THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, - - January 23, 1873.

THE Springfield *Republican* says of the past policy in regard to Federal appointments in Utah—

"The sending of broken-down politicians from abroad for Federal offices in Utah has always been a failure. They have either weakly succumbed to Mormon influence, or they have fought it with a zeal not according to discretion."

This is partly true, and would be nearer the truth if it was to the effect that these broken-down politicians as Federal officers almost invariably have acted as if they have been sent here expressly to put down "Mormonism" instead of to faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices, irrespective of party or creed, fear or favor, and especially irrespective of the religious faith and practice of any portion of the people. While those few appointees who have endeavored to discharge their official duties with something like impartiality and in the spirit of the Constitution, have been most atrociously lied about, and not infrequently have been early removed in consequence of the baseless slanders and insensate clamors of the most unprincipled and reckless of the "broken down." It is not a creditable thing, but it is a fact. Facts are ugly things sometimes.

Further says the *Republican*—

"If the President really purposes a policy in Utah, and means to bring a more persistent and healthy pressure to bear upon the polygamists."

How long has the President of these United States been constitutionally constituted a religious crusader? And if he never has been, why do respectable papers like the *Republican* persistently represent him as such?

The attention of the *Republican* is respectfully invited to the following authoritative sentences, which in our humble opinion, are far more edifying and wholesome reading than the extracts we have quoted from our Massachusetts contemporary—

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people."

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

"Before he [the President] enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation—'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.'"

It might do the *Republican* good to digest the above extracts before it again intimates that the head and front, the sum and substance of the federal relations with Utah is to handle a handful of polygamists, for to absorb executive attention so completely is, as it ought to be, entirely beyond their ambition. We beg to assure the *Republican* that they can not constitutionally, and they do not really, aspire to become the objects of such monopolizing interest and distinguished consideration. The President of the United States has not a shadow of constitutional right to interfere with the religion of the Latter-day Saints, nor with the religion of any other body of citizens, and consequently he has not the least shadow of constitutional right to make any appointment with the special view of suppressing the religion, or any part or portion thereof, of the Latter-day Saints, or any other class of citizens. When any President of the United States does any such thing he invariably exceeds his duty, and so far he is treading on impeachable ground.

Correspondence.

PARIS, Dec. 12, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

We arrived in the city of Antwerp, Belgium, 7th of December. It is one of the finest cities in the kingdom, embracing a population of 133,000. It is the principal sea port of the country, carrying on an extensive traffic with Great Britain and Germany. Among other objects of interest, we examined the celebrated cathedral, Notre Dame, 390 feet in length and 216 in width, the most magnificent gothic structure in Belgium. It was commenced in the middle of the thirteenth century, and completed one hundred years after. It is the only church in Europe that has six aisles. Its skillfully executed and elaborate carvings, numerous paintings by celebrated artists, mosaic work of the finest description, marble statues of exquisite workmanship, gorgeous gildings, and decorations of the most costly character, altogether form a scene of great beauty and magnificence. The tower is 402 feet in height and is ascended by 622 steps. It affords a splendid view of the city and surrounding country. Its chimes are among the most complete in Belgium, consisting of 99 bells, the smallest of which is but fifteen inches in diameter, the largest weighs eight tons.

We also visited the museum, containing a collection of 560 pictures, possessing great merit, the productions of celebrated masters. One of these by Rubens, which I consider the most perfect, particularly attracted my attention. It represents Christ crucified between two thieves; Longinus, the Roman officer mounted on a grey horse, is piercing the Savior's side with a lance; the penitent thief, a grey haired man, is invoking the Savior for the last time. In the foreground stands the Virgin mother, whom Mary, the wife of Cleophas, in vain endeavors to console. Farther back, St. John leans against the cross of the impenitent thief, weeping; Mary Magdalene on her knees, at the foot of the cross, implores Longinus to spare the sacred body of her master.

The whole is drawn with almost startling accuracy—indeed, I never saw a life scene on canvas so strikingly illustrated. The writhing agony of the impenitent malefactor whose legs have just been broken by a Roman soldier, while on the contrary, the composed expression of the Savior, the faithful women by suffering—all depicted with such marvelous truthfulness, impressed me for the moment with a feeling that I was witnessing the reality of this shocking scene.

