

THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, December 8, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

More about the Brooklyn Theatre catastrophe.

The Louisiana congressional committee.

The Eastern Question.

Suicide of a soldier at St. Paul.

Fatal boiler explosion at Detroit.

Inauguration of Gov. Chamberlain.

Vade Hampton answers Chamberlain's inaugural.

The Governor of Oregon burned in effigy.

Servants search an Austrian mail steamer.

Government troops defeated in Mexico. Lerdo de Tejada flees the capital.

Congressional proceedings.

Adelphi Theatre, Albany, burned.

Southern democrats on Tilden's election.

Philadelphia wool market.

An alleged murderer arrested in New York.

Jack McCann sentenced to be hung for the murder of Wild Bill in the Black Hills.

Eastern war news.

Suicide in the city.

A RATHER DAMAGING AD-MISSION.

In his annual message President Grant, speaking of the Indian troubles in the Black Hills and the country near there, says—

"Hostilities there have grown out of the avarice of the white man, who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be asked, why the Government has not enforced obedience to the terms of the treaty prohibiting the occupation of the Black Hills region by whites. The answer is simple. The first emigrants to the Hills were removed by the troops, but rumors and fresh discoveries of gold took to that region increased numbers. Gold has been found in paying quantity, and an effort to remove the miners would only result in the desertion of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them."

This is a very sorry acknowledgment to be handed down to history concerning one of the foremost governments in the world, one which prides itself upon its advanced and superior institutions and governmental principles and policy, one upon which the argument as to the success or failure of popular government mainly depends. Heretofore public journals and various publicists have charged that the main fault in the current Indian troubles was in the white man, the superior creature, the finer race. Now the President of the United States comes along, and in one of his most important state papers, tells Congress, the country, and the whole world that the Indian is the injured party and the white man the unwarranted and unprincipled aggressor. True enough, perhaps, but a most miserable confession to be handed down to posterity and to come up before the bar of eternal justice.

What is confessed in the above extract?

That the white man, with all his superiority, is incorrigibly avaricious.

That his avarice leads him to rob others, even his own wards, of their just rights.

That his word, his solemn oath, is not to be depended upon.

That his lust for gold impels him to violate the most solemn treaties.

That the government is not powerful enough to enforce its own laws, the supreme laws of the land.

That when gold is in view, all principle is overridden, ignored, forgotten.

This is certainly a melancholy exhibit of the result of the much vaunted democratic republic of the United States, and should furnish the useful lesson that a little more consistent practice and a little less high sounding precept would be really becoming to the people of this great nation, that boasts so loudly of its liberty and freedom. Liberty and freedom are inseparably allied with right and justice, and are misnomers when applied to licence, wrong and injustice.

There is considerable talk about impeaching President Grant, but in this Indian business, it appears to us, he and the Government are certainly liable to impeachment. The Constitution of the United States expressly provides that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Moreover, the Constitution also says, "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." Here then it is made the express duty of the President of the United States to see that treaties, even with the Indians, be faithfully observed by the people and the Government of the United States. Yet, in this message, his valetudinary message, he frankly confesses that he has not done his express duty in this particular, and exclaiming says he could not do it because of the lust for gold in the hearts of the citizens of the United States. But has this inability been demonstrated to the public mind? Where is the evidence of it? The President is a man of uncommon force of will and dogged tenacity of purpose. He is a great and successful soldier. Did he show these qualities in the Black Hills business, as to enforcing the treaties with the Indians? Where is the record of any determinate and decisive conflict between the forces subject to the Government and the trespassing gold seekers? One year a few of the latter were compelled from the Black Hills country by the troops, but the next year the attempt was quietly given up and the gold seekers were rather protected in violating the treaties than prevented

from violating them, or punished for doing so. Was this right? Was it accord to this great, self-glorifying nation? Was it justifiable in the Government? Was it excusable in the President?

