

DAVID O. CALDER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Marshal Sumner has taken the chief command of the forces operating against the Copper Insurgents.

A western dispatch says that last Tuesday night, incendiaries made two attempts to burn the town of Reno, Nev.

There must be a majority of strict temperance men in the Lower House of the California Legislature, for San Francisco news, of yesterday's date, says that the Assembly has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor to invite any person to drink or accept an invitation to drink liquor at any public bar.

The above may be true, but in view of the unreliability of many of the items sent over the wires, a person might be excused for doubting it. It seems hardly likely that such a stupid measure has ever been thought about, much less passed. The report sounds, to quote one of the classicists of the deceased Aeneas, like a huge "goak."

Trains on the Central Pacific railroad were running on time yesterday, but another storm in the mountains renewed the fear of further delays.

The efforts of the praying ladies in San Francisco have induced six saloon keepers to stop selling liquor. At Columbus, O., the crusaders resolved on an assault on a saloon kept by an hostile German, who had threatened to turn the hose on them if they visited him. Warned of his intent, they held service a short distance from his place. "Hans" could not resist the influence of the ladies' prayers and for getting his hostility he came out and thanked them for the interest they manifested on his behalf.

Dr. Brown Sequard expresses the opinion that the cause of Senator Sumner's death was the rupture of a blood vessel of the heart. The last words of the deceased Senator, addressed to Judge E. R. Hunt, were: "Tell Emerson I love him and I am with him." The sufferings of Mr. Sumner were intense as death approached, but he retained his consciousness several hours before his decease, and retained it until the final paroxysm, about ten minutes before death. Measures are being taken in Boston, New York and Washington, to manifest, in a fitting manner, the honor felt for the deceased statesman, and regret at his sudden death. The colored citizens have already inaugurated measures to raise a national subscription for the erection of a monument as a mark of love and gratitude they feel for him who was their unflinching champion, and lifelong friend.

The city solicitor of Boston, Massachusetts, has again ruled against the rights of ladies to serve on school committees in that city. He says that the recent ruling of the State Supreme Court, in favor of their eligibility, only decided as to the constitutional right, and had no reference to the State statute.

Among the bills passed in the U. S. House of Representatives, yesterday, were one giving pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and another restoring to the pension rolls persons whose names had been struck therefrom on account of disloyalty. During proceedings which followed in a committee of the whole, one of the members stated that the government had now in its employ seventeen hundred and seventy-eight officers and clerks without authority of law.

The Hualapai Apaches say they will fight and die rather than go to the Colorado River Reservation. They express their willingness to return to their old quarters, and to obey all the orders of Gen. Crook.

More instances of the corrupting of merchants' clerks, and of the alleged "squeezing" process, by James, late revenue fraud detector for the U. S. government, are coming to light and causing indignation in the East.

There were ten fires in Boston, Mass., last night, two of them were serious, causing ninety thousand dollars loss.

A blinding snow-storm in London, to-day, made it bad for the hundreds of thousands of sight-seers congregated to witness the formal entry into London of the Duke of Edinburgh and his wife.

For a list of the new officers and board of directors of the U. P. R. R., see New York telegraphic news.

The temperance movement in New York is progressing; one brewer, who retails beer at wholesale prices says the temperance prayer meeting last Sunday night "killed his business faster than a hammer." That should be encouraging to the ladies; they can pray in a better cause. If they can pay down drunkenness it ought to be sufficient to convince Professor Tyndal of the efficacy and power of prayer.

That Cow Gone.—That \$10,000 cow, "Eighty Duchess of Geneva," died at the farm of Samuel Campbell, New York Mills, near Utica, N. Y., Feb. 27. The "Duchess" was a red and white cow, by Third Lord Oxford, and was sold last Spring, after an excited bidding, at the sale of the Campbell stock at New York Mills, to Mr. Davis, for \$40,000. In this Mr. Davis, who

was acting for a well known English breeder, exceeded the instructions or intentions of his employer, and the cow was sold for \$30,000 to Col. Morris of Westchester Co., N. Y. Her death is a serious loss.

SENATOR SUMNER.

CHARLES SUMNER was born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 6, 1811. His father was a lawyer, and for some time was sheriff of Suffolk County. Charles went to the Boston Latin School and graduated at Harvard College in 1830. He pursued his studies in private for a year, and then entered the law school at Cambridge, where he contracted a lifelong intimate friendship with his teacher, Judge Story. Sumner was admitted to the Boston bar in 1834, and soon obtained a most extensive practice. As reporter of the Circuit Court of the United States he published three volumes of Judge Story's decisions, as "Sumner's Reports," and at the same time edited the "American Jurist," a quarterly law journal. The first three winters after his admission to the bar, he lectured to the law students, and part of the time had sole charge of the law school, constitutional and international law being his favorite topics.

