THE EVENING NEWS.

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EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, - - December 5, 1871.

THE Message of President Grant to the Senate and House of Representatives, dated Washington, December 4, came over the wires too late for insertion in our yesterday's issue, and as it has been otherwise published in this city, it seems unnecessary for us to burden our pages with a literal copy of it. Consequently we epitomize its contents, giving the pith and substance thereof, excepting the allusion to "The Utah Difficulty," which we republish in full.

In his introductory, President Grant states that during the past year success has generally attended the effort to execute statute laws, the policy having been not to inquire into the wisdom of existing laws, but to learn their spirit and intent and enforce them accordingly.

The past year has been one of general prosperity to the nation, though attended with unusual chastisements in loss of life and property by storm and fire, which disasters, however, have called forth the best elements of human nature at home and abroad, and developed a friendship for Americans on the part of foreign nations.

The relations of the United States with foreign powers are friendly. The example of England and America, in agreeing to settle old and irritating disputes by peaceful arbitration, if finally successful, may be the means of turning millions of men from the sword to the plow and other productive pursuits.

The treaty of Washington, concluded with her Britannic majesty, provides methods for adjusting questions pending between the two nations, various of them by arbitration. Congress is recommended to make the necessary provisions early for the tribunal at Geneva, and for the several U. S. commissioners called for by the treaty. On joint request the King of Italy, the President of the Swiss Confederation, and the Emperor of Brazil have named the Emperor of Germany, who has consented to act, as the arbitrator of the disputed water line between the United States and Great Britain. The two powers have agreed to regard certain principles of public law for which the United States has ever contended, and to invite other maritime powers to accede to them, the necessary invitatory note being under negotiation.

Necessary legislation is recommended to render operative the fishery treaty with Great Britain and respecting other matters touching the relations of the United States with the British North American possessions, it being desirable that such legislation become available for fishing operations the coming season.

The Governors of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin have been communicated with, to urge the governments of those States to the necessary action to render effective the treaty article contemplating the use, on either side, of the boundary lakes and rivers connective canals.

The recommendation is renewed for an appropriation for determining the position of the 49th parallel, the U. S. and B. N. A. boundary, between the Lake of the Woods and the summit of the Rocky Mountains, in order that a force may be placed in the field next summer.

In consequence of the resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Germany, the diplomatic and consular representatives of the U. S. have been directed to withdraw the protection extended to Germans in France by them, which protection has been extended with great kindness, prudence, and tact, receiving the commendation of the German Government, and not wounding French susceptibility.

The German government is friendly towards the United States and desires to harmonize with its policy in its relations with Asiatic and South American powers. Assurances of reciprocal friendly feeling have been given.

Ratifications of the consular and naturalization conventions with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and of the new treaty of commerce between the United States and Italy, have been exchanged, the two latter powers agreeing that property at sea shall be exempt from capture in case of war between the two powers, a rule the United States has spared no opportunity to incorporating into the obligations of nations. The annexation of the Papal States to the kingdom of Italy and the removal of the capital of the kingdom to Rome have been officially recognized, in accordance with established policy.

The Cuban claims' commission has been organized, and it is hoped will afford a complete remedy to injured claimants.

The Spanish and South American conference at Washington, presided over by the U. S., has resulted in an armistice, with a reasonable assurance of permanent peace.

The long time intimate relations between the U. S. and Russia continue undisturbed. The visit of the third son of the Emperor proved the absence of desire on the part of his government to diminish the existing cordiality. The hospitality extended to the Grand Duke proved that the U. S. was similarly disposed.

The inexcusable course of Mr. Catacazy, Russian Minister at Washington, in his abuse of U. S. government officials and his interference with the relations of the U. S. with other powers, rendered it necessary to ask his recall, and he had been removed accordingly. His successor was a gentleman entirely unobjectionable.

Intimate relations continue with Japan. Since last session of Congress, the Mikado's cabinet has selected U. S. citizens to fill offices of importance in several departments of his government, a selection apparently due to appreciation of the disinterested policy of the U. S., a policy it is desirable to continue with China also, and from which the U. S. government is not disposed to swerve.

In consequence of the treacherous attack, by Coreans, upon a small surveying party, connected with the expedition of the U. S. Minister at Pekin and Admiral Rogers to endeavor to conclude a convention with Corea for securing the safety and humane treatment of shipwrecked mariners on the Corean coast, and the refusal of explanation or apology therefor, a force was landed and the offenders were attacked and destroyed, but the concluding of a convention was impracticable under the circumstances.

