THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON, BRIGHAM YOUNG, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Tuesday, . . December 3, 1878

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We publish, this evening, the concluding portion of the President's message. There is nothing startling in the document, but altogether it is sound, dispassionate, and seasoned with common sense. The absence of any allusion to Utah, after the big spurt made to force it upon his notice, causes great chagrin and disgust to the rampant anti-polygamics.

Wisconsin pays a bounty of $5 for wolf scalps, and last year the State put out over $18,000 in that way. The wolves are increasing in number and it has leaked out that at present prices it pays better to raise wolves than sheep. Wolves breed fast and do not require very careful keeping in order to grow a scalp. Perhaps Wisconsin would do well to change the bounty and pay something for handsome sheep. The farmers would speedily take care of the wolves.

The Thanksgiving number of the *New York Christian Union* will contain a stirring letter from Secretary Sherman on the South Carolina troubles; a breezy article by Gail Hamilton; a Star Paper from Henry Ward Beecher; a "Lalens" letter; a Thanksgiving story, "The Praise Meeting at Poncasset," by Eliot McCormick; and the opening chapters of the new and romantic serial, "The Little Belle of Bloomingdale," whose anonymous author, we are told, has a world-wide reputation.

The use of chloride of potassium is recommended in Germany as a means of increasing the growth of wool in sheep. Some German chemists have made experiments with the article, proving that the growth of wool is promoted by its use. It is administered in the proportion of one part of chloride to nine parts of salt. It not only increases the production of the wool, but improves the quality, and promotes the general health of the animal.

We compile the following items on rice from the Annual Circular of Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co., New Orleans, La. In regard to the crop of 1878-79, they say: The planting and growing seasons were favorable and the harvest was mainly accomplished before the fever reached the country parishes. The yield is hardly up to expectations, but the crop will be larger than last year. On account of fine harvest weather the average quality will be better than last season. Lands suitable for rice culture are in demand, and this branch of agricultural industry is destined to be of great value to the commercial interests of the State. Crop of 1877-78 was 143,000 barrels; crop of 1878-79 estimated at 155,000 barrels.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* asks if polygamy is a crime why it is that a polygamist can take his seat in the Forty-Sixth Congress. To which we answer that polygamy is not a crime except by construction of a so-called law, passed in 1862. If a man has not married more wives than one, in Utah, since '62 he is not a criminal. And if he has, and polygamy *is* a crime, proof generally has to precede conviction in a civilized country, and conviction must precede condemnation of any just kind. We are aware, however, that furious anti-polygamists do not want to wait for either conviction or proof, but would like to blow "Mormonism," proof and all, into kingdom come. They can't do it though.

Hunter, the murderer of Armstrong, has for his counsel the late Secretary of the Navy, Secor F. Robeson. He has been making another effort to save Hunter from the hangman, although sentenced to death. It appears that Armstrong received his death blow in New Jersey, but died in Pennsylvania, having crossed over the Delaware after being wounded by Hunter. Robeson contends that the State of New Jersey had no jurisdiction in the case because the murdered man died in Pennsylvania. It is presumable that if Hunter had been tried in Pennsylvania, Robeson would claim that the latter State had no jurisdiction of the case because the offence was committed in New Jersey. The dodges of lawyers are singular and various, and if courts and the public were guided by their pleas, what is white to-day would be black to-morrow, and right and wrong would be interconvertible terms. It is not likely that Hunter will escape.

TWO BELLIGERENT REPUBLICS.

While war is pending in the East and the British troops are forcing their way into Afghanistan, with danger in the front and trouble in the rear, the Western Hemisphere is not entirely at peace. War is likely to break out at any time in South America. Chile and the Argentine Republic are at loggerheads.

Reference to the map will show that Chile is a narrow strip of country, running north and south along nearly the whole west line of the Argentine Republic, and separated from it by the high chain of mountains known as the Andes. Chile shuts out the latter and much larger country from contact with the Pacific Coast. To the south of both countries lies Patagonia, the western portion of which, consisting of a number of rocky islands stretching south nearly to Cape Horn, is under the dominion of Chile, and she has a station on the Brunswick Peninsula called Port Famine. The eastern part of Patagonia, comprehending all of it that lies between these islands and the Atlantic Ocean, is claimed by the Argentine Confederation. It is the question of the possession of the entire country which is likely to provoke a war between these two nations.