In 1836 he declined professorships in the law school and the college, and in 1837 visited Europe, traveling in Italy, Germany, and France, and residing nearly a year in England. Returning to Boston in 1839 he resumed practice. In 1844 he published a twenty volume edition of "Vesey's Reports," with annotations. In 1845 he began to take an active part in politics. His 4th of July oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," in which he denounced the war system and advocated peaceful arbitration for the adjudication of international questions, attracted wide attention and was pronounced by Richard Cobden "the most noble contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace." Many other addresses on similar subjects rapidly followed. He opposed the annexation of Texas, on the ground of slavery, which caused his alienation from the Whig party, and his affiliation with the Free-Sellers and Democrats. He lent efficient support to Van Buren and Adams in the presidential contest of 1848.

Daniel Webster entered President Fillmore's cabinet in 1850, and, after a heated contest, Mr. Sumner was elected to succeed Mr. Webster in the U. S. Senate. His first important speech in Congress was against the Fugitive Slave act, which he held to be unconstitutional, cruel, and tyrannical. Mr. Sumner's doctrine being, "Freedom is national and slavery sectional." Mr. Sumner took a prominent part in the Missouri compromise and the Kansas questions, his great two days' speech upon "The Crime in Kansas" so incensing the members from South Carolina that Preston S. Brooks, May 22nd, 1856, attacked him while sitting writing at his desk in the Senate chamber, and so brutally beat him on the head with a gutta serena cane that he fell to the floor insensible, and was very seriously injured, a severe and long disability following, from which he did not wholly recover for three or four years.

In Jan'y., 1857, he was almost unanimously re-elected to the Senate. For the benefit of his health he visited Europe in 1857, and again in 1858, returning in 1859, having submitted to severe medical treatment in Paris. His first great speech afterward in the Senate was on "The Barbarism of Slavery." In the Presidential contest of 1860 he made speeches in behalf of Lincoln and Hamblin. In the secession discussions, he earnestly opposed, in Congress and out, any compromise with slavery, and claimed that his arguments and measures were based on strictly constitutional grounds.

In March, 1861, he became chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which office he retained until March, 1871, then leaving it through a disagreement with President Grant upon the Santo Domingo business. In Jan., 1862, he delivered a notable speech, condemning the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Sillidell on board the steamer Trent, as unjustifiable on the principles of international law which had always been maintained by the United States.

Mr. Sumner wrote a work on "White Slavery in the Barbary States." He also published "Dunlap's Treatise on Admiralty Practice," "A Defence of the American Claim in the North Eastern Boundary Controversy." A collection of his complete works, with his life, has been published, of which a new edition will probably now be in demand.

The lofty principles, liberal, statesmanlike views, and sterling integrity of such men as Fillmore and Sumner could be emulated to advantage by living statesmen and politicians.

HOLDING DISTRICT COURTS.

The memorial of the "forty-five" N. M. T. P., the memorial of the twenty-six lawyers, who probably fear they will become briefless, the anti-Mormon ring memorials generally, and the incessant mouthy complaints of the "free" crusaders, all are largely burdened with assertions of the impossibility of the U. S. judges obtaining juries and holding courts in Utah. Utah has been a Territory for nearly twenty-four years, and immediately after she was constituted a Territory the Territorial Legislature assembled and passed acts with the necessary provisions for the holding of courts, and courts have been held and judicial business has been conducted accordingly except when and where the judges have taken upon them to refuse to do so, on some technical pretext, often of an extremely frivolous character.

The present Chief Justice declines that he cannot procure a legal jury (he was not always so particular about the legality of his juries) and that he cannot hold legal court (he

was not always so particular about the legality of his court), at least to try criminal cases. The public is satisfied that whatever impediments there may be in the way of his holding court, they are purely of his own creating, created expressly for political effect, in order to procure for him absolute judicial power if possible.

We hereby take the liberty of showing how district courts may be held, for Territorial business, without touching the Judge's technical objections. We quote the following, chap. CLXVI, first session, 35th Congress—

"An Act in Relation to Courts, and the Holding of the Terms thereof, in the Several Territories in the United States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Territory of the United States are hereby authorized to hold court within their respective districts, in the counties wherein, by the laws of said Territory, courts have been or may be established, for the purpose of hearing and determining all matters and causes, except those in which the United States is a party: Provided, That the expenses thereof shall be paid by the Territory, or by the counties in which the courts may be held, and the United States shall in no case be chargeable therewith.