It is hoped that Mexico will soon recall the very objectionable laws establishing the free zone on the U. S. frontier, and take more stringent measures to restrain lawless persons on the Mexican frontier.

With one exception, relations with the Central and South American republics continue cordial and friendly. Congressional action is recommended regarding the overdue installments under the award of the Venezuela claims commission of 1866. Internal dissensions do not justify the neglect of solemn obligations. Ratifications of all extradition treaties with Nicaragua have been enlarged.

Relations with Brazil, always cordial, will become more so by the initiatory steps taken by that empire for the abolition of slavery. It is hoped that Brazil will find it right and to its interest to advance toward entire emancipation more rapidly than now anticipated. The true prosperity and greatness of a nation is to be found in the elevation and education of its laborers. It is a matter of regret that Spain has not fulfilled its voluntary promises of reform in this direction in the West Indies, the laws and regulations for the apparent abolition of slavery in Cuba and Porto Rico leaving most of the laborers in bondage, with no hope of release until their lives become a burden to their employers.

Stringent congressional legislation is recommended against the holding of slave property in foreign countries by U. S. citizens.

The continued disturbed condition of Cuba is a source of annoyance. U. S. naval commanders in Cuban waters have been instructed, in cases of necessity, to spare no efforts to protect the lives and property of *bona fide* American citizens. It is hoped that all pending questions with Spain, growing out of Cuban affairs, will be adjusted in a spirit of peace and conciliation.

To give increased importance and efficiency to diplomatic relations with Japan and China, an appropriation is recommended to support at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as part of the official family of U. S. Ministers there, U. S. representatives in those countries now having to depend, for interpreters and translators, upon natives, or other foreigners.

Liberal subsidies are recommended to support and increase the service of the American line of steamers between San Francisco and Japan and China, and the Australian line.

The national debt has been reduced $86,067,126 80 during the year. By negotiation of bonds at a lower rate of interest, the interest of the public debt has been reduced to nearly seventeen million dollars less than on the 1st of March, 1869, a highly desirable diminution, but it is not desirable that the country should continue to be taxed to meet this rapid payment, and accordingly the abolishment of all internal taxes, excepting on spirituous, vinous, and malt liquor, tobacco and stamps, is recommended.

In readjusting the tariff, it is suggested that the surplus revenue, after providing for current governmental expenses, the interest account and sinking fund, be reduced to afford the greatest relief to the greatest number, foreign articles of general use, but on which little revenue is realized, to be free, and further reduction, if advisable, to be made upon articles which can bear it without injuring home production or wages.

The attention of Congress is called to the system of providing shares of seizures to collectors of customs, as the system seems to work perniciously, encouraging dishonesty.

A fixed value to currency, constantly and uniformly approaching par, is desirable, continued fluctuations in the relative value of gold and greenbacks being alike prejudicial to national morals and national finances.

It is recommended that the number of officers in each grade of staff corps be fixed, subsequent vacancies to be filled from the grade below, the office of chief of corps, when vacant, to be filled by selection from the corp in which the vacancy occurs.

The Secretary's report shows improvement in number and efficiency of the naval forces, without material increase of expense, due to the policy of using vessels as cruisers on the several stations. During the past year the navy has supplied the men and officers for the vessels of the coast survey, completed the surveys, authorized by Congress, of the Isthmus of Darien and Tehuantepec, and sent out an expedition completely furnished and equipped, to explore the unknown ocean of the north. The suggestion of the report for improving the material of the navy, reducing the service to a peace standard by gradual abolition or reduction of certain grades of officers, and the employment of some in the commercial marine, deserves the attention of Congress. Promotion by selection, instead of by seniority, is also recommended, to secure greater efficiency and hold out an incentive to young officers to improve themselves.

The increase in the receipts of the postal department, is referred to as indicating an improvement in that branch of the public service, and also as an index of the growth of education and prosperity among the people. It is not to be expected in a territory so extensive and sparsely populated as the United States that the postal service can be self-sustaining, but a gradual approach to that desirable point is confidently expected. The recommendations of the Postmaster General for improvements in the service, and especially for uniting the postal and telegraph systems of the country are urged upon the attention of Congress.

