THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, - - - March, 16, 1871.

WE understand the Triumvirate and their satellites still indulge in the hope that the customary appropriation made to pay the expenses of the Legislative Assembly will be diverted by Congress to sustain them in their attacks upon the liberties of the people of this Territory. They seem to think that Congress will abolish the Assembly and substitute in the stead thereof their Triumvirate. This they no doubt imagine would be a very nice arrangement, especially if the power to levy and collect and spend taxes were granted them. Upon the entire face of the proceedings of the Triumvirate in all their rulings, charges and addresses, where the Territory, its officers and its affairs are concerned, there is plainly apparent the anxiety to obtain control here so that public funds can be handled to suit their views. The "ring" is composed of an impecunious crowd—men of such meagre talent and inconsiderable character, that in their own sections they could scarcely make a living, and who hoped by accepting Utah as a home for a short period to make a raise. This they appear determined to do even if it be at the expense of the rights and liberties of the people.

In conversation with a gentleman of high standing from the East—a public man himself, and thoroughly familiar with public life—he remarked, in speaking of the class of men who came out here as a general rule as officers, that when men, who were past forty years of age, accepted a carpet bag appointment in any of the Territories, for the salary paid such officials, it might be viewed as an evidence that they were men of low grade at home; for gentlemen of reputation and ability who had arrived at that age, if they should meet with misfortunes and be reduced in circumstances, could do better and recruit their fortunes more rapidly in a community where they were known, than by accepting a political appointment and coming out to a distant Territory, where the expenses of living in anything like genteel style could hardly be met by the salary paid by the Government. We thought there was considerable soundness in the remark, and it afforded us an explanation of the eagerness which is manifested to get the unrestricted control of all the business of the courts, and to allow no Territorial officer to act in any position where fees are to be obtained. Under cover of the outcry which they raise about the "Mormons" and their reported misdeeds, they hope to be able to perpetrate any enormity they choose without obstruction or condemnation. By this course the people of Utah may be blackened, and while attention is directed to them, money can be made without it being suspected that for its sake the howl was raised. We submit to the great public if this is not a confoundedly mean and despicable method of raising money.

There is one glorious feature about our position here—we are not likely to suffer for the want of the appropriation which the Triumvirate are eager to obtain. So far as the majority of the people are concerned we presume they are quite indifferent as to what becomes of it; and so far as the Assembly is concerned there is not a member whom we know but what would readily make a donation of the amount to the Triumvirate, if they thought they stood in need of it and were only decent men. There is scarcely one of them who has not spent hundreds of dollars in time and means for the Territory and country, and such men can well afford to give $120 to assist any charitable object, and not feel the loss of the amount. They are men who make their living by honest industry and good management, and who have never depended upon a government salary or pay for the means to sustain themselves.

NOTWITHSTANDING the protestations of several leading Republican Senators in the Senate party caucus, Senator Sumner was removed from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. No arguments that could be used had any effect in causing the majority of the Senators to waver in their decision in relation to his case. The word had gone forth that it was necessary he should be sacrificed, and the most of the loyal party-men were ready to carry it into effect. The night previous to the caucus it leaked out that the special committee to revise Senate Committees had reconstructed that on Foreign Relations, and had left Mr. Sumner out in the cold. They had placed his name at the head of the new Committee on Elections and Privileges, and as soon as they mentioned him in the caucus in connection with that, he arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman, I must decline any service upon a new committee. I have spent over twenty years in the Senate, and it is now too late for me to enter upon any new line of committee work. I have served for twelve years upon the Committee on Foreign Relations, the last ten years of which I have been its chairman. I appeal to any man who has ever served with me if I have not earnestly sought to do my duty to my State and to the whole country."

Mr. S. then left the caucus.

At the next meeting Senator Howe defended the committee's action in displacing Mr. Sumner on the ground that it was a matter of necessity. The relations between Mr. Sumner and the President and Secretary of State were such that they could not hold official intercourse. On this account they had put Senator Cameron there.

