THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, - - April, 26, 1871.

A REMARKABLY small steamer, probably the smallest afloat, was placed in the water at the foot of Jefferson St., in the early part of the present month, having been carried thither by a few men, who brought her from the cellar in which she was built, a feat by no means difficult, when it is understood that her length is only seventeen feet, her breadth fifty-four inches, and depth eighteen inches. The owner of this miniature craft is a Mr. Joseph Hadfield, and his object in having her built is to demonstrate how small a steamer can be built and work perfectly. Her internal fittings are said to be very neat and comfortable, and she will accommodate six persons. Her water tanks will hold forty gallons, and her coal bunker two bushels. Her machinery is of the ordinary pattern, with the exception of an improvement which her builder claims in the turn of her propeller. She has an upright vertical engine, tubular boiler, with two-inch tubes, a three-bladed propeller eighteen inches in diameter, with forty-inch pitch. She works on high pressure, and can carry 150 pounds of steam on the boiler, and will make 300 revolutions when her machinery gets in working order. Her piston is three inches in diameter, with five inch stroke. When her passengers, water and coal are aboard she will draw about twenty inches of water; and when steam is up it is expected she will make from seven to ten miles an hours.

A LATE number of the *Gazette* of India gives statistics of the death caused by the famine of water, grass and grain, which extended over 100,000 square miles of Rajpootana in the years 1868-9. The *Gazette* says these visitations occur in that portion of India, on an average, once in twelve years, but this surpassed anything of the kind since 1812. In the above named years the scanty crops, scanty because of the great drouth, were destroyed by locusts, and this loss of water and grain was followed by cholera and fever, which destroyed twenty per cent. of the people, and in some districts the death rate rose as high as thirty per cent.; and the total number of deaths, in Rajpootana in '68-'69, from disease and starvation combined, is set down at 1,200,000.

IT is now nearly a year since the country was shocked by the murder of Mr. Nathan in New York city, and though large rewards have been offered and every effort made to discover the perpetrator of the deed, he is still at large, and baffles the skill, ingenuity and perseverance of the best detectives in the country.

Public attention to and interest in the horrible affair are now waning; but the New York *Star* in an article recently published in its columns, seems to be endeavoring to re-awaken additional and painful interest in the matter.

The *Star* says the mansion occupied by Mr. Nathan while living, one of the most elegant in Twenty-third St., is still tenantless and closed, and there is every prospect of it remaining so, owing to the rumors that have gained extensive local circulation that the place is haunted.

Parties interested pecuniarily in the premises, fearing that they might be depreciated in value if these stories were not checked, had an investigation, and learned that they originated with a Mr. Sutton, a man in whose care the house was left after the murder. Here the investigation ceased and the matter was hushed up.

The *Star* says that one of its reporters called upon one of these interested parties, in reference to these rumors, and was told by him that they had been started by the man Sutton in revenge for having been dismissed for making too free with the property in the Nathan mansion.

The reporter then visited Sutton, now in the service of a Mr. Hedges, in East Eleventh St., who, he says, is a shrewd, intelligent Englishman. He was reluctant to talk about the Nathan mansion or anything connected with it; but when the reporter told him the reasons he had heard assigned for his dismissal from his position there, he was indignant, and forthwith became communicative.

Sutton said that after the murder he and an old woman and a girl lived in the house; he slept in a room near the one in which the murder was committed; the others in another part of the building. But as Mr. Sutton's experience will be best appreciated if given in his own words, we give the gist of it as furnished by the *Sun*. He says:

"One night after going to bed, between 11 and 12 o'clock, just as I was falling off to sleep, I was waked up by hearin' somebody talkin'. At first I thought it was the old woman and the girl up stairs; but pretty soon I heard it again, and it sounded like somebody quarreling in the front room. I couldn't hear what was said; it was only a kind of muttering. After a little I heard something fall, and then for a while it was all quiet. Then I heard the door of the room opened carefully like, and some one go down the stairs. That was all I heard that night. When I got up I tried that door, and it was locked, but I know somebody opened it, for I heard it just as plain as I can hear myself talk.

