

# ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

THIS INSTITUTION, having for its objects the consolidation of the Mercantile Interests of this Territory, and the distribution of General Merchandise to the people

At a Small Margin of Profit,

Takes pleasure in announcing that its business is fully organized and

**Wholesale Stores**

ARE

**NOW OPENED**

In the splendid building formerly occupied by

Wm. JENNINGS & Co.,

KNOWN AS THE

**EAGLE EMPORIUM,**

AND IN THE

**OLD CONSTITUTION BUILDING,**

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

ELDREDGE & CLAWSON.

IN THE

**EMPORIUM**

Will be found a Complete Assortment of

**DRY GOODS,**

**CLOTHING,**

**HATS and CAPS,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,**

AND AT THE

**OLD CONSTITUTION BUILDING**

A FULL LINE OF

**GROCERIES,**

**HARDWARE,**

**STOVES,**

**QUEENSWARE,**

AND

**Agricultural Implements**

The various Co-operative Firms, Jobbers throughout the Territory, and the Public generally, are cordially invited to call and examine this immense Stock of Goods, as the inducements offered are such as must insure their Liberal Patronage.

Parties at a distance, wishing to order Goods either by letter or telegraph, are assured that their Goods will be promptly and carefully packed, marked and forwarded, according to instructions. ON AS GOOD TERMS AS IF THEY THEMSELVES WERE PRESENT.

The services of Messrs. H. S. Beattie, John Clark, James Phillips, and other well-known Salesmen are secured, which is a guarantee of satisfaction to the Patrons of the Institution.

**H. B. CLAWSON,**

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Salt Lake City, March 10, 1869.

w6 tf

## SUNDAY SCHOOL REWARDS

And Tickets

ARE SOLD BY

**W. H. SHEARMAN, LOCAN,**

CACHE VALLEY, at

**NEW YORK PRICES.**

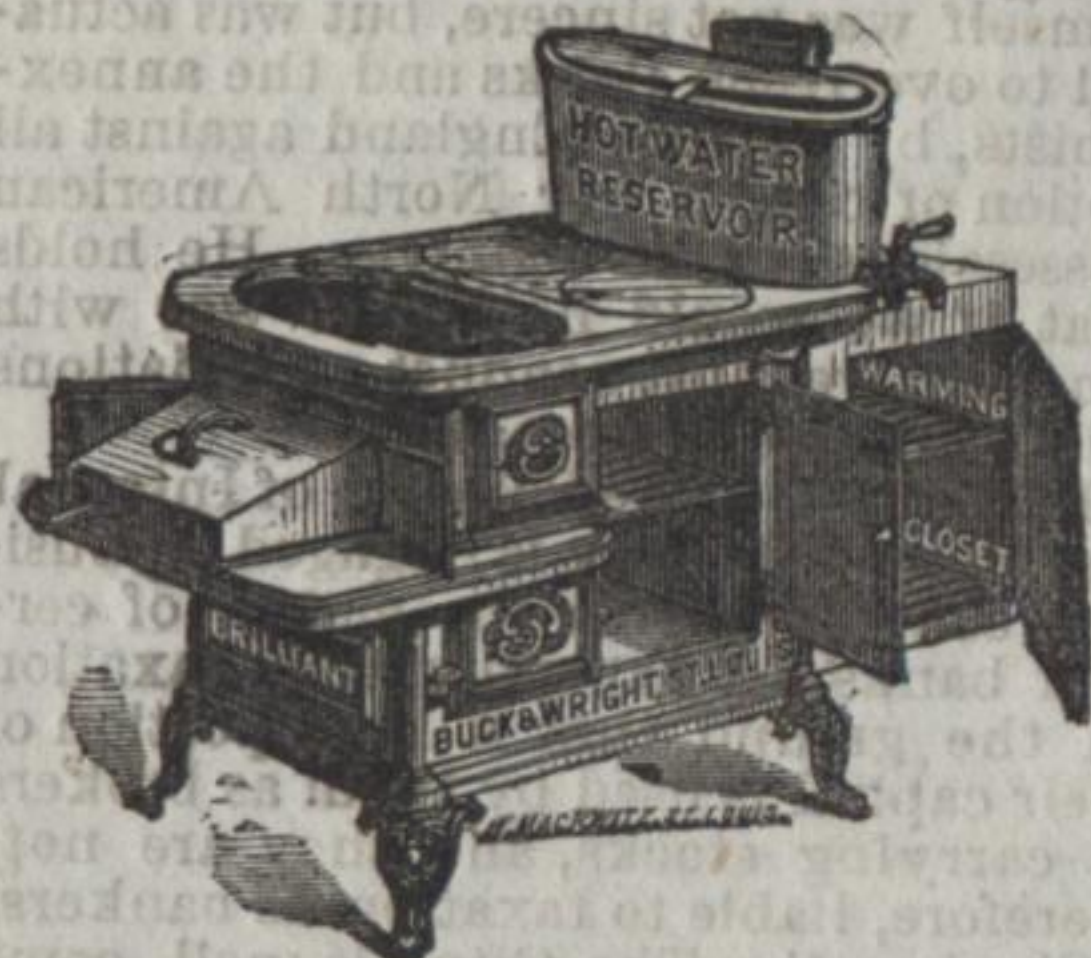
w50 tf

GEO. Q. CANNON.

## BUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVES

Bake Quicker, Better and with less Fuel than any Stoves made.

EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!



They were awarded the Premium at last Louisiana State Fair, also at last St. Louis Fair, Oct. 1868, after actual trial in Baking with the leading Stoves made East and West.

We also manufacture the Celebrated

**PARAGON COAL COOKING STOVE,**

Which is superior to any Coal Cook Stove made.

**BUCK & WRIGHT,**

720 & 722 N. Main Street, St. Louis.

Manufacturers of all varieties of Cooking and Heating