THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, June 3, 1873.

THE RED MAN.

THE rehash of the annual report of an anticipated general Indian war appears to have passed off, like so many of its predecessors, in talk, not even showing anything so substantial as smoke. The fact is the Indians are not unacquainted with the advantages of peace—they seldom if ever go to war until they get mad over some real or fancied wrong, and even with abuse it is not an easy thing to get all the Indians on the continent mad at once, let it be tried as hard as it may be.

Although termed savages, and many of them savage enough by nature and in practice, yet there are in them capabilities of far better things, and in few instances are they wholly beyond redemption to a more excellent way than that comprised in the popular idea of Indian life—laziness, filthiness, predatoriness, incorrigible nomadism, treachery, and merciless cruelty.

Those semi-civilized tribes, the Cherokees, Choctaws, Seminoles, and Creeks have been lately sitting in grand council at Okomulgee, in the Indian Territory. The two former tribes were represented by the best men of their nation, many of them able, wealthy, and possessed of much culture. The Cincinnati *Times* says of them—

The most interesting feature of this Territorial Council is the splendid specimens of the race which are sent there by the Cherokees and Choctaws. The Ross family, Ambrose Downing, Joseph Vann, Major Seale, and a half-dozen other Cherokees are men that any nation ought to be proud of—generous, kindly, and possessed of wealth, intelligence, and great ability. Among the Choctaw delegation are Lafleur, Folsom, and McKinney, and, Indians though they be, there are not three better lawyers west of the Missouri. Campbell Lafleur resides in the Choctaw Nation, but has a legal practice in the Federal Courts so large as to demand his undivided attention. To his legal knowledge he adds great scholarly attainments and the manners of a gentleman. McKinney is one of the most brilliant speakers in the West, and a musician of no mean order.

The council, among other things, considered the Modoc war and the cases of Satanta and Big Tree. The treachery of the Modocs was vehemently and unanimously condemned. In regard to the two imprisoned chiefs, the opinion was that the government was acting injudiciously and in bad faith, in not fulfilling that part of the contract which required the release of the two chiefs and their return to their own nation, provided the Kiowas would release all captive prisoners, return all stolen horses and mules, move on to their reservation, and live quietly and in peace. This the Kiowas have done, and they and the Choctaw council and Superintendent Hoag censure the government for failure to perform its part of the contract.

As to the Modocs, their little game appears to be effectually spoiled, Captain Jack and his famous braves being prisoners in the hands of the United States troops. Jack is reported insane. Of course if his insanity dodge is successful, he will escape the extreme penalty of the law, but most likely not otherwise. At this juncture we may be excused for recurring to some facetious remarks, which recently appeared in the *Territorial Enterprise*, concerning Captain Jack and the Modocs, henceforth, in connection with their impregnable lava bed, famous in song and story. Here is an extract from the *Enterprise*—

If there is any one thing more than another that gratifies our national pride it is the knowledge that the Modocs are Americans. The blood of the Six Nations courses through the veins of the best families of New England, and they are as proud of the strain as was Randolph of his descent from Pocahontas. From present appearances it will be a tall feather in the cap of the frontiersman of Oregon and California to show in after years that his grandfather was a "squaw man" on the borders of Klamath Lake and he a descendant of a Modoc. We are beginning to think the Modoc blood a little the bluest in the land, and that the miserable failure of our troops in and around the lava beds is in a measure compensated for in the general scale of national military glory by the achievements of Captain Jack and his followers. We fling these sylvan flowers heart's ease the last representatives of a ferocious aboriginal chivalry which tinges with romance and grandeur the deeds of Philip, Black Hawk and Tecumseh.

There are but thirty Modocs left, and as they have for two months baffled the best military talent on the coast, they are entitled to consideration. They should not be killed. A great nation cannot afford to vent its concentrated wrath and power upon so small a band of savages. Their blood is too valuable to be wasted in atonement for anything. They should be called in by peace commissioners, and begged to take in marriage the fairest daughters in the land, that their valor may become a national inheritance. We seem to want a little of it now.

MORE LIGHT.