R. Did you tell the other servants about what you had heard?

J. S. Well, I asked 'em whether they'd heard anybody talkin' in the night, and they laughed at me and asked whether I was afraid o' ghosts. So I didn't tell 'em about it, and after a while I began to think that maybe I hadn't heard it after all. The next night I was out with some friends, and didn't get to bed till nearly midnight. I hadn't got to sleep yet when that noise began again. It sounded louder than it did before. I could hear the talkin' plainer, and this time I knew it was in the front room. I got up to listen, but couldn't hear what they were sayin'. The noise got louder, and then something seemed to fall heavily like, and it was all quiet again. After a while that door opened and somebody went down stairs. I could hear the stairs creak plainly. I know that the door of the front room was fast, for I had locked it myself before I went to bed. The next night, when I heard the noise I stood out in the hall with a lamp to watch the door, but all of a sudden there was a puff of wind, as though some one had opened the door, and my lamp went out. I felt something brush by me. After a while the noise kept up all night, as though people were talking in different parts of the house, doors would be open and shut, and sometimes I thought I heard laughing.

R. Did you ever see anything of the ghosts?

J. S. Well, sir, one night, about a week after the noises began, I saw a light shining through a crevice in the door, between my room and the front one; it wasn't gaslight, but pale and blue like. When I went out into the hall that night it was so light that you could have seen to read. It only lasted two moments, then it got dark again. Another night I saw some one dressed in white standing at the foot of my bed. I saw it as plain as I see you. The face was turned away, and one hand was raised. It kind o' faded away after a little and I never saw it again. I used often to feel somethin' brush by me on the stairs, sometimes even in the daytime. You see, sir, I wasn't afraid o' these things, but I couldn't get my sleep nights, and so after I found that they were kept up, I left and came here.

R. Has any one ever asked you about this before?

J. S. Ever since it began to be talked about, I ha' been pestered by people wantin' to know all about it. A lot of them folks that believe in spirits wanted to put it in a book, and the reporters, they wanted to put it in the papers, but I never told any o' them anything about it.

AN exchange suggests the passage of a law by Congress for the protection of game on the plains,—the antelope, elk, deer, mountain sheep, and buffalo, and very truly says that at the present rate of consumption fifty years more will find the prairies entirely free of these animals.

The subject is one of considerable importance, and more deserving the attention of the national legislature than many which come before it for deliberation. In no part of the known world was game so plentiful as on the American prairies some twenty or thirty years ago, but they are disappearing so fast that in many localities in which immense herds were formerly seen a single head is now a rarity. This difference is owing in part to settlement and the advance of civilization; but still more to the shameful destruction for mere sport. Such a waste of the nation's wealth, demands the attention of the nation's law makers. It ought to be stopped, and none but they have power to pass and enforce the necessary laws.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON.

Census Returns.

WASHINGTON, 25.—A week ago complete returns of the census from the entire country had been received, with the exception of a few counties and townships in Arkansas, Miss., Ohio and Texas and the remuneration in Indianapolis. Advices from the marshals of the several districts which were at that time incomplete, justify the expectation of the superintendent that the remaining reports will be received on or before the 1st of May.

NEW YORK.

French government defrauded—Stocks—The Erie trouble.

NEW YORK, 25.—U. S. Master in Equity, White, granted, to-day, to the counsel for Heath, Rapeal & Co., English Erie stockholders, a certificate, setting forth that Jay Gould had refused to produce the books of the Erie Co. in court, on the ground that he, Gould, did not know what authority he possessed under the charter in the premises.

A Philadelphia dispatch from Wilkesbarre says six collieries in that vicinity had resumed work.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions for the sale of the material of the marine hospital building at San Francisco, which was shaken by the earthquake.

A *Tribune's* cable dispatch says Paris advices, yesterday, state that Cluseret and the central committee are quarreling. Cluseret is accused of being a Bonapartist in disguise and his arrest is threatened.

NEW YORK.—Money easy, 5 @ 6; government steady, closing strong, ¼ higher. Coupons 81, 16; 62 16; 4 @ 5 13; New 12; 67, 12; 8, 12; 10-40's 9; sixes, 15; stocks irregular and feverish. The dealings were enormous and fluctuations so frequent that it was difficult to record the changes in stock by the telegraph instrument which communicates with the brokers' offices. There were rallies, which were followed by equally rapid reactions. N. W. common shares at one time declined to 83; but recovered to 84. The W. U. was the only clique of stock unaffected and has been bought all day. Express shares strong; W. U., 50; Quicksilver 12; mariposa 6; Pfd, 19; W. T., 43; Pac. Mail 47; N. Y. C., 100; Erie 20.