Reference is made to the Ku-Klux law, of April 20th, 1871, and the duty imposed upon the executive to enforce it. This duty was reluctantly complied with, but the necessity for it has been demonstrated by the report of the committee to investigate Southern outrages. After a careful investigation it was ascertained that in many parts of the South, and particularly in nine counties of South Carolina, combinations of Ku Klux were found to exist, their object being to deprive the emancipated classes of the substantial benefits of freedom, and all citizens who did not sympathize with the views of the Ku-Klux of free political action. Their movements were carried on, generally at night, while disguised, and frequent scourgings and occasional assassinations of those known or suspected of anti-Ku-Klux proclivities were the result. For the suppression of these outrages a presidential proclamation was issued on the 12th of October last, calling upon the members of the combination to disperse within five days, and to deliver to the marshal or military officers of the United States all arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes. This proclamation being unheeded another was issued four days later, suspending *habeas corpus*, and directing that within the counties designated, all suspected parties should be arrested by the U. S. forces and delivered to the Marshal to be dealt with according to law. Arrests have been made with great caution, in pursuance of this order, of several hundred persons, all of whom have been released, except one hundred and sixty-eight, whose criminality is deemed most flagrant; they are held for trial before the regular judicial tribunals of the United States. (In Utah there still remains a remnant of barbarism repugnant to civilization, decency and to the laws of the United States. Territorial officers, however, have been found who are willing to perform their duty in a spirit of equity, and with a due sense of sustaining the majesty of the law. Neither polygamy nor any other violation of existing statutes will be permitted within the territory of the United States. It is not with the religion of the self styled saints that we are now dealing, but their practices. They will be protected in the worship of God according to the dictates of their consciences, but they will not be permitted to violate laws under the cloak of religion. It may be advisable for congress to consider what, in the execution of laws against polygamy, is to be the status of plural wives and their offspring. The propriety of congress passing an enabling act authorizing the Territorial legislature of Utah to legitimize all born prior to a time fixed in the act might be justified by its humanity to the innocent children. This is a suggestion only, and not a recommendation.

The present Indian policy, adopted in April 1869, the execution of which was entrusted to a board of commissioners and several Christian societies, is pronounced a success so far as time has given an opportunity of testing it. As a result of it many tribes have settled on reservations and have partially adopted the habits of civilized life. Liberal appropriations for the further carrying out of this policy are asked for, on Christian, humane and economic grounds. The policy of granting a Territorial government to the Indians on the Indian Territory west of the Arkansas and Missouri and south of Kansas, is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

Caution in disposing of the public lands is suggested. They should be regarded as the heritage of our children, and should be disposed of only for occupation, to actual settlers, and for the advancement of educational interests.

For information regarding the census, the doings of the bureau of education, the patent office, pension office, land office, Indian and agricultural bureaus, Congress is referred to the report of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of agriculture. Considerable importance is attached to the labors of the agricultural bureau, and liberal support of it, and also an increase of compensation to the heads and officials of the various bureaus is suggested.

The propriety of a general amnesty, and the removal of the disabilities imposed by the 14th amendment, is hinted at, seeing that six years have elapsed since the last hostile gun was fired between the armies of the Union and Confederacy. The condition of the Southern States is admitted not to be such as all true patriotic citizens would desire. The President says he does not see the advantage or propriety of excluding men from office merely because, before the rebellion, they were men of standing and character sufficient to be elected to positions, requiring them to take the oath to support the reconstruction acts and admitting the eligibility of those entertaining precisely the same views, but of less standing in their communities. Social ostracism for opinion's sake, and personal violence or threats because of a difference in political views prevent immigration and the flow of capital into the lately rebellious States. Happy will it be when the old citizens of those States again take an interest in public affairs, vote for men entertaining their views, and permitting the same right to others having different political opinions. There may be some great criminals who, Congress may think, should still be excluded from the benefits of such an amnesty, but the subject, so far as all others are concerned, is recommended to their careful consideration.

The Territorial government for the District of Columbia has worked well. Under the Territorial officers improvements have been inaugurated which are fast making of Washington a city worthy of the nation's capital. To accomplish this the citizens have voluntarily taxed themselves, and Congress is recommended to vote liberal appropriations that government may bear its share of the burden.

The destruction of the government buildings in Chicago by the recent fire is mentioned; and as they were inadequate for the purposes for which they were required, appropriations are recommended to purchase the remainder of the square on which they stood, and for the erection of a government building during this fiscal year.

Prompt legislation for the protection of emigrants from the impositions now practiced upon them is urged upon Congress.

The administration has sought to enforce honesty and efficiency in all public servants. If bad men have secured places it has been the fault of those who recommended and endorsed them; but wherever a violation of trust has been discovered the offender has been proceeded against with all the rigor of the law. A civil service reform is necessary to correct abuses in this respect; such a reform has already been inaugurated, and a salutary lesson has been taught dishonest servants by the great number of prosecutions and convictions during the past two years. In his previous message to Congress he, the Executive, urgently recommended a reform in the civil service of the country. In conformity with that an act of Congress was passed which vested him with the necessary authority to effect it, and placed upon him the responsibility of doing so. Under that authority he convened a board of gentlemen, eminently qualified, to devise rules and regulations to effect the needed reform. Their labors are not yet completed, but it is believed that they will succeed in devising a plan which can be adapted to the practical relief of the executive, the heads of departments and members of congress, and which will redound to the true interest of the public service. At all events the experiment shall have a fair trial.