WONDERS never cease. From England we have had of late several inventive suggestions concerning cheaper light and heat for illumination and culinary purposes; for instance, the water and air gases. Now we hear of remarkable experiments in another direction, but looking to similar results, as regards cheap light and heat. Electricity is the agent this time, and extraordinary things are related of the doings of this powerful and subtle spirit. Experiments have been made recently in London which promise to revolutionise the existing method of lighting cities. Such is the judgment of scientific people who witnessed the experiments, which were more particularly made with reference to the illumination of streets and public places, although the principle involved is applicable to the lighting of "private houses. The light produced is described as being "white as the moon and apparently as intense as the sun." A light, estimated as fully equal to that of seven thousand candles, was thrown upon the street. The light is constant, the current producing it being uninterrupted, and the heat evolved from the apparatus is intense.

But light and heat are not the only utilities resulting from the experiments. The inventor proposes to produce chemically pure copper at the cost of ordinary commercial copper, sodium and potassium at less than half the present prices, aluminum at eight or nine dollars a pound instead of twenty, and various other rare metals at prices which will make them articles of common commerce and ordinary use. He also declares, and English scientists appear to believe, that the invention will give to the public

tion of less one, the ordinary work of thirty men and two-thirds of the coal, also reduce the time to a minimum, and the total expense to less than one-fifth of the present figures. The machine, it is stated, "will purify two tons of pig iron in eighteen minutes at a saving of two-thirds the coal."

These are statements so remarkable that they are almost startling, and if they can be realized, or if anything approaching to realization of them can be effected, the inventor will have his name inscribed on the scroll of fame with Watt, Arkwright, and other distinguished worthies, whose discoveries and their results have thoroughly revolutionized various departments of human activity and widely extended man's control over the elements. Light and heat economically at command are two of the greatest necessities of the advanced stage of civilization to which the foremost nations have attained, and the certain and economical control of electricity for those purposes would be one of the grandest triumphs of science. The elements are full of wondrous uses for the benefit of man as fast as he can attain to sufficient knowledge to avail himself of them.

CAUSE AND CURE OF CRIME.

PRISON reform and the cause and cure of crime were the subject of an address delivered by Governor Seymour, at the Prison Reform Congress, held in Baltimore last summer. The address has attracted a good deal of attention throughout the country, and has been largely quoted from by the press. The ideas it contained are well worthy the attention of all interested (and who are not?) in the suppression of crime, and in the reformation of the criminal classes. There are few among criminals who love wrongdoing for its own sake, and who, in their experience, have not proved that "the way of the transgressor is hard." A large class of reformers in these days regard crime as the result of mental disease, and as the natural outgrowth of unhealthy social systems. If this theory be true, and there is good reason to believe it, then prisons are, or ought to be, moral hospitals, and not places whose inmates are to be subjected to so much physical torture or punishment and then turned loose upon society, with none of their evil tendencies repressed or corrected, and their natures more brutalized than ever. This has seemed to be the aim and end of prison discipline in the past, but during the last few years enlightened and philanthropic men in various countries have given considerable attention to prison reform, and measures are being initiated which promise, ere long, to make of these institutions places in which the moral diseases of the erring will be checked or cured, and they be transformed into creditable members of society.

The war cry against crime, of a certain well-meaning class of philanthropists, has been, and still is, "education." They say educate the masses, make them intelligent, and fill them with knowledge and you throw around them a shield which renders them invincible to temptation to crime. But we need only look at society in this country to prove the fallacy of this doctrine. In no country in the world, with the exception of some of the states of Germany, is education so easily attainable as in this, and it is perhaps also true that in no country is there a larger percentage of criminals. If all who are guilty of wrong doing belonged to the laboring or uneducated classes, the large and continuous influx of this element from foreign lands might reasonably be regarded as the principal cause of the abundance of crime in the United States. But every day's developments show that legions of crimes are committed by men moving in high circles and filling positions of trust and influence. This is an ample refutation of the theory that education alone will prevent crime. The proper development and cultivation of the mental powers are much to be desired by all, but this of itself is no antidote for or preventive of crime. In his address Governor Seymour referred to this popular idea, also to the causes of crime, its punishment, &c. On the first of these points he says:

There is a pervading idea in our country that the spread of knowledge will check crime. To men who know more than I do, but it is no specific for morality and vice. Without moral and religious training it frequently becomes an aid to crime. Science, mechanical skill, a knowledge of business affairs, even the refinements and accomplishments of life, are used by offenders against law. Knowledge fights on both sides in the battle between right and wrong, in this age. It lays siege to banks, it forces open vaults stronger than old castles, it forges and counterfeits. The most dangerous criminal is the educated, intellectual violator of the law, for he has all the resources of art at his command, the forces of mechanics, the subtleties of chemistry, the knowledge of man's ways and passions. Learning, by itself, only changes the aspect of immorality. Virtue is frequently found with the simple and uneducated, and vice with the educated. Surrounded by glittering objects within their reach, our servant girls resist more temptations than any class in society.