Senator Wilson stood up warmly in defence of his colleague. He charged directly, that the cause of Sumner's removal was his opposition to the San Domingo business. He characterized the excuse of Mr. Howe as flimsy. He dwelt upon the impolicy of the step, said that he had the confidence of his party and it would not do to disgrace him. Senators Schurz and Logan spoke in favor of retaining Sumner in his position, and denounced the attempt of the President to dictate the formation of the Senate committees. If this assumed right was admitted, the independence of the Senate was gone. On a motion of Senator Wilson to recommit the report to the committee, with instructions to allow the Committee on Foreign Relations to remain undisturbed, a vote was reached, twenty-one voting in favor of the motion and twenty-six against it.

It will be interesting to know how the Republican members of the Senate stood on this question. Those who voted in favor of Sumner's retention as Chairman were:

Senators Gilbert, Trumbull, Robertson, Logan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Wilson, Wright, Windom, Ferry of Connecticut, Schurz, Cragin; Fenton, Sherman, Sprague, Tipton, Spencer, Caldwell, Hitchcock, Corbet and Boreman.

Those against the motion were:

Senators Harlan, Pratt, Kellogg, Cole Osborn, Pomeroy, Hamlin, Chandler Ferry of Michigan, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Foot, Scott, Sawyer, Howe, Carpenter, Stewart, West, Lewis, Morton, Brownlow, Edmunds, Ramsay, Ames and Hamilton of Texas.

After this vote was reached, it is said, that several of Mr. Sumner's friends left the caucus.

What the result of this action will be is difficult at present to determine. President Grant is evidently determined to maintain strict party discipline. There may be objections to the exercise of what is called the "one man power" in other quarters; but he is military man enough to perceive that it will never do for Sumner, important a man as he is, to treat the head of the party with the disrespect which he has evinced of late, and be allowed to retain so prominent a post as the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. So he has given the party a lesson upon the exercise of the "one man power," and the majority of them have, submissively enough, acceded to his view of the case.

He is not the only President who has thus dealt with members of the party who opposed the Presidential policy. Douglas differed with Buchanan upon the Kansas question, and he was degraded as Sumner now is by being removed from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Territories. He was as important a member, at the time, of the Democratic party as Sumner is now of the Republican party; and from the day that Douglas made the split, the party steadily declined and its influence melted away before the rising strength and the compact union of the Republican party. It is not difficult to foresee that the ostracising of so influential and able a man as Senator Sumner is likely to lead to trouble. He has hosts of friends throughout the country, who admire and reverence him, and who, whatever his faults, cannot forget his past services in advocating and defending the measures which now form the platform of the Republican party; and that he has warm supporters in the Senate, is evident from the number who voted in caucus to have the Foreign Relations Committee remain unchanged. From the report of Tuesday's Senate proceedings Senator Sumner seems resolved not to slacken in his opposition to the annexation of San Domingo. Judging by his conduct in former years he is not a man whom opposition is likely to frighten, or who is afraid of unpopularity and abuse. It is said that he is in receipt of numerous telegrams and letters applauding his course and denouncing the opposition against him. The effect of these will be to render him more firm and persistent in his course.

There are those who advocate opposition and party strife as advantages to a people or country, and who appear to think that without these, liberty cannot be maintained. Those belonging to the Republican party, who are of this way of thinking, will, according to appearances, have no cause to find fault in this respect.

THE present number of representatives in the House is 243, but through the increase of population in the west there will have to be a new apportionment, which will reduce the number of representatives, to which several of the States are now entitled. The late Congress refused to make this new apportionment effective by law; at which many papers in the States who are thus deprived of representatives find fault. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States requiring the number of members to be 243. That number may be increased or diminished, and it has been ascertained that by fixing the whole number of representatives at 280 it will not reduce the present representation of any State, and it will give the increased members to all those entitled to them under the last census. The Chicago *Tribune* hopes that if Congress remains in session for any purpose that the representatives of the west will insist that some action be taken in this matter, so that the Western and Southern States shall have that representation to which they are under the Constitution justly entitled.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES

Legislation on the Southern Difficulties Question!

Gen. Butler for Governor of Massachusetts!

Impeachment of Governor Holden!