These are questions of serious import, for the principle involved in bearing upon the national integrity, and the factual answer to them will go far towards establishing the national character, and probably towards determining the problem of the success or failure, the perpetuity or the decline and fall of this great republic, upon which the eyes of the world have long been set with anxious and varying expectancy. Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

The Great Brooklyn Calamity—More Descriptions by R. W. Whitcomb.

New York, 7. Fire Marshal Brady resumed his investigations this morning.

G. A. Weisman, of the mounted squad, testified that he was in the theatre in citizen's clothes, when the fire broke out. From the dress circle he saw the flames burning the scenery. He rushed forward to open the doors. The actors quieted the audience for a moment. He waited at the doors till the spectators were all out, and then closed the doors to keep the draught out. The people were coming down from the gallery, but suddenly stopped. To use his own words: "I ran to see what was the matter; as I got to the top of the first flight of stairs, there was a lady who, in coming down, got her leg caught in the balusters, a large man fell over her, and others falling over him made a heap which those in the full fifty or sixty persons packed in a heap at the foot of the second flight of stairs. The stairs were open all the way down from that point, and above the stairs were four or five vacant steps. From the steps at this time, the smoke was very dense. It was not three minutes after the fire broke out till the curtain was lowered and the fire, and this had the effect of sending the flames up to the gallery. I looked at it for about three seconds and then closed the door of the theatre. Persons who were piled up in a heap cried to me to help them, and I did get some in the rear to fall back until I got a man and woman out. Seeing these two get out they rushed forward, and again blocked up the passage. I tried to extricate the woman, but she was held fast. An usher came up to assist me, and we made a small place among them. We tore the dresses off some of them, but we got them all out. I then went up into the dress circle. I found a woman there and took her out. There must have been other persons there, for I heard cries, but I could not see them on account of the smoke. I know there must have been several other persons in the dress circle who were overtaken by the fire. I was then getting ready to drop to the floor to get fresh air. The smoke was black and had a very suffocating smell. I am an old fireman and never experienced smoke so suffocating. I was not in the smoke more than a minute, and yet I could not breathe. The first and second galleries, and even the stairs, were at the time filled with suffocating smoke. No human being could live in that smoke two minutes. I heard a thumping noise as if some persons were jumping out of the window; at the time it was utterly impossible to get up in the top gallery. I was nearly suffocated when I got out. I know the people were all taken from the dress circle stairs, but I heard cries inside. I called out, 'Where are you?' but I got no answer. When I got down on the floor I heard a thumping noise as though they were jumping out of the upper gallery. If they had jumped from the gallery to the dress circle the smoke would have been so dense I could not have seen them. There was no breaking of the stairs while I was there. I am pretty sure that all in the dress circle did not get out alive. The evidence of this officer is the clearest description of the terrible struggle by the audience to escape from the burning building yet given.

There was even a larger crowd around the Morgue this morning than yesterday. There are very few identified, however, as it is impossible to see as they go. The features being for the most part unrecognizable. The tickets were many of them lost in the crowd, and the clothing has been either lost or destroyed or burned into mere rags.

At the Adams Street Morgue the scene was horrible. Many charred bodies lay on the floor which could neither be identified nor distinguished as male or female. "My God," said one poor woman, gazing on a mass of charred bones, "that may be my boy, but who can prove it?" The remains of Dr. Franklin, dentist, on Portland Avenue, were recognized by the initials on his shirt collar.

Captain Crofts reports a distressing case, that of Mrs. Smith, a widow lady and daughter. Mrs. Simpson left her residence on Tuesday evening to attend the theatre, and was seen going in an adopted orphan child alone in the house; neither having returned, and having no friends in the city, cannot be identified. Mrs. Simpson's husband is expected home from a long voyage on Saturday.

The undertakers are very busy and the police, with difficulty, kept the streets in the vicinity clear enough for the passage of vehicles. Pitiful scenes are occurring every hour; 207 bodies have been put in the Morgue. The mortality will probably reach 350.