We must look beyond the accidents of knowledge or ignorance, if we wish to learn the springs of action. To check vice there must be high moral standards in the public mind. The American mind must move upon a higher plane. To reform convicts, their hopes must be aroused and their better instincts worked upon. I never yet found a man so untamable that there was not something of good upon which to build a hope. I never yet found a man so good that he need not fear a fall. Through the warp and woof of the worst man's character there run some threads of gold, and in the best there are base materials. It is this web of entwined good and evil in man's character which marks the problem and perplexities of the legislator and judge.

The following views as to the causes of crimes are recommended to the earnest attention of all philanthropists and moral and social reformers:

Crimes always take the hues and aspects of the country in which they are committed. They show not only guilty men, but a guilty people. The world deems those nations to be advanced where polished abounds. It does not merely say that the laws are unwise, or that the judiciary is corrupt, but it charges the guilt home to the whole society. This is just; for most of the crimes that disgrace us could not be done if there was not an indifference to their causes on the part of the community. As certain plagues which sweep men into their graves cannot rage without foul air, so many crimes do not prevail without wide-spread moral miasma. It is good for gold, the love of luxury in the American people, which has caused the depletion recently of municipal corruption, the violation of trusts, which excite alarm in our land. It is the adulation of wealth, no matter how gained, which incites and emboldens the corrupt speculator. Let us, if we wish to deal with the moral interests of labor, to unite the business of honest industry, by popular tricks with the rewards of valor, and to frown, derisively, upon those who lead to fraud, defalcation, betrayal of

trust. They have filled our prisons and overwhelmed many households with shame and sorrow.

Having seen that the criminal element of the country is recruited from the educated as well as ignorant class of the population, that the causes of crime is to be found in an unnatural social system, and that so long as this cause exists crime will increase rather than diminish, it will not be amiss to refer to the lax administration of justice, which, of itself, is an encouragement to criminals; and here, again, we quote the sentiments expressed in Governor Seymour's address. He says:

Let the laws be swift, stern and certain in their action. What they say, let them do; for certainty, more than severity, carries a dread of punishment. Let the way of bringing offenders to justice be direct, clear and unencumbered. The technicalities of pleading, proof and proceedings, in many of our States, are painfully absurd. To the mind of a child, a criminal trial is a mysterious jumble. The public have no confidence that the worst criminal will be punished; the worst criminal cherishes, at all times, a hope of escape. In every part of our country there is a vague idea that certain men, of legal skill, can extricate offenders without regard to the merits of their cases. This is a fruitful cause of crimes. Not less hurtful to justice are those fluctuations of the public mind, which shake off, spasmodically, its customary indifference, and fiercely demand a conviction of those who happen, at such times, to be charged with crime, and thus make popular clamor take the place of judicial calmness and impartiality. No one feels that there is, in this country, a clear, strong, even flow of administration of criminal laws. The mood of the popular mind has too much to do with judicial proceedings.

The expression of such views as the preceding by a gentleman of such experience and ability as their author, who is so prominently identified with the much needed movement for prison reform, is a promising indication that it is taking tangible shape, and that beneficial results may soon be expected. There is no movement now on foot in the Christian world in which society is more vitally interested than this, for it includes the reform of the entire criminal element. No thinking mind can contemplate, without alarm for the future, the present condition of society in this country. Everywhere, almost, in high as well as low life, crime of all shades and degrees is rampant. The ties of honor are disregarded, principle is violated, immorality and dishonesty are the rule, and the very foundations upon which society is based and upon which only it can be sustained and perpetuated seem to be tottering, and social anarchy is threatened, the like of which was never surpassed; and it is an undoubted fact that, with boundless resources every kind, the prosperity of the masses ahead of that of any other land, institutions of learning, numerous and efficient, and a liberal education within reach of a greater percentage of the population than in any other, churches and clergy innumerable there is no country in Christendom in which reform is more urgently needed in the morals of the people than in this.