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Columbia River and Salt Lake Railroad and Telegraph bill.

Osborn, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill for the restoration of Commander J. N. Stevens, of the U. S. Navy, to active service; passed.

Wilson introduced a bill to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court relating to the bounties of soldiers enlisted between May third and July twenty-second, 1861; passed. The bill gives a hundred dollars bounty to honorably discharged soldiers enlisted between May third and July twenty-second, 1861.

A bill was introduced, by Buckingham, to establish ocean steamer lines for the transportation of mails, between the U. S. and foreign countries; referred.

Corbett introduced a bill, granting land for the construction of a railway and telegraph line from the Columbia River to Great Salt Lake.

Morrill, of Vt., called up a bill authorizing the issue of duplicate checks by disbursing officers.

On motion of Trumbull, the House bills repealing the duties on coal and salt were read a second time.

Morrill, Vt., moved the reconsideration of the vote upon the passage of the human hair dollar bounty bill. He said he had been informed that the bill would involve to the government an expenditure of eight millions. He then offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the actual amount of expenses. The motion prevailed.

At one o'clock, Anthony's resolution, to limit the business of legislation upon the south, came up, but was informally laid aside and the appropriation bill for supplying deficiencies was made the first business in order.

HOUSE.

Eldridge gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the suppression of the ku-klux in New Hampshire.

Randall offered a resolution that, when the House adjourned to-day it should be till Saturday next, also to adjourn, on the latter day, to Tuesday next; rejected.

Bentley introduced a bill to permit the Morse Monument Association to erect a monument to Prof. Morse, on the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Sts., providing that it involved no expense to the government. The bill passed.

Butler, of Massachusetts, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the protection of Southern loyalists, and asked that it be printed. An objection was made from the Democratic side. After considerable filibustering, by the Democrats, to prevent its introduction, Butler finally sent up his bill to protect Southern loyalists. Cox raised a point of order that the day's notice had not been given before this introduction, which was sustained by the Speaker.

Peters offered a resolution providing for the selection of a committee of thirteen to investigate the whole subject of the Southern outrages; with power to send for witnesses, and to report the result of the investigation to the House, in December next, with such recommendations as they may deem expedient. The expenses of the committee to be paid out of the House contingent funds. Peter's resolution passed; yeas 125, nays 64.

Wheeler offered a resolution to the Senate, concurring that the Senate and House close the present session on the twentieth instant, at 12 o'clock, noon; agreed to, ayes 117, nays 76.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Holden impeachment.

RALEIGH.—The evidence in the impeachment trial of Governor Holden closed yesterday. The argument for prosecution opened to-day. The defense will be heard to-morrow and on Saturday the prosecution will close the argument. The vote will not be reached till next week.

MASSACHUSETTS.

General Butler for Governor.

BOSTON, 15.—The *Journal*, to-day, says: "If all accounts be true, it is the intention of the friends of Butler to place his name before the republican convention for Governor. It is said that General Butler is not committed as yet to this proposition, though he does not treat the suggestion with indifference. Mr. George B. Loring, in case the programme is carried out, will run for the Fourth Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of General Butler.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now paying the Pacific Railroads one-half of the amount due for Government business, and will make no demand for interest, unless required by further legislation.

NEW YORK.

Emigrants for Colorado.

NEW YORK.—The Fenian prisoner, Ryan, who was arrested in Wales and sentenced to five years imprisonment arrived here, to-day, and was escorted, by prominent Fenians, to Sweeney's. The united Irishmen have handed over $4,500 as the first instalment of their funds, to O'Donovan Rossa.

A company of about fifty persons, men, women and children, left this city, to-day, for Cheyenne and Denver. They intend to establish a colony in Colorado.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

Emperor William expected at Berlin.

BERLIN.—The Emperor is expected to-morrow. He declines an official reception.

The Czar has sent a deputation of distinguished officers of the Russian army to salute the Emperor of Germany on his way to Berlin. They will be presented to the Emperor by Field Marshal Von Wrangel.

A long conference was held at the foreign office, yesterday and to-day. Von Arnim and Bulan were present and received full instructions before proceeding to Brussels to negotiate the final treaty with France.