The Agentines are principally interested in flocks and herds, and as Patagonia is mostly a succession of pampas, it is a valuable country to the Argentines as a vast herd ground. Its western shore, with the mountainous islands which are almost attached to the coast, is densely wooded, and its climate vigorous and disagreeable. But the possession of the whole country would give the Argentines a western as well as eastern coast line, and keep the Chileans confined to the mainland shut in from the east by the Andes.

If the dispute should result in open hostilities, the Argentines would have the advantage in the forwarding of troops and supplies, as they could march into Patagonia direct without impediment, while the Chileans would have to cross the Andes, which rise to a lofty height, and are penetrated only through difficult passes.

The Argentine Republic is a confederation of several communities, something after the pattern of the Government of the United States, each province having a distinct local government. Chili is also a republic, but is not a Union of commonwealths, the Intendentes, Governors of Departments, &c., being appointed by the President, who is elected every five years. It is possible that the quarrel will be settled without recourse to arms, but present indications point to a prolonged and bitter struggle between the two republics.

THE "MILLENNIAL STAR"

In our column of special business notices will be found an advertisement in relation to the *Millennial Star*, showing how and on what terms it can be obtained by those who wish to subscribe for it, in this Territory.

The *Star* is the oldest publication of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, having been continuously issued for about forty years. It has always been an instructive periodical, particularly to members of the Church, and still maintains its interest. To the Saints of Great Britain it is really a necessity, and it is a matter of surprise that on reaching Utah, more of them do not still look for their weekly *Star* which formerly was in regular demand.

The *Star* constitutes an authorized record of the progress of the latter-day work in Europe, and all who are interested in the spread of the gospel, the gathering of Israel and the general progress of the Kingdom of God, will find in it many items of great historical value, much food for thought, and ably written dissertations on doctrine, principle and church government. The Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Societies would have in the *Star* a welcome addition to their current literature, and the Saints generally in Utah, especially those who have come from European countries, would be profited by the rays of this constant and consistent luminary.

It is quite likely that agents will be authorized to receive subscriptions in different parts of the Territory, and we can confidently recommend all of our friends who are able to do so, to subscribe for and read the *Millennial Star*. By so doing, they will be personally benefitted, and at the same time they will aid in supporting a publication which, through the gradual gathering in of the British Saints, is necessarily deprived of a considerable part of its home circulation. Read the notice and send for the *Star*.

AMBER SUGAR CANE.

Some Missouri farmers, during the past season made trial of the Amber variety of sorghum, or sugar cane, and report very favorably of the results. This is a subject of interest to the agriculturists of Utah. The revival of the culture of sugar cane for the manufacture of molasses, occasions inquiry as to the best varieties of seed. A short time since we published the results of a trial made by Brother Anson Call, of Bountiful, with seed he received from the Department of Agriculture. Here is an account by a Ripley County, Missouri farmer, to the *Globe Democrat*, which is worthy of consideration. His experiments were made with the Amber cane. He says:

"Last spring I procured three pints of the seed. I planted it on 3rd day of June on a piece of poor gravelly land in Ripley county, this State, where I was then living. It was planted in rows about three feet six inches apart one way, with about five or six seeds in a place, about 12 or 15 inches the other way. It came up in about three or four days and grew rapidly. In about three weeks from the time of planting it was about two and a half feet high. I then took a single shovel plow and ran three furrows between each two rows, that being the only cultivating that was ever done to it. In 60 days from the time of planting I commenced making it into molasses, having little or no faith as to its being made into sugar. As soon as I got some molasses made we commenced using it on the table, and found that it was greatly superior to the syrup that I had been paying 50 cents per gallon for at our store. After having used it for three or four days we found that a very nice article of brown sugar was 1½ inches deep in the molasses cup. I tried no further experiments in making sugar from it, but made 154 gallons of the best molasses that I ever tasted for which I had a very ready cash sale, selling most of it to the merchants of Doniphan for use in their own families—the same men that I had been buying syrup from for five years. I am satisfied that if I had cultivated my cane well and the season had been good I should have had 300 gallons. There was but one rain on it after I had planted it until I had made it up. Corn planted right along side of it on the same kind of land and well cultivated dried entirely up and did not produce an ear of corn. The cane was the only crop that I had on my place that did not burn up with the drouth. I have saved seed and intend to plant 100 acres of it next year if I can find some one that has a farm of that size to let out on shares. There is no difficulty in producing 200 gallons to the acre on good land."

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

EASTERN.

Grant and the Bulgarian Throne.