Mr. Sheridan Shock was at the police station, retired and intensely affected by the affair. Palmer is ill from constant work since the disaster, but Rev. Dr. stage manager, and Secretary Gauge are empowered and anxious to furnish relief to those distressed who are suffering from the calamity. Union Square Theatre is closed until after the funeral of the victims of this awful calamity.

A report was circulated this morning that a number of persons got down stairs into the basement during the fire, and were making their exit through the grating when the police closed the grating and ordered them to go out the other way.

The aldermen and supervisors met jointly, to-day, to provide for the public burial of the unidentified bodies. The order of the coroner of the Greenway of a lot for one hundred bodies was accepted.

The proprietors of the Park Theatre and Hooley's Opera House offered services in behalf of the sufferers. The Academy of Music will be used for memorial services on Sunday at 2 o'clock p.m.; at which Bishop Littlejohn, Bishop Loughnan, Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Scudder, Rev. Dr. Putnam, Rev. A. B. Walsh, Rev. Dr. Steinle,

Rev. H. H. Nyce, Rabbi Brandenstein, and many others will be present.

Members of the 13th Regiment have taken the places of the police at the Morgue, Theatre and other places, the latter being exhausted. At the investigation of the Fire Marshal, this afternoon, Sanborn, W. Hastings, ticket receiver, Geo. Keeney, property man, and Charles Straub, the party who made his escape from the gallery, were all examined and gave their versions of the calamity.

Thomas H. Jackson, architect of the Theatre, testified to the structure of the building and its disposition. He said the Boston Theatre was as well provided with means of exit as any theatre. Witness knows that when the Theatre was erected particular attention was paid to the gas-jets and border lights.

A meeting of actors and others was held this afternoon at the Park Theatre to take action on the calamity. A committee was appointed to arrange plays to be performed in the different theatres for the benefit of the sufferers. A committee of citizens was also appointed to relieve the immediate wants of the sufferers. Over \$1,500 was subscribed towards the relief fund. A number of theatres tendered performances. Resolutions of regret at the loss of the actors Murdock and Burrows, and condolence with their families were adopted.

The City Hall, Brooklyn, was ordered by the aldermen to be draped in mourning out of respect to the dead.

The Board of Aldermen, this afternoon, passed resolutions, deploring the calamity and sympathizing with the unfortunate families of the victims. Mayor Wickham was requested by them to call upon the citizens for contributions to alleviate the distress which would surely follow this visitation.

The New Democratic Paper.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The first number of a democratic paper, *The Union*, appeared to-day. The leading article says the immediate object sought in the establishment of this paper is to aid in preventing the nation from being subjected to the ill which must result from its chief magistrate in abeyance, and frustrating the great reforms in the administration and finance decreed by the vote of November.

Appointment.

C. A. McCullough was, to-day, appointed to the office of revenue agent for the first district of California.

From Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, 7.—The canvassing board has not yet completed its canvass and has been all day in session, and some changes will, it is said, be made in the count for state officers. The coming of the congressional committee is looked for with great anxiety, and it is expected that they will go into these matters where the canvassing board, and thus be brought face to face with those testifying. Attorney General Cooke will, it is understood, at the conclusion of the canvass, review the canvass and dissent from the opinion of his colleagues on the board. The military yet remain, but orders are expected calling the artillery to Washington.

Trifling Death.

ST. PAUL, 7.—At Fort Snelling, to-day, as McCann, formerly a soldier of Company H 20th United States Infantry, stood watching the operation, a live bullet suddenly rushed up, throwing his head down in front of the saw before the horror-stricken workmen could be removed. The bullet fairly severed, leaving two bleeding parts hanging to the neck, and presenting a spectacle of most ghastly and sickening description. McCann is well known in St. Paul, and his relatives and friends say that he was serving out a term of military imprisonment for desertion. He was not crazy.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

DETROIT, 7.—The explosion of a boiler at Frost's wooden ware mills, to-day, killed one, and badly injured others; loss \$25,000; 200 men are thrown out of employment.

