THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, - - April, 27, 1871.

IN another column a communication appears from the pen of Elder C. C. A. Christensen, which has been prompted by the appearance in our columns, a short time since, of an "Appeal from Scandinavia" for help, signed by Bro. Berg of this city. The subject is one that will bear considerable writing upon, as it appeals strongly to the sympathies, the faith and the brotherly and sisterly affection of the Latter-day Saints. No person of any benevolence can reflect upon the circumstances of the poor in the old world without commiserating their condition; no Latter-day Saint can think of his co-religionists being so far from the place appointed for the gathering of God's people, without feeling his faith appealed to for aid in their behalf; neither can one remember their situation without his brotherly love being aroused to send means for their deliverance on picturing to himself how he would feel were he in their situation.

Elder Christensen asks if it would not be well to make the appeal of a general bearing, &c. This has been done. An appeal of a general character was made at Conference. All classes were invited to deposit their means, whether much or little, in the P. E. Fund for the bringing out of the poor this season. They can either send means for the help of individuals whom they may designate, or pay it into the fund for the Agent in Europe to select whom he may think most suitable. An immense amount of good can be done by a concerted effort on the part of the people in their family, and various other organizations.

In the Fifth and Sixth Wards of this city it has been a practice for some time past to hold concerts. These are not of a very pretentious character, the design being to attract the attention of the young people to keep them from wandering off elsewhere for amusement; also to develop the local talent. Last evening a concert was held as usual, for which a small entrance fee was charged. A nice little sum was accumulated by this means, which it is the purpose to pay into the P. E. Fund for the emigration of the poor, and which no person felt to miss. This is the second effort made in those Wards for this purpose, and the result is money is being accumulated without any person feeling in the least oppressed. Other wards we believe have done similarly, and those which have not may take a hint. There are many people who are too poor to give such an amount as they would like for this purpose, and being ashamed to pay in a trifle, they do nothing. By such methods as we have alluded to, and others that can be devised, they can contribute their mites. Children, also, would take pleasure in giving, under such circumstances, what little they could reach, who would not think of offering it in the usual way.

A BUTCHER, who had been employed to dress an ox for the Boston (Mass.) market which had died of disease, wiped the sweat from his face with the towel with which he had washed the sides of the animal. This inflamed a small sore which he had on his right cheek, and the inflammation increased to such an extent that he died soon after. An inquest was held, at which some facts were disclosed that were calculated to startle beef-eaters in that community. Witnesses stated at the investigation that cattle, which arrived at that locality dead, were bought, dressed for market and sold to the public. One half of this ox which the deceased had dressed was sold in the market to purchasers. It transpired also in the evidence that it was not the first time that this butcher had been poisoned by dressing dead cattle. Only two months before his death he had been confined to his house for a week from the effects of dressing such animals, and had suffered for a long period from sore throat brought on by the same cause.

Such investigations as these are likely to make many people recoil at the thought of purchasing and eating flesh-meat and convince them of the advantages of a vegetarian diet.

VERDICT IN THE FAIR-CRITTENDEN MURDER CASE.—Our readers have seen many allusions of late to the trial, in San Francisco, of the notorious Mrs. Fair, for the murder of her paramour, the late Ex-Judge Crittenden. The trial has occupied the time of the Court for about a month, the witnesses being very numerous, the evidence voluminous, counsel the best, and their speeches lengthy. Public feeling in California has been wrought to a high pitch, and the result has been awaited with extraordinary interest. The case was given to the jury yesterday; and, the following telegram, received last night, per W. U. Telegraph, will apprise our readers of the result:

SAN FRANCISCO, 26, 7:30, p.m.

"In the Fair trial the jury was out only 40 minutes, and brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree."

PETTY stealing or pilfering is always annoying, and those guilty of it are a nuisance, no matter how slight their peccadilloes may be. The Cincinnati *Times* of the 20th instant contains an amusing account of the manner in which two of this class were detected and cured. The *Times* says that a lady well to do, and particularly fond of good eating and drinking, residing in one of the lower wards of that city, was in the habit of taking a gallon of milk daily from a German milkman. The vendor of the lacteal product made his rounds early in the morning, and of late the lady had been badly annoyed on finding the milk either altogether minus or much diminished in quantity. The attention of two policemen was called to the circumstance, and they were requested to have an eye on the matter and detect the thief if possible. They promised to do so, but the result was the same,—the milk continued to disappear.