NEW YORK.—A morning paper tells the following story in connection with the recent displacement of M. Victor Place, as French Consul at this port: In the beginning of the recent war in Europe, the French government contracted with the Remington Arms Co. for all the arms then in possession of the company, and for all that could be made until further orders. Place was then French Consul, and upon him devolved the duty of receiving and paying for the weapons and shipping them to France. He did not, however, it is said, assume the responsibilities of this position himself, but appointed a person named Hector Chevriteul, as his agent, and installed him in an office in Broadway. To Chevriteul, Place referred all manufacturers of fire arms who applied for contracts, and allowed him a commission of one per cent. on all purchases made for the French government. Place is also reported to have charged the French government two per cent. commission upon all payments made, and deducted that commission from the funds in hand, justifying the proceeding by referring to an old regulation, by which a commission of two per cent. was formerly allowed to the French Consul-General. In this city, on all purchases of tobacco made by him in behalf of his government. As place is said to have paid more than ten millions of dollars for arms, ammunition and provisions during the war, his commission must have amounted to more than two hundred thousand dollars. It is said this large sum is comparatively insignificant when compared with other amounts of which the French were defrauded here by somebody, through the process of buying arms at one price and selling them to the French government at a higher rate. For instance, two hundred thousand new Springfield muskets bought at $13.05 and a hundred and ten thousand serviceable Springfields bought at $9.30 were charged to the French government at $12.20 each. In another case thirty-five batteries of Napoleon guns bought at $9,000 a battery, were re-sold to the French government at $18,000 a battery. On another occasion it is reported that the agents in New York exported forty thousand bbls. of beef purchased at $14.00 per barrel, and charged the French government at 25 dollars, clearing over $10,000 by the transaction. About a month ago Mr. Bellaigue De Burghas, formerly consul at Charlestown, arrived at the French consulate and placed his seal upon the books and safe. A French committee will, it is said, thoroughly investigate all these charges and it is hinted that some well-known citizens, said to have influence at Washington, will be found to have been interested in the speculations.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bark with all on board supposed to be lost.

BOSTON, 25.—A quantity of wreck stuff has been found in Boston Bay, which renders it almost certain that the bark *Merrimac*, of Boston, Captain Nichols, from Montevidio for this port, has been lost, and probably with all on board.

LOUISIANA.

The Levy Break.

NEW ORLEANS 25.—The latest news received from Bonnet Carre Crevasse reports the break seven hundred feet wide. Nothing official has been received from that point this morning. The water is running over the track of the Jackson road between the 13th and 14th mile posts. At Kenner's volunteers have turned out to throw up works to stop the water coming from the rear. Chief engineer Thompson has just received official information that the Wallace crevasse, at St. James has been effectually stopped. The Merero and Vilece crevasses have both been closed. Men and material have gone to McDonough crevasse and, it is expected it will be closed by to-night. Nothing has been received from Poverty point to-day. General Thompson asserts that there is no danger of the city being overflowed.

The rumors of the crevasse at Blue Stone, Point Coupee and Bayou Sara are unfounded. The levees from Red River to these points are intact and the river is falling. There is no interruption to telegraphic communication. No water from Bonnet Carre crevasse is nearer the city than 13 miles. The river below the city is sixteen inches below the high water mark of '62, and is falling.

Another severe hailstorm occurred here yesterday, doing great damage to the cotton and corn crops. Several plantations will have to be replanted, almost entirely.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GREAT FALLS.—Prof. Jno. S. Woodman, of Dartmouth College, lies at the point of death. His home is in Durham, N. H.

ILLINOIS.

Vine crop destroyed.

CHICAGO.—Later advices concerning the recent frost, in southern Illinois and Missouri, state that immense damage was done to vineyards, some of the finest looking as if scorched by fire. The crop will be very short.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Steamer lost.

LONDON, 26.—It is said the steamer *Queen of the Thames*, from Melbourne for London, was lost and many drowned.

FRANCE.

Heavy cannonade—Hostilities suspended

VERSAILLES, 25.—A heavy cannonade from the batteries of Meuton, Creville and Chatillon, has opened on Issy, Vanvres and Point du Jour.

The *Official Journal* says until the insurrection is quelled the Germans will hold certain forts, because the government is without credit.