"Approved June 14, 1858."

Now let us see what the Territorial Legislature has done to meet this Congressional provision. The following is from an Act passed by the local Legislature and approved Jan. 21, 1859—

"Sec. 14.—A District Court is hereby empowered to sit at the County seat of any county within its district, to try cases arising in such county, whenever the County Court of said county shall make provision to defray the expenses of said District Court."

Here is another section from a later Act, bearing upon the same question—

"Sec. 2. When a District Court is to be held, whether for a District or for a County, the Clerk of said Court shall, at least thirty days previous to the time of holding said Court, issue a writ to the Territorial Marshal, if said Court is to be held for a District, or to the Sheriff of the County in which said Court is to be held, if said Court is to be held for a County, specifying the time and place of holding said Court, requiring him to summon eighteen eligible men to serve as Grand Jurors, and eighteen eligible men to serve as Petit Jurors."

Here then are provisions for the holding of District Courts in the various counties, and as Judge McKean objects to the Territorial Marshal, the provisions obviate that objection. The Territorial Attorney resides in McKean's district and could properly attend to courts in every county thereof, if he Honor the Judge could get himself in the humor to hold court in and for a county, and the county courts were agreeable, which they most likely would be.

That there are not resident district attorneys for each judicial district, is solely the fault of his Excellency the Governor, in refusing to sign a bill with such provisions, and for which he must be held solely responsible before the country. He refused to sign the bill, which the law requires him to do, and assumed absolute veto power, which Congress has reserved to itself.

So far as Salt Lake County is concerned, there seems to us to be no difficulty in the way of the holding of courts in and for the county. The county authorities have made provision for the expenses thereof, in accordance with the laws of Congress and of the Territory, as the following document will show—

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

County of Salt Lake. } ss
At a session of the County Court for Salt Lake County, held at the Court House in Salt Lake City on the 11th day of March, 1874, present: Smith, Probate Judge, Isaac M. Stewart, Reuben Miller, Maline Welton, selectmen, D. Bockholt, County Clerk, the following order, among other matters, was made—

"Whereas, by an act of Congress, entitled, 'An act in relation to courts, and the holding of the terms thereof in the several Territories in the United States,' approved June 14th, 1858, Statutes at Large, vol. 11, page 368, it is provided, 'That the Judges of the Supreme Court of each Territory of the United States are hereby authorized to hold court within their respective districts, in the counties wherein, by the laws of said Territory, courts have been or may be established, for the purpose of hearing and determining all matters and causes, except those in which the United States is a party: Provided, That the expenses thereof shall be paid by the Territory, or by the counties in which the courts may be held, and the United States shall in no case be chargeable therewith;' and

"Whereas, in pursuance of said law of Congress, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, by an act passed Jan. 21, 1859, Laws of Utah, chap. 35, sec. 14, page 70, has provided that a District Court is hereby empowered to sit at the County seat of any County within its district, to try cases arising in such county, whenever the County Court of said County shall make provision to defray the expenses of said District Court; and

"Whereas, it appears that a large amount of business is now and has been pending in the District Court for the Third Judicial district of said Territory;

"Therefore it is hereby ordered, by the County Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, that the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the County Treasury to pay the proper legal expenses of holding a District Court in and for said County.

Territory of Utah, } ss
County of Salt Lake. } ss
I, the undersigned county clerk for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of an order of said county court, made and entered on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1874, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the county court for Salt Lake County, at my office in Salt Lake City, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1874.

D. BOCKHOLT,
County clerk of Salt Lake county.

Rev. gentleman visited this city with Rev. Dr. Morley Pumphrey, the celebrated English Methodist preacher.

Our Country Contemporaries.

Provo Times, March 10—

John B. White, a young man sixteen years of age, the son of Henry White, of the Third ward, while hunting rabbits yesterday on the bottom land on the north side of Provo river, shot at one, wounding it, and after loading his gun again, he commenced running after it. In doing so, he happened to stub his foot against a sage brush and fell, and his gun went off, the contents passing through the left hand and carrying with it his middle finger.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, March 4.—The President, to-day, appointed the following government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad: James F. Wilson, of Iowa; J. M. Millard, of Nebraska; John C. S. Harrison, of Indiana; John A. Tibbets, of Connecticut; and Francis R. Brewster, of New York, all for one year, from March 11, 1874.—N. Y. Herald.