Tired of the annoyance thus caused an expedient was hit upon to stop it; and the husband of the lady purchased some croton oil, a few drops of which were placed in the milk vessel before it was placed for the milkman. The gentleman and his wife and some of their family then placed themselves where they could observe the operation of the croton in case the milk was stolen.

The milk man came along as usual, placed the gallon in the vessel and went his way. A few minutes after the two policemen who had been spoken to were seen coming along, and when they reached the milk, one of them took a hearty drink; his companion then followed suit, each one watching while the other was drinking. In a minute or two the one who drank first was heard to say "My God, Bill, I feel awful sick," and in an instant gave vent to horrible groans in which Bill joined. A peal of derisive laughter from the watchers greeted this, which seemed to give light to the "bobbies," who instantly "put" at double quick. A few hours later the story was noised abroad, and the shamefaced culprits, it is said, petitioned the police authorities for a change of beat.

MONCURE D. CONWAY, the author, read a paper lately before the London Dialectical Society on "Marriage." The hall of the society was crowded, many English celebrities being present. He thought that affection was the only bond which should be recognized as binding husband and wife together. Where that was gone it was not for the benefit of the society nor of the children that the wedded pair should be forced to continue together. Children brought up under such circumstances learned hypocrisy and deceit, and went out on the world with soured tempers. Such a home was a moral cesspool spreading a malaria of immorality all around. The institution of marriage, he contended, was not satisfying the demands of society, it was not abreast of the requirements of modern civilization. Just as the farmer no longer toiled with the implements of ancient times, nor the politician remained satisfied with the theories of Jewish theocracy, so society refused to be bound by the old notions of marriage. It had discarded the theoretic celibacy so long lauded by the priest. Yet the marriage institution was not yet satisfactory. The abounding harlotry and its concomitant vices, the neglect of children, the infanticides and wife-murders were so frequent that he who proposed a remedy deserved a hearing. He was of opinion that divorce should be pecuniarily easy, and that marriage should be dissoluble on the demand of either party. He instanced society in Indiana to sustain his ideas, he having been informed that in that State the morals of society were admirable.

This question of marriage is one to which many thinking men are devoting attention. They feel with Mr. Conway that the institution of marriage, as popularly maintained, is not satisfying the demands of society, and is not abreast of the requirements of "modern civilization."

MR. ORANGE S. WINANS, Representative in the New York Legislature from Chatauqua, is just now in bad odor among the Republicans of that State. A short time since we described a fracas which occurred in the Legislature of New York between two representatives of the names of Irving and Weed. Irving, for the part he took in this disgraceful scene, was expelled from the Assembly. He was a Democrat, and previous to his expulsion, the Democrats stood sixty-five to sixty-four Republicans. His expulsion reduced the parties to an equality in point of numbers. After this had been effected Mr. Winans announced to the House that he should vote with the Democrats on all questions, justifying himself for doing so on the grounds that the Democratic party was fairly entitled to a majority of the House. His treachery is received by his former colleagues as the more odious for the reason that he had signed an agreement with the other Republican members—with a view to make their organization more solid and compact—to vote unitedly against certain bills, which were then pending, all of which they characterized as Democratic party measures. As the price of his treason he is said to have received the sum of $75,000, though it is admitted that if he pocketed this or any other sum, he did it so deftly as to conceal all traces of the fact. He is called no end of hard names for this conduct, and if all that he is charged with be true, he richly deserves the execration of every honest man; for if there is one crime more damning and hateful in the sight of men of integrity and principle than another, it is that of treason to one's friends. A man who betrays his friends, and proves false to the trust reposed in him by them, is despised by God, angels and men; in fact, in his heart he despises himself.

