THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Monday, - - September 16, 1872.

In the last number of *Old and New*, Edward E. Hale philosophizes upon the subject of How to Sleep. A very important subject. Here is the text of his discourse—"Sleep, good Sleep, and enough of it, is the prerequisite of all pure, brave, true and well-balanced living, if that living is to be more than the boatmen call a spurt, a sudden strain which cannot be prolonged. Sleep is itself, therefore, the fundamental duty of all duties."

Having laid thus broadly the foundations, he proceeds to build thereon and shows how it can be done. Until within the last few years the physiological conditions of sleep were not understood, and the old mistake prevailed, that in sleep the vessels were gorged with blood, which is true of stupor, but not of sleep. The popular rural idea was nearer the truth, which led to the "toasting" of one's feet before going to bed, and thus drawing the blood away from one's brain. It has been proved by occular demonstration, by Dr. Hammond and others in England, that in sleep the vessels of the brain are charged with not more than three quarters of the blood they contain when the person is awake. Dr. Hammond, in his little work on sleep, puts the matter thus—"I think it will be sufficiently established, in the course of these remarks, that sleep is directly caused by the circulation of a less quantity of blood through the cerebral tissues than traverses them while we are awake. This is the immediate cause of healthy sleep; its exciting cause, as we have seen, is the necessity of repair." Mr. Hale thus states some of his propositions—"The causes of sleeplessness can be removed, and the conditions of sleep can be accumulated. A man can learn how to sleep, he can prepare for sleep, he can determine the proper amount of sleep, and then he can take that amount. If he believes, as I do, that sleep is the centre, that all other duty depends on the duty of sleep, he will obtain his requisite amount at whatever cost or sacrifice. He may not be famous, he may not shine in society, he may not be rich, he may not be learned, but he will sleep well. If I rightly understand life, he will live to much more purpose, sleeping well, than if he were famous, rich, learned, or an ornament of society, and did not sleep well."

Mr. Hale contends that the physiologists have been all wrong in this sleep business; that sleep is not an accidental jewel, stumbled upon in the street; that sleep is not to be regarded as a luxury, to be indulged in or abandoned at pleasure; that all rules for reviewing daily labors after retiring to rest should be eschewed, as well as old saws about how many hours such and such persons should sleep; that you can find out for yourself how many hours' sleep you need, which are more likely to be nine than six out of every twenty-four; that Thomas Drew's rule of sleep is the right one, which is that no man has any right in a single day to incur more fatigue than the sleep of the ensuing night will recover from, or, in other words, no man has a right to so draw on the capital of his life as to commit suicide by inches; that the bed is not a confessional nor a counting house cabinet, but a place for rest and sleep, and nothing else; that all sentimental poetry about early rising, when not based upon legitimate conditions, should be distrusted; that the enjoyment of the beauty and freshness of early morning must be earned by early retiring; that the great thing is to fill out the needed hours of sleep before the duties of the day are attempted; that a man's first duty is to preserve in health, vigor, activity and good working order, his wonderful bodily frame, for no other duty compares with that; that every other duty, before its performance, requires that a man shall have had his full amount of sleep; that in fifty-nine cases out of sixty of inordinate wakefulness, it is, sooner or later, the individual's own fault; that a person who addresses himself to the central duty of sleep, with a strong will and a concentrated purpose, can succeed in discharging that duty well; that there is no short-hand process nor empirical ten-lesson business about sleep, it requiring work like all other duty; that you will do well, if your sleeping habits are bad, if they are changed; in a twelvemonth that Dr. Hall's rule to lie on your right side to sleep well, is good and simple, as also is Dr. Burns' to lie on your left side, but it is hard to reconcile the two, and all such recipes are idle, unless they are based on a principle, like the farmer's feet-toasting rule.