FRANCE.

German Restrictions.

PARIS, 15.—Metternich, the Austrian ambassador, has presented his credentials to Thiers. Portugal, Denmark and Sweden have also recognized the Republic. There was a Cabinet council to-day, at which Thiers presided.

President Thiers has gone to Versailles to make preparations for the reception of the Assembly, as a mark of respect to that body. Meetings of the Cabinet will be held at Versailles.

Le Soir says: The Assembly has granted Thiers a supply of three million francs, for the immediate expenses of the government. It is estimated that sixty millions of francs will be realized from the Crown property and by the abolition of donations.

All soldiers, whose time of service has expired, leave the city, to-day, for home.

Marshal McMahon and General Cremier are in Paris.

The mails leave daily for England.

The German prefect, at Bourn, has prohibited the publication of French official documents, by the journals in his department, on penalty of suppression.

GERMANY.

Grand Reception of Emperor William.

FRANKFORT, 15.—The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, has arrived in this city. The entire city is illuminated, flags are flying everywhere and triumphal arches span the principal streets. The excitement and joy of the citizens is unbounded. The burgomaster presented an address of welcome to the Emperor.

SAARBRUCK, 15.—The Emperor William and party arrived here to-day. He was received by the Governor General in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens and soldiers, and presented with a laurel wreath, the gift of the people of the Rhine provinces. After a brief rest, the Emperor and party resumed their journey to Berlin.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 15, 2 a. m.—Shaw Lefevre succeeds Baxter, in the admiralty, and Henry Winterbottom takes the place of the former, as Secretary of the Home Department.

Correspondence.

FROM ST. GEORGE TO MEADOW VALLEY.

PANACCA, March 7, 1871.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking a few items from this Southern country would probably be of interest to your readers, I offer them.

Leaving St. George last Friday a. m., a ride of thirty-five miles, for the most part of the way up hill, brought me to

PINE VALLEY,

in which is a small settlement, presided over by Bishop William Snow, and important for its lumber trade. The people of Pine Valley possess facilities for making a living superior to those in most of the Dixie settlements. From here the lumber is obtained for nearly all the region round about. Although there are a number of water-power saw mills here the supply of lumber is insufficient for the demand, and a steam-power saw mill, owned by W. Copelan and now being run near Beaver, is to be moved and put in operation here in few weeks. Twelve miles north of here is

PINTO,

a thrifty little settlement of about fourteen families, several very good houses, and a very neat, substantial meeting house. Bishop R. Robinson is a stirring, enterprising man, and under his superintendence the people of this settlement have organized a co-operative stock herd, which is now in successful operation, and in connection with which a dairy is soon to be started upon the same principle. A ride of twenty miles westward from here, passing, on the way, Fort Hamblin, which only boasts of four families, and I arrive at Shoal Creek, or, as it is now called,

HEBRON.

Here many improvements have been made since I last visited this place, one year ago. Bro. Geo. H. Crosby is, I think, the youngest, though not the least successful Bishop in the Territory. Under his guidance the people are united, and as an evidence of their well-doing, he tells me, that in the whole settlement, which contains about twenty men, only one person uses tobacco. The mail facilities of Hebron are not the best, as they get their mail from Pinto, where it arrives tri-weekly, by chance teams passing that way or by private conveyance. There is an excellent range in this vicinity, and the people deal largely in stock. Co-operative cattle and sheep herds have also been established here and are quite successful. When the Pulsipher brothers first settled here, eight years ago, there was scarcely water sufficient for their animals to drink; since then it has gradually increased, until now, sixteen families here find plenty of water for their farming operations. Traveling westward from Hebron for a distance of twelve miles I come upon the dividing line, pointed out by a tree beside the road being hewn on two sides and *Utah* being cut on the east side and *Nevada* on the west. For thirty miles after leaving Hebron I travel through an uneven rolling country, covered thickly with sage brush and cedars, abounding in grass, but with no water, and then arrive at

CLOVER VALLEY.