PARIS, 25.—Hostilities are suspended at Neuilly to allow the inhabitants to remove. The Commune makes requisition upon vacant houses for lodgings. The people are skeddadling from the bombardment. Rigaudie resigns his delegateship of public safety. Courret, successor to Piat, withdraws his resignation. The Germans are abandoning the forts on the left bank of the Seine.

During the suspension the troops will hold their respective positions. The fire ceases along the lines. The Versaillists are establishing new batteries.

Dombrowski demands the prosecution of the chiefs of the 220th and 221st battalions for cowardice. The commandant of Fort Montrouge claims a Commune victory.

There is a heavy cannonade at Bagneux. McMahon is on a visit to the trenches at Chatillon.

Thiers' circular of the 24th says: "The last few days have been employed in engineering work and in concentrating troops. A new corps has been formed at Cherbourg. Cambrai and Clinchart will command it. The engagements at Bagneux were successes for us."

DIEPPE, 25.—Placards, urging supporters of the Commune to hasten to Paris, as soon as displayed were destroyed.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Exciting news—A massacre—Heavy Earthquake.

ASPINWALL, 21, via Kingston, Jamaica, 25.—A wonderful discovery has been made of coal mines and oil wells, thirty miles from Aspinwall. The mines are reported to be inexhaustable and the coal superior in quality to the best imported. The government has given to the discoverer an immense tract of land.

Rains are heavy and the heat excessive.

There is another revolution in Chiriqui, and, this time, Thomas Zerrera is leader. Six hundred revolutionists have proclaimed him president. The insurgents recently captured the American steamer *Montijo*. The U. S. steamer *Resaca* has gone to recover it. The insurgents also captured the town of Los Teolas and made prisoners of the garrison. President Correo escaped from the citadel. Panama has been fortified because of apprehensions of an attack on that city, by the insurgents. Impressments for government service have caused a riot in Panama, but it is now quiet.

Advices from Boyota state that forty houses in Valencia were destroyed by a conflagration. The war between San Salvador and Honduras has ended. The former holds the Territory of the latter, having defeated the army of Honduras everywhere. General Hatrichi has been made provisional president. Entrenchments are constructed in the streets of the capital, from which the chief families have fled. San Miguel has been captured by the allied rebel forces.

There were several earthquakes recently on the South Pacific coast.

The Indians of Terra Del Fuego murdered the Captain and three soldiers of the brig *Proponis*, while in the Straits of Magellan. The Araucanian Indians are preparing for a general attack upon the settlements. Two raids have been already made, in which several persons were killed and a number of women carried off.

Chili and Peru have granted the necessary concessions demanded by Mr. Leigh, preliminary to the laying of a telegraph cable connecting the two countries.

A company has been formed to run steamships between Callao and China, and all the stock has been subscribed.

Later information greatly increased the amount of the losses caused by the overflow of the rivers of Peru.

Aspinwall dates from Nicaragua, to the 25th ult., state that the survey was completed of the E. R. to connect Nicaragua with Mexico.

News from Punta Arenas tells of a terrible tragedy near that place. The captain of the British ship *Alexandrina* and a boat's crew went ashore and came in conflict with the Indians, who murdered them. The Indians then put off in canoes for the vessel; but those on board being alarmed by the yells of the natives, made sail and saved themselves and the ship. The body of the captain was found. There were two wounds in it and the legs were cut off. No trace of his companions was found. An English war steamer is expected to go to the scene of the tragedy and chastise the Indians.

Dates from Barovguille to the 17th ult., announce the capture of the robbers who stopped the mail near that place and took the treasure. They confessed their guilt and informed the authorities where the treasure could be found.

The announcement is made from Valparaiso, that the foot and mouth cattle disease, which prevailed so extensively lately, is disappearing.

There were severe shocks of earthquake reported at Valparaiso. As the noise which generally precedes an earthquake was heard, thousands of people ran into the streets, terror-stricken. The walls of the churches cracked while services were holding and a panic seized the congregation. The steeple of the church of St. Augustine was knocked out of plumb and may have to be taken down.

OGDEN.—The following was received just as we were going to press:

OGDEN, 26.

Four cases of small pox are reported in the eighth district.