THERE is a bill before the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the compulsory education of the children of Philadelphia. The preamble states that there are reported to be within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, at least twenty thousand children, under the age of eighteen years, who are in a state of abject and most lamentable ignorance, not having received the benefit of any school education whatever; and that it manifestly becomes the duty of the State, in the benign exercise of its governmental relations, to protect the helplessness of childhood against the fearful consequences of the ignorance in question, therefore, it is enacted that on and after the first day of January next every child who shall reside within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and who shall have reached the age of seven years, and shall be under the age of fourteen years, shall be required to attend some public school in said city, for the period of six months in each and every year, or until, in the opinion of its teacher, it shall have acquired the common rudiments of an English education, by being able to read, write, and cipher with reasonable facility.

Those who have the custody of children, and who shall neglect or refuse to send them to a public school, shall be subject to a penalty not to exceed twenty dollars; should they prove unable or unwilling to pay this penalty, or should such person be unable from extreme poverty to properly clothe the child or children, in order to enable them to attend school, then the board of education is required to place them in an Industrial School, where they shall be clothed, maintained, and taught to read, write and cipher with reasonable facility, also some useful occupation.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

Afternoon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.—Col. Thos. G. Pitcher, first infantry, is relieved from duty as superintendent of the military academy at West Point and Col. Thos. U. Ruger, 18th infantry, is detailed as superintendent of the military academy, and will proceed there and assume the charge, on the 1st of September, relieving Col. Pitcher.

The secretary of war left here to-day, on a visit to his child, in Cincinnati, who is seriously ill.

The Odd Fellows of the District of Columbia have celebrated the fifty-second anniversary of the establishment of their order in America. There were a procession, speeches and a ball at night.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Post*, says the alleged discovery of frauds by M. Victor Place, French Consul general at New York, in the purchase of arms for France during the late war, has created much surprise here. The *Charge d' Affairs* says very positively that, so far as known, M. Place has perpetrated no frauds and he is not suspected of having done so. The point of the matter is this, that he claims that; under certain orders, he is entitled to a commission on purchases. While the French Government takes an opposite view of the case. All the money in dispute has been placed in the bank, subject to the settlement of matters.

NEW YORK.

The Coolie labor question—Algerian insurrection.

NEW YORK.—S. E. Carry, general ticket agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern R. R, telegraphs, contradicting the unfavorable reports with regard to that road, and says they are running on regular time and making all the connections.

The Austrian frigate *Novaro* is at anchor off the battery. She distinguished herself in the famous battle of Lisa, and it was upon her decks that the ex-Emperor Maximilian learned the rudiments of seamanship.

A mass meeting of crispins, including delegates from all parts of the United States was held this evening, in the Cooper Institute. The speakers denounced the Burlingame treaty for sanctioning the introduction of Chinese labor, criticised the New England capitalists who hold up their hands in horror at negro slavery and at the same time foster a more degrading system of coolie slavery, urged the use of the ballot box and force to oppose the tide of Chinese emigration, and advocated the co-operative labor system and protested that remonstrances to Congress were practically impeded so long as the subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is continued. Resolutions were adopted pledging the Crispins to use every legal means to effect a repeal of the Burlingame treaty and promising persistent opposition to any party that will not guarantee the prohibition of coolie slavery, holding that speculators in the traffic are responsible for the evils that may occur from it and calling upon all trades' unions to unite against the introduction of coolie labor.

Tribune's special, dated London 26.—Your correspondent at Versailles, on Tuesday says; a member of the Assembly said the Algerian insurrection was most alarming. Dispatches were hourly received demanding aid. The insurrection was an imitation of that in Paris, with the object of pillage. Picard replied that measures had been taken to repress the outbreak, and that accounts of the insurrection were exaggerated.

NEW YORK, 2 p. m.—Gold firm; Government's dull but steady; sixes 62, 64, and 65, 13⅛; new, 12⅜; 67 and 68, 12⅜; 10-40's 9½; Currencies 15½; stocks, weak; W. U. T. 60½; Wells, Fargo, 44½; Pacific Mail, 47½.

LOUISIANA.

The Crevasses.

NEW ORLEANS.—At Kenneville, immediately above, the water is pouring in from the river while falling in front. The draining machines on the plantations in that vicinity are unservicable, being chocked up with the weight of the water. Nothing has been received from the Bonnet Carre or other crevasses.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—The Odd Fellows are celebrating the fifty-second anniversary of the institution of their order in the U. S. Nearly three thousand paraded.

CALIFORNA.