The message hastily concludes as follows:

I have thus summed up the operations of the government during the last year, and made such suggestions as occur to me to be proper for your consideration. I submit them with a confidence that your combined actions will be the wisest and the best for the interest of the whole country.

Afternoon Dispatches.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

Comments on the Message—The Committees—Fish and Catacazy—Summer

NEW YORK, 5.—The *Tribune*, commenting on the President's message, says, "On the whole we find more to approve than to condemn in the message, and believe that it will be favorably received by the large majority of the American people."

The *Times* says, of the President's policy as set forth in his message, "We are much mistaken if the most exacting can find in it any recommendation or over sight on which to base serious complaint; it will strengthen the intelligent faith of the people in his sound sense and sympathy with the better feeling of the country."

The *Tribune* says, "On the whole we consider Mr. Blaine's cast of the committees good ones, and we congratulate the House and country on a distribution of labors which promises signal efficiency in the dispatch of business."

The *Times*, editorially, says that the withdrawal of Secretary Fish will be announced shortly.

A dispatch from Washington says the correspondence in the case of Catacazy, late Russian Minister, will be called for in the Senate to-morrow, and it will probably be promptly sent in on Wednesday. It is also stated in the Washington dispatches that an effort will made to put Sumner back in the foreign relations committee.

SALT LAKE
THEATRE.

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

TUESDAY EVENING,

DECEMBER 5, 1871.

Will be presented, the Great Dramatization in 4 Acts, of Mrs. Southworth's celebrated Ledger Story of the

HIDDEN HAND!

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 7, 1871.

First Appearance of

MR. J. M. WARD,

In McCloskey's Great Drama, entitled

THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.

TO ALL CONCERNED.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons claiming to be entitled to any portion of the lands included in the entry of the town site of Salt Lake City, made by Hon. D. H. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City, that the County Clerk will be prepared from and after the 11th day of December next, to file any declaratory statement, as contemplated by Sec. 3 of an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, approved Feb. 17, 1869, prescribing rules and regulations for the execution of the trust arising under the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the Relief of the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the Public Lands," approved Mar. 2, 1867.

Parties intending to file such declaratory statements must have them properly made out, particularly and definitely describing the land, lot, block, or share or parcel thereof claimed, before presenting them for filing, as in no instance can the clerk be the agent or attorney of any party in drawing up or preparing the same.

E. SMITH,
Probate Judge for Salt Lake County.
Salt Lake City, Nov. 27, 1871.

MRS. S. F. LOVELL,
LADIES' FURNISHING STORE,
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 99, KIMBALL'S BLOCK.
d198f First South Street.

AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO LICENSES.

Article 1. Manner of Obtaining, Issuing and Recording Licenses.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to engage in any business hereinafter mentioned, without first obtaining a license therefor.

Sec. 2. All applications for License shall be made in writing to the Mayor, and the amounts as hereinafter provided, shall be paid in advance to the city Treasurer. All Licenses shall be issued and signed by the Mayor, or presiding officer of the City Council, and attested by the City Recorder, under the seal of the City. The Recorder shall keep an alphabetical list of licenses issued, stating the number, name, time, place and kind of business, and the amount paid, with such remarks as may be considered necessary.

Article 2. Banks, Bankers, Brokers and Exchange Dealers.

Sec. 1. No person, corporation, association or company, shall carry on the business of dealing in, buying or selling, or discounting any kind of bills of exchange, checks, drafts, bank notes, promissory notes, bonds or other kinds of writings obligatory; or in gold, silver or bullion within this City, without first obtaining a license under the provisions of this article.

Sec. 2. Each bank, banker, broker or exchange dealer, on making application for license, shall make a statement under oath, sworn to before the Mayor or City Recorder, of the amount of capital to be employed, such statements shall be filed in alphabetical order, and yearly licenses may be issued thereon, as follows, viz:—

With Capital of $300,000 and over, $500 00 per annum.

With Capital of $200,000 and less than $300,000 $300 00 per annum.

With Capital of $100,000 and less than $200,000 $200 00 per annum.

With Capital of less than $100,000 $100 00 per annum.