Important Supreme Court Decision.—The noted and long pending Bartemeyer case from Iowa, which was expected, would nowhere the excise law of many of the States, was on Wednesday (March 4) disposed of by the Supreme Court by an opinion, of which the following is the substance—

"The usual and ordinary legislation of States regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors raises no question under the Constitution of the United States prior to the Fourteenth Amendment of that instrument. The right to sell such liquor is not one of the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States, which, by the amendment, States are forbidden to abridge, but if a case were presented in which a person suing through another's property at the time the law was passed by the State, absolutely prohibiting any use of it, it would be a very grave question whether such a law would be inconsistent with the provisions of that amendment, which forbids a State to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. While the case before the Court attempts to present that question, it fails to do so, because the plea, which is taken as true, does not state in due form or positive allegation the time when the defendant became owner of the liquor sold, and secondly, because the record satisfies us that this is a moot case to obtain the opinion of the Court on a grave constitutional question without the existence of facts necessary to raise that question. In such a case, when the Supreme Court declines to grant a writ of error is directed has not considered the question, this Court will not feel at liberty to go out of its usual course to consider the question. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. This case was argued with the slaughter house cases from New Orleans, and it was expected that it would be decided with them, but the decision has been deferred until now. Justice Bradley delivered a concurring opinion, setting forth that the distinction between this and the slaughter house cases is, in his view, that in those cases there was a monopoly obnoxious to the charge of depriving citizens of the United States of their rights and property, contrary to the provisions of the Constitution; but in this case the question is one merely of police regulation, concerning which States have undoubted authority and Justice Field and opinion concurring in the views of Justice Bradley.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Washington, March 3.—Chairman McKee of the House Committee on Territories, said there is no doubt whatever that his stringent bill, relative to the Utah troubles, reported a week or more ago, will easily pass the House. He says it is less stringent than the McCullom or Frelinghuysen bill, each of which has had the sanction of one or the other branch of the preceding Congress.

Washington, March 3.—Senator Jones has received full reports of the surveys made to ascertain the practicability of reclaiming the Colorado Desert by turning into it the waters of the Colorado river, accompanied by interesting commentaries on the subject worthy of Government investigation and proper action. Congress has authorized a thorough survey.—Ex.

The department clerks are quite indignant over the attempts in Congress to reduce their number and pay, and are busy in our local journals contrasting the pay of the congressional and department employees. They have the best of the argument, for it is not to be denied that on an average the congressional clerks receive double the pay of a department clerk, and there is greater waste and extravagance at the Capitol than in the departments. Even in the contingent funds of the Senate and House there is more recklessness than in those of the departments. But Congress has a tendency for its extravagance, and what is wanted at both ends of the avenue more than anything else is equality of treatment and pay. A shameful favoritism has grown up all around, by which a few clerks are paid as much as the rest, and the rest are half starved.—Van.

Washington, D. C., March 4.—The brutal anti-Mormon bill reported by Mr. McKee, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, was got before the House of Representatives to-day, and the clerk was proceeding to read it by sections, when Mr. G. P. Hunt, of Massachusetts, made the point of order upon it that as it created new offices and imposed new duties upon officers already in existence, which would involve an appropriation, the bill should go under the new rule, to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. McKee struggled hard against this noble mode of strangling his handling, but all in vain. The Speaker indeed played with him for a while, like a cat with a mouse, but finally decided to come down. The upshot is that the bill is not in the foot of a long calendar, and the lovely crowd of United States officials in Washington are hereby apprised that Brigham Young's material presence and haven to a more convenient season.—Louisville Journal.

From the Washington Star, March 3.—A resolution will be offered in the House of Representatives to-morrow, directing the Committee on Expenditures of the Interior department to call for a statement of expenditures during the past six years of the appropriations for a geological survey of the territories.

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100 Portland, 136 1/2
101 Boston, 250 1/2
102 New York, 300 1/2
103 Chicago, 150 1/2
104 St. Louis, 100 1/2
105 Philadelphia, 150 1/2
106 San Francisco, 100 1/2
107 Cincinnati, 150 1/2
108 Baltimore, 100 1/2
109 New Orleans, 150 1/2
110 Memphis, 100 1/2
111 St. Paul, 150 1/2
112 Kansas City, 100 1/2
113 Omaha, 150 1/2
114 Denver, 100 1/2
115 Salt Lake City, 150 1/2
116 Portland, 136 1/2
117 Boston, 250 1/2
118 New York, 300 1/2
119 Chicago, 150 1/2
120 St. Louis, 100 1/2
121 Philadelphia, 150 1/2
122 San Francisco, 100 1/2
123 Cincinnati, 150 1/2
124 Baltimore, 100 1/2
125 New Orleans, 150 1/2
126 Memphis, 100 1/2
127 St. Paul, 150 1/2
128 Kansas City, 100 1/2
129 Omaha, 150 1/2
130 Denver, 100 1/2
131 Salt Lake City, 150 1/2

DIED.
In South Cottonwood, March 7th, 1874, MARY ADAMS, wife of Welcome Chapman, 32, aged 18 years and 6 months. She died in full faith in the gospel.
At Providence, Rhode Island, February 28th, of June 1873, ELIZABETH STEWART, daughter of William and Fannie Fife, aged 8 months and 15 days.
Also Feb. 7th, ELVIRA D. V. daughter of the above, aged 9 months and 15 days.