The tunnel in the Leopard silver mine, in Ogden Kanyon is thirty-five feet. Liberal bids have been offered for the claim. The feet rock is increasing in value every day. The Magnolia shaft is 65 feet, and assays are encouraging; the quality increases the deeper the shaft goes. The Copperopolis copper mine, in Cold Water Kanyon, discovered by William Hunter, assays sixty-two dollars in copper and fifteen in silver to the ton,—the cropping assays. Three companies claiming ledges in this mine have joined to sink one shaft. The Golden Gate, near the east end of Ogden kanyon, owned by Driver, Cooke, Wilson, Nellis and others, is producing an excellent quality of rock; a shaft is constructed, and it is working $6 per foot. Another ledge in North Ogden kanyon, discovered a few weeks ago, assays 62 in gold and fifteen per cent. in silver per ton. The interest in sinking shafts to determine the quality of ledges and claims is increasing.

Signor Farini and company give a concert in Ogden Theatre to-morrow night.

C. W. Penrose, editor of the *Junction*, left here at 4:30 a.m., for Logan, to attend the funeral of Bishop Maughan, joining the company of A. M. Musser and Bishop Nichols at Brigham City; they reached Logan at 9:30 a.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE
THEATRE.

Doors open at 7-30. Performance to commence at 8

POSITIVELY LAST FOUR NIGHTS

Of the Beautiful French Artiste,

M'LLE MARIETTA

RAVEL!

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
APRIL 26th, 1871.

Will be presented, for the First Time in this City, the Great Nautical Drama, in Three Acts, by EDWARD FITZBALL, Esq., entitled,

THE
FLYING DUTCHMAN!
OR,
THE PHANTOM SHIP.

Vanderdecken, (Captain of the ship, *The Flying Dutchman*)...MARIETTA RAVEL
Lieutenant Mowdrey.....MR W H POWER
Captain Pepperceal.....MR A THORNE
Peter Von Bummel.....MR P MARGETTS
Toby Yarnish.....MR J C GRAHAM
Smutts.....MR W T HARRIS
Tom Willis.....MR D J MACKINTOSH
Mynheer Von Snigge.....MR J E EVANS
Rockalda.....MR G TEASDALE
Lestelle Vanheim.....MISS A ADAMS
Lucy.....MRS M G CLAWSON
Sailors, Slaves, Imps, etc., etc.

NOTICE!

To owners of Licensed Job Wagons, and those bringing in Hay, Lumber, Wood and Coal.

ALL persons holding licenses for Job Wagons will please take notice that they are required, by the City Council, to stand their wagons near the ditch on the west side of First East Street, opposite the old Hay and Wood Market, or on the east side of West Temple Street, immediately west of the Van Cott lot.

Also persons having Wagons, for the sale of Hay, Lumber, Wood and Coal, are required to stand their Wagons on the center of the street running west from the end of the Meat Market.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
City Recorder.

Salt Lake City, April 25, 1871. d125 1

1st WARD LUMBER YARD.

I AM now prepared to supply the public with a first-class article of

Red Pine or Black Balsam Lumber,

CUT TO BILLS OR OTHERWISE

COMMON, FROM $2.50 TO $3 50

Per 100 feet.

TERMS—CASH.

d124 tf

TAYLOR & CUTLER

T. & W. TAYLOR,

DRY GOODS

Best brands of Factory, Prints, Hickory, etc.

GROCERIES:

Sugars, Coffees, Soaps, Bacon, etc.

STOVES,

TINWARE, HARDWARE, MINERS' TOOLS, POWDER, FUSE, etc.

CROCKERY

Arriving in original packages.

BOOTS & SHOES

From California and the East.

HATS AND CLOTHING,

Latest Fashion.

All of which will be sold VERY CHEAP, at

THEIR NEW STORES,

OPPOSITE SALT LAKE HOUSE.

d126 ly

O, YES! O, YES!

TO MINERS, TRAVELERS AND ALL CONCERNED! The old Colorado House, known as the Deseret Boarding House, has been RE-OPENED for the accommodation of travelers, at reasonable rates. Give us a call and see for yourselves. Three or four doors East of the Post Office. d118 tf

NOTICE!

THE Selectmen for Salt Lake County will let, to the lowest responsible bidders, commencing at the Bridge across the Big Cottonwood, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 10 A.M., the making of a side track along the State Road, between the Big Cottonwood and Cañon Creeks, consisting of bridging, filling, levelling, etc. Also the gravelling of said road between Mill Creek and Barrow's Corner; reserving the right to reject any and all bids deemed irresponsible or unreasonable.