Antwerp justly boasts of many public edifices of great beauty and magnificence. The royal palace erected over 100 years ago in fantastic pompadour style, drew our attention, though perhaps failed to excite our admiration. This city has a splendid theatre, its interior handsomely decorated with paintings and busts in marble and bronze, of eminent composers and dramatists, among whom are Shakespere, Molier, Euripides, and Mozart. The Zoological Garden contains a fine collection of animals, which, with its garden and beautiful park, is considered one of the best in Europe.

We left Antwerp the following afternoon and arrived at Brussels in the evening.

Brussels is the capital of Belgium, the residence of the royal family, and contains a population of 170,000, only 6,000 of whom are Protestants. This city has many points of resemblance to Paris, the capital of France, so much so that it frequently is called "Paris in miniature." The majority of the citizens speak the French language; the Flemish is chiefly spoken by the lower classes.

As usual on entering Catholic cities, we paid our respects to its celebrated cathedrals, of which St. Nicholas is the most prominent. It is of Gothic structure, and presents an imposing appearance. Its interior embraces characteristics similar to other Catholic churches, images, elaborate carvings, fine marble statuary, sumptuous gildings, magnificent decorations, together with paintings in almost endless variety. Some have rather singular representations, such, for instance as the "Expulsion from Paradise," done in carved wood, with great skill and at vast labor and expense. Among the beautiful foliage are seen all kinds of animals—a bear, dog, cat, eagle, vulture, peacock, owl, dove, squirrel and lastly an ape eating an apple. These are surmounted by the Virgin with the Child, who crushes the head of the serpent, with the cross.

In one of these churches, an old lady was holding a stock of wax candles, some of which she insisted on our purchasing, that we might burn them for the benefit of our dead friends. In another we saw a gentleman of respectable appearance, doing penance in a prostrate position upon the floor of the church, before the cross, and image of the Savior, kissing the stone pavement with great fervor, and wetting it with tears. I imagined he might have committed in secret some great crime; I may have failed doing him justice.

In one of these cathedrals we witnessed a Catholic wedding which was quite amusing—the bride and groom were kneeling before the altar, a priest in sacerdotal robes, with open Bible, wax tapers, and three silver goblets of wine—was performing the marriage ceremony, reading a sentence or two, repeatedly kissing the cross and quaffing the wine, waving his hands and pronouncing Latin, while in the background a little boy in a white gown, walking to and fro, swinging slowly, then rapidly, a small censer with smoking incense, accompanied with an occasional jingle of a bell. In the evening we attended the Royal Operatic Theatre, the most noted in Brussels, and the finest and most richly finished and artistically decorated I ever visited. The parquette was furnished with cushioned chairs, elegantly made and sufficient room to pass without annoyance. Its six-tiered gallery, with elaborate carvings and splendid gildings, presented a grand appearance. I think the performances could not be surpassed.

We visited the National Palace, where the sessions of the Senate and Representatives are held, and were conducted through the various apartments. The Senate Hall is embellished with fifteen portraits of celebrated Belgians. These two halls had the appearance of comfort and convenience, rather than display.

The Hotel de Ville, the City Hall, the most remarkable edifice in Brussels, has a graceful tower of 386 feet in height; on the summit of its spire is a figure in bronze of Michael, the Archangel, eighteen feet high. A portion of this hall is occupied by the City Council of Brussels, comprising thirty-one members. We noticed some magnificent tapestry 400 years old; and a basin with the keys of the city made of beaten gold and silver 200 years ago. In front of this hall stands a magnificent monument of Counts Egmont and Horn, who were unjustly executed by the notorious Duke of Alva, June 5th, 1568. A portion of this colossal structure contains figures in bronze representing the two Counts on their way to execution. In the Hotel de Ville, we ascended by a winding staircase to the summit of its lofty tower, where we enjoyed a magnificent view of Brussels and its environs—a fatiguing luxury. Also from this lofty height may be seen in the distance the "Lion Monument," a vast mound upon the battle field of Waterloo, erected in commemoration of the great victory won by the allied powers under the Duke of Wellington.

We visited that memorable locality about ten miles distant from Brussels, spending several hours walking over the fields, still bearing traces of those bloody struggles, examining many points and localities of intense interest; but I will defer this subject for the present.

We left Brussels, Wednesday, Dec. 11, and arrived in Paris the same evening. LORENZO SNOW.

PARIS, Dec. 18th, 1872.