What is specially wanted to procure sleep is that the blood shall not be pressing on the brain, and this toasting of the feet causes a more rapid circulation in them, and thus draws it from the brain. If the brain is oppressed by a rapid circulation of blood, especially when, by undue excitation, that rapidity should be subdued if you wish sleep, and therefore all agitating, straining, or perplexing thought and undue loading of the stomach should be rigorously avoided for some time previous to going to bed, as one ought to retire with a quiet brain. The brain should be gradually rested as the day draws to a close. This Mr. Hale considers the most important practice of all. He finds it a good working rule to give the brain four or five hours of rest, or of the simplest occupation, before going to bed. He objects to the following ways of passing the evening: playing chess; undertaking difficult calculations; studying different subjects; writing anything but the most familiar notes, and as few of them as possible; appearing before an audience; reading, except of a light and amusing kind, or combined family reading aloud. Frivolous games he thinks favorable, but gambling and games of excitement and hazard generally are the worst possible preparations for sleep. Light dramas are favorable, but tragedies are unfavorable. Music, uncritically received, is very favorable, and so are some lectures and some sermons, to the audience. These or similar precautions taken regularly, to keep the brain from too active circulation of the blood, and in more than half the cases of life the battle is won.

Now as to eating shortly before sleeping. Hunger sometimes keeps people awake. A light collation before retiring would prevent this, and experience would soon determine the right quantity. A hearty meal sometimes will induce sleep, but the question is whether such is healthy sleep, or the apopletic stupor of a congested brain. Mr. Hale thinks the best night-cap is an outdoor walk of a mile or two with a lively friend.

Summarized the conditions for healthful sleep appear to be a cool head, warm feet, a quiet mind, and cheerful exercise in the open air to the extent of a comfortable tiredness, a stomach neither "starved" nor gorged, frequently a tepid or warm foot or body bath, just before retiring, and a well ventilated bed room. With these conditions, a man ought to sleep well, and consequently meet his daily duties with an invigorated system.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

BALTIMORE, 15.—The Grand lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States will be in session to-morrow; Canada and Prussia will be represented.

CINCINNATI, 15.—Jefferson Davis spent Saturday and Sunday at Newport and Covington, on his way to Baltimore.

NEW YORK, 15.—Arrived the *Baltic*, from Liverpool. Gen. W. P. Sherman is among the passengers.

WESTERN DISPATCHES.

WATSONVILLE, Cal, 14.—C. E. Denio is now addressing a large audience of Republicans at Allen's Hall. Hon. J. E. Benton will follow Denio. The Republicans are quite enthusiastic. A magnificent Grant and Wilson flag is stretched across the principal street this morning.

VIRGINIA, 14.—The Republican primaries passed off quietly. The Jones delegates were elected by a large majority.

The funeral of Col. J. D. Averay took place to-day under the auspicies of the 1st divison of the military.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 14.—The *Times* in an editorial on the result of the Geneva arbitration, says: "While England has been held responsible for the depredation of several Confederate cruisers, we yet retain the conviction that morally she is not to blame. The United States claimed damages for losses caused by a dozen vessels but the court of arbitration held England liable only in the case of one vessel. This is plain evidence of the belief of a genuine neutrality during the war of the United States, and proves the flagrantly unjust accusations and unfriendliness of the American case presented at Geneva. We cheerfully consent to pay the sum awarded, as tending to obviate similar difficulties in future.

DUBLIN, 14.—An indignation meeting is to be held in this city on the 22d, to protest against the course of the British government towards the press of Ireland.

HAVRE, 14.—The reception of M. Theirs in this city to-day, was of the warmest character. This afternoon he visited the American ship *Alabama* lying in the harbor. When he stepped on the deck the band played the "Marseillaise" and the yards were manned, and when he started upon his return, three cheers were given by the crew. Large crowds of citizens gathered on the quays and loudly cheered the Americans.

HAVRE, 14.—Thiers in reply to an address here, to-day, expressed pleasure at the favorable relations existing between France and other nations; and said he would endeavor to remove all cause of contention among the French people, and would continue to govern the country in the same spirit as he heretofore had.

GENEVA, 15.—At the close of the proceedings of the board of arbitration yesterday, Count Sclopis read an address, congratulating his colleagues on the good relations preserved between them throughout the sessions of the board, and thanking them for the impartial support they had given him in the discharge of his duties. He also thanked the Swiss authorities, federal and municipal, for the courtesies extended to the members of the court of arbitrators, and other gentlemen connected with it. The court then exchanged farewells and separated.

