THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK.

Fri'ay, . . Sept. 8, 1871.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A fire at Trenton, N.J., destroyed the Fashion Stud stable, nine horses, and a large amount of other kinds of property.

A drunken woman, in Philadelphia, stabbed her sober, industrious husband while he was asleep, inflicting supposed fatal injuries.

A large Episcopal cathedral is to be built in New York city.

A suspected murderess was admitted to bail yesterday in $25,000 bonds.

The Government sold $1,500,000 in gold yesterday.

Official stealing to the tune of $150,000 to $200,000 has been discovered at New Brunswick, N. J.

The criminal Irving and the Nathan murder are subjects of interest in the east just now.

A system of railroads between Mexico and the United States is about to be inaugurated.

The transportation of California fruit to New York is pronounced partly a failure.

Another murder and suicide occurred in New York last night. A drunken German and his wife the victims.

The contest between Washburne and Butler for the Massachusetts governorship is very close; but the victor is not yet known, as all the returns have not been received.

Two very deliberate murders have been committed in Missouri within the past day or two.

A California man says that when a boy he lived with the Tichborne family, and in ten minutes he could tell whether the plaintiff in the great trial was or was not the real Sir Roger, as the latter and he were boys together.

An improvement sale of mining stocks in San Francisco has taken place during the past week.

A drunken man was killed by a freight train yesterday, while lying on the track at Sacramento.

A socialistic outbreak is feared in Andalusia.

Three socialists have been sentenced to death at Valencia.

The French government pay the last installment of the war indemnity to Germany to-day.

Bad weather still prevails in England.

Forty thousand Carlists are said to be under arms in Spain.

PUNCTUATION.

A TREATISE ON ENGLISH PUNCTUATION, designed for Letter-Writers, Authors, Printers, and Correctors of the Press; also for the use of Schools and Academies. With an Appendix, containing rules on the use of Capitals, a list of Abbreviations, Hints on the Preparation of Copy and on Proof-Reading, Specimen of Proof-sheet, etc. By John Wilson. Twenty-first Edition, 334 pages. Wood worth, Ainsworth & Co., New York and Chicago. For sale at Dwyer's.

This is a work of reference, being almost exhaustive in character, so far as it relates to the subjects treated upon. A very large portion of it, including examples, illustrations, remarks, etc., is in very small type. Perhaps it is the fullest and most complete work extant upon the department of knowledge to which it relates. It is worthy of a place in every library, a careful perusal by every person who writes even so little as a letter only now and then, and of close study by all those whose profession or business brings them to frequent use of the pen.

By the generality of people punctuation is held to be one of the most mysterious of all accomplishments. Many persons consider its rules and the reasons therefor perfectly inscrutable, past finding out, and its pursuit is very commonly given up in despair, as being only a delusion and a snare to all, except a wonderfully favored few. This is a mistake. Punctuation is very often made a much less comprehensible matter than there is any need for it to be, because so many individuals forget that simplicity is the crowning point of punctuation, and, in their anxiety to comprehend the arcana of composition, which includes pointing, they make the matter so much more mysterious than it really is, that they find themselves perfectly bewildered and utterly unable to fathom it. Consequently they give it up in despair, as a subject entirely beyond their intelligence and their capacity to understand.

To all such we may offer a few suggestions, which will be of more value to them, in endeavoring to obtain a tolerable understanding of the matters of punctuation, than either the work mentioned at the beginning of this article, or the most voluminous and exhaustive treatise that ever has been or ever could be penned upon the subject. Because a lengthy and full exposition of the whole subject contains so many things, illustrated with such profusion and variety, that common minds would find it difficult if not impossible to reduce all the rules and remarks and illustrations to ordinary practice. Punctuation for the people should be such as would be readily understood and always available to them.