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO DOGS.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that it shall not be lawful for any person to own or keep a dog within the limits of this city, without making application to the City Recorder for that purpose, and shall pay to said Recorder, for the benefit of the City, an annual tax of three dollars. The Recorder shall register the applicant's name and a description of the dog and give to said applicant a certificate of registry. Any person found violating this section shall be liable to a fine in any sum not less than three nor more than ten dollars for each offence.

SEC. 2. All dogs so registered, shall wear a suitable collar with the owner's name or initials of the same inscribed thereon, together with the number corresponding with the certificate of registry, and all dogs found at large and not registered and collared as aforesaid shall be liable to be killed by any person.

SEC. 3. Any female dog found running at large while in heat, shall be liable to be killed and the owner or possessor thereof to a fine in any sum not exceeding fifteen dollars.

SEC. 4. Any owner or possessor of a dog permitting or suffering the same to enter or be in any place of worship during public service, shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding five dollars for each offence.

SEC. 5. If any owner or possessor of a fierce, dangerous or mischievous dog, permit the same to go at large, he shall be liable to be fined for the first offence in the sum of five dollars; for the second offence the sum of ten dollars; and upon the third conviction for the like offence shall pay fifteen dollars, and the city marshal shall immediately cause said dog to be killed. The said marshal is hereby authorized to cause the destruction of all dogs not registered according to the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall kill or cause to be killed, any dog registered as provided in this ordinance, without the consent of the owner or possessor thereof, or deprive a registered dog of its collar, or put a collar on any dog not registered, shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall take effect on and after the first day of April next.

SEC. 8. "An ordinance relating to dogs" passed April 27th, 1860, be and the same is hereby repealed.

DANIEL E. WELLS, Mayor.
ROBT. CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

This certifies that the foregoing is a true copy of the Ordinance passed March 8th, A. D. 1874.

Given under my hand and the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1874.

ROBT. CAMPBELL, City Recorder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!
Salt Lake Theatre Corporation, Proprietors.
LAWSON, DAVIS & WILLIAMS, Managers.
JAMES H. WELLS, Member.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO

OF

JOHN T. RAYMOND

AND

MISS M. E. GORDON.

Thursday Eve, March 12, 1874.

Will be presented, the Domestic Drama of

Uncle Dick's Darling.

DICK DOLLAND. M. J. T. RAYMOND

After which Miss M. E. GORDON will read

Mr. J. T. RAYMOND'S

Severe CONJUGAL LESSON.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

BENEFIT OF MISS M. E. GORDON.

THE WICKED WORLD!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

RAYMOND-GORDON MATINEE

DIVORCE!

Will shortly appear, the great Tragic Act of

MISS KATHARINE ROGERS.

PRICES OF ADMITTANCE:

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First

Circle, \$1.00

Second Circle, 50c

Third Circle, 25c

Private Boxes, from \$1 to \$12

Reserved Seats, 10c

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half-past 7.

THE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND

Wholesale Grocery and Hardware Departments

of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile

Institution will be closed on Monday, March

18th, 1874, for the purpose of taking stock.

WM. H. HOOPER, Supt.

400 1/2

PITTSBURGH TRADE

NATRONA

BI. CARB. SODA,

Natrona Sol. Soda

Manufactured by the

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO.

Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

400 1/2

Mining Notes.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

San Francisco, March 11.

100 Valley, 11

101 San Francisco, 11

102 San Francisco, 11

103 San Francisco, 11

104 San Francisco, 11

105 San Francisco, 11

106 San Francisco, 11

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117 San Francisco, 11

118 San Francisco, 11

Mason & Hamlin
ORGANS! ORGANS!
DECIDED TO BE THE
VERY
BEST MADE
IN EVERY RESPECT, BY UPWARDS
OF 1000

Leading Musical Artists in Europe and America,

BY THE JUDGES AT
ALL THE

STATE FAIRS!

AND BY THE JURIS AT THE GREAT
EXPOSITIONS IN

PARIS AND VIENNA!

CAN BE HAD OF US ON—

Monthly Instalments