

THE CRETANS.

By our European telegrams we occasionally hear of the efforts for freedom and independence now being made by the inhabitants of the Island of Crete or Candia. For nearly two years the contest has been waged, and still the Cretans hold out, seemingly determined to die to a man rather than submit to the rule of the hated Moslem.

Crete was anciently one of the chief centres of Grecian commerce and civilization. In the days of Homer it was celebrated for its hundred cities, and for its great fertility, and boasted of its millions of inhabitants.

But like Greece, Rome and other grand civilizations of the past, once the pride of the ancient world, its glory has departed: wealth and refinement, luxury and sensuality, have wrought their usual effects, and to-day, instead of numbering its millions of people in the highest state of civilization, its people fall far short of two hundred thousand, most of whom are said to be but little advanced beyond a state of semi-barbarism.

Candia is a small island in the Mediterranean, 100 miles long, and varying from five or six to nearly fifty miles in width. Its position, however, has made its possession a matter of importance, and in consequence it has had many rulers. In the last century before Christ the island became tributary to the Romans; in the ninth century the Saracens became its masters. About a century later it changed hands, and the Byzantines assumed control; and in the thirteenth century the island was sold to the Venetians, and remained under their rule for about four centuries, enjoying a great share of civil and religious freedom. During that time it had occasionally suffered from invasions of the Genoese and the Turks; but until about the middle of the seventeenth century these were successfully resisted.

In 1644 the Turks determined to wrest the island from the Venetians, and a contest commenced which lasted twenty-five years, when the Cross had to yield to the Crescent, and the Turks became masters of the island. Thirty-one thousand Cretans fell in defence of the City of Candia, before surrendering. From that time until 1830, the Cretans, who are Christians and members of the Greek Church, were engaged in almost perpetual contests with their Mussulman conquerors.

In 1830, after a continued struggle of nearly ten years, Candia, at the instance of the Great Powers of Europe was ceded to Egypt, and under the rule of Mehemet Ali various improvements and reforms were introduced among the Cretans. In 1840, however, the little island was again placed under Turkish rule; although Lord Palmerston, then leader of the British House of Commons, strongly protested against it. From that time on taxation and oppression of intolerable severity were again imposed; and in 1865 and '66 it is said that the Turkish government exacted more in the shape of taxation from the Cretans, than the gross amount of their incomes for one year. Determined if possible to obtain a redress of their grievance, their leading men, in accordance with their custom for thirty centuries, called an assembly of the people and respectfully memorialized the Sultan, stating their grievances and praying for redress. The reply was to the effect that their government was wise and beneficent, and that if their demands were persisted in, imprisonment and the sword would be the result. A second appeal was framed, and forwarded to the Governor General of the island—Ismael Pasha; but only resulted in a proclamation for the assembly to disperse; troops being dispatched to enforce it.

Finding remonstrance vain, a National Assembly was formed, the Christian powers of Europe were appealed to, and the Islanders were summoned to arms once more to battle with their oppressors for their rights and liberties. Within two days from the call to arms 20,000 Cretans were in the field, confronted by as many Turks. From that time until the present the war has raged with more or less intensity. Great cruelties have been committed by the Turks, and heavy losses sustained on each side. But the little band of Cretans are bidding defiance to an empire whose people are more numerous than the people of the United States.

The Czar of Russia is willing to aid them in their efforts, the Russians and Cretans being co-religionists; and has proposed to England that they shall jointly settle the Cretan difficulty. But England, through fear of Russian influence in India, views all interference in Turkish affairs from that quarter with extreme distrust.

In our own country the war in Crete is beginning to arouse public attention. The cause of liberty, naturally excites the warmest sympathies of the American people. Earnest appeals, in behalf of the Cretans, are being made in various quarters. A fair was recently held in Boston, the profits of which were for the benefit of the Cretan patriots; and a paper—*The Cretan*, wholly devoted to the interest of the cause, is now being

published, and if the Americans take no actual part in the war for Cretan independence, the voice of the people of this country may yet have some influence in successfully deciding their heroic efforts.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

A recent number of the *Alta California* devotes an article to the progress and development of the agricultural interests of the San Joaquin Valley, and the methods of culture adopted there. As anything pertaining to the progress of agricultural pursuits, especially in newly settled regions of country, is of interest to the great majority of the people of Utah we present the following facts, summarized from the article in the *Alta*.

The soil, in the most prosperous portions of the San Joaquin Valley, is a dry, sandy or gravelly loam, mixed in places with a little clay. It is free from stones, roots and strong soil, and is specially adapted or advantageous for farming purposes through the facility with which it can be ploughed.