If by the efforts of philanthropic and intelligent men a system can be introduced which will reform those who have erred, it is to be hoped that it will be followed by something, better still, which shall prevent the growth of evil tendencies in the hearts of the young. This is the only hope for a better state of society and for permanent and lasting reform; and anything short of it, however well meaning and earnest its projectors, will amount to little more than the efforts of the quack who, by means of his nostrum, dries up a sore on the surface of the body, but leaves its source unchecked and unassailed.

GOOD FOR LO.—A Western exchange says—

The Indians on the Siletz Agency in Oregon are putting in several hundred acres of wheat, oats, potatoes and other crops, and are perfectly peaceable and anxious to better their condition by hard work. The late stories that they were on the eve of a revolt were purely fictitious.

RAILROAD MATTERS.—Meetings for the election of officers of the Utah Central Railroad were held yesterday and to-day. The following is the result:

John Sharp, Sr., President; Wm. Jennings, Vice President; F. Little, Wm. H. Hooper, and James Sharp, Directors; James Sharp, freight and ticket agent and assistant general superintendent; E. S. Hills, cashier of the National Bank of Deseret, treasurer; George Swan, secretary.

Presidents B. Young and D. H. Wells, members of the previous Board of Directors, declined re-election.

RESUMED.—About two weeks ago John Sharp, Esq., resigned the Superintendency of the Utah Southern Railroad, and was succeeded by Feramorz Little, Esq., who formerly held the position.

PERSONAL.—C. W. Penrose, Esq., the enterprising editor and manager of the *Ogden Junction*, favored us with a fraternal call to-day.

B. A. & M. SOCIETY.—The members of the Board of Directors of this Society are requested to meet at the Society's grounds, near Jordan Bridge, on Saturday afternoon, June 7th, at 5 o'clock.

W. WOODRUFF, President.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL TO THE "DESERET NEWS," VIA WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

RICHMOND, VA., 3.—A negro was murdered in Brunswick Co. on Saturday, making the tenth murder in the State in two weeks.

NEW YORK, 3.—W. J. Stillman, writing to the *Tribune*, from Vienna, gives a lengthy circumstantial account of the irregularities alleged against ex-commissioner Van Buren, in connection with concessions for saloons, restaurants, etc., in the American part of the Exposition building. From this account it appears that the charges against Van Buren and his secretary, Myers, are all true, and that parties were not only required to make large deposits with Myers before a concession would be granted them, but that several who obtained the right to keep drinking saloons were obliged to sign an agreement to divide the profits, and that Myers actually demanded 10 per cent. of all profits from Jewett, one of the New York parties who purchased the right to run a restaurant.

The pleasantry indulged in recently by some New York detectives at the expense of their brethren of Massachusetts, the Burgess case of Boston, the forger, threatens to result unpleasantly to the victims, as the English government is about to make an investigation, and has asked Secretary Fish to obtain the particulars of the so-called joke.

Lucy D. Fisk, executrix of James Fisk, Jr., has filed a bill in chancery against the Union Pacific R. R. Co., the Credit Mobilier of America, Governor Dix, George Jay Gould, et al., to wind up the affairs of the Credit Mobilier of America, and to account for the profits of the concern.

[illegible] William Ker mill at the foot of Walnut street, owned by David Kerr, was destroyed by fire last night; loss, $30,000; [illegible]

WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 3.—The Board of Supervisors, last night, passed the ordinance requiring the heads of all paupers sent to the county jail to be shaved.

Geo. W. Duncan was arrested a few days since for forging a post-office money order; yesterday he confessed the crime and will probably be indicted by the U. S. grand jury.

The Board of Supervisors has ordered an investigation into the affairs of the county recorder's office.

The Mechanics' Institute elected the following named trustees: P. B. Conwall, Richard Savage, J. C. Patrick, Chas. Elliott, J. H. Macdonald, J. P. Curtis, and H. W. Jones.

The house carpenters' league has joined the People's anti-Chinese Protective Alliance.