Here is a settlement of about sixteen families, who depend for their living chiefly upon hauling lumber from the steam saw mill, situate ten miles farther south, to Meadow Valley. There is very little land here suitable to cultivate and it is not a very desirable place to live in. There is a very good road between here and Meadow Valley and for a part of the way the scenery is grand beyond description. For some distance the road follows down a large "Wash," on either side of which is a high and precipitous bank of sand, or rather sandstone, worn smooth by the action of water, in some places, in others washed and worn until deep fissures and yawning chasms meet the gaze on every hand. Here the storms of ages have carved the soft rock into almost every conceivable shape. Towering above may be seen huge castle-like piles with spires and turrets innumerable, while below are grotesque groupings of figures differently shaped, from five to twelve feet high, and appearing more like monuments in a churchyard than anything else. Close beside the road, like sentinels on duty, are tall and slender figures that look as if a gust of wind would blow them over, while in the distance are groups of cone-shaped mounds appearing like the tents of a vast army. There is a wild, fantastic beauty about the scene that is rarely excelled in any country. Coming into Meadow Valley I first get sight of Bullionville, a town on the west side of the valley, built within the past year. The shrill whistle of the steam engines at the three large quartz mills there makes me almost think myself near a railroad, and the accompanying rumbling noise produced by the mills answers well for that of the rolling cars. Making a turn in the road I come in full view of

PANACCA.

The improvements here since I last visited the place are very noticeable. The people have been harassed and menaced by the Nevada officers before and since the dividing boundary line was decided, more than a little, yet they have held their ground and stood up for their rights, and a suit is now pending decision in the court at Pioche concerning the legality of the taxation last year of their property. There is a co-operative store here in fine working order, which I think does a larger business than any store in Utah, south of Provo. Brother James Henrie is a good business man and is well liked here for a Bishop, and the people are united in carrying out his counsels.

G. C. L.

THE ZAVITOWISKI TROUPE.—The members of the famous English Zavitowiski Burlesque Troupe were in the city yesterday, and left to-day for San Francisco, to fill a three weeks' engagement. We hear that an arrangement has been concluded, by which they will appear at the Theatre, in this city in a few weeks.

INFORMATION WANTED. — Alexander Croll, of Hooperville, Weber Co., would like to hear from Alexander Stevenson, who emigrated from Hull, England, to this Territory about the year 1859.

Special Notices.

NOW IS THE TIME to lay in stocks of agricultural implements. The justly celebrated "Moline Plow" is manufactured by Deere & Co., Moline, Illinois. They are ready to fill with promptness all orders in their line. See advt.

"SEELEY'S SPECIALTIES."—Victoria Regia, admitted to be one of the best perfumes in America; Cocoa Cream, a splendid hair dressing, and "Flavoring Extracts," such as Lemon, Vanilla, etc., are for sale by Zion's Co-operative Institution. See advertisement.

Wheat wanted to Farm on shares. Apply to E. Rees & Co. d97,4

A GIRL WANTED to do general housework. Apply at the office of Jos. A. Young, State Road. 2t.

IT will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's NEWS that Professor Farini has opened a Musical Conservatory in the Seventies' Hall, where he will give instruction, at moderate terms, on the piano and vocal music, to all who may favor him with their patronage. Of his ability as a musician it is unnecessary to say anything here; he spoke for himself in his performances at the Theatre. 3t.

SUMMONSES.—We are now prepared to supply Justices of the Peace with Blank forms of summonses. Other Blank forms also for sale at this Office. d58,s104&w-1tf

Any number of Locust Trees, from six to ten years old, will be delivered in any part of the city, on leaving order, pay and address for A. C. Pyper, at President's Office. d983

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

CHANGE OF TIME:

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

CONTINUED SUCCESS

Of the Charming Comedienne and Songstress, MISS

KITTY BLANCHARD,

And the Celebrated Comedian and Character Actor,

Mr. McKEE RANKIN

Supported by the Clever, Young Actor,

Mr. W. H. POWER.

THURSDAY EVE, MARCH 16th, 1871.

Will be presented, LESTER WALLACK'S Brilliant Play, in Five Acts, entitled,

ROSEDALE!