Editor Deseret News:

We are pleasantly situated at the "Hotel de Petersbourg," in the beautiful city of Paris, the capital of lovely sunny France. Too much cannot be said of the beauty and magnificence of this wonderful city. I will not attempt at present, to describe all that we have seen of its glory and grandeur. I have just returned from promenading some of its principal streets, viewing it in its evening splendor, lit up with thirty-two thousand gas burners.

Yesterday we visited Versailles, some twelve miles from Paris. We passed through the forest of Boulogne, admiring the delightful picturesque scenery bordering on the river Seine, passing through a variegated country until we reached St. Cloud, where we alighted from our carriages and walked over the ground where the Prussians planted their artillery to bombard the city of Paris, and where many thousands were slain during the late bloody contest. Every building, except the cathedral, had been demolished; this was preserved by a body of Prussians, who had been stationed there through the reverential feeling, perhaps, of the Prussian Emperor.

At Versailles we enjoyed magnificent views, comprising objects of almost infinite variety. To me, however, our visit to the National Assembly, then in session, was the most interesting, with the exception of our interview with Monsieur Thiers, the Prest. of the French Republic, which I will describe presently. The National Assembly comprises 758 deputies, elected by their respective districts in 1871, constituting only a provisional government. How long they may feel disposed to hold office, or the vacillating minds of the people to sustain them, the future will reveal. The political prospects of France are shrouded in fearful mystery—at any moment the most terrible scenes may burst upon the country! The National Assembly convenes in that portion of the palace formerly occupied as a theatre, when Versailles was reveling in regal pride and splendor. We owed the privilege of audience to the President of the Assembly through the request of Monsieur Barthelemy St. Hillaire, private secretary to M. Thiers, to whom we had been introduced by Maj. Lorin. We were accorded seats appropriated to foreign diplomats and ambassadors, an honor we appreciated and duly acknowledged. The grave, sedate, dignified, baldheaded appearance of the great body of French deputies was rather prepossessing. We spent about an hour in listening to their eloquent and animated speeches. I have alluded to Maj. Lorin—this gentleman distinguished himself in the French officer in the battles fought against Austria and Italy, also in many bloody conflicts between the French and Prussians. In the late war he commanded about three thousand men. On the establishment of peace only forty-seven remained; the others were either killed or disabled. The Major was covered with French glory—scars and bruises. We had formed an acquaintance with this gentleman, and while visiting at Versailles he proposed to present our cards to Prest. Thiers and procure us an audience. We accepted the proposition and drove up to the palace of M. Thiers. In a few minutes the Major returned, accompanied by the President's private secretary, who politely stated that M. Thiers would be happy to receive Prest. Smith and party at ½ past 9 p. m.

We repaired to the palace at the hour designated, M. Barthelemy St. Hillaire conducted us to the reception hall and introduced us to President Thiers. He was attended by a number of distinguished French gentlemen, principally his cabinet ministers, anxious and curious to witness the interview between the President of the French Republic and the delegation from the Latter day Saints in Utah, *en route* to Palestine. Mr. Thiers' personal appearance impressed us favorably—his dignified bearing, plain and unassuming manners, with a countenance glowing with benevolence and patriotism. He possesses the reputation of being a good English scholar, but I presume the vast crowd of business of late years has allowed him no time to practice the English language, therefore the conversation was carried on in French, Major Lorin acting as interpreter.

After the introduction, Prest. Smith acknowledged our appreciation of the honor accorded to himself and party, in granting this interview—that we were from Utah, *en route* to Palestine, to study the Bible in the land where its recorded events had chiefly transpired, that we sympathized with the President of the French Republic in the great cause he is laboring to establish, a Republic in France, and had sought this occasion of expressing our sentiments personally.

Upon this being interpreted, Prest. Thiers replied that he was gratified with such assurances from Americans, and pleased to meet this delegation from Utah, and that he was familiar with the history of our people. President Smith remarked that we had been twenty-five years laboring under every possible disadvantage to colonize that portion of our American desert, in order to make a destitute people great and prosperous; that in connection with other objects relating to our four, we wished to gather information and statistics of the progress of older nations, that through their experience we might more successfully benefit and improve the people we represented.

Prest. Thiers replied that while we remained in France, he should take pleasure in rendering any assistance we might require in the promotion of this object.