The first thing to remember, then, is simplicity. It should never lost sight of, but always kept. The cumbersome [illegible] should be avoided as much as possibly could be done [illegible] to or when [illegible] than one [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] the [illegible] tion, [illegible] can be [illegible] for numbers [illegible] talent and even genius, great writers and authorities [illegible] and language [illegible] to distinguish elaborately that one [illegible] tent with using the simple points which usage has brought down to us, they practically [illegible] more by putting twelpoints [illegible] they will put a comma and a dash, a semi-colon and a dash, or a colon and a dash together. In fact we believe some people are so anxious to punctuate [illegible] to use three points together—the comma, or semicolon, the [illegible] the dash! This [illegible] stopping is not simply ridiculous—it is complexity and cumbrously ridiculous. And who can understand it? Who can render an intelligent reason for it? Yet some of the very best writers are committed to this absurd practice.

By ever keeping an eye upon simplicity, then, we shall avoid this complex and useless double stopping, and have one mystery out of the way. Happily, of late years the tendency of much of the most widely read literature, the newspapers for instance, is towards simplicity of construction, and consequently of punctuation.

In a few cases double stopping, so far as the use of the period and dash together are concerned, are well established and almost universal. For instance, in dividing headings or sub-headings of articles, and at the commencement of dialogue paragraphs, between the name of the speaker and what he speaks. Yet a dash only is often used in each of these cases. After the side-heading of a paragraph or longer article the period and dash together are useful. With a parenthesis also a comma or a semicolon is sometimes employed, but this need be very seldom, for parentheses themselves need be used but very sparingly.

This brings us to the subject of parenthetic sentences or portions of sentences. Remembering our prudent fear of the complex and cumbersome, and our equally prudent love of simplicity, we shall ever regard parenthetic portions of a sentence with suspicion and rather seek to avoid them, by employing simpler and more direct forms of expression.

Then let us have as few parentheses as we can, and let such as we do have be as short and simple as we can conveniently make them, for simplicity and perspicuity have a great affinity for each other, and are apt to go together.

Then how shall we point parentheses? The same as we do other parts of a sentence—in as simple a style as we can, leaving the sense clear. Some people enclose their parentheses with dashes. It can be done better otherwise. The simplest parentheses, when we must have any, are sufficiently perspicuous if separated from the other parts of the sentence by commas only. Where commas are deemed insufficient, use the parenthetical marks () boldly, without squeamishness. They are the proper marks to be used when so needed. They are employed for no other purpose, and they are very distinctive.

Then about the dash—when and where may that be used? The dash is very significant of itself. It can be very properly used where there is any hiatus, something more indicated and coming, an explanation or amplification of what immediately precedes it, as in the first sentence of this paragraph.

The semicolon is seldom used now by many good writers, perspicuous in their writings, and the colon scarcely ever by them. In fact in a great deal of the literature of the day the colon is practically discarded. It is in use in long-winded lawyers' briefs, ancient manuscripts, old books, and pedantic compositions, but in popular literature, even of the best class, it is very seldom used, except when double stopping with the dash, and even there the dash is naturally more expressive than the colon, and *all sufficient without it.*

We know that some people will oppose the views here expressed. It is their privilege to do so if they choose. We are not writing to construct a theory of punctuation, as elaborate as possible, and to complicate the practice of such a theory. Those who desire can point as highly and complexly as they please, with all the points, single points, double points, treble points, and points interchangeable in use. But we are writing for the people, who desire and who need that the mysterious subject of punctuation be simplified and presented in a manner that they can readily comprehend and adopt, or adapt if they wish.

We will therefore add a few words in the way of recapitulation and condensation. Write in short and simple sentences—complex and cumbrous sentences will obtrude themselves quite as often as they are wanted. Use the simplest points in punctuating—the comma, the dash, the period. If the comma and the period only will make the meaning of the sentence clear, use no other points. Use the semicolon and the parenthesis marks when you really need them to make the sense clear, but not otherwise. The colon can be done without by ordinary writers. The proper places for the interrogation and the exclamation points will readily suggest themselves. Put no more points of any kind in a sentence than are required to make the sense clear. Use the dash in case of hiatus, amplification, or where something is indicated as following, but do not use it if you think the comma will have your meaning as clear as the dash would. Use the semi-colon in a sentence where neither the comma nor the dash would leave your meaning sufficiently clear.