SAN FRANCISCO, 26.—The jury in the case of Laura D. Fair, for the murder of Crittenden, was out forty minutes and returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner appeared somewhat paler than usual when taken from the Court-room, but otherwise unmoved. It may not be improper to say now that this verdict, until within the last week, was not generally believed possible, nearly everybody expecting the trial would prove a perfect farce, ending in the acquittal of the prisoner or the disagreement of the jury. Nine-tenths of the community regard the verdict as a just and proper vindication of law and a rebuke to the doctrines put forth in defense of the case.

ILLINOIS.

Billiard match.

CHICAGO.—A match game of billiards, between Frank Parker and Cyrille Dion, for the championship of the United States, and a stake of one thousand dollars, is being played to-night, at the Opera House, which is crowded with spectators. The game is the American four-ball Carom game; fifteen hundred points up. John W. Coon was chosen referee and Captain G. E. Dyke, New York, umpire for Dion and A. Hebrun for Parker. The game commenced at 8:30. The table is not at all level. The play is slow, both seeking safety from the start. At the end of the 11th inning the score was, Parker, 56; Dion, 99. On the 18th inning Parker made 51, missing an easy shot; Dion following with 39; Parker getting 15 left balls together and Dion run 60. Neither are playing a strong nursing game, but making good guard play. On the 20th inning Parker made 75. The score then standing, Parker, 200; Dion 270. At the end of the 25th inning the game stood, Parker, 451; Dion 398. On the 30th inning, Parker scored 4 and made a palpable push, which decided against him, and Dion run 45. On the end of the 32nd inning the score stood, Parker, 539; Dion, 530.

Correspondence.

EPHRAIM, Sanpete Co.,
April 23rd, 1871.

Editor Deseret News—Dear Sir. In your WEEKLY of the 19th inst., I noticed "an appeal from Scandinavia" and feeling very desirous that this matter should not die out or be forgotten in the bustle of important business that presents itself almost before we are ready for it, I take the liberty to make a few suggestions.

The desire to help is strong with almost everybody who is familiar with the condition of the poor Saints in the old world, and I have heard many expressions to the effect that the people are willing as far as their ability goes to assist in gathering their suffering brethren and sisters from Babylon. But how are we to do it? How are we to unite the "widow's mite" with the more abundant gift of the wealthy, to accomplish the noble object? Not very many are able to raise sufficient means to bring out a whole family, or even a single individual, but yet may be able and willing to do a good proportionate share in the matter. Would it be too much, to ask our influential men to take the matter in hand throughout the wards and settlements? Would it be too much to hope that our noble female Relief Societies will extend their labor of love to the needy afar off? Would it be unreasonable to expect, that by such a course, thousands of dollars would be collected, that, perhaps, otherwise would be used for less beneficial purposes?

I am personally acquainted with most of the individuals mentioned in Bro. Berg's appeal, and I also know that it would be well doing to help them out from "sin and suffering," but there are a great many more, not mentioned, equally worthy of our sympathy; not only in Scandinavia, but in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. Would it not be well to make the appeal of a general bearing, that the poor Saints in all parts of Babylon may realize that they have friends in Zion, who are not only feeling for them, but are willing to act when circumstances require, under the direction of the priesthood, for their benefit? If the matter is left entirely to private charity, I see but a very meagre chance to accomplish the object desired; but by concerted action I believe that a great deal can be done.

As for Ephraim, her people are up to the times of improvement—temporally and spiritually. The work on our meeting house is progressing, and in a few weeks the walls will be ready for the carpenters to put the roof on. The farmers are busy putting in their grain, hoping for a remunerative harvest. Peace and union prevail and Co-operation is a fact. Lately we have organized a co-operative stock association. Prospects for farmers are very favorable. As to miners, don't know.

Respectfully,
C. C. A. CHRISTENSEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE
THEATRE.

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

POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS
Of the Beautiful French Artiste,
M'LLE MARIETTA
RAVEL!

THURSDAY EVENING,
APRIL 27th, 1871.

Will be presented, for the Last Time in this City, the Great Nautical Drama, in Three Acts, by EDWARD FITZBALL, Esq., entitled,

THE
FLYING DUTCHMAN!
OR,
THE PHANTOM SHIP.