MADRID, 15.—The King opened the Cortez.

Diplomatic relations are still broken off with the papal see.

CHINESE CHEAP LABOR

The question of Chinese immigration is one that will sooner or later challenge the earnest attention of the people of this city and State. We are separated by the Pacific Ocean from an industrious and almost innumerable people, the character of whose institutions has heretofore confined them to their own homes. The spirit of change has now come over them, and for the first time in their history, they begin to migrate to other lands. We are their nearest neighbors. Our broad and sparsely settled continent is a natural resort for their overflowing population. Our high prices of labor, our unoccupied lands, our undeveloped resources naturally attract them. We need an almost unlimited number of menial laborers. We require mechanics, artizans and helpers in manufactories. China can supply them.

It is desirable to encourage this immigration. There cannot be two prices for the same kind and quality of labor. If we give employment to the Chinese, they will monopolize certain fields of industry and drive our white population from it. Chinese can work for compensation inadequate for the support of white workingmen. They can therefore underbid our people in the prices of labor and drive them from it. An American laborer has a family, must have a home, and demands for his sustenance certain kinds of more or less costly food; he looks for an education for his children. Chinese immigrants have no families with them; can live on cheap and simple food brought from China, and their clothing are inexpensive. First, they cheapen labor, then monopolize it and raise prices. They first pay high rents, until by their presence they depreciate property; then the rents decline. Five Chinese laborers employed [illegible] San Francisco drive three white families from the city. Twenty Chinese will accommodate themselves in a tenement not more than sufficient for one white mechanic and his family.

The European immigrant brings his family, buys lands, builds a dwelling and makes his home among us. The Chinaman has no family, lives only for his temporary gratification, deposits his earnings or spends them among his own countrymen and goes back to China with his accumulations. The European [illegible] of the same civilization, learns to speak our language, and [illegible] identified in interest with our institutions. We are of different race and civilization; they speak a different language; can not intermarry with the Caucasian, and must forever remain a distinct people among us. They obey, but do not understand, our laws. As workmen they are skillful and industrious, and we believe there is no field of physical employment for which they are not qualified. As skilled mechanics they have no superiors; in all trades requiring dexterous manipulation of the fingers, they have no equals. As manual servants, as a rule, they are faithful and competent.

Our danger from Chinese immigration arises not from the fact that they are an inferior race, for they are not; in many things they are our superiors; in most they are our equals. If the Chinese are to be encouraged to come in numbers here, our laboring men and women must undergo great hardships. The transition is for our work people a period of peril. The Chinese have steadily and quietly monopolized many employments that formerly gave support to large numbers of white men. They are steadily and stealthily undermining many more. There would today have been ten thousand more white families in San Francisco if there were no Chinese among us. Property would be of higher value, and, in our opinion, the prosperity of our city on a firmer and surer basis.

This question is entitled to a careful and earnest consideration. There is no excitement now in reference to it. The anti-Coolie leagues have subsided, and opportunity is afforded to our thinking men to give it careful thought, to weigh the question on all sides. There is an argument to be made in favor of an extensive Chinese immigration, but as we view it, it begins and ends in the convenience and advancement of certain particular industries. If it is better to make a few men rich than to promote the interest and elevate the character of a whole people, then can an argument be made in favor of Chinese immigration.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Coming Men.

While our fine girls are bemoaning the lack of the young men and the scarcity of beaux who are marriageable and who mean marriage, there is a class of young men whom they do not recognize at all, yet who will furnish to the next generation its men of enterprise, of power, of position, and of wealth. It is not the sons of the rich who will, as a rule, remain rich. The sons of the poor will get rich; and these are, to-day, drudging in offices, and counting-rooms, and storehouses, and machine-shops and printing establishments; the men who, in twenty-five years, will control the nations socially, politically and financially. Every man of them means to be married; they will, as a rule, make excellent husbands; they are all at work trying to win success. They are men who would be easily improved by a recognition and by bringing them into good intelligent society; yet they are as little noticed as if they were so many dogs. Virtuous young men from the country come into the city and live for years without any society, and are regarded by the fashionable young women with indifference or contempt; but these young men have a hold upon the future, and when their success is won, in whatever field of enterprise it may be, the fashionables may be glad to receive them as belonging to their own number. We regret to say, as a rule, the young men for whom a position has been won by virtuous and enterprising fathers, amount to but little in the world; and we rejoice to say that companions chosen from those who have their fortunes to make and their positions to win, are those to whom a well bred woman can generally with safety entrust her happiness and herself.—*Ex.*