From the above it will be seen that the comma is the great point-of-all-work in the interior of a sentence, and in most sentences the comma is all sufficient. This is simple enough surely.

Does the reader know what points have been used by us in this column and [illegible], excepting the first paragraph, which is mostly copied from the title page of the work mentioned, and excepting the parenthesis marks and the double-stopping, which are introduced merely for the sake of illustration? Firstly and chiefly, the comma within the sentences, and the period at the end. Next, the dash, and the interrogation and the exclamation points, but all these three sparingly. Yet we think we could safely say that the meaning could nowhere be made plainer by the use of [illegible] colon, or double stops—not even if the contents of the finest and best stocked compositorial pepperbox were showered down upon it.

—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Advertisement. [illegible] doctor to get a remedy for children teething? Has she asked him to prescribe Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup? Of course he will. Why, [illegible] to have of delicate baby, etc. Then Mrs. Winslow's Syrup, said the interested friend, and [illegible]

[illegible] have been condemned to death by the tribunal of justice in this city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES "DESERET NEWS," PER DESERET AND ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH LINE.

Late Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 4.—The Springfield *Republican* has returns from 451 delegates, as follows: Washburn 218, Butler 221, doubtful and contested 12.

[illegible] of the *Journal*, to-day, claims that Washburn is six ahead, and that Washburn has 192, Butler 186, doubtful 14.

AUSTIN, Texas.—The convention was called to order at 10.30 a.m. The committee reported Col. Hubbard for permanent chairman. Col. Hubbard made a speech in which he thanked the convention for the honor conferred and advised unity and harmony.

J. Bird, of Bell county, offered a resolution approving Col. McKenzie's raid into Mexico and punishing the Indians on the frontier, which was adopted.

J. W. Steele introduced the following resolution:

Whereas the government of the State of Louisiana, elected by the voice of the people, has by the usurpation of unjust judges sustained by federal bayonets, been disregarded, and usurpers placed to rule over the people, therefore be it resolved that the overthrow of the government elected by the people of Louisiana and the setting up of a bayonet government over them is without foundation, and is a violation of the rights of the people of said State, and is dangerous to the rights of the people of other States, as it is contrary to the genius of the government of the United States and to federal law.

Lost at Sea.

PORTLAND, Me., 4.—News has been received that, on the 17th of August, sixteen miles south east from Mount Desert, was picked up a fragment of a raft, with an inscription dated Aug 24, to the effect that the schooner *Eliza Franc s* was water-logged and upset, that she afterwards went to pieces, and that the men had been two days on the raft without food. It is believed that they were all lost.

Murders.

ST. LOUIS, 4.—Two men, named J. Douglass and R. S. Hayman, went into a saloon, in Montgomery city, Mo., on Monday last, and created a disturbance. They were ordered out by Patrick Cain, the bar keeper, whereupon Douglass drew a revolver and shot Cain, killing him. Douglass escaped, but Hayman was arrested.

Two farmers, named Lafayette Newkirk and Robert Meyers, between whom an old feud existed, met on the road six miles from Mexico, Mo., last Monday. One of Newkirk's horses became frightened and interfered with Meyers' team, when the latter drew a revolver, jumped from the wagon and advanced towards Newkirk, threatening to shoot him, when Newkirk shot Meyers dead. Newkirk then went to Mexico, and surrendered to the officers of the law.

WESTERN.