We acknowledged our appreciation of this courtesy. Prest. Smith thanked him for favors extended to American citizens since the establishment of the French Republic.

Prest. Thiers replied that he hoped the peaceful relations now existing between the two governments would never be interrupted.

The interview closed in the following words by President Smith—"President Thiers, God bless you."

These words inspired M. Thiers with renewed interest—he requested the Major to give a literal translation of that expression. The honesty, simplicity and earnestness in which this sentiment was delivered by President Smith, not only excited pleasurable emotions in M. Thiers, but also were visible in the features of his ministers who were now crowding around.

President Thiers cordially shook hands with President Smith and each one of our party. We then retired, repaired to our carriages and returned to Paris the same evening.

Shortly after this interview, the circumstance of our reception was published in several of the French papers.

Please accept my regards for yourself and family. LORENZO SNOW.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches

WESTERN.

SAN FRANCISCO, 22.—For some time past faro has been played in several places in this city, after a partial interruption of about one year. Last night detective Clark, with a posse, made a descent upon the house 765 Market St., and arrested eleven men. W. L. Johnson and Mathews, the proprietors, will be examined in the probate court tomorrow.

Two test cases have been made up for the purpose of presenting to the Supreme Court the question of the validity of the indictments found by the last grand jury. They are the cases of the forger, John W. Southworth, and William Lane, indicted for burglary. The papers will be sent to the Supreme Court on Saturday.

Demetirius Mitchell, the Italian who was thrown from his horse on Saturday, while racing on Market St., has died from the effects of the injuries received at the time.

Mrs. Fair, by her agent, offered to tell the people of Chicago what she knows about wolves, for fifteen hundred dollars per night, but the offer was declined.

SANTA BARBARA, 22.—At the Harbor meeting last night, there was a large attendance. J. A. Johnson, O. L. Abbott and C. E. Huse were appointed a committee to memorialize Congress to secure an appropriation for deepening the Estero and making an inland harbor at a cost of a hundred thousand dollars. Deep interest is felt.

SACRAMENTO, 22.—Robert Connells died this morning from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from a wagon.

EUREKA, Cal., 22.—Wm. Crawford alias "Russian Bill," died last evening from inflammation of the bowels, caused by a knife wound in the abdomen, inflicted by George Brown a few days ago.

The epizootic appears to be of a milder type at present than exhibited in the eastern stables. Freight men and stage proprietors are using the utmost care and diligence with the animals in anticipation of the absolute want of freighting facilities.

The various reduction works will, it is expected, close down their furnaces shortly.

VIRGINIA, Nev., 22.—The Legislature met in joint convention to-day, when the following vote for Senator was announced: Jones fifty-three, McCoy seventeen, DaLong one, McBeth one. After the announcement of the vote Jones was conducted to the Speaker's desk and made a lengthy speech, defending himself against the charges of using money corruptly to secure his election, which charges he said had been made in the eastern as well as in the Pacific Coast press. He acknowledged that money had been freely used, he had himself disbursed largely, but only for legitimate campaign expenses. He declared himself in favor of the Federal government controlling the channels of commerce and the [illegible] and pledged himself to support such measures for the [illegible] reduction, by Federal authority, of freights and fares on all railroads, and particularly those built wholly or partly by [illegible]

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

ALBANY, 23.—Honorable Wm. Cassidy, of the *Argus*, died at half past four o'clock this morning. He was Secretary of the Democratic State Committee.

NEW YORK, 23.—The English troop ship *Himalaya* has not yet been heard from. She left England for Halifax on the 2nd instant, and had on board about three hundred soldiers belonging to various English regiments.

A meeting of the Greeley national statue committee was held here last evening, Wm. Orton president. It was announced that something like $15,000 had already been subscribed. President Orton then said it was the desire that every State and town should subscribe to the fund. Subscriptions of from one dollar and upwards would be received. As soon as the subscription lists were closed they would be sent to the treasurer. Wm. W. Niles was appointed president of the committee, and Andrew H. Green treasurer. It was decided to collect forty thousand dollars, and to erect in Central Park a bronze statue with a pedestal of granite from New Hampshire in place of a simple memorial tablet over his grave at Greenwood.

In the Brooklyn court yesterday, in a case wherein a woman claimed, as the wife of one Spear, deceased, a large amount of his estate, a decided sensation was created by the appearance of the first husband of the claimant, whom she deserted 30 years ago, and supposed to be dead.