A BITTER hostility is said to exist between the Canadian French and the English and Scotch classes. Steadily all political officers are passing from the hands of the latter to the hands of the former. If in any case an English or Scotch official leaves his place in the Custom-house, his successor is sure to be a Canadian Frenchman. The course of affairs in the province of Quebec is steadily setting toward the expulsion of everything not distinctly French or Catholic.

ADVICES from Yokohama represent that the question of opening the whole of the interior of Japan to foreign travelers has been under discussion for some time past by the highest authorities, and that prior to the departure of H. M. the Mikado for Europe, free access to any part will be permitted to any foreigner furnished with a Consular passport.

One of the greatest engineering enterprises of our times was finished about a month ago—the breakwater at Portland, England. Twenty-three years time, and 6 000 000 tons of stone were used in its completion. The value of the work is supposed to be fully established by its successful resistance of the numerous severe storms to which portions of it have been exposed; and the new harbor obtained by it is, in respect to depth, accessibility and security, one of the best in England.

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

August Portede, San Francisco; J S Farrar, Lewiston; R D Smith, Ontario; Mrs Valerie and mother, City; J C Winslow, Alta; S M Jenks, Omaha; H Schoonmaker, Brooklyn, N Y; Mr Young, wife and child, New York; J H Ballantine and wife, Newark, N J; J T Meddom, T B Lemon, R P Kimball, J H Sahler, Omaha; Mrs A M Peebam, City; A M Colbath, Alta; Henry Tribe, Ogden; J D Curtis, Worcester, Mass; Geo J O'Grady, Detroit; S A Herrick, Terre Haute, Ind; W F Coolbaugh, N Cornith, Dahiel Thompson, D Knigh, Charles H Walker, Asa Dorr, J C Pemley and servant, Chicago; L H Hopkins, C S Benham, City; David Parry, London, England; J Moreland, England; Mr and Mrs O G Hammond, Chicago, Illinois.

WALKER HOUSE, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.

P B Turnbull, Bingham; W F Walker, Hamilton, Canada; S Paul, L Cottonwood; C C Morgan, England; A Mulhearn, N Y; G G Turrill, Cleveland; N F Brock, St Louis; Wm Hanenman and wife, Indianapolis; W L Gulliam, W W Foster, Cottonwood; G H Winsor, Cheyenne; H A Van Frang, N Y; S Williams, Stake Mine; A W Baker, Ogden; Wm Blackmore, London; Dr J Reagles, U S Gen'l Survey; L Frang and wife, Miss Frang, Mrs H Bergman, Boston; G Tillson, Hartford, Conn; Chas A Seavey, Helena City; Geo S Knapp, J L Dorsett, Chicago; Chas E Nobles, G H Keithley, City; S F Emmons, Boston; L Voorhees, Cottonwood; E S Jaliya, E F Joslyn, Elko; G C Frames, London; J H Linger, Cottonwood; Jno H Brown and wife, Miss Brown, New Jersey; W E Brown, Miss Brown, Sacramento; F Bosha, Sandwich Islands; G E Johnson, Boston; W S Jones, San Francisco; F G Pugsl, Hankey, Idaho; F D Lowden, San Francisco; Capt D Johnson, England; E Little, Singapore; Miss Villie Roland, Pioche.

NOTICE.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT Z. C. M. I.

Will be closed on Monday 24th, Tuesday 17th and Wednesday 18th Sept., to take account of Stock.

We respectfully invite our customers and friends to call on those days, or some time until after the above date.