By order of the County Court.

d122 E. W. EAST, County Clerk.

HARDWARE!

C. H. BASSETT,

HAVING made extensive additions and alterations to his premises, is now prepared to show the

Largest and Best Assortment
OF
HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE

Ever brought to this Territory, and

Cheap as the Cheapest!

Iron, Steel, Nails, Tinners' Stock, Farming Tools, Plows, Miners' Outfit, Rubber Belting, Steam Packing, Wagon Timber, Stoves and Tinware always on hand.

C. H. BASSETT.

d113 tf

DINWOODEY'S
UPHOLSTERY & FURNITURE
Manufactory.

1st. South Street, Salt Lake City

Having purchased some New Machinery, I am prepared to plane Flooring, do Shaping, Circular and Tig Sawing, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

SALE ROOMS:
EAST TEMPLE ST.,
SALT LAKE CITY.

A large assortment of
HOME-MADE and IMPORTED
FURNITURE
Constantly on han

COFFINS,
PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL,
Always in Stock.

d107-tf

COME AND SEE
OUR
NEW
AND
CHEAP
STOVES
HARDWARE,
TINWARE,
AND
MINERS' OUTFITS.

Largest Stock ever brought into UTAH.

We Sell Very Low for CASH.

SENSENEY & CO.,

Opposite Wells, Fargo's.

d123 6m

GILLET'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. PURE AND DELICATE

Benedict, Hall & Co.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nos. 279 and 281 Broadway,
d127 10m NEW YORK.

PHILIP DIESINGER,
Commission Merchant,
No. 614 Commerce Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
References, by permission, to Joseph Birch, Washington City; and J. W. Young and J. W. Cummings, Salt Lake City.
d120 6m

PACIFIC IRON WORKS,
Manufacturers of
Stationary and Portable Steam Engines, Sugar, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Iron Fronts for Buildings, Iron Columns, Lintels, Sash Weights, Iron Steamboats and Iron Bridges.
Cast and Wrought Iron Architectural Work, Pulleys and Shafting, Mining Machinery, Turbine Water.
WESSELS, NIXON, SMITH & PHILLIPS,
OFFICE—No. 2 N. Second St., ST. LOUIS, Mo
REFERENCE—Geo. Q. Cannon. d116 6m

PEOPLE'S VERDICT
Over Half a Million sold and in use!
4,000 made and sold per week
SINGER'S
New Improved Silent
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
ARE
The Best in the World,

Because all of them are in constant use, while a very large proportion of other makes are not used, owing to their being partially or utterly impracticable.

THE SINGER
NEW FAMILY MACHINE

Has been brought to perfection, regardless of time, labor or expense, and is now incomparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.

It is *simple, compact, durable, beautiful, quiet, light-running*, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, or anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner.

The New Improved Attachments for Hemming, (any width) Braiding, Embroidering Magic Ruffling, Gathering and sewing on (at the same time) Self-Sewing, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practicable, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases.

New designs of the unique, useful and popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Singer Machine, are in every variety of Wood, such as black Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, Satinwood, and from the plainest to the most elaborate pattern and finish. The Machines themselves are plain or highly ornamented with pearl and gold to correspond with their tables or cabinets.

In the Singer the work is fed or passed through the Machine in the natural direction, namely, *from the operator*, permitting her to sit in a natural and healthy position. In many other Machines the work passes from right to left, or the *reverse, compelling the operator to sit in a bent and unhealthy position, and thus causing weakness of the back, etc.*

The Singer uses a SHORT STRAIGHT NEEDLE, which is *not* liable to break or miss the stitch. Many other Machines use a long crooked needle, which *is* liable to break and to miss the stitch.

In the Singer Machine the shuttle is carried, thus avoiding nearly all wear. It requires no oil, and does not soil the thread or goods. Other Machines drive their Shuttles in a race, thus causing great wear, and *requiring oil*, soiling the thread and goods.

On the Singer, the Tension on both the upper and lower threads is absolutely under the ready control of the operator, thus rendering the Machine always available for good sewing, which is not the case with any other. Many so-called cheap Machines are really worthless, and so are many of their new peculiarities and supposed advantages.