CHICAGO, 23.—A fierce northwest snow storm has prevailed here since daylight. If it continues it will cause another railroad blockade.

Granville Kimball, an old and wealthy citizen, jumped or fell into the lake yesterday. He was rescued and taken home, but died in a few hours. Reporters claim it was suicide; the friends of Kimball declare that it was an accident.

EUROPEAN.

LONDON, 23.—The rate of discount in the bank of England reduced half of one percent. It is now four.

The report of a terrible marine disaster, last night, in the English Channel, has just been received. The emigrant ship *Northfleet*, which sailed from here several days ago, for Australia with 412 passengers, exclusive of her crew, was in collision at midnight, two miles off Dungeness with an unknown foreign steamship, and was cut to the water's edge. Only eighty-five persons are known to have been saved. It is believed that every other person who was on board found a watery grave. No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their fate.

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Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
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WAS EXHIBITED AND TESTED
By the side of others
DURING THE FAIR
And by the Awarding Committe
RECEIVED the FIRST PREMIUM.
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All Mechanics pronounce it the best in use.
Nearly all the Washer Women are down upon it, and want no it, feeling that their craft is in danger, whereas, if they knew its value, they might easily not only do the washing but branch out in the dairy for a medium sized family.
The Telegraph Washing Machine being Patented,
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Purchased the Exclusive Right to Manufacture and Sell them throughout the Territory of Utah.
And instead of filling up an advertisement with testimonials from those who are now using them, he simply announces that he has a few on hand for sale wholesale and retail.
THE TELEGRAPH WASHING MACHINE,
Alone is $15 each.
The Machine with Stove is $18.
The Machine with Stove and Wringer is $25.
All orders addressed to
GEO. GODDARD,
P. O. Box 474 Salt Lake City,
Promptly executed and delivered FREE to any part of the City.
CASH IN ADVANCE.
To be had also of all the Co-Operative Stores throughout the Territory. d28 3w

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Invented by
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Best in the World.
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CHURCH ORGAN
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THE ESTEY Is not made to deceive the eye with an outward show of STOPS, and while the cases are elegant and beautifully finished the internal parts of the instrument are correspondingly well finished and substantial. THE ESTEY has stood the test of climate all over the civilized world for 26 years, and has taken over 160 first Premiums at Industrial State Fairs; including First Prize at Kansas State Fair, 1872, for best Church Organ, best Parlor Organ and Organ producing the best Orchestral effect.
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GENERAL AGENT FOR UTAH. Main-st. S. L. City.
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RETAIL DRY GOODS
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WE have on hand and for Immediate Sale, one of the Most Complete Stocks of
STAPLE
DRY GOODS
IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, EITHER BY THE PIECE OR YARD.
Dress Flannels, Prints, Table Linens,
Linseys, Domestics, Sheetings,
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Mission Mills do Staples, Diapers,
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BESIDES A FULL LINE OF
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.
WHICH ARE OFFERED VERY LOW.
d247 H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

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THE OLD RELIABLE MITCHELL WAGON.
THESE TWO WAGONS ARE MADE AT RACINE, WISCONSIN, AND ARE
UNRIVALLED AND UNEQUALLED
For Excellence in this Market. They are built of the very
Best Quality of thoroughly seasoned Timber.
They are the
BEST IRONED AND EASIEST RUNNING
Wagons in the market. Ask any man who has run one of these Wagons and he will confirm these statements. They are
THOROUGHLY WARRANTED,
And we point with pride to the fact that no man in Utah can say that either of these firms have not done the Square Thing on their Warranty. There have been
More of these Wagons sold in this Territory
Than of any other manufacture, during the past season.
WAGON DEPOT ON STATE ROAD,
N. E. COR. OF 1st EAST AND 2nd SOUTH ST.
JOHN W. LOWELL & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
We also Keep On Hand the Best Assortment of Wagon Stock and Hard Wood Lumber in Utah.
1869 1y