Vanderdecken, (Captain of the ship, *The Flying Dutchman*)...MARIETTA RAVEL
Lieutenant Mowdrey.....MR W H POWER
Captain Pepperoal.....MR A THORNE
Peter Von Bummel.....MR P MARGETTS
Toby Varnish.....MR J C GRAHAM
Smutts.....MR W T HARRIS
Tom Willis.....MR D J MACKINTOSH
Mynheer Von Snigga.....MR J E EVANS
Rockaida.....MR G TEASDALE
Lestelle Vanhelm.....MISS A ADAMS
Lucy.....MRS M G CLAWSON
Sailors, Slaves, Imps, etc., etc.

(TO-MORROW, FRIDAY EVENING,)
FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF
MARIETTA RAVEL,
When will be produced the Great Drama, entitled,
MASSANIELLO!
OR,
THE DUMB GIRL OF PORTICI.

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

TO RENT!

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, containing six or ten rooms, situated one block and a half west of Tabernacle, on South Temple Street; a good Cellar, Well of Water and Orchard attached. Apply to J. W. JENKINS, on the premises. 134 tf

O, YES! O, YES!

TO MINERS, TRAVELERS AND ALL CONCERNED! The old Utesago House, known as the Deseret Boarding House, has been RE-OPENED for the accommodation of travelers, at reasonable rates. Give us a call and see for yourselves. Three or four doors East of the Post Office. d133 tf

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Successors to
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Arriving in original packages.
BOOTS & SHOES
From California and the East.
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Latest Fashion.
All of which will be sold VERY CHEAP, at
THEIR NEW STORES,
OPPOSITE SALT LAKE HOUSE.
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STANDARD
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Established in 1830.
Over 250 Modifications, with the Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
137 and 139 *State Street*, - CHICAGO.
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Every Scale Warranted. d134 3m

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MRS. COLEBROOK'S
PALACE OF FASHION
FOR
LADIES' HATS and BONNETS!
THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
Complete Assortment of Fancy Articles
Ladies' Corsets, Parasols, Gloves, Lace Vails, Blonds, Tissues, Crapes, Ostrich Feathers, Fans, Flowers, Ribbons, embroidered and plain Handkerchiefs, Fahey Silk Ties, Lace Collars and Cuffs and Chignons.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
Reference: H. B. Clawson, Esq., Supt. Z.C.M.I.
Next door to Old Constitution Building.
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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.
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UPHOLSTERY & FURNITURE
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1st. South Street, Salt Lake City
Having purchased some New Machinery, I am prepared to plane Flooring, do Shaping, Circular and Tig Sawing, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
SALE ROOMS:
EAST TEMPLE ST.,
SALT LAKE CITY.
A large assortment of
HOME-MADE and IMPORTED
FURNITURE
Constantly on han
COFFINS,
PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL,
Always in Stock. d126 tf

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We Sell Very Low for CASH.
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Over Half a Million sold and in use!
4,000 made and sold per week
SINGER'S
New Improved Silent
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
ARE
The Best in the World,
Because all of them are in constant use, while a very large proportion of other makes are not used, owing to their being partially or utterly impracticable.

THE SINGER
NEW FAMILY MACHINE
Has been brought to perfection, regardless of time, labor or expense and is now incomparably the best Sewing Machine in existence.
It is *simple, compact, durable, beautiful, quiet, light-running*, and capable of performing a range and variety of work never before attempted upon a single machine; using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest material, or anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner.
The New Improved Attachments for Hemming, (any width) Braiding, Embroidering, Magic Ruffling, Gathering and sewing on (at the same time) Self-Sewing, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, etc., are novel and practicable, and have been designated and adjusted especially for this Machine.

Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases.
New designs of the unique, useful and popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Singer Machine, are in every variety of Wood, such as black Walnut, Mahogany, Rosewood, Satinwood, and from the plainest to the most elaborate pattern and finish. The Machines themselves are plain or highly ornamented with pearl and gold to correspond with their tables or cabinets.
In the Singer the work is fed or passed through the Machine in the natural direction, namely, *from the operator*, permitting her to sit in a natural and healthy position. In many other Machines the work passes from right to left, or the reverse, *compelling the operator to sit in a bent and unhealthy position, and thus causing weakness of the back, etc.*
The Singer uses a SHORT STRAIGHT NEEDLE, which is not liable to break or miss the stitch. Many other Machines use a long crooked needle, which is liable to break and to miss the stitch.
In the Singer Machine the Shuttle is carried, thus avoiding nearly all wear. It requires no oil, and does not soil the thread or goods. Other Machines *drive* their Shuttles, in a race, thus causing great wear, and *requiring oil*, soiling the thread and goods.
On the Singer, the Tension on both the upper and lower threads is absolutely under the ready control of the operator, thus rendering the Machine always available for good sewing, which is not the case with any other. Many so-called cheap Machines are really worthless, and so are many of their new peculiarities and supposed advantages.

The SINGER is the
Oldest Practical Sewing Machine,
Being about twenty years in the market. Having been constantly improved by the employment of the most skilled ingenuity of the age and unlimited capital, it is now divested of all unnecessary parts and possesses all the Very Latest Inventions and Improvements. It is the only Machine sold on Honest claims, as all its parts are Practical and will do all that is claimed for them. Some other Machines are Greatly Complicated, to do Useless and Silly things, and thus are rendered Liable to Constant Derangement. The Singer is Simple, or Never gives trouble, but is readily and easily managed by those *who utterly fail on other Machines.*

SINGER'S
New Manufacturing Machines
Claim the same advantages over others of their class as the new Family Machines. These old and well-tried Sewing Machines are *applicable to all kinds of heavy and light manufacturing in Cloths, Leather, etc.*, and run in the most perfect and reliable manner without trouble to the operator.

HAVE ARRIVED!
A Full Assortment of those
Beautiful and Unrivaled
MACHINES.
(The numbers on which show a manufacture of between Five and Six Hundred Thousand.) Consisting of the Different Varieties made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and we shall sell at Eastern Prices, with addition of Freight only. To accommodate parties who cannot pay all down, we will sell on
EASY MONTHLY INSTALMENTS
So that all may possess one of these *blessings.*
For the convenience of our Patrons we have engaged the services of a gentleman who has had twenty years experience and is one of the most skillful experts in the world in repairing and adjusting Sewing Machines. He will put each Machine in complete and practical running order before it leaves the Institution and will also impart to purchasers all needful instruction, so that they can at once commence work.
We resort to no trickery whatever to sell Sewing Machines, but allow the Great Merits to recommend them. We could do this, as the demand for them is so great that although the Singer Company make more than all other first-class companies combined, they cannot nearly fill their orders, and are compelled to still extend their Gigantic Works.
We having been so fortunate as to secure the
General Central Agency,
For this Territory, we extend a cordial invitation to all to come and see the Machines, whether they wish to buy or not. See all others, but do not buy without you examine the Singer.
We Guarantee every Machine we sell to give entire satisfaction.
THE SINGER
BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE
Is the only Practical one in the World.
OTHER SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED
on Reasonable Terms.
Machines for Sale
AT THE
SINGER SEWING MACHINE DEPOT.
Z. C. M. I.,
Two doors south of the Eagle Emporium
H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.
d8

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TEA!
SHOULD TRY
DAVIS'S
BEFORE purchasing elsewhere, it being the BEST IN THE MARKET. Families in the country would do well to send for our Tea and try it, as the best is the cheapest.
Constantly receiving Fresh Supplies of
Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Canned Tomatoes, Pie Fruits, Vegetables, Fresh Salmon, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Bacon, Hams, Dried Beef, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Eggs, Vermicelli, Macaroni,
San Francisco Crackers, Oranges, etc. Lemons, Dried Fish, etc., etc.
We guarantee to sell all goods as
Cheap as any House in Utah!
CALL AND SEE!!
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DANIEL IN THE LION'S DEN
Still keeps the
HAND IN HAND BAKERY
WELL SUPPLIED with FRESH BREAD and BUNS every day except Sunday, CAKES, PIES and the Best CRACKERS the World affords. Also a Full Assortment of
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES,
CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERIES,
NUTS, RAISINS,
LEMONS, ORANGES, ETC.
Also the Very Best Brands of FAMILY
FLOUR
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