The main question settled by the Democratic primary yesterday, was that the new county committee shall be empowered to appoint delegates to the convention.

A fire occurred on Eighth Street, at 2 a.m., destroying the dwelling house of a man named Owens. A horse and wagon, owned by James Canby, was also burned. Total loss about $2000.

The annual meeting of the regents of the State University, yesterday p.m., passed a resolution appropriating $500 per month for salaries for professors during the present year. Samuel Jones was appointed professor of military science at a salary of $3,000 per annum. Dr. Logan, of Sacramento, was invited to accept the professorship of the Hygienic department, Dr. Surtlift, of the mental diseases and medical jurisprudence, Dr. A. B. Stout, of surgery and Dr. Hatch, of Sacramento, of materia medica.

EUROPEAN.

MADRID.—An engagement took place on Saturday last in the province of Barcelona, between a force of republicans and the bands commanded by Fristany and Don Alphonso; after a stubborn fight the insurgents fled, and were pursued as far as Moristral, Decaldens.

All the federal republican factions in Barcelona have united in opposition to the monarchists.

A dispatch has been received from Gen. Mauvillas, stating that with 1,200 men he holds all the mountain passes in Biscay, and is now driving the Carlists toward the coast.

VIENNA.—A correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of May 16th, says in relation to the panic on the Exchange on the 15th of May, the dreaded settling day is over. The havoc was great, and up to 1 p.m., 95 insolvencies had been declared. The bell which announces such events had scarcely a moment of respite from ten a.m. It was a sort of a massacre, and by 6 p.m. the number of those dispatched amounted to 120. Many a name who had been set down, previous to the crisis, as worth so many hundred thousand florins, saw their hundreds of thousands vanish into thin air. As yet the catastrophe has almost been confined to the Couliessier, and of the larger establishment there are only the Commission bank, and the Borsen Credit bank, which are in straits, and the firm of Reithees which had a leading part in getting up the tramways of Vienna, first decided yesterday evening to declare its insolvency to-day; but now it only winds up the house of Reithees and Bosen. The Credit bank are trying to conclude an amicable arrangements with their creditors.

LONDON, 3.—A special dispatch to the London *Times*, from Paris, says the minister of the interior has sent a circular to the prefects of departments, inviting the union of all good citizens in support of order, and advocating the energetic maintenance of conservative principles as the only means of the restoration of the country.

There was a great trades' union demonstration in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the law which harshly and unjustly affects the interests and rights of labor; 30,000 people were present. The meeting was most successful.

A letter to the *Morning Post* says that Don Carlos has ordered Dorregaray to release, on parole, the republican prisoners in his hands.

PARIS, 2.—The Carlist officers have forbid the running of trains to and from the Vittoria frontier, and the mails are sent around by sea.

Correspondence.

BRIGHAM CITY, May 29, 1873.

Editor Deseret News:

Not unfrequently, when from the storehouse of nature, a man has fortunately obtained a liberal supply of substantial materials to erect a permanent home, he, either through lack of thought, or inexperience, omits to consider how to shape his house with convenient arrangements in its structure. To see 25,000 bricks piled on top of one another, and walling in a couple of small sized windows, and one or two dwarfish doors, passing through which, one would need his head insured, is vexatious indeed. Its outside will appear ugly to all, its inside dark as a haunt, calculated to destroy the sight of the soundest eyes; it is not even a fit habitation for a converted Lamanite to dwell in permanently; its framer and his family may often have cause to vainly regret the building of such a house, but it cannot be remodelled; its shape, etc., lowers its value; it has no charm or attractiveness to neighbors or passers-by. On the other hand, we often see a smaller house, reared through limited means, nicely shaped and conveniently proportioned, with order and symmetry all around it; shade and fruit trees, shrubs, a few flowers, roses and evergreens, all planted and arranged in systematic order. Here are beauty, charms, loveliness, and natural grandeur. The family are naturally attached to such a lovely home; it increases the value of the property connected with it. In our community we have sufficient architects and master builders and gardeners, to whom we ought to apply for a plan or a design, by which our habitations may be reared in the best and most convenient style, etc. A whole community submitting their building designs, etc., to be made out by experienced men in these matters, might soon erect a most beautiful city, even with comparatively limited means and resources. Ventilation should by all means be considered also. I have seen countries and places with good houses, where this system has been ignored. As a consequence, of course, stagnant and foul air engendered fevers and sundry diseases, and great numbers of physicians and spacious hospitals were in constant demand in such places. There are quite a variety of ventilators or air pumps in use, some of them are absolutely needed in our comfortable and almost air-tight houses. In our primitive state of settlement we might see daylight through cracks between the logs in every side of our house as well as above, etc.; ventilation enough to be sure! A. C.