NEW YORK, 3.—Mr. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is reported to have said that the idea of establishing Grant on the Bulgarian throne originated with Forney, General Badeau, MacKay, of Nevada; Dr. Evans, of Paris; and himself. He says Grant has not known of it except in a general way through Badeau, but thinks he will be favorable to it. The matter will be settled at the great capitals of Europe. MacKay is willing to spend a large sum for legitimate expenses to bring it about.

Butler and Kearney.

Butler's letter regarding Kearney says: The latter came to him as the acknowledged leader of his party in California, elected to the constitutional convention, and he thought Kearney had received the endorsement of the City to San Francisco. This was why he called on Kearney. He says the experience will teach him to make inquiries hereafter when California sends her representative men to Massachusetts.

Auction of Silks.

The *World* says: Next Thursday 500 pieces of the finest American silks will be sold here at auction.

Assisting Gilmore's Band.

The *Tribune* says: A story is published that MacKay, one of the "bonanza kings," hearing that Gilmore was embarrassed to meet his expenses while in Europe, investigated the condition of the band's treasury, and insured the enterprise against loss by giving Gilmore $150,000. Gilmore does not deny the general truth of the story, but says the amount advanced was nothing like so large.

The Riot in Breathitt County.

The *Herald's* Lexington, Ky., special says: There is a lull in the Breathitt County war. The murderer Little has been removed to Lexington, and there seems nothing now to fight about. No further trouble is anticipated.

Stephens and the Message.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Alexander Stephens, on the whole, thinks well of Hayes' message, though he thinks exaggerated accounts of the southern outrages have reached the President. If there have been outrages they should be redressed. Other democrats thought the stories from the south exaggerated, and hinted that Hayes made handle of them for political effect.

N. Y. Press Comments on the Presidential Message.

The *Sun* says, in this message Hayes fails utterly to recognize the great and pressing questions of the times; fails to make any new suggestions worthy of a man of affairs, and again shows himself to be an incompetent as he is fraudulent President.

The *Times* says: The message is ineffective as well as brief; it is silent where positive utterances are required; evasive where plainness is essential to truth; non-committal on points in reference to which the head of the administration should be emphatic, and in its treatment of controverted topics is pervaded by a mild optimism which, in some quarters, may pass for amiability, but will be more generally regarded as an evidence of weakness.

The *Tribune* says: The message is a plain document, a mere synopsis, and congratulates the country on the firm stand the President has taken in the matter of southern outrages. The republican party will sustain him with all its strength.

The *Herald* says: The message is moderate even to tameness, more remarkable for omissions, which imply reconciliation with his political party than for recommendations looking to legislative action. Plain and nerveless as the message is, the President evinces good sense and sound discretion, both in what he says and what he omits. On the whole, it is cautious, judicious, and conciliatory, not very striking, and in no respect an original message.

The *World* does not criticize the message as a whole, but discusses it in detail. It says: We quite agree with Garfield, in thinking some attention ought to be paid to what he, yesterday, called modest references made by the President to the disturbances in federal election. There never was a federal election more effectually disturbed than the Presidential election of 1876.

Dairy Fair.

The dairy fair opened here, yesterday. Horatio Seymour delivered an address. To-morrow, Ben Butler will speak. The fair will evidently be a success.

Help the Widow.

The Brooklyn board of aldermen, yesterday, approved of a resolution recommending Congress to award to the widow of the late Rear-admiral Paulding $50 a month, as she is in need of assistance.

Diphtheria.

A very malignant type of diphtheria has prevailed at Geneva, New York, more than two weeks, and during the time 32 deaths occurred.

Extensive Wheat Purchase.

The *Sun* says: Keene has purchased 4,000,000 bushels of December wheat. He has paid for it entire, and proposes to hold it until the market will allow him to make a legitimate profit. The operation will require over $3,000,000.

The Indian Bureau Transfer.

WASHINGTON, 3.—General Sherman submitted to the joint commission on the transfer of the Indian bureau to the War Department, a number of official documents verifying his previous statements regarding the advisability of the transfer. The General described the suffering of the Indians, and said the army should either be transferred to the Interior Department or the Indian bureau to the War Department.

Wood's Attack on the Message.

CHICAGO, 3.—Washington specials agree that Representative Wood, in indulging in an unusual attack upon the President immediately after the reading of the message, yesterday, gave the republicans an opportunity for bringing up the very questions regarding the elections which the democrats generally wished to keep out of sight. Partisan debate is now pretty certain to occur.