OPEN FOR
BALLS & PARTIES
DANIEL GRENIG
Will keep the
RESTAURANT
OPEN EVERY NIGHT THROUGH
THE WEEK TILL MIDNIGHT,
for the accommodation of those desiring
SUPPER.
MEALS
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
GOT UP WITHOUT DELAY,
From 6 o'clock a. m. to 12 o'clock p. m.
The Best the Market Affords can always be found on my Tables and every attention paid to Customers.
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THIS IS THE
MEDICINE OF NATURE
For Destroying and Expelling all Kinds of Worms, Cleansing the Body, Blood, &c., &c.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.
A FEW OF THE MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS which indicate the presence of Worms: Changeable Appetite, Offensive Breath, Pains in the Stomach and Head, Grinding of the Teeth during Sleep, Pale Face with Hollow Sunken Eyes, Itching of the Nose and Fundament, Irregularity of the Bowels, a Short Dry Cough, Loss of Spirits, Feverishness and Disturbed Sleep, Rising in the Throat causing Sickness, &c.
Do not let your child die,
Shall the bud of beauty blow
Soon be buried in the tomb?
Mother, you with watchful eye,
Do not let your darling die,
Mark the dullness of that eye,
All irregularity.
Mark that paleness, white as a deep,
And the feverish, fitful sleep,
See the stomach, full and hard,
And the bowels still obdurate,
Dark the spirit, even low,
All bespeaking pain and woe.
SAVE IT, SAVE IT!
Why has your darling never smiled?
The worm is in your precious child,
And gnaws its vital powers away,
Makes it to death and die decay.
Hear, then, the really welcome sound,
Save it! a remedy is found!
Plant's never-failing powder and syrup,
A sure mechanic and easy make;
Kills the destroying worm and the globes,
Changes its health, health and blooms
It never fails, it never can,
It cures the child, the young, the man.
It's taken, too, with haste
Not unpleasant to the taste,
Hundreds who have tried it all attest
It is the cheapest and the best.
Try it, try it, try it, try it,
Every parent now must buy it;
Wait not till another day,
Till every chance has passed away;
Make it convenient, you will find
The proper will try it—try it now!
Mother, you with watchful eye,
Do not let your darling die.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Charge, One Dollar.
E. L. PLANT, Herbalist,
Residence: Phillips' Building, Tenth Ward, Salt Lake City. d237

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To those who have an eye to their own advantage, here is something to astonish them. Read:
DAVID DAY'S
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His Fine Selection of
TEAS!
He offers at the following unusually low prices:
The best brands of package Tea at 70 c. per lb
The very best Natural Leaf at $1,00 "
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Pure English Mixed at 1,25 "
The very best Gunpowder at 1,60 "
Choice Raisins at 20 cts. per lb
Choice Currants 7 lbs for 1,00
Choice Dried Apples 10 lbs for 1,00
Choice Coffees at 20, 25 and 30 cts. per lb
Best Golden Syrup $1 per gallon.
City Creek Flour $3,00 per sack.
He calls especial attention to a large lot of
CHOICE BUTTER
Which he offers by the Firkin at the same singly low price of
THIRTY CENTS PER POUND.
He has also a fine lot of
CHEESE
To which he calls the attention of the public generally.
In addition to his large stock of
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
He has also every confidence in drawing public notice to his very extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
All of which he offers at proportionately low figures, as
HE IS DETERMINED TO OUTDO ALL COMPETITION.
He invites a call from Dealers, Miners and others.
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Opposite New First National Bank, S. L. City.
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GREAT DISCOVERY IN VETERINARY MEDICINE!
Found Out at Last!
A Specific for the
HORSE EPIDEMIC!
Cure effected in from three to four doses.
Price—$1 per Bottle.....Wholesale, $10 per doz.
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C. F. CULMER & CO.,
GROESBECK'S BLOCK, Salt Lake City.
Orders from a distance, received by letter or telegraph, will receive immediate attention. Medicine forwarded by express. d687

FOR SALE.
GENERAL Double and Single Buggies, second hand, at a low figure, at
MARK McKINNEY'S STABLES.

HAY FOR SALE.
A NO. 1 ARTICLE OF BALED HAY
Also COAL at $10 per Ton
is offered for sale at
Sandy Station.
Std GORDON & MURRAY.

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AT THE
LADIES' BAZAR!
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FLOWERS, RIBBONS
Hat & Bonnet Shapes,
And a General Assortment of
MILLINERY
GOODS.
ALSO, OUR REMAINING STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS'
FURS,
Which will be
CLOSED OUT AT COST,
To make room for Spring Goods.
THE AMERICAN EXCELSIOR.
For Sale and Information Given at
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