TWO DAYS' MEETINGS AT PROV.—Elder Stephen Walker, clerk of the conference, sends the following:

[illegible]

PIOCHE NOTES.

The following are from the *Record* of May 30 and 31:—

Some of the Pioche stocks were on the rise yesterday.

Thirty tons of grain arrived yesterday from Lehi.

A large number of produce wagons arrived yesterday.

A heavy fog hung over the valley north of the city last night.

The various roads leading out of the city are reported to be in the best condition.

The narrow guage railroad is now completed to the summit under the corrected survey.

Some of the immigrants from Southern California have, we are informed, located ranches down on the Muddy Valley.

Cherries are beginning to redden in the St. George orchards. The cultivators would do well bring a load to Pioche.

The cold snap has again set in motion the donkey wood transportation line. Cold weather is hardest on the poor donkeys.

The fruit trees on the Muddy—but few of them, however—are promising good yields this year.

The recent rains have been very beneficial to the crops up in the Snake Valley, settlers from there inform us.

A couple of Chinamen had a setto in a fit of jealousy over a moon-eyed daughter of the flowery kingdom yesterday, but neither of them, unfortunately, was killed.

A practical miner told us yesterday that no good miners were necessarily out of employment here. But we think there are many good working men unable to find employment.

Mr. Johnson proposes to try to propogate brook trout in his wells, four miles from the city. We should think he could make a successful fish pond there.

Pritchard's fast-freight teams continue to arrive and depart with regularity. They usually come in heavily loaded.

Mr. Johnson, proprietor of the Fourmile Wells, will stock his large tank in the city with trout when the stock for the pond arrives. He has arranged to have them brought from the Sevier river.

Stampeding from Pioche towards the new mines on Cherry Creek, beyond Egan Canyon, continues, but the excitement is not so intense as it was a few days ago.

Wood is now down to $7 a cord—lower than it has ever before been known in Pioche. The competition of the Mexican donkey-packers lowered it. Timber is getting very scarce about the city.

The members of the G. A. R., of Salt Lake City, at a regular meeting, ordered, by resolution, that the money contributed by Brigham Young, and other leading Mormons, towards defraying the expenses of Decoration Day, be refunded to them, as "the acceptance of said contributions would be an insult to the memory of our fallen comrades." That don't detract from the credit due the Mormon contributors, but shows that G. A. R. of Salt Lake cannot appreciate the noble object of the new national holiday:

"Tears and flowers for the blue;
Flowers and tears for the gray."

Two Slavonian miners, rooming on Meadow Valley street, took pity on an impecunious Greek, who goes by the name of George Kean, and took him to their room and furnished him with sleeping accommodations. The day of the Catholic Sunday School festival the Greek said he believed he would go out to the pic-nic, as he had no work to do, and the Slavonians, as usual, left the room in his charge; and went to their daily labor. Instead of going to the pic-nic, the Greek broke open and went through the trunk of his friends, to whom he had for several days been indebted for a home, and abstracted $35 in coin—every cent of money they had. He then procured a carnse, and was last seen on the road to Salt Lake. "George Kean" is a middle-aged man, with heavy whiskers and beard, of swarthy complexion, and speaks in broken English. Being a Greek by birth, he can easily be identified when he reaches Salt Lake, and we advise the police of that city to keep a sharp eye on him. A man who would steal from his benefactors, as he did, is dangerous in any community.

BORN.

In this City on the 2d inst., to the wife of H. C. Barrell, a son.

Ogden Junction, please copy.

MINING STOCKS.

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, June 3.

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A BAKER WANTED!

ONE who can furnish city reference. None other need apply.
DANIEL BERRIO.
d163-3 18 East Temple Street.

WANTED,

A STRONG Boy, to milk a cow and take care of and drive a team, &c. One living in the vicinity of the east part of the city preferred. Apply to
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