Appropriation Bills.

The *Times'* Washington special says: There will be no difficulty regarding most of the appropriation bills, the only contest now probable is an army appropriation.

Ben Hill Interviewed.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Senator Ben Hill, in an interview, referring to the southern portion of the message, said it was an outrage of really criminal proportion. "There is not," said he, "the slightest foundation upon which to base the absurd charges of cruelty and violence towards the blacks with which the people of the south have been charged." Hill claimed to be thoroughly familiar with the occurrences in South Carolina. He says the experiences of the blacks in Georgia is that they are better under democratic rules, and that the strongest supporters that the democratic policy has are colored people. "Georgia," Ben Hill said, "is practically solid for the democracy for all time to come. Our people would rather be placed in their graves than again be subjected or affiliated with radicalism in any shape." This, he said, "is a thing I very much regret. Sectionalism, in any form is deplorable." Commenting further on the hostility of the South to republicanism, Hill said, "We like the President. He has expressed kindly feelings towards us, and followed them with kindly deeds, and our people entertain towards him and his policy nothing but the most cordial feelings. I have been credited with enmity to Hayes. There is not a word of truth for its basis.

A Tramp Scratched.

ST. LOUIS, 3.—A Fort Smith special says: A tramp, named Holland, shot a traveler in Little Rock County, a few days ago. Pursuit was made, and the murderer captured and hung.

The Wheat Corner.

CHICAGO, 3.—The corner in wheat develops a very slow advance today, being less than a cent over yesterday's close. James R. Keene, of California is here, but refuses to state his plans regarding the deal, and grain operators are entirely in the dark. Reporters have failed to draw from any of the persons supposed to be interested in the corner even the least hint of what the manipulators will do. It is not probable that Keene, seeing the heavy receipts undiminished, is considering the propriety of withdrawing for the present, as it is evident that much more money will be required to hold the incoming product than was at first calculated. The receipts to-day were 238,000 and the shipments 70,000. The average daily receipts have been over 200,000 bushels every five days, and if the receipts keep up will make the receipts for December 6,000,000 bushels. There is as yet, however, no sign of weakening on the "bull" side, and a stampede could easily be made which would result in a material advance.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Disaster at Sea.

HALIFAX, 3.—H. M. S. *Cyontes*, on her passage hence for Bermuda, lost a man overboard. The boat's crew of thirteen, who went to the rescue, were all drowned by the capsizing of the boat.

TURKEY.

Sentenced.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3.—Sulleman Pasha has been degraded and sentenced to confinement in the fortress for his conduct during the war.

The Russians have evacuated various places in the neighborhood of Demotica.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bullion Withdrawn.

LONDON, 3.—Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England, on balance, to day, is £66,000.

The Afghan Difficulty.

LAHORE, 3.—It is reported at headquarters that a battle, lasting all day yesterday, took place between General Roberts' command and the Afghans, in the Peiwar Pass.

The Afghan Governor of Candahar is removing his family to Zarab.

The Ameer, Shere Ali, has levied two lacs of rupees on Candahar.

Albanian and Servian Outposts.

A Belgrade dispatch says: Several skirmishes have taken place between the Albanians and the Servian outposts, and some men have been killed and wounded.

This Will Pay.

Many times the small cost will be returned to every person, in the country, or village, or city, who supplies himself and family with the plain, practical, reliable, useful, *paying* information given in the *American Agriculturist*. It was so named because started 37 years ago as a rural journal, but is now greatly enlarged in size and scope, and profusely illustrated, so that it meets the wants of all classes—of cultivators of the smallest plots, or of the largest farms—of Housekeepers and Children—of owners of Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine—of Fruit Growers, Florists, Builders, Mechanics, etc. From 600 to 800 original engravings in every volume, bring right to the eye and understanding, many useful, labor-helping and labor-saving contrivances, largely home-made, and for out-door and in-door work; also plants, animals, construction of dwellings, etc., etc. These numerous Engravings make this journal greatly superior to every other one treating on the same subjects. The persistent, caustic exposures of Humbugs and Swindles are of great value to all its readers—Over $25,000 a year are expended in collecting useful and interesting information, and engravings, the benefit of all which can be enjoyed at the reduced price of only $1.50 a year, post free; or four copies at $1.25 each, or ten copies at $1 each. A specimen copy, 10 cents. Try it a year. It will pay. Published by ORANGE JUDD Co., 245 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—A copy of Marshall's magnificent Mezzotint Engraving, "THE FARMER'S PRIDE," is delivered free to every subscriber of the *American Agriculturist* who sends 20 cents extra to cover cost of packing and postage.