Inauguration of Gov. Chamberlain.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 7.—Governor Chamberlain, to-day, took the oath of office as governor, in the State House, before Probate Judge Boone, joint resolution requiring that the oath should be taken before the Chief Justice or Associate Justice having been passed previously. The inauguration ceremony before it was known in the city, and only the parties admitted by the authorities witnessed the ceremony. A company of troops were stationed in the lower part of the constabulary guarded the entrance.

Gov. Chamberlain, in his address, denounced the conduct of the democratic campaign as a gross outrage, depending on fraud, perjury, intimidation and murder. Hampton had said that he held many of the peace of the State, but his Chamberlain's remarks in his inaugural address.

"I pronounce this statement infamously false. I by my renewed exertions have endeavored to preserve the peace of the State, and I have thus contributed to shield from popular indignation as what has proved himself a disgrace to his rank and a traitor to his trust. His conscience may make him repentable, but neither I nor the men with whom I act countenance the hand of the assassin."

(Signed) "WADE HAMPTON."

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Ingalls reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report immediately what efforts had been made to remove the Sioux from the Indian territory, and what negotiations are now pending, and what is the object thereof, agreed to.

Mittelman called the resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to report immediately the circumstances attending the appointment of Cronin, presidential elector, by Grover; referred to the electors committee without debate.

McCallum introduced a bill, making the silver dollar a legal tender, and providing for the issue of silver coin, was referred to the committee on finance.

On motion, three members were added to the electors committee to assist in the southern election investigation.

Harvey submitted a resolution authorizing a select committee to examine into the several branches of the civil service, and send for persons and papers, etc.

Edmund moved, take up the joint resolution proposing the constitutional amendment for counting

the electoral vote by the Supreme Court.

Merriman objected on account of the 21st joint rule, which provides that the unfinished business of the preceding session shall not be taken up for action until six days after the beginning of the subsequent session.

The chairman overruled the point, announcing that the joint rules are not in force; besides the fifty-second Senate rule provides that at the commencement of the second session, business shall be resumed and proceeded with as though no adjournment had occurred.

Merriman appealed from the decision. He argued that the rules were in force, and neither of the Houses could abolish them without the consent of the other. He read from the proceedings of Congress at previous sessions, showing that the 21st rule had been frequently enforced. The joint rules have been in force since the adjournment of the government, and this was the first time they had ever been questioned.

After a long debate, the question being on the appeal of Merriman from the decision of the chair, the decision was sustained—yeas 50, nays 4, so that the rule is not in force.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The committee on judiciary agreed to report favorably on the resolution offered by Representative McCreary yesterday providing for the appointment of a committee to act in conjunction with the committee of the Senate to secure a count of electoral votes, and determination of the disputed question by a tribunal whose authority none can question, and whose decision all will accept as final.

The committee on appropriations, to-day, assigned to Representatives Holman, Blount and Waldron the preparation of the post office appropriation bill, and this subcommittee will meet to commence their work to-morrow.

Piper introduced a bill establishing the Territory of the Black Hills and providing temporary force of government therefor. Referred.

Lemoyne, of Illinois, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, An serious differences of opinion may arise between the members of the two houses of Congress as to their jurisdiction and powers in joint session in counting the electoral vote, and the questions involved being questions of law,

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to appoint a committee to act with a committee of five, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, to present to the Supreme Court such questions as either of said committees may deem important in this crisis, and asking the members of the House to concur in the passage of an act to that effect.

Haskins rose to debate the question, and it therefore went over until to-morrow.

Mills offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the cavalry force had been recently removed from the Texas frontier.

Baker, of Indiana, introduced a bill proposing a constitutional amendment forbidding the payment of any claims growing out of loss of property during the late rebellion.

The pension appropriation bill passed.

Wood called up his resolution asking the President to issue the instructions to, and reports from, military officers in the South since August.

Woods resolution was adopted without debate.