Article 3. Merchants.

Sec. 1. Whoever shall deal in buying or selling goods, wares or merhandise at any store, stand or place within this City is declared to be a merchant.

Sec. 2. Each merchant, on making application to the Mayor for license, shall make a statement of the cash value of all goods, wares and other merchandise which he may have in his possession or under his control, whether owned by him or consigned to him for sale, which statement shall be sworn to before the Mayor or the City Recorder by the merchant making it, or his duly authorized agent: *Provided*, that if any merchant shall increase his stock beyond the limit of his class of business during the period of his license, he shall procure an additional license for such increase.

Sec. 3 The Recorder shall file all such statements in alphabetical order, and yearly licenses may be issued thereon as follows viz:

Over $500,000 shall constitute 1st Class, and pay $500,00.

Over $400,000 and not exceeding $500,000 shall constitute 2d Class, and pay $450 00.

Over $300,000 and not exceeding $400,000 shall constitute 3d Class, and pay $400 00.

Over $200,000 and not exceeding $300,000 shall constitute 4th Class, and pay $350 00.

Over $100,000 and not exceeding $200,000 shall constitute 5th Class, and pay $300 00.

Over 75,000 and not exceeding $100,000 shall constitute 6th Class, and pay $250 00.

Over $60,000 and not exceeding $75,000 shall constitute 7th Class, and pay $225 00.

Over $50,000 and not exceeding $60,000 shall constitute 8th Class, and pay $200 00.

Over $40,000 and not exceeding $50,000 shall constitute 9th Class, and pay $175 00.

Over $30,000 and not exceeding $40,000 shall constitute 10th Class, and pay $150 00.

Over $20,000 and not exceeding $30,000 shall constitute 11th Class, and pay $125 00.

Over $15,000 and not exceeding $20,000 shall constitute 12th Class, and pay $100 00.

Over $10,000 and not exceeding $15,000 shall constitute 13th Class, and pay $90 00.

Over $8,000 and not exceeding $10,000 shall constitute 14th Class, and pay $80,00.

Over $5,000 and not exceeding $8,000 shall constitute 15th Class, and pay $70 00.

Over $4,000 and not exceeding $5,000 shall constitute 16th Class, and pay $60 00.

Over $3,000 and not exceeding 4,000 shall constitute 17th Class, and pay $50 00.

Over $2,000 and not exceeding $3,000 shall constitute 18th Class, and pay $40 00.

Over $1,000 and not exceeding $2,000 shall constitute 19th Class, and pay $30 00.

Not exceeding $1,000 shall constitute 20th class and pay $25.

Provided that licenses may be granted for terms of three months on payment of fifteen per cent. additional, and for terms of six months on payment of ten per cent additional.

Sec. 4. The provisions of this Article shall not be construed to authorize any person to sell spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors in any quantity.

Article 4. Hotel Keepers.

Sec. 1. Whoever shall keep any public house with lodging rooms for the accommodation of guests within this City, is declared to be a tavern or hotel keeper.

Sec. 2. Each tavern or hotel keeper, on making application to the Mayor for license, shall make a statement of the number of rooms of all kinds his house contains, which statement shall be sworn to before the Mayor or the City Recorder, by the tavern or hotel keeper, or his duly authorized agent.

Sec. 3. The Recorder shall file all such statements in alphabetical order, and yearly licenses may be issued thereon, as follows, viz:

Over 100 rooms shall constitute 1st Class, and shall pay, $300 00.

Over 75 to 100 rooms shall constitute 2nd Class, and shall pay $150 00.

Over 50 to 75 rooms shall constitute 3rd Class, and shall pay $100 00.

Over 25 to 50 rooms shall constitute 4th Class, and shall pay $50 00.

25 rooms and under shall constitute 5th Class, and shall pay $25 00.

Provided, that half yearly licenses may be issued on payment of ten per cent. additional.

Article 5. Restaurants.

Sec. 1. Whoever shall keep any house or place for furnishing meals without lodging, within this City is declared to be a restaurant keeper.

Sec. 2. Each restaurant keeper, on making application to the Mayor for license, shall make a statement of the greatest number of persons he can furnish with meals at one time, which statement shall be sworn to before the Mayor or City Recorder, by the restaurant keeper or his duly authorized agent.

Sec. 3. The City Recorder shall file all such statements, and yearly licenses may be issued thereon, as follows, viz:

For all restaurants able to accommodate thirty or more guests at one time, $75,00.

For all restaurants unable to accommodate thirty guests at one time, $50.

Provided, that half yearly licenses may be issued on payment of ten per cent. additional.