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER VALISE between Ogden and Salt Lake City, containing girl's clothing. Please leave same at this office and oblige the owner.

NOTICE.

To Gammond Hayward:

WHEREAS, the Territorial School and County Taxes assessed against you, amounting to Eighty-four dollars ninety-one cents, remain unpaid.

Therefore I, George Crismon, Collector of said Salt Lake County, do hereby notify you that, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, entitled "An Act to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several counties thereof," approved February 22, 1878, I have levied upon the following-named property, to-wit: The east half of lot seven (7) in block sixty-one (61), Plat G, Salt Lake City survey, and will sell the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the taxes and costs, at public auction, in front of the County Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 26th day of December, 1878, at the hour of ten a. m.

GEORGE CRISMON, Collector.

Per WILLIAM CROFTHAIR, Deputy.

Assessor and Collector's Office, County House, Salt Lake City, December 3rd, 1878. d10 20t

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING EXECUTED IN THE Highest Style of the Art, AT BED ROCK PRICES at the Deseret News Office.

WANTED.

A PERSON to take care of an infant, one accustomed to sewing preferred. Apply at CLAUDE SPENCER'S, One block and a half below the Theatre. d1w

MRS. MUSSER

IS closing out her fine stock of Millinery Goods at Cost Prices. d64

NOTICE.

I WISH to notify my friends that I have removed from my old stand to 10 doors west of Theatre. Work done good, cheap and promptly.

JOSEPH BENTLEY, Carpet Weaver.

FOR RENT.

PLEASANT ROOMS, single or in suits with or without board. Enquire at this office. d63

Twenty-Five Residences in Salt Lake City, For Sale.

PLANGING in value from 500 to 5,000 dollars. In the list we have in market two perfect Gems of Homes, in point of location, beauty of view, and tasteful ness of arrangement.

ELI B. KELSEY & SON, Office, First South street, a few doors east of Deseret National Bank corner.

NERVOUS EXAUSTION.—A medical essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, by one the result of 10 years experience. By mail 25c., currency, or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 638 Broadway, New York.

WM. SADLER

DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES, No. 10 East Temple St., opposite the Savings Bank. My goods are unsurpassed for comfort, elegance, durability, and moderate prices.

LOST.

A LARGE YELLOW MEXICAN COW, with left horn broken off, branded LUT2 on right horn, with slit in dewlap, may be recognized by bunting. Any one who will be rewarded by calling at this office.

37TH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake Co., U.T.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the 37th School District, on Monday, the 9th day of December, at 6 o'clock p. m., at the residence of Wm. Lark, to elect three trustees for said School District.

Nov. 27, 1878.

WILLIAM LARK, GIVONS NIELSEN, JAMES WILSON, JOSEPH FOLLET, H. C. BULLINGERY, Citizens of the District. d93t

$10 REWARD.

LOST Strayed or stolen from Georgetown Bear Lake Co., Idaho sometime last July, 1878, one dark red Ox, 8 or 9 years old, and one black and white spotted Ox same age, both branded S on left side. Any person that will deliver or give information that will lead said oxen to Alma Hayes, Georgetown, Bear Lake Co., Idaho, will receive the above reward. 47 1 m

DANIEL DUNNE

MANUFACTURER OF Iron Fencing, Gates, Tree Guards, GARDEN ROLLERS, CHAIRS, *Fencing for Cemetery Lots, Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Etc.*

All kinds of Mining, Milling, Agricultural Machinery, Smith Work and general Job Work done.

FENCING FROM $1.00 A FOOT UPWARDS.

Shop, Second South St., one block west of Main, and one block south of Townsend House.

Address Box 471 or Office N. Works.

Country orders Solicited and punctually attended to. 168t

OBSTRUCTIONS.

The attention of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City is called to the following:

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS AND AWNINGS.

Section 1.—*Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City*, That no awnings shall be constructed on any of the sidewalks within the limits of this city, except as hereinafter provided. All canvass awnings hereafter constructed, shall be affixed to, and suspended from the buildings, and shall not project over the sidewalk to exceed ten feet, no part of which shall be lower than eight feet from the grade of the sidewalk.