OR,

THE RIFLE BALL.

Elliot Grey—(as played by him over 100 consecutive nights in Philadelphia and Chicago)—(with Songs, "Luddy Fuddy" and "Lord Bateman")

MR McKEE RANKIN

Rosa Leigh ... Miss KITTY BLANCHARD
Matthew Leigh ..... MR W H POWER
Miles McKenna ..... MR A THORNE
Banberry Kobb ..... MR F MARGETTS
Col. Cavendish May ..... MR A MERRILL
Lord Arthur May ..... MISS GEORGIE CLAWSON
Farmer Green ..... MR M FORSTER
Romany ..... MR THOMSON
Docksey ..... MR A BAIRD
Corporal Daw ..... MR H HAYNES
Lady Florence May ..... MRS ALICE CLAWSON
Lady Adela ..... MRS M BOWRING
Tabitha Stork ..... MRS M G CLAWSON
Sarah ..... MRS GRIST
Primrose ..... MISS ELIZA DAVEY
Mother ..... MRS THOMSON

BOX OFFICE open for the sale of Tickets on the day of performance, at 11 o'clock.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

BENEFIT OF MISS KITTY BLANCHARD.

AN OWNER WANTED!

ALEC. C. PYPER, wants an owner to come and prove property and take away a two-year old Red Bull, a little white on belly; illegible brand on left hip. d98-3

MILLERS ATTENTION!

ONE OF

STRAUB'S PATENT GRIST MILLS,

And several Excellent Smutters, to be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to A. C. PYPER,
d98 w7-1m At President Young's Office.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

WM. McCULLY & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Standard Brands of

WINDOW GLASS,

White, Green and Black Glassware, Demijohns, Fruit Jars, etc.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood St., d98 3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

10,000 TREES FOR SALE!

AT THE FARMERS' NURSERY,

Four Blocks South of U. C. Depot,

Consisting in part of

Apples, Peaches, Raspberries, Plums, Gooseberries, Rose Trees, Apricots, Currants and Asparagus Roots.

For Shade Trees, I have the Mulberry, Balm of Gilead and Lombardy Poplar.

THOMAS FENTON,
d98 s13 w7 3m 6th WARD.

A. FARINI'S

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

At Seventies' Hall.

PROF. A. FARINI respectfully announces to the public of Salt Lake City and vicinity that he has commenced his private lessons on the Piano and cultivation of the voice, at reasonable terms.

All applications are to be made at the hall, or at Mr. Daynes' Music Store.

OFFICE HOURS from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
d98 3m

GILLET'S BAKING POWDER ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

A beautiful Snow-White Powder, guaranteed *Strictly pure*,—and unlike the majority of so-called Baking Powders, which contain STARCH, ALUM, TERRA ALBA, or FLOUR, to an alarming extent.

It is preferable to Cream Tartar, or Soda, for LIGHT BREAD, BISCUITS, ROLLS, PASTRY, &c.

Ask your *Grocer* for a Box of *Gillet's Baking Powder*, and if it disappoints you, *your money will be refunded.*

GILLET'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, WASHING CRYSTAL, REFINED, BAKING POWDER &c., are kept by all Grocers in the country, and have been long and favorably known.

Gillet, McCulloch & Co., 81 Mich. Av., Chicago.

DORSEY'S PATENTED

SELF-RAKING REAPER AND MOWER

COMBINED, with adjustable Steel Mowing Bar and latest improvements for 1871.

It has proved the most successful Self-Rake in use. Apply to Geo. Q. Cannon to see a sample

A. PRITZ & SONS, Dayton, Ohio.

Catalogues, giving full description, price, etc., of our machines, mailed free on application.
d92 3m

GILLET'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS. PURE AND DELICIOUS

BATHS!

WARM SPRING BATHS

Private and Plunge.

THESE celebrated baths are open to the public at all seasons. Their medicinal properties are so widely known that it is needless to enumerate them.

Attached to the Private Baths, are large and handsomely furnished PLUNGE BATHS, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open.

