold in 1872. Also the Celebrated Santa Claus COOKING STOVE, For Coal and Wood, which has been pronounced by all critics and connoisseurs to be the ACME OF PERFECTION AND EXCELLENCE, CANNOT BE SURPASSED. All our STOVES are kept for Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all its Branch Stores; also by all the Co-operative Stores in the Territory. MANUFACTURED BY W. S. HINSON & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO. COOKING STOVE