Article 6. — Livery and Feed Stable Keepers.

Sec. 1. A livery stable keeper is one who keeps for hire, horses, carriages or other vehicles, and a feed stable keeper, is one who provides feed and stabling for animals not his own.

Sec. 2. Each livery stable keeper, on making application to the Mayor for license, shall make a statement of the greatest number of animals and vehicles of all descriptions to be kept by him, which statement shall be sworn to before the Mayor or City Recorder, by the livery stable keeper, or his duly authorized agent.

Sec. 3. The City Recorder shall file all such statements, and may issue yearly licenses thereon, as follows, viz:

For 10 vehicles and over, with animals, $100,00 per annum.

From 5 to 10 vehicles, with animals, $60.00 per annum.

For less than 5 vehicles, with animals, $30.00 per annum.

For feeding stables exclusively, $25,00.

Provided, that half-yearly licenses may be issued on payment of ten per cent. additional.

Article 7. Billiards and Pin Alleys.

Sec. 1. A keeper of a billiard table is one who possesses or keeps, or has the control, or management of one or more billiard tables whereon others are permitted to play, and for the use of which, or privilege of playing thereon, or for the hire thereof, any money or its equivalent, or any check or counter in lieu of money, shall be paid or received; and all billiard tables within the City shall be held and taken to be so kept, and to come within the meaning and provisions of this Article, except such as may be kept within dwelling houses for owner's recreation, and not for the purpose of letting the same to others to play thereon for money, or anything representing or in lieu of money, or for wagers or bets; and there shall be levied and collected for every license to keep billiard tables as aforesaid,

For one table for three months,			$300.00
" two tables	"	"	525,00
" three "	"	"	650,00
" four "	"	"	750 00
" each additional table,		"	50,00

And each table shall be numbered, and the license thereof taken and paid for three months in advance.

Sec. 2. A keeper of a pin alley, is one who owns, possesses, or keeps such alley, (without regard to the number of pins used,) on which persons are permitted to play: and for license to keep a pin alley, there shall be levied and collected quarterly in advance the sum of $150,00 on each alley or runway.

Sec. 3. All persons obtaining license under this Article, shall give bonds to the City of Salt Lake, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned that the party so licensed shall faithfully observe and keep all the provisions of this Article, and that he will prohibit music, dancing, drunkenness and all riotous or disorderly conduct, on his premises.

Article 8.—Sundry Avocations.

Sec 1. It shall not be lawful for any person to exercise within this City, the business of runner or buyer on the street, real estate or land agent, smelting and crushing ores, assaying; bill poster, conveyancer, dentist, physician, surgeon, oculist, aurist, insurance agents, photographers, machine agents, expressing, telegraphing, intelligence office, running omnibuses, cars, cabs, drays or other vehicle carting, portage, packing, boot blacks or of peddling of fruit, or to conduct or manage any theatre, circus, menagerie, exhibition, show or amusement, skating rink, shooting gallery, ball or concert, without first obtaining a license therefor.

Sec. 2. Whoever exercises the calling or profession of any business described in the preceding section, shall be considered to come within the meaning of this Article.

Sec. 3. There shall be levied and collected yearly in advance, unless otherwise provided, for every license granted for the business or object herein specified, as follows:

First, Upon a runner's license, $25 00.

Second. Upon a real estate or land agent's license, $25 00.

Third. Upon a license for smelting and crushing ore, $100 00.

Fourth. Upon an assayer's license, $25.00.

Fifth. Upon a bill-poster's license, $10.00.

Sixth. Upon a conveyancer's license, $25.00.

Seventh. Upon a dentist's license, $25.00.

Eighth. Upon a physician's license, $25.00.

Ninth. Upon a surgeon's license, $25.00.

Tenth. Upon an oculist's license, $25 00.

Eleventh. Upon an aurist's license, $25.00.

Twelfth. Upon an insurance agent's license, $25.00.

Thirteenth. Upon a photographer's license, $25.00.

Fourteenth. Upon a machine agent's license, $50.00.

Fifteenth. Upon a boot-black's license, $2.00.

Sixteenth. Upon license for a theatre, $200.00.

Seventeenth. Upon license for a skating rink, $100 00.

Eighteenth. Upon a license for a shooting gallery, $100 00.

Nineteenth. Upon license for a concert, ball, lecture, tricks of legerdemain, or any other exhibition, show or amusement, $5.00 for each performance or exhibition.

Twentieth. Upon a license for a circus or equestrian exhibition $50 00 for each performance or exhibition.