M. J. ARNOLD
d304 1y

The Celebrated Elgin Watches, Finest Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver-Plated Goods, Optical Goods, Spy-Glasses, Spectacles for the million, Microscopes for Miners, Bank-Note Detectors, etc., etc., for sale by Carl C. Asmussen, New Rock Building, opposite Salt Lake Exchange. d305 3m

CAUTION TO THE PEOPLE.

The Danforth Fluid!

As the Danforth Patent Non-Explosive Petroleum Fluid is coming so rapidly in use and displacing all other productions of petroleum, and as the patent is owned for Utah, Montana, Idaho and Colorado Territories, and no one has a right to sell only as it comes through us, this has and will induce unprincipled persons to counterfeit and misrepresent the genuine, in order to palm upon the public an imitation, and claim "it is just as good" as the Danforth. Strange as it is true, parties have already commenced business in this line, and have at this date purchased at our depot several barrels of the Danforth Fluid, and then sell and advertise quite extensively some of its merits, but do not tell the people it is the Danforth Fluid. Now this is to put the people on their guard to only purchase where they are positive they sell the genuine. All dealers will have the proof to show to their customers.

This fluid can be used in any common lamp, with the trifling expense of changing the burner. Coal oil burners will not burn it. It can be used with or without chimneys. Anyone can have a "Gas Factory" for 25c. The fluid is the cheapest, safest, cleanest and best light ever discovered.

If oil will only burn when flame is applied, every person that has sense enough to keep out of the fire is safe; and the fact is patent to every one that flame cannot get in any lamp filled with any article that will burn, for the burning material will force itself out—not draw flame in; but high test oil will not burn until it is heated to a certain point, and when it reaches that point, a spark will explode it the same as gunpowder. It is not to be supposed because this material is non-explosive, that no care is required in its use. It will burn, or it would not be good for the purpose for which it is intended. Fill your lamps by daylight as far as possible; and in case you over-run a lamp, be sure and wipe it off before lighting it. If you use the chimney burners, keep them clean and well trimmed, air tube open, and no dead flies, cleaned wick, and dust on the perforated tin or gauze inside the burner. If your lamp fails to give as good light as usual, it is because the inside of the burner needs cleaning. A tooth-brush, wet with some of the fluid, is the best thing to clean them with. All the burners open on a hinge, which makes them easy to clean. Never use a broken chimney, nor turn your light down below the top of the burner, for either will heat the burner and spoil it, and likely crack your glass lamp open. The gas jet burners have no glasses or air tubes to take care of. The wicks do not burn, but can be taken out and put back at pleasure. Packed brass lamps, without chimneys, are the best for a turn down light, to burn all night, or for carrying about, and are safe in the hands of children. If the above is observed, you will have a cheap, safe light.

It has been reported that this fluid will explode. It is well-known that other productions of petroleum will. The patent was insured to Mr. Danforth on the ground of its non-explosiveness. It has been thoroughly tested for over four years, and there has never yet been an explosion; although, if the burner is foul, and the lamp is allowed to get heated until the fluid is boiling inside and burning on the outside, then the extreme heat will crack a glass lamp, (hot water would do the same,) and the fluid will run out and burn. We can manage a fire, but cannot control an explosion.

Now being convinced of its safety and its non-explosiveness, if this is not true, we want to know it; and in order that it may be fully tested, we will enter into arrangements by which, if it can be exploded in a legitimate way, we will give a reward of one hundred dollars.

E. REESE & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR UTAH,

Main Street,

Salt Lake City.

d96 1w w7 1

NOTICE

OF

REMOVAL!

GEO. W. DAVIS,

HAVING rented his store opposite the Salt Lake House, will, in a few days, remove back to his

OLD STAND,

NORTH FROM

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7 58 "	12 10 PM	.....Stockton	1 48 "	
9 35 PM	2 10 "	.....Sacramento	11 15 AM	8 35
	4 10 "	.....Marysville	9 10 "	7 00 AM
	9 00 "	.....Reno	4 20 AM	
	2 20 "	.....Sacramento	11 45 "	
	5 25 "	.....Colfax	8 45 "	
	1 15 AM	.....Reno	1 00 AM	
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