"The gang plough is used exclusively, from three to ten in a gang, according to the means or convenience of the ploughman. A span of horses is required to each plough, and one driver no matter how large the gang may be. Each plough cuts a furrow from eight to twelve inches wide, averaging ten, and from four to six inches deep. The general estimate for the amount of work is two acres to each plough in the gang, but as the driver must spend more time in hitching up, unhitching, and taking care of twenty horses than of two, a ten-gang plough seldom turns over more than sixteen acres a day."

Behind, and attached to each plough, is a machine sower and harrow, so that the plowing, sowing and harrowing are all done at the same time; and one man with a ten gang plough with the sower and harrow can complete sixteen acres in a day or, four hundred acres in a month. "The cost of a four-gang-plough is \$75 without, and \$100 with a sower; of an eight gang-plough, \$78 without and \$115 with a sower; and of a ten gang-plough, \$100 without and \$130 with a sower attached."

The farmers in that section sow one-third of their land each year, these several things being sown in rotation. The first year grain is sown; the next year on the same land, there is a volunteer crop and the third year a hay crop. Summer fallowing is coming into favor. Land that has been summer fallowed is plowed generally but once and after the first rain comes, the grain is sown and harrowed in.

Very little is done by way of fencing. Sometimes the fields are left entirely open, being guarded by a few Indians; sometimes a number of farms are inclosed with a single fence. But occasionally on the San Joaquin plains, the high winds cause the crops to "lodge," or in other words, they are blown about with such violence that about half their yield is scattered on the ground before they are harvested. To remedy this, the farmers are recommended to plant rows of trees across the country, about half a mile apart so as to form a shelter and protection for the growing crops.

Among recent inventions, one likely to prove of vast importance in economizing both time and money is the Railway Tracklayer. It has recently been tested on the Sacramento and Vallejo Road, and though at first looked upon with doubt and distrust by the contractor and directors of the road through the delays in getting it into operation, their verdict in its favor is unanimous since the time it got fairly to work.

"The machine is a car sixty-six feet long and ten wide. It has a small steam-engine on board for handling the ties and rails. The ties are carried on a common freight car behind, and conveyed by an endless chain over the top of the machine, laid down in their places on the track, and when enough are laid a rail is put down on each side in proper position and spiked down. The tracklayer then advances and keeps on its work until the load of ties and rails is exhausted, when other car loads are brought. The machine is driven ahead by a locomotive, and the work is done so rapidly that sixty men are required to wait on it, but they do more work than twice as many could do by the old system, and the work is done quite as well."

The chief contractor of the road is of the opinion that with a few improvements in the method of handling rails and ties the rails can be laid twelve times faster than by hand and at less expense.

In view of the stupendous railway enterprises now on foot in the United States, this invention is extremely opportune, for besides greatly expediting their completion, it must also save a vast amount of means to the various companies. It is estimated that if the tracklayer be used on the Central Pacific, the road can be finished one year earlier, and that several millions of money will be saved in the operation.

COACHES FOR WELLS, FARGO & CO.—This afternoon twenty splendid Concord coaches, arrived in the city, for Wells, Fargo & Co., to be placed upon the stages west and north, ten on each line. As they drove through the streets, and past our office, behind handsome and spirited four-horse teams, they presented a fine appearance. There should be comfortable seating with each team and coach. Ten more coaches are on the line east.

PORTAL CHAMBER—On and after this date, the eastern mail will leave at 6 p.m., and arrive at 5 p.m. Mail matter going east should be in the office by 5 p.m.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

THANKS TO STANTON.

Edmunds' resolution of thanks to Stanton was discussed at some length. Henderson offered an amendment, voting thanks to the Chief Justice for his conduct during the impeachment trial; rejected, 11 to 30. Ross, Henderson and Fowler voting for the amendment. Several Senators condemned the amendment as in bad taste and not relevant to the matter under discussion. The resolution was finally adopted, 37 to 11.

CROPS PROMISING.

San Francisco, 1.—Reports of the grain crops are remarkably favorable; a rainstorm yesterday may do some damage to the hay.

DEATH OF "BUCK."

Lancaster, 1st.—James Buchanan died at Wheatland, to-day, in his 77th year.

SCHOFIELD INSTALLED.

Washington, 1.—Schofield took possession of the War Office to-day; the President accompanied him and remained a few minutes. Gen. Grant subsequently had a short interview with the new Secretary.

GRANT'S REPLY.

Washington, 1.—The following is Gen. Grant's reply to the nomination of the Chicago Convention.