Knew to whom it belongs.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4.—Charles Burgess, of Sonora, writing to a San Francisco paper, says he professes to know something relative to the Tichborne claimant, and the Doughty family of Upton house, near Poole, Dorsetshire, England. At the age of 14, Mr. Burgess lived as livery servant in the family. The supposed Sir Roger was then a boy like himself. Ten minutes in company with the claimant, according to Mr. Burgess' ideas of the situation, would convince him whether or not he is the real Sir Roger. Mr. Burgess emigrated from England to California twenty years ago, and has resided in Sonora, Tuolumne county, up to the present date.

Inquest.

An inquest was held this afternoon on the body of John Gallagher, who was shot last night. Several witnesses were examined, and those who knew Gallagher testified that he was a peaceable young man. The coroner adjourned the inquest till to-morrow, in order to procure the evidence of the man Bell, who was in company with Gallagher when he was shot. It is said that supervisor James J. Kenney knelt over the body and swore to kill the man who shot his friend. The officers have not been able to find Bell, who is the most important witness in the case.

Improvement in Stocks—Arrests.

The past week has witnessed an improvement in mining stocks, the sales at the San Francisco stock board aggregating $2,865,000, an increase of $700,000 as against the previous week. The feature of the week has been the advance in Ophir. It has advanced from $20 to $35 within a few days. After the evening board considerable was sold at the highest price. There is a street rumor that one of the big bears has failed. It is said that he is short on Ophir to such an amount that he is unable to meet the calls for margins.

The San Francisco Benevolent Society received contributions amounting to nearly $1,000 at the polls yesterday.

A young man named George Theobold has been arrested and lodged in the city prison, on charges of forgery. He is accused of forging two orders on Charles Hare, of Stewart street, for four hundred pounds of white lead, valued at one hundred dollars, which he procured and sold to other parties.

Killed.

SACRAMENTO, 4.—A freight train which was being brought up in the Central Pacific yard early this morning, ran over and killed Martin Connors, who had, while intoxicated, laid down on the track and fallen asleep.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ont., 4.—The Royal commission appointed to investigate the Pacific Railway matters in the Railway committee room this noon to-day. Mr. Van Keogh read the royal commission. A very few persons were present except Sir W. M. McDonald and other members of the cabinet. The chairman called upon Huntington to come forward, but there was no response. Hon. Wm. Stevens was then called, and examined. The public took upon the examination as somewhat of a farce, while washing machine in the interest of the government, Huntington is the principal witness in the matter, and his failing to appear with his witnesses weakens their position greatly.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 4.—The authorities in [illegible] have [illegible] the Central government for a reinforcement for the garrison.

Villalon, commander of the artillery in the Republican forces before Cartagena, has resigned his commission, alleging as his reasons that the troops placed at his disposal are not sufficient to enable him to [illegible] the siege of Cartagena. [illegible] approval of the proceedings of the Cortes. An [illegible] that all [illegible] be shot. [illegible] Cortes [illegible] by a vote of [illegible]

[illegible] have been condemned to death by the tribunal of justice in this city.

PEACE.

War Indemnity Paid.

PARIS, 4.—The last installment of the war indemnity will be paid to the German government to-morrow.

It is officially announced that the Duke of Harcourt takes a French mission to Austria, and the Duke de Chassels to England.

Decrease of Specie.

The specie in the bank of France has decreased one million francs during the past week.

No Demonstration.—Attack on German Flag.

There were no demonstrations here to day on the anniversary of the capitulation of the Prussian army.

A party of Germans from Strasburg were attacked yesterday by a mob, they took flight and were pursued, and with difficulty were rescued. The flag was torn to rags.

40,000 Carlists Under Arms.

BAYONNE, 4.—It is announced, on authority, that there are now about 40,000 Carlists under arms in Spain. They are making arrangements to establish a cannon foundry near the town of Tortosa.

SWITZERLAND.

Address to Thiers.