Twenty-first. Upon a license for a traveling menagerie $25.00 for each performance or exhibition.

Twenty-second. Upon license to run an omnibus or car, $25.00.

Twenty-third. Upon a license to run a hack or cab, $20 00.

Twenty-fourth. Upon a license to run a dray or job wagon, $10.00.

Twenty-fifth. Upon a license for telegraphing, $25.00.

Twenty-sixth. Upon a porter's license, $10.00.

Twenty-seventh. Upon an express agent's or company's license, $100.00.

Twenty-eighth. Upon an intelligence office keeper's license, $25.00.

Twenty-ninth. Upon a fruit peddler's license, $5.00.

Provided, That half-yearly licenses may be issued on payment of ten per cent. additional.

Article 9. Sundry Provisions.

Sec. 1. Sellers of fresh meat, poultry, fish and vegetables are required to be located and do business within the City Market, or on market grounds, and when so located their license shall be considered to be included in the rent of their stalls or stands.

Sec. 2. Licenses shall not be valid if the business is transferred from the building where it was originally granted, unless such transfer be recorded in the City Recorder's office.

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for any person within this city, to engage in the business of peddling or hawking merchandise, or conduct, manage, or sell tickets for a lottery or gift enterprise, or any kind of fraudulent device or pretention, for the purpose of selling or disposing of merchandise or goods of any description, with or without tickets numbered or marked for that purpose.

Sec. 4. All licenses for billiard tables, pin and bowling alleys, saloon keepers, keepers of ordinaries, victualling or coffee houses, restaurants, exhibitions of showmen, shows of every kind, concerts or musical entertainments, circuses, theatrical performances, exhibitions or amusements, may be withheld at the discretion of the Mayor; *Provided*, an appeal may be taken to the City Council, whose decision thereon shall be final. The City Council may by resolution at any time, limit the number of licenses to be issued for any kind of business, provided for in this ordinance.

Sec. 5. Whoever shall violate any of the provisions of the several articles of this ordinance or refuse to comply with any of the requirements thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment:—*Provided* that the penalty shall in no case exceed twice the amount of the yearly license of the party accused for each offence.

Sec. 6. That all ordinances, or parts of ordinances, conflicting with the foregoing, be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

DANIEL H. WELLS, Mayor.

Passed November 21, 1871.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } S S.
SALT LAKE CITY.

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the Ordinance passed by the City Council, November 21st, A. D. 1871

Given under my hand and the Corporate Seal of Salt Lake City, this 28th day of November, A. D. 1871.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
d119 CITY RECORDER.

GEORGE GODDARD

DEALS IN THE

Substantials of Life!

Such as

Flour,

Grain,

Produce,

GROCERIES, &C.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE

Within a Reasonable Distance.

d9 1y

Thomas Taylor. John C. Cutler.

SELLING OFF!
SELLING OFF!
CLOTHING
AND
HATS,
AT
Cost and Freight!

Closing out the above to make room for a
Big Stock of
DRY GOODS
and
GROCERIES.

Call and See for Yourselves at

TAYLOR & CUTLER'S

Opposite Salt Lake House.
d196 1y

PIONEER FUR STORE.

LADIES' FURS MADE AND REPAIRED by
FRED HOUGHTON,
East Temple St., half Block South of Walkers' Store.
d309 1m

200,000 Pounds
Coarse Salt Cheap,
Table and Dairy Salt,
4000 lbs. Bacon,
Grain and Flour,
MANUFACTURED LIQUID BLUEING,
WHOLESALE JOBBER.
Highest Price in CASH paid for
DRIED PEACHES!
J. W. SNELL,
IDAHO STORE,
d207f Revere House Corner.

NEW YORK TRADE

WILLIMANTIC
Spool Cotton,
THREE AND SIX CORD,
Used and recommended by all Sewing Machine Manufacturers as the best in the market
GEO. S. MOULTON, Selling Agents,
100 and 102 Worth St., NEW YORK.
d103 1y

ROBERTS, READ & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
HATS,
371 Broadway,.....NEW YORK.
d218 6m

Benedict, Hall & Co.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nos. 134 and 136 Grand Street, corner Crosby,
d127 10m NEW YORK.