Washington, 29th. Gen. Jas. R. Hawley, President National Union Republican Convention:—In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st, it seems proper that some statement of my views, beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation and patriotism, and I believe, expressed the feelings of the great mass of those who have sustained the country through its trials. I should always be left to execute the will of the people, which I always have respected and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity with economy of administration will lighten the burden of taxation, while they will constantly reduce the National Debt. Let us have peace.

With Great Respect,
Your Obedient Servant,
U. S. GRANT.

"BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE UNION PACIFIC."

The following from the Omaha Herald, under the above title, is very sensible. We have no doubt but many others will feel the surprise in this matter which the Editor of the Herald expresses, simply because they would believe the slanders and false statements published against us, in preference to our own plain unvarnished declaration of our views and opinions. This is not the only thing on which the public mind has to be disabused concerning us. But we bide our time with patience and equanimity, conscious of the rectitude of our motives and actions, and satisfied that the future will expose the falsehoods and animus of our enemies.

"Habitual haters of the sagacious ruler of the Mormons in Utah predicted, not more than two years ago, that the leaders of that people would do all in their power to hinder and obstruct the building of the National Highway to Salt Lake. What must have been the surprise of these people when they read yesterday's special telegram to the Herald which announced that the far-seeing Brigham, instead of impeding the great work, had actually taken the entire contract to build it from Echo Canyon to the City of the Saints?"

It struck us with surprise, and we doubted the absolute verity of the statement, when Delegate Hooper told us, a year and a half ago, that the Mormon people desired nothing more sincerely than the immediate completion of the railway to Salt Lake. When it was observed that its first effect would naturally be to break down the peculiar "religion," he replied that, so far from working such a change, it would have an entirely different effect. The Mormon theory of seclusion from the outer world which led the Saints to the deserts of Utah originally seems to have answered its purpose, unless indeed that the necessity thus supplied it upon the principle that what cannot be helped must be borne.

The Union Pacific Company are fortunate, doubly fortunate, as fortunate as they have been wise in having secured the powerful aid of Brigham Young in the prosecution of their great work. It is due to him to acknowledge that, from the incipency of the enterprise, it has had his constant co-operation and assistance, and that he steps in with so large control of labor to strengthen the hands of the Company in pushing the Union Pacific to speedy completion is a feather in Brigham's cap, and it will go far, we doubt not, to conciliate the acrimonious hostility hitherto preached and practiced against that able man.

BEE HUNTING IN AUSTRALIA.

The wild bee of Australia differs little in size and appearance from our common house fly, and is stingless. Most of the trees in that country are hollow, and it is in the cavities of the branches, that the bees deposit their honey, at a considerable distance from the ground. It is of an aromatic taste, and chiefly gathered from the leaves and blossoms of the different trees that clothe the whole country, from the summits of the mountains to the sea shore, with the exception of a few coastal plains, which are of bare occurrence.

By the aborigines of Australia this

honey is regarded as a great luxury and it is interesting to note with what sagacity they strive to improve their mode of getting it. They dig out with infallible skill, and with amazing delicacy of touch, their method of finding these natural hives, which are not numerous, is curious, not only from the fact that the most minute observation and the most delicate manipulation must have been required to enable the inventor of it to succeed; but also because it displays a knowledge of the natural history of the insect, such as I can venture to say, a large portion of the civilized world does not possess.

From the absence in many parts of the bush of Australia of flowers, the little native bee may be seen busily working on the bark of the trees, and unlike the bee of this country, which is ever on the move from flower to flower, it seems to be unconscious of danger. This may arise from the vastness of the solitudes in Australia, which are seldom or ever disturbed, except by a passing tribe, or by its own wild denizens, which are far from numerous. The bee is, therefore, easily approached, and the bright clear atmosphere of the climate is peculiarly favorable to the pursuit. A party of two or three natives, armed with a tomahawk, sally forth into the bush, having previously provided themselves with the soft white down from the breast of some bird, which is very light in texture, and at the same time very fluffy.

With that wonderful quickness of sight which practice has rendered perfect, they deary the little brownish leaden-colored insect on the bark, and rolling up an end of the down feather to the point of contact, they dip it into a gummy substance, which a peculiar sort of herb exudes when the stem is broken. They then cautiously approach the bee, and with great delicacy of touch place the gummed point under the hind legs of the bee. It at once adheres. Then comes the result, for which all this preparation has been made. The bee, feeling the additional weight, fancies he has done his task and is laden with honey, at not a great distance from the ground.

The small white feather is now all that can be discerned, and the hunt at once commences according to the usual amid broken branches and stony ground, requires, one would think, the aid of one's eyesight; but with the native Australian it is not so. Without for a moment taking his eyes off the object, they follow it, sometimes to the distance of half a mile, and rarely if ever, fall in marking the very branch where they saw the little bit of white down disappear at the entrance of the hive.