A Sure Cure for the Piles.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams (an Indian remedy), called Dr. Williams' Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, ointments and electric treatment do more harm than good. Williams' ointment supports the tumors, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared exclusively for Piles, and nothing else. Certificates of curing all directions for use, and large circular around each box. Sold by all the leading druggists and country storekeepers everywhere. The ointment is a sure cure for hemorrhoids and takes no substitute.

Consumption can be Cured.

Standard Steam Laundry Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 30, 1876.

DR. FRAZIER. Dear Sir: I feel it a duty to owe to suffering humanity to write you stating the wonderful benefit I have derived from the use of your Life Syrup and Strengthening Root Bitters. For some time I was sorely afflicted with a cough, raising and expectorating blood, and with every symptom of being a confirmed consumptive. I tried different medicines and cures, without success. I was finally cured by the use of your Life Syrup and Strengthening Root Bitters. About this time, hearing of your wonderful success, I commenced taking your Life Syrup for the lungs, in connection with your Root Bitters, and at once was benefited. After using the medicine some two months I find myself entirely cured. If this statement of my case can be of any service to you in bringing your medicine to the notice of the suffering, my object in writing this note will be attained, for I firmly believe my life has been saved by your treatment.

Signed, TORRENCE DUNN.

Sold by all druggists everywhere. Dr. G. W. Frazier, proprietor, Cleveland, Ohio. Circulars mailed free.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Dec. 8, 1876.

Andes, 2 b
G & C, 134 b
B & B, 444 b
Sala, 493 b, 59 b, 5 s
Savage, 101 b, 101 a
Chollar, 80 b
Jacket, 17 b
Mex, 23 b
Overman, 113 b, 115 s
Seg Belcher, 88 b
Alpha, 35 b
Con Va, 474 b, 4 a, 475 s
Belle, 33 b, 34 a
Justice, 123 b, 13 a

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1876.

5055 Ophir, 44; 433; 433; 433; 433; 433
395 Mex, 23; 23; 23; 23; 23; 23
435 G & C, 134; 134; 134; 134; 134; 134
300 B & B, 444; 444; 444; 444; 444; 444
740 California, 49; 49; 50; 50; 50; 50
138 Savage, 101
1345 Con Va, 474; 474; 474; 474; 474; 474
135 H & N, 7
135 H & N, 8; 8; 8; 8; 8; 8
985 Jacket, 17; 17; 17; 17; 17; 17

1 p.m.
490 Imp, 270; 267; 265
680 Kentucky, 91; 93; 91; 10; 10; 30
160 Alpha, 35
440 Andes, 23
55 Belcher, 14; 14
45 Confidence, 12; 12
495 Nevada, 12; 12
40 Utah, 14; 14
455 Eschschuer, 13; 13; 13; 13
10 Seg Belcher,
430 Overman, 113; 113; 113; 113
1378 Justice, 23; 23; 23; 23; 23; 23
370 Union, 12; 12
100 Buckeye, 1
140 Lady Bryan, 25
101
4235 Caledonia, 12; 13; 12; 13; 13; 13
13, a 90
990 Nicker, 50
70 Globe, 20
1000 Baito, 2; 3
200 S Hill, 10
10 Challenge, 3
270 Dayton, 3; 3
110 N Y, 11; 11; 11; 11
800 N Y, 11; 11; 11; 11
200 Occidental, 24
120 Woodville, 11
570 L. V. Washington, 3; 3
120 Alta, 3; 3; 3; 3
375 Kossuth, 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

OF

Mr. M. FORSTER

ON

Saturday Eve, Dec. 9, 1876.

The benefactor announces to the public that on the occasion of his first benefit in this city, he will produce an exciting and highly interesting dramatic drama, in Three Acts, (never before produced in this Territory) entitled,

RUY BLAS.

Buy Biles. Mr. M. FORSTER

Mariauta of Neuburg.

MISS ELLIE COLEBROOK

GRAND OBLIO!

Consisting of Songs, Recitations, Dances, etc.