RANDALL & WILLIAMS,
Manufacturers of
TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags, Etc.,
267 Canal St., - - NEW YORK.
Factory—140 to 146 Front St., NEWARK, N. J.
d119 1y

GUION LINE BETWEEN
New York, Queenstown & Liverpool
(CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS.
WYOMING,
IDAHO,
MINNESOTA,
MANHATTA,
WISCONSIN,
NEVADA,
COLORADO,
NEBRASKA
Sailing from New York every Wednesday
CABIN passage from New York $80, Gold.
STEERAGE: $30 from New York; $33 from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Londonderry, payable in currency.
Passage from or to Germany, France, Norway, Sweden, &c., at Lowest Rates.
Remittances to Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, New York.
WM. CALDER, Agent,
d198 1y SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

KNOX'S
PATENT HARD STEEL
PLOWS!
Made only by
AMES PLOW COMPANY
Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Machines.
Quincy Hall, - - BOSTON, Mass.,
and 53 Beekman Street, - NEW YORK.
Send for Descriptive Circulars.
d140 1y.

WM. TAYLOR & SONS
COLUMBIAN
IRON WORKS
25 to 39 Adams St.,
Brooklyn, NEW YORK,
Manufacturers of
STARKEY'S
STEAM ENGINE
AND
CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.
Also
HYDROSTATIC OIL PRESSES,
For Cotton and Linseed Oil and other purposes.
Steamboat Engines, Hoisting, Mining and Wrecking Machinery, Brass and Iron Castings of every description.
d134 1y

SAN FRANCISCO TRADE.

GRAY, JONES & CO.
Depot of the
Santa Cruz Tannery,
Manufacturers of Oak Tanned
SOLE LEATHER.
No. 418 Battery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.
d226 6m

LOCKE & MONTAGUE
Importers of
STOVES & METALS.
112 & 114 BATTERY ST.,
d220 6m SAN FRANCISCO.

LAZARD FRERES,
Importers and Jobbers of
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FANCY & STAPLE
DRY GOODS.
Depot of Goods Manufactured at the Mission & Pacific Mills, Consolidated.
525 & 527 Market St., Between First & Second, SAN FRANCISCO.
PARIS: 28 Rue de L'echiquier. d226 6m

Fr. H. ROSENBAUM & CO.
Importers of, and Dealers in
French Plate, Chance's Crystal Sheet and Window Glass, German Looking Glasses, Etc.
Sole Agents for *Nyssan's Patent Back Mirrors*
567 Market St., Opp. Sansome.
d245 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

CHENERY, SOUTHER & CO
Importers and Jobbers of
Brandies, Wines & Liquors.
211 Clay Street, near Front Street,
d221 tf SAN FRANCISCO

CUTTING & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Pickles, Jellies, Jams, Vinegar, Cider,
And all Descriptions of CASE GOODS
204 Front St.,
d221 6m SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

CASTLE BROTHERS
Importers of
CHINA AND JAPAN TEAS
AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.
213 & 215 Front St., SAN FRANCISCO
401 North Second St.,
d221 6m ST. LOUIS, MO.

SROUFE, SWEENEY & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS
BACON, PORK, BEEF, CODFISH,
SALMON, MACKEREL,
CRANBERRIES, ETC.
406 Front St., SAN FRANCISCO.
d223 6m

SILVER-PLATED WARES.
Tea Sets, Casters,
Spoons, Forks,
And a full assortment of
Silver-Plated Wares,
Are being manufactured constantly and fully guaranteed, by
HAYNES & LAWTON,
Market Street, Under the Grand Hotel
d245 6m SAN FRANCISCO.

ATWOOD & BODWELL,
211 213 Mission Street,
San Francisco, Cal.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
EXCELSIOR
and
GOLDEN STATE
WIND MILLS
LITTLE GIANT
Horse Powers,
BRASS PUMPS,
WATER TANKS,
&c., &c.
N. B.—We have made the Manufacture the above machinery a Specialty for the last ten years, and guarantee all our work. d211 1y

UTAH
and
CALIFORNIA
LUMBER COMPANY.
Incorporated July 17th, 1871.
Capital Stock $75,000.00!
Dealers in all kinds of
BUILDING MATERIAL
LUMBER,
DOORS,
WINDOWS,
Venetian Blinds, etc.,
All Kinds Mouldings,
Chico Sugar Pine,
Ceiling,
Siding,
Flooring.
ALSO
California Redwood,
Rustic Siding,
Flooring, etc., etc.
Orders for MILL TIMBERS
Promptly Filled.
All Business done through the President of the Company.
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS
Main St., 5 Doors South Walker Bros.
OFFICES.—LUMBER YARD,
One Block South R. R. Depo
E. H. BARRON,
President,
D. W. PARKHURST,
Secretary
CHARLES DAHLER,
d206tf Treasurer.

WANTED!
At this Office on
SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO, IN EXCHANGE FOR
HYMN BOOKS
And other Church Publications,
CLEAN COTTON RAGS.