Here there is a halt, the prize is found, and they sit down to regather their booty. The bee, having been stung, is to light a pipe, to which old and young men, women and children, are extremely partial. When the rest and smoke are over, with one arm round the tree, and the tomahawk in the other, the black man cuts notches in the bark, and placing the big toe in the notches, ascends this hastily constructed stair till he comes to where the branches commence; then, putting the handle of the tomahawk between his teeth, he climbs with the ease and agility of a monkey, till he reaches the branch where the bees are working. He then appears, he then carefully sounds the branches with the back of his tomahawk till the dull, as distinct from the hollow sound, tells him where the hive is; a hole is then cut, and he puts his hand in and takes the honey out. If alone, the savage eats when up the tree till he has eaten more, and leaves the honey to rot, he cuts a square piece of bark, and after eating a portion of the hive as a reward for his exertion, brings down a mass of honey and comb mixed up together, which, though not inviting, is greedily devoured by those below.

UN SOUNDNESS OF HORSES.

Roaring.—A horse is called a roarer when he makes a much louder noise than natural when being trotted or galloped. The increased sound in breathing is produced by a narrowing or contraction of some part of the respiratory tube. This kind of unsoundness may be temporary or permanent. It may be merely temporary when the horse is suffering from laryngitis or bronchitis, or it may be permanent from a variety of causes, which will at first be explained. Paralysis of the nostrils may occasion this disease, as their partial collapse diminishes the aperture for the passage of air into the lungs; when, in consequence of inflammation, any part of the membrane of the respiratory tube becomes thickened, this also produces roaring. It is sometimes occasioned by tumors pressing on the windpipe on the large bronchial tubes. The larynx (upper part of the windpipe) sometimes becomes distorted from the use of a vertebra bearing on it, which also produces roaring.

Heaves.—This disease frequently depends on rupture of some of the air cells of the lungs, which renders it more difficult than usual for a horse to expel the air from the lungs. This, in the healthy state, seems to be done without effort, but in a horse with heaves the gradual upward movement of the flank causes a quick jerk. A horse of this kind is usually called a "heaver," and hard work, as it soon becomes exhausted and distressed when driven fast for a considerable distance. It occurs frequently among horses that are allowed to gorge themselves in a short time, and are then hurriedly brought out to work after a full meal. Immediate work, when the stomach is overloaded, is a severe trial of a horse, and may produce lesions of the lungs, which will terminate in heaves. A horse with heaves should be fed on nutritious diet, and the overloading of the stomach and bowels renders breathing more laborious. [Western Rural.

A WEST OF ENGLAND newspaper, in reporting the speech of a honorable and gallant man, has not lost a single word of the speaker utter the following:—"Mr. Gladstone avowed that he would stand or fall by his Bill; he had burned his boats, destroyed his breeches, and did not mean to recross the river." "Gladstone," and "breeches," "bridges."

INFORMATION WANTED.—The American Consul for Melbourne, Mr. W. H. Mackenzie, has been in the city, inquiring of A. W. Street, Esq., P.M. of this city, concerning the names of the persons who came to Utah about 1846. Mr. Street has been unable to furnish the names of the persons who came to Utah about 1846. Mr. Street has been unable to furnish the names of the persons who came to Utah about 1846.

HINDOO WOMEN.—Very sad is the condition of woman in the East. She is there "a servant of servants." She has no position in society, and is, in all things, entirely at the mercy of her husband. The birth of a daughter is regarded by a Hindoo family as a great calamity. When she is only twelve or thirteen years of age, she is sent away by her parents to become the wife of a man whose name she perhaps has never seen, and in the selection of a husband her wishes are not regarded. Once a wife, her bondage is complete; for the Shasters, or sacred writings, thus define her duties:—"When in the presence of her husband, a woman must keep her eyes upon her master, and be ready to receive his commands. When he speaks, she must be quiet, and listen to nothing beside. When he calls, she must leave everything else, and attend upon him alone. A woman has no other god on earth than her husband, the most excellent of all good works that she can perform is to gratify him with the strictest obedience. This should be her only devotion. Though he be aged, infirm, dissipated, a drunkard, or a debauchee, she must still regard him as her god. She must serve him with all her might, obeying him in all things, spying no defects in his character, and giving him no cause for disgust. If he laughs, she must also laugh; if he weeps, she must also weep; if he sings, she must be in an ecstasy. She must never eat until her husband is satisfied. If he abstains, she must also fast; and she must abstain from whatever food her husband dislikes."