To conclude with the glorious Farce, entitled,

MORE BLOODERS THAN ONE!

In which Messrs. Harris and Graham appear to the best advantage.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance to commence at 7:30.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, stockholders in the Utah Southern Railroad Company, being owners of more than one-third of the capital stock of said company, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company, for the purpose of amending the Articles of Incorporation of said company, and so that the said company may be authorized to construct a branch road from its main line to the mouth of the Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons, and so that the southern terminus thereof will be changed from Salt Lake City to Ogden, Utah, in Utah County, in said Territory.

BIGBIRD YOUNG, JAMES SHARP, WILLIAM JENNINGS, WILLIAM H. HARRIS, HOACER S. ELDRIDGE, FERNANDEZ LITTLE, JAMES T. LITTLE, JESSE W. FOX.

Ho! For The New Meat Market.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ELDRIDGE PRATT & CO., half a block west of Kimball & Lawrence's store, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public at their New Store, where they keep constantly on hand the choicest of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal, and Sausages. Orders promptly attended to. Delivery free to all parts of the city. A. H. H.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between H. B. Bowring and C. H. Crow, and the firm name of Bowring & Crow, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by H. B. Bowring, and so that to whom all accounts due the late firm must be paid. C. H. CROW.

AN ORDINANCE.

RELATING TO THE LICENSING OF

SECTION 1.—Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, That upon an express company's license there shall be levied and collected yearly, in advance, the sum of fifty dollars, subject to the provisions of chapter VIII of the revised ordinances of Salt Lake City.

Passed November 28th, 1876.

FERNANDEZ LITTLE, Mayor.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, Salt Lake City, ss.

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to the licensing of express companies," passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, the 28th day of November, A. D., 1876, as appears of record in my office.

As witness my hand and the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 29th day of November, A. D., 1876.

JOHN T. CAINE, City Recorder.

Records! Records!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

to receive orders for BRANCH and WARD RECORDS, of a new and improved form, which has been approved by the presiding Bishopric and others.

We shall make them of four, five and six quires each, holding 2,040, 2,580 and 3,090 names each, respectively, and the price will be for four quires, \$12.00, five quires, \$13.00, six quires, \$15.00. Each book will contain a suitable Index, and be bound in Cloth and Russia Leather with ornamental lettering pieces for name of the Ward on the side. The book being of a large size, we do not think it advisable to make them over six quires.

Specimens can be seen at the Office, and orders received for size of book required.

Bishops in the Country desiring Records can order by mail, and we will make accordingly and forward to them.

D. O. CALDER.

EAGLE EMPORIUM.

1876. CHRISTMAS! CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY GOOD GOODS. FANCY GROCERIES! STAPLE GROCERIES! UNDERWEAR, CLOTHING, ETC., ETC.

400 Imp, 270; 267; 265
680 Kentucky, 91; 93; 91; 10; 10; 30
160 Alpha, 35
440 Andes, 23
55 Belcher, 14; 14
45 Confidence, 12; 12
495 Nevada, 12; 12
40 Utah, 14; 14
455 Eschschuer, 13; 13; 13; 13
10 Seg Belcher,
430 Overman, 113; 113; 113; 113
1378 Justice, 23; 23; 23; 23; 23; 23
370 Union, 12; 12
100 Buckeye, 1
140 Lady Bryan, 25
101
4235 Caledonia, 12; 13; 12; 13; 13; 13
13, a 90
990 Nicker, 50
70 Globe, 20
1000 Baito, 2; 3
200 S Hill, 10
10 Challenge, 3
270 Dayton, 3; 3
110 N Y, 11; 11; 11; 11
800 N Y, 11; 11; 11; 11
200 Occidental, 24
120 Woodville, 11
570 L. V. Washington, 3; 3
120 Alta, 3; 3; 3; 3
375 Kossuth, 2

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

OF

Mr. M. FORSTER

ON

Saturday Eve, Dec. 9, 1876.