H. B. CLAWSON, Superintendent.

d244 10 d33 4 w33 1

Special Notices.

I Buy the celebrated Rocky Mountain Coal $8.50 position at the Depot, or $9.00 per Ton delivered in main part of the city. Leave orders at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Office, or at our Coal House on the U. C. R. R. Block. w38 1m

Rocky Mountain Coal.—There's nothing like it! Everybody uses it! $7.50 per Ton at Depot; $8 delivered. d254 2w

For Sale, a very substantial Concord Buggy. Enquire at NAYLOR BROS. d252 6

Wanted Immediately, some good Masons and Bricklayers. Apply to Morris & Evans, Builders, Main St. d222 6

LOST—On the state Road, between this city and Lehi, a roll containing twenty yards of Carpet. The finder will be liberally rewarded by taking it to Campbell & Patterson's, East Temple St., or to Geo. S. Clark's, Pleasant Grove. d223 3

Piece of Ground for Sale, 20th Ward. Apply to JOHN NEBEKER, d250 1f Deseret News Office.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UTAH,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

Warren Hussey.....President.
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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $150,000

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GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

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COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. d163 1y

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

Doors open at half past 7. Performance to commence at 8

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1872.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE POPULAR ACTOR, MR. GEO. D. CHAPLIN!

Supported by MISS JEAN CLARA WALTERS AND THE FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY,

Will be presented for the last time in this city the dramatization of Ouida's Celebrated Novel, by Miss Addie P. Kunkel, of Baltimore, entitled

STRATHMORE;

OR,

Wrought by His Own Hand!

STRATHMORE.....Mr. Geo. D. Chaplin
LADY VAVASOUR...Miss Jean Clara Walters

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BOX OFFICE open 10 a.m. and sale of Tickets on the day of performance, at 11 o'clock.

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In Minerals, Gems, etc., Home Products and Home Manufactures, Animals, etc.

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Open from 9 to 6 Daily, except Sunday.

Admission 50 cts. Under 12, Half Price, children 10 cts.

J. D. BARFOOT, Manager.

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MRS. JOSEPH HULL

Still TEACHES the popular System of CUTTING by the Celebrated

CURTIS Mathematical MODELS.

Every family in the Territory should be improved of them. They will enable to DUT and FIT garments by any pattern in the LATEST FASHIONS and Gentlemen's clothing, Pantaloons, Vests and Coats.

THE ABOVE MODELS INSURE A PERFECT FIT!

Ladies desirous of testing these facts can do so by calling on Mrs. J. Hull, First Ward hall Block east of Union Square.

TERMS MODERATE.

CUTTING and FITTING PATTERNS CUT TO ORDER.

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Book of Mormon	$1.25
" " French	1.00
Doctrine and Covenants	1.00
Journal of Discourses	1.00
Gems Taken Prophets	1.00
Voice of Warning, cloth	50
" " paper	75
Compendium, "	1.00
" paper	1.00
Government of God	50
[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	2.00
[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	1.00
[illegible]	4.00

D. COOPER,

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR

OFFICE: Over Mrs. Cobbrett's Millinery Store, East Temple Street. d232

NICKER'S LITTLE WASHER!

Specimens at the 19th Ward Co-operative Store.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

HIDES & PELTS

BY

J. G. COLTRIN & CO.,

PUGSLEY'S TANNERY, 19th WARD. d228tf

James Woods. Geo. D. Keaton.

WOODS & KEATON,

BAKERS, GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

FRESH BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &C., &C., EVERY DAY.

Goods delivered in all parts of the city, free of charge.

31 First South Street. d235 1m

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FALL AND WINTER STYLES!

IN

HATS AND BONNETS!

Just Received at the

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BEGS leave to announce to her patrons and the public that she has just received a fine and select assortment of

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY GOODS

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LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP In the Most Fashionable Styles.

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In All its Branches,

Promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

DEPOT FOR

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RELIABLE PATTERNS!

First South St., next Door to R. C. M. I. d237 1y

HARDWARE

C. H. BASSETT,

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

Largest and Best Assortment OF

HEAVY and SHELF HARDWARE

Ever brought to this Territory, and

Cheap as the Cheapest!