THE FLAVOR OF THE MIND.—But when with a contented conscience and information; when it is softened by benevolence, and restrained by strong principle; when it is in the hands of a man who can use it and despise it, who can be witty, and something much better than witty, who loves honor, justice, good nature, morality and religion, then a beautiful and delightful part of our nature. There is no more interesting spectacle than to see the effects of wit on the different characters of men; than to observe its expanding caution, relaxing dignity, unfreezing coldness, leading care and care and want to smile; extorting reluctant gleams of pleasure from melancholy and charming even the pangs of grief. It is pleasant to observe how it penetrates through the coldness and awkwardness of society, gradually bringing men together, and like the combined force of wine and oil giving every man a glad heart and a shining countenance. Genuine and innocent wit like this, is surely the flavor of the mind! Man could direct his ways by plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food; but God has given us wit and flavor to our food, and we are to use them to enliven the days of man's pilgrimage, and to charm his pained steps over the burning marble.—Sidney Smith.

KEEP THE BIRTHDAYS.—"Keep the birthdays religiously. They belong exclusively to you, and are treasured among the sweetest memories of home. Do not let anything prevent some token, be it ever so light, to show that it is remembered. Birthdays are great events to children. For one day they feel that they are heroes. The special pudding is made expressly for them; a new jacket, or trousers, with pockets, or the first pair of boots are donned; and big brothers and sisters sink into insignificance beside "little Charlie," who is "six to-day," and is soon going to be a man. Fathers who have half a dozen ones to care for, are apt to neglect birthdays; they come too often—sometimes when they are busy; and sometimes when they are nervous; but if they only knew how much souvenirs are cherished by the children years after, they would never permit any cause to step between them and a parents privilege."

WHO ARE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING?—One of that curious class of men, the statisticians, has taken the pains to ascertain the number of persons struck by lightning in several countries in Europe. In France the average number of persons struck each year is eighty-one out of a population of 38,000,000; in Germany, seventy-two out of 4,000,000; in Saxony, six out of 2,000,000. He ascertains also that the lightning is so ungalant as to strike more women than men every year.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 170 feet each.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,100 miles in length. The greatest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 600,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile and profitable regions of the globe.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 449 miles long, and 1000 feet deep. The greatest natural bridge in the world is the Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek in Virginia. It extends across a chasm 80 feet in width, and 260 feet in depth, at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri. It is 350 feet high, and two miles in circuit. The largest single volume ever published is Webster's Unabridged Dictionary—the biggest of the language—containing as much matter as six family Bibles.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct in New York. Its length is forty miles and a half, and its cost twelve and a half a million of dollars.

IGNORANCE IN SPAIN.—In the province of Jaen, out of a population of 300,000, more than 300,000 are unable to read, and, as ignorance and crime go hand in hand, the number of murders is between 350 and 400 every year, and nearly as many robberies. Such is a picture of much of Spain at the present time. This is perhaps, as dark a picture as could be honestly drawn, but there are hundreds of towns of which the mayor or chief officer does not know how to read or write. Ten years ago, when the last census was made, in the province of Jaen, there were 15,035,000; there were 12,545,000 illiterate. The illiterate population, leaving only 3,070,000 people, Spain possessed of these accomplishments.

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Will be presented, Bouleau's renowned Legendary Drama of

THE PHANTOM!

CHARACTERS IN PART FIRST.

Lacy Pevery.....MADAME SCHELLER
The Phantom.....Mr. D. McKenzie
Lord Albert Clavering.....Mr. J. C. Graham
Sir Hugh Neville, of Graystock.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Sir Guy Musgrave.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Ralph Wynne.....Mr. P. Margit
Davy.....Mr. P. Margit
Ellen.....Miss Foreman
Janet.....Mrs. M. G. Clawson

CHARACTERS IN PART SECOND.

Ada Baby.....MADAME SCHELLER
Alan Baby.....Mr. D. McKenzie
Col. Baby.....Mr. J. C. Graham
Edgar (his nephew).....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Dr. Reese.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Maude.....Miss Foreman
Jenny.....Miss Lizzie Platt

Fancy Dance, - - - Miss CLIVE.

To conclude with the Musical Burletta,

THE SWISS COTTAGE!

Lisette, (with Songs), MADAME SCHELLER.

Nat. Tell.....Mr. P. Margit
Corporal Max, with Song.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
First Soldier.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Second Soldier.....Mr. J. E. Hyde
Janet.....Miss Foreman
Lisette, Peasants, etc., by efficient Chorus.

DOORS OPEN at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 8.

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