LUZERNE, 4.—Mr. Thiers was called on yesterday by the French residents of Luzerne, and in response to their greetings addressed them at some length. He said he had devoted his life to obtaining liberty in France, and he had endeavored to establish it under a monarch but had not succeeded. He was resolved to devote the remainder of his life to furthering the permanent establishment of a republican form of government in France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bad Weather.—Money.

LONDON, 4.—The weather is wet and unfavorable for crops.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £18,000 during the past week. The amount withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day was 100,000 pounds.

News from Havana.

KEY WEST, 4.—Mail advices from Havana give the following additional facts relative to the arrest of members of the republican club: "As soon as the republicans had assembled in their club rooom, a mob of several hundred gathered in front of the building, and after uttering loud threats made an attempt to force the door and enter the hall, but they were unsuccessful. The chief of police then appeared with a squad of cavalry, arrested about forty and took them to jail."

WEST INDIES.

CUBA.

To Be Sold.

HAVANA, 4.—The Captain General has published in the official *Gazette* to-day, a decree, ordering the immediate institution of proceedings for a public sale of all estates and effects taken by the administration, and being the property of the State in consequence of their former owners participating in the insurrection.

To-Day's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Arrested—Robbed.

NEW YORK, 5.—Since Monday there has been a man confined as a prisoner at the police head quarters, who was arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Wall Street forgeries. His name is Joseph J. Yates, but beyond his name the police observe the utmost reticence regarding him.

Hurd Beers, an aged farmer of Oswego county, sold his farm for one thousand dollars, and came here intending to go to Stamford and buy some property. While here he was accosted by a finely dressed young man, and induced to enter a house, and was drugged, and robbed of all his cash. He complained yesterday to the superintendent of the police, who detailed detectives to look after the thieves.

The Brooklyn Muddle.

BROOKLYN, 5.—Startling discoveries were made yesterday, indicating that the suit against Rodman & Sprague cannot be pushed by Judge McCue, who is not Judge of the city, and that all his decisions since the passage of the Brooklyn theater are null and void; that the Mayor and council can be proceeded against, and that nearly all of the municipal offices are vacant. The section of the charter bearing on the case says that no moneys belonging to the city shall be deposited in any institution in which any receiving or disbursing officer of the city shall be either officer, director or trustee; and that no city officer is authorized to receive or disburse the moneys of the city.

Big Stock Robbery.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—It is said that the State Bank of New Brunswick, one of the oldest and most solid institutions in the State, has been robbed of $200,000 by the defalcations of its officers. Greenleaf, the cashier, it is rumored, is the chief defaulter. Many customers have been allowed to draw enormously. The directors nevertheless claim that the bank will not lose a single dollar, as the whole amount is more than covered by real estate security.

A Fire.

CHICAGO, 5.—A fire occurred here last night, destroying the Phoenix planing mill, owned by Holstenbinder, Randall and Daniels; total loss probably 40,000.

FOREIGN.

An Outbreak Feared.

MADRID, 5.—The authorities of Gareres and Ellja fear an royalist outbreak, and have made a demand on the Central government for reinforcements.

Western Wonders.