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

C. H. BASSETT. d113

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah,

Charles W. Ormsbee, Plaintiff, against May L. Ormsbee, Defendant. } In Divorce.

THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, To MAY L. ORMSBEE, Defendant, GREETING:

You are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Charles W. Ormsbee, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court, in and for the county of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, and if not within this county but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah within twenty days; otherwise, if within the Territory, within forty days; and if you fail to answer the complaint herein filed, the plaintiff will apply to said Court for the relief demanded according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between said plaintiff and you, and for such other and further relief as may be proper.

GEO. C. BATES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

(SEAL) In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 7th day of August, A.D. 1872.

D. COCKROFT, Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County.

f28-5

Z. C. M. I.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEP'T

WILL BE CLOSED FOR STOCK TAKING

16th and 17th Inst.

Will our patrons please visit us before or after those dates.

H. B. CLAWSON, Superintendent.

d246 2 w33 1 t.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

FIFTY TONS OF ICE

FOR SALE, AT

$10.00 A TON.

H. B. MAGNETTA, Salt Lake Brewery.

EMPIRE LIME KILN!

ONE MILE NORTH OF CITY, Near Hot Springs.

I am now prepared to fill orders for a good article of

WHITE LIME

Equal to any in the market. A share of public patronage solicited. City depot on Market Square. GEO. R. JONES. d233 1 m

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Dress Makers and Seamstresses,

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Three Blocks North of Depot, Opposite Market. R. Pratt's. d234 1m

SOB MARKER

COME, LOOK AND BUY CHEAP!

SAWS SHARPENED,

Stoves Repaired, &c.

Commercial St. d233

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BARNES, ARP, BARNES & MAKER,

OPPOSITE REVERE HOUSE,

CALLERIES competition for Workmanship and Low Prices.

All Work Warranted.

Persons indebted please call and settle. d181 1y

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CHAS. W. STAYNER

DESIRES to inform his Friends and the Public Generally that he has

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and MERCHANDISE!

Which he offers at prices that defy COMPETITION in the same CLASS OF GOODS

An Entire New Stock!

Suitable for this Market in price and Quality.

HE IS SOLE AGENT FOR THE

SUPERB ESTEY, JUBILEE AND TEMPLE ORGANS!

THE ESTEY is well known in the East to be the best Organ manufactured. Having been in the market for over 24 years and always considered the Leading Organ of America! It is not presented as a

CHEAP ORGAN, BUT STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS!

Superb in Tone, durable in construction and Elegant in Finish.

Pianos of Any Make Delivered at Factory Prices.

ORDERS TELEGRAPHED ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Please call and see for yourselves.

Next Door South of Savage's Gallery, Main St., Salt Lake City.

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To accommodate the rapidly Increasing Business of this Department and to Exhibit to our Patrons the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

EVER BROUGHT INTO THIS TERRITORY.

We have been obliged to move into the

New and Commodious BUILDING

WEST OF THE

"EAGLE EMPORIUM,"

And we invite an early inspection of the same.

This Stock, selected expressly for this Market, includes full lines of

SPRING GOODS.

Prints, Lawns, Percales, AND DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

"STAPLE GOODS" AS USUAL, AND "NOTIONS," Full and Complete.

We are not in receipt of our LATE AND CHOICE STYLES OF

SPRING & SUMMER SHAWLS!

To which we invite Special Attention.

In fact our Numerous Patrons and those who are in and around this city can not have a more pleasant time than can be had in

Looking through our Magnificent Stock and seeing our increased facilities for doing business.

H. B. CLAWSON, Sup't.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT, Z. C. M. I.

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Groceries, Hardware, Plows, STOVES, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, TINWARE, MINERS' SUPPLIES.

We do not throw out any Baits by Advertising a few Leading Articles at Low Prices.

ALL OUR GOODS ARE CHEAP.

Dealers in the settlements and mining towns will find it to their interest to call and enquire prices before purchasing.

H. B. CLAWSON, Sup't.