The **SINGER** is the
Oldest Practical Sewing Machine,

Being about twenty years in the market. Having been constantly improved by the employment of the most skilled ingenuity of the age and unlimited capital, it is now divested of all unnecessary parts and possesses All the Very Latest Inventions and Improvements. It is the only Machine sold on Honest Claims, as all its parts are Practical and will do all that is claimed for them. Some other Machines are Greatly Complicated, to do Useless and Silly things, and thus are rendered Liable to Constant Derangement. The Singer Seldom or Never gives trouble, but is readily and easily managed by those *who utterly fail on other Machines.*

SINGER'S
New Manufacturing Machines

Claim the same advantages over others of their class as the new Family Machines. These old and well-tried Sewing Machines are *applicable to all kinds of heavy and light manufacturing in Cloths, Leather, etc.*, and run in the most perfect and reliable manner without trouble to the operator.

HAVE ARRIVED!

A Full Assortment of those

Beautiful and Unrivaled MACHINES.

(The numbers on which show a manufacture of between **Five and Six Hundred Thousand.**) Combining all the Different Varieties made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and we shall sell at Eastern Prices, with addition of Freight only. To accommodate parties who cannot pay all down, we will sell on

EASY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.

So that all may possess one of these *Blessings.*

For the convenience of our Patrons we have secured the services of a gentleman who has had twenty years experience, and is one of the most skillful experts in the world in repairing and adjusting Sewing Machines. He will put each Machine in complete and practical running order before it leaves the institution and will also impart to purchasers all needful instruction, so that they can at once commence work.

We resort to no trickery whatever to sell Sewing Machines, but **allow their Great Merits to recommend them.** We can do this, as the demand for them is so great that although the Singer Company make more than all other first-class companies combined, they cannot nearly fill their orders, and are compelled to run their Steam Works

We having been so fortunate as to secure the

General Central Agency,

For this Territory, we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and see the Machines, whether they wish to buy or not. See all others, but do not buy without you examine the Singer.

We Guarantee every Machine we sell to give entire satisfaction.

THE SINGER
BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE
Is the only Practical one in the World.

OTHER SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED, and on Reasonable Terms.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPT.
Z. C. M. I.,
Two doors south of the Eagle Emporium.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

Lovers of Good
TEA:
SHOULD TRY
DAVIS'S

BEFORE purchasing elsewhere, it being the BEST IN THE MARKET. Families in the country would do well to send for our Teas and try it, as the best is the cheapest.

Constantly receiving Fresh Supplies of

Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Canned Tomatoes, Pie Fruits, Vegetables, Fresh Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Bacon, Hams, Dried Beef, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Vermicelli, Macaroni,

San Francisco Crackers, Oranges, &c. Lemons, Dried Fish, etc., etc.

We guarantee to sell all goods as

Cheap as any House in Utah!

CALL AND SEE!!

C. W. DAVIS,
Near Kimball & Lawrence's.
d118 ly

DANIEL IN THE LION'S DEN
Still keeps the
HAND IN HAND BAKERY

WELL SUPPLIED with FRESH BREAD and BUNS every day except Sunday. CAKES, PIES and the Best CRACKERS the World affords. Also a Full Assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES,

CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERIES,
NUTS, RAISINS,
LEMONS, ORANGES, ETC.
Also the Very Best Brands of FAMILY
FLOUR
For Sale.

The Highest Market Price paid in Cash for all kinds of Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wholesale Co-operative Orders taken at par.

Stores supplied with Bread, Crackers, etc., at Wholesale.

Wood and Willow-ware,
Patent Churns,
And a thousand and one things, as
CHEAP AS ANY HOUSE IN TOWN.

Give me a call for anything from a Loaf of Bread to a Canary Bird.

East Side East Temple Street
DANIEL CRENIC.
d127 1y

SUMMER SEASON,
1871.
TEASDEL & CO.,

BEG to announce that they are now constantly receiving, from

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND CHICAGO,

ALL THE
NEWEST STYLES
DRESS GOODS,
Gents' Clothing,
Hats and Caps,
Fancy Notions,
Etc., Etc.

OUR STOCK OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE CITY.

BOOTS & SHOES,
A SPECIALTY!

Manufactured from Leather of our own Tanning and

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Call and examine the

BEES
SEWING MACHINE,
UNEQUALLED BY ANY.

A FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT OF
Staple and Fancy
GROCERIES.
Agricultural and Mining Tools.

TEASDEL & CO.,
EAGLE HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE SALT LAKE HOUSE.
d124 tf

GILLET'S WASHING CRYSTAL