In his far-off Pacific explorations, Dr. Hayden and his little band set a noble example of fidelity to all employees of the government. If there were more such men in the federal civil service there would be less cause for complaint. The Hayden party had thoroughly organized its work at Washington before it took the field, and when it [illegible] all the duties [illegible] their proper places and performed the [illegible] of a [illegible] time. The area to be examined was about thirty-six thousand square miles. This included the Yellowstone and [illegible] regions of Montana, the Great Canyon of the Colorado, the Great Salt Lake, and the Uinta Mountains in Utah, and the Three Tetons in Wyoming Territory. The party was equipped with the best of instruments, and its results are astonishing. Geological deposits, natural products, and scenery, fairly [illegible] the character and resources of Colorado. Beginning work about the middle of May, the explorers have pushed ahead with resistless energy. They have climbed where [illegible] they have [illegible] from [illegible] from starvation, but whatever may [illegible] they have been in [illegible] and have [illegible] and [illegible] the country. And they have performed their work [illegible] the [illegible] by the 1st of October, we understand. Then Dr. Hayden will attend his large pile of memoranda at Washington, and reduce everything to scientific order for presentation to Congress soon after the assembling. This is what we call basis-building work. Of the results of the explorations thus far conducted we have only scanty advices. It is said that positively the highest peak in Colorado has been found at last, and its new name is the very striking one—"The Mountain of the Holy Cross." This takes its title from the fact that its face is furrowed by two immense ravines, crossing at right angles, filled with perpetual snow, and so perfectly to the eye, miles away, the aspect of a mighty cross. The champion peak is 14,350 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Hayden, of Wyoming Territory, was measured in 1872 and found to be 13,400 feet high. The principal peaks of the Uintah mountains are known to be from 13,182 to 13,500 feet high; Mount Nebo, in Southern Utah, has a height of 12,500 feet; Mount Baker, of Washington Territory, 10,760 feet; and Mount Rainier, of the same Territory, 14,444 feet; The Mountain of the Holy Cross takes precedence in Colorado, and ranks among the mountain monarchs of the world. It is only surpassed on this continent by Mount Rainier, by Mount St. Elias, of the West River range (18,000 feet), and by Mount Brown (16,000), and Mount Hooker (16,700), of British Columbia. The accuracy of some of these measurements is doubted, and can be determined only by more careful surveys. Some members of the Hayden party have found time to revisit the wonderful range of the Three Tetons, in Wyoming Territory, and settled the height of the Grand Teton at 13,858 feet. In photographs of the Tetons the "Grand" shows almost vertical sides, and as these are covered with eternal ice, climbing it is a matter of the greatest difficulty. An official dispatch from the party makes a curious statement to the following purport: At certain seasons of the year, August and September, immense clouds of grasshoppers fill the air of that region. Rising to a great height, they attempt to pass over the Tetons, when they are chilled and fall on the mountains in vast numbers. These gradually melt away the snow a little, and leave holes or roughnesses in the ice, to which the climbers cling and so scale the grand Tetons. On the summit were found granite blocks or slabs of different sizes, forming a breastwork about three feet high and enclosing a circular space of six or seven feet in diameter. From the appearance of these blocks, it is supposed that they have been in position several centuries, and that they were so placed by the Indians as a temporary shelter against the wind. At the ascent of the Grand Teton by Hayden's men in 1872, other evidences of Indian explorations and habitation were discovered. It will probably never be Dr. Hayden's fortune again to astonish the world as he did when he lifted the veil from the mysteries of the Yellowstone country—that most wonderful of all the national possessions, excepting only the Yosemite valley; but we judge, from the bits of intelligence that reach us, that his present labors in Colorado will disclose a region of the wildest and most beautiful natural scenery, rich in resources, and offering the most substantial reward to hardy settlers. At the same time he will be the means of enlarging the boundaries of scientific knowledge in many branches. These explorations *pay*—which is more than can be said of some government enterprises. They are of great immediate utility in making the whole world acquainted with the wealth and manifold attractions of the United States, and stimulating immigration.—*Journal of Commerce, Aug. 28.*

CITY CREEK MINES.—The "Porcupine" is said to be one of the best claims in City Creek district. It is situated on the divide between City Creek and Mill Creek. A ledge has been struck which is about fifteen feet thick. Considerable work has been already done on the claim and preparations are being made to develop still further. The ore is low grade, iron and lead, and the owners are Messrs. S. Sirrine and A. Paul.

"This is a bad year," says the New York *Tribune*, commenting on the Farmers' movement in the West, "for Christian state men with their pockets full of Pacific Railroad bonds, political lawyers who take retaining fees from railroad companies, and professional politicians who strike the corporations for the bulk of their election expenses, and then vote themselves back pay for their valuable services."