Sec. 2.—All permanent awnings shall be constructed the entire width of the sidewalk, the outside line of the posts or supports of which shall be uniformly nineteen feet from the line of the lot. No part of said awning shall be lower than twelve feet from the grade of the sidewalk, the covering or roof shall be water tight, and the whole shall be built in a safe and substantial manner, to the acceptance of the Inspector of Buildings.

Sec. 3.—All awnings and all signposts or sign-boards, of any design or description, now standing on the sidewalks, or across the sidewalks or water ditches, or on the streets out side the water ditches, within this city, except such awnings as have been permanently constructed according to law or by permission of the City Council, or which are in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby declared obstructions, and shall be removed within six months from the 1st day of June, 1878.

Sec. 4.—Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not to exceed ninety-nine dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or both. Any person failing to remove any of the obstructions named in this Ordinance within the time specified therein, shall be liable to a further fine of five dollars for each and every day that such obstruction remains.

Sec. 5.—All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances relating to signs and awnings in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed May 21st, 1878.

Also, extract from Chap. XXXII. Revised Ordinances of Salt Lake City,

IN RELATION TO OBSTRUCTIONS UPON THE STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

Section 1.—*Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City*, That every owner or occupant of a lot is hereby required to remove from the street, and sidewalk fronting the same, wagons, lumber, wood, boxes, fencing or other obstructions, and any person who shall obstruct any of the sidewalks, streets or alleys, except by permission of the City Council, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

As it becomes my duty to see that the provisions of the foregoing Ordinances are enforced, I respectfully invite all persons interested to immediately comply therewith and save themselves cost and annoyance, and me the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them.

ANDREW BURT, City Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Salt Lake City, November 20th, 1878. d 306 1 w

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

CLOAKS!

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

FURS! FURS!

WATERPROOF CLOTHS, ETC.

AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Superintendent,

Z. C. M. I.

DELTA.

Salt Lake City and Wagner's Beer 5 cents a glass, 20 cents per quart, all other plain and fancy drinks 10 cents. We keep the Old Hermitage, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskey, with a full line of bottled wines and liquors for family use, and will not be undersold. The best beer room in the city for families and others.

CONRAD & RUSSEL, Corner Regent and Theatre. d 209 tf.

THE NEW MILLINERY & FANCY HOUSE OF J. G. BROOKS,

Has and is receiving daily all the new Styles in

HATS & TRIMMINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

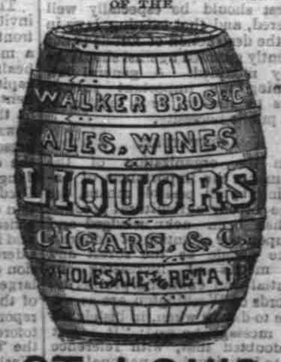
Also on Hand a Large and Elegant Assortment of

CLOAKS AND FURS,

Which are offered to the Trade at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT REMARKABLE LOW FIGURES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

ANOTHER CAR LOAD OF THE



ST. LOUIS EXCELSIOR LAGER BEER!

Which we offer at LOWER RATES than any other first-class beer in the market.

FULL LINE OF ALES, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, AT BOTTOM FIGURES.

WALKER BROS. & CO.

T. LATIMER, G. HONNEY, G. R. TAYLOR, F. ARMSTRONG

LUMBER YARD

PLANING MILL.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Utah, Bear River, White Cedar and Red Wood Shingles, Pickets, Posts, Ceiling, Siding, Lath, Pickets, Flooring.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS.

MOULDINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Frames of all kinds Made to Order Very Cheap.

WINDOW GLASS.

Large quantities received and for sale cheap with the Manufacturers in view. We intend keeping a large stock of lumber, shingles, doors, sash, blinds, etc., which we will sell from at Very Low Rates.

Wood Turning of all Kinds.

LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO., One Block East of Depot.

Wholesale Buyers

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES & SLIPPERS.

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Knit Goods, Enough to make a Variety of Notions, Cutlery, &c., &c.

Better assortments at lower prices than ever before offered in this city. We have made every effort to meet the wants of our patrons, who all agree that our facilities for supplying them with desirable goods and prices have been unequalled. We now have the largest and most complete stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Knit Goods, Notions, Cutlery, &c., &c., we have ever had to offer, and we can supply the trade with undesirable goods and prices lower than which we could supply the trade a few weeks since. We would also call attention to our stock of Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes, which we offer at lower prices than ever before offered in this city. Our Cutlery and Crockery Department is complete in every variety