ARRIVALS.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Sept. 5.—John La Blanc, Corinne; M D Boardman, Eliat; J M Neff, W G S Laurie, Samuel Allen, Uintah Mountains; Jno Bowman, W H Babin, Bear River; W F Howe, Alta City; Wesley M Ellison, Big Cottonwood; S J Cleveland, M J Johnson, Hoosier Pass; G McGinnes; [illegible] Parsons; [illegible] 80 Pesos.

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE elegantly situated house opposite the southern wing of the Tabernacle, containing five rooms, cellar, &c., two of the Rooms 16 by 24 feet in the clear. Apply on the premises to

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Best in the World!

So say ONE THOUSAND of the World's most

GIFTED MUSICIANS.

THE HIGHEST AWARD

Was given at the World's Exposition,

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VIENNA EXPOSITION,

Including most Eminent Artists and Experts from different countries,

First Medal

To the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

Thus AGAIN stamping them the

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NOT FOUND WANTING

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DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WARREN HUSSEY, ... President.
ANTHONY GOODE, ... Cashier.

Authorized Capital, - - - - $500,000
Paid Up Capital, - - - - $150,000
Earnings, - - - - - - - - $116,000

Dividend for 1871, 60 Per Cent.

Dividend for 1872, 50 Per Cent.

The Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Agencies in Colorado and Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

4106-1y

ST. MARK'S SCHOOLS

WILL

Re-open on Monday, Sept. 1st,

AT 8:55 A. M.

1. THE Grammar School, opposite the City Hall, receives boys and girls, from six years old and upwards.

2. The School for Girls, in the basement of St. Mark's Church, receives girls only, of all ages, and boys under six years of age.

3. All new applicants for admission to the Grammar School are requested to apply at the office for enrolment, from Monday, 28th, to Friday, 31st, inclusive, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m.

4. The studies include the ordinary branches of Primary Grammar and High School.

5. French, German, Vocal and Instrumental Music are extra studies, taught by special teachers.

6. The payment of tuition, in part or monthly as heretofore, will be quarterly, invariably in advance.

For further information apply to the Rev. Joseph M. Turner, at the office as above, or to the Rev. Thos. W. Haskins. d231 2w

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Medal for best Gold Pens awarded by Paris Exposition of 1867.

The above goods are sold by James Dwyer, Salt Lake City, and other dealers

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Simplest and Best

MACHINE IN USE.

THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS ON THIS Machine make it now the only machine that combines the desirable features of ALL others with its own excellencies.

The New FLORENCE is the only machine that has the

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FEEDS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

WE WARRANT EVERY MACHINE.

And Guarantee to keep all FLORENCE Machines in Utah in perfect running order without expense to the owners.

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Extra [illegible] Agents wanted everywhere.

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Beauty and Excellence of Stitch.

Strength, Firmness and Durability of Seam.

Attachments and Wide Range of Application to Purposes and Materials.

The [illegible] of the Machine

GRANDEST TRIUMPH

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INVENTIVE GENIUS

is not subject to Rust.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

Simplicity and Perfection of Mechanism.

Durability and Lack of Friction.

Ease of Operating and Management.

Adjustable Stitch.

Call and examine our Wheel and Fixtures.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.

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PHILADELPHIA TRADE.

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CARDING, SPINNING and WEAVING

IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES.

Call special attention to their new

New Ring Spinning for Cotton!

Spindles 9,000 Revolutions per minute, positive driving to bobbin!

d34-1

HIBBARD AND SPENCER

JOBBERS OF

Hardware, Cutlery

AND

TINNERS' STOCK.

LAKE ST., cor. Wabash Ave.,

CHICAGO.

WM. G. HIBBARD, F. F. SPENCER, J. C. FISHER, A. C. HASKELL, A. D. LAIN.

Z. C. M. I. and all its branch Stores in the Territory keep our goods on sale.

Wholesale Dry Goods Departm't.

Z. C. M. I.

To Accommodate the Rapidly Increasing business of this department and to Exhibit to our Patrons the Largest and

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Ever Brought into this Territory

We have been obliged to

MOVE INTO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING

"EAGLE EMPORIUM,"

And we invite an early inspection of the same

THIS STOCK, SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET, INCLUDES FULL LINES OF

PRINTS, LAWNS, PERCALES!

AND

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

STAPLE GOODS

As Usual, and

"Notions," Full and Complete.

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF OUR LATE ARRIVALS OF

CHOICE STYLES

SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS,

To which we invite special attention. In fact our

NUMEROUS PATRONS,

And those who are in and around this city can not have a more pleasant place to

LOOKING THROUGH OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK

And seeing our

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR DOING BUSINESS

H. S. [illegible]

Utah Northern Railroad.

TRAINS RUN BETWEEN

!CORINNE!

Junction with C. P. R. R.

TOGAN

JOHN W. YOUNG Gen'l Supt.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

RECEIVES DEPOSITS OF ONE DOLLAR and upwards.

Interest at EIGHT PER CENT. per annum, compounded semi-annually on the 1st of March and September.

WM. H. HOOPER, ... President.
E. R. ELDREDGE, ... Vice-President.
L. S. HILLS, ... Cashier.

Z. C. M. I.

WHOLESALE GROCERY Department

HAS A FULL LINE OF

MASON'S

Fruit Jars

WITH

PORCELAIN LINED CAPS,

Consisting of the

HERO,

STANDARD,

GEM,

AND

X. L.,

All at Very Low Prices.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

THE

WILSON

Sewing

MACHINE

TAKES

Five Medals

AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR at VIENNA.

Three separate dispatches from Vienna combine to dispel all doubt as to whatever machine has won the first honors of the great Exposition. The first was a speech to the New York press on Monday, and was as follows:

VIENNA, August 15, 1871.

The Wilson shuttle sewing machine was awarded the grand prize as the Vienna position for being the best sewing machine. RAYNOR.

The second was the regular Associated Press report, compiled from a long speech to the New York *Herald*, in which the "Wilson Sewing Machine of Cleveland, Ohio," was named as among the exhibits which received "gold medals for merit, the highest class of premiums awarded at the Exposition."

The third was a private cable telegram received yesterday from Vienna by Mr. Wilson himself, which was as follows:

VIENNA, August 15.

You have received [illegible] Howe and Grover co-operative.

The meaning of this is then explained to be that the Wilson Machine has received the gold medal as the best sewing machine, and a second gold medal as the machine best manufactured—that is, combining the best mechanical workmanship. Inside these, a special medal was given for excellence of workmanship on the machine, another for the best bowling on leather, done by the Wilson, and the other only for best samples of family sewing and embroidery, done on the Wilson machine.

This means the entire field. Not only has the Wilson Sewing Machine been pronounced the most capable and efficient sewing machine in the world, but its work, both dry goods and leather, is pronounced superior to that of all other machines. The Wilson as a Worker Shoe, where all the leading sewing machines of both continents have changed hands, is thoroughly vindicated, and within three months the most complete triumph ever won by a sewing machine.

The above is taken from the Cleveland Leader, of August 30.

FOR SALE $20.00 CHEAPER

Than any other First Class Machine and sent to Boatmen for a Trip Sailors and Miners.

CALDER & CARELESS,

Sole Agents for Utah.

d235 1m wf 1m

Closing Out!

CLOSING OUT!

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

DRESS GOODS

Taylor & Cutler's

CHOICE FAMILY

GROCERIES

Lower in Price than ever.

Cheapest Stoves in Town!

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

TAYLOR & CUTLER

Under Taylor's Hotel,

EAST TEMPLE STREET

d237

Lumber Yard.

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, SHINGLES, LATH, Etc.

JOHNS & FORSMAN.

Salt Lake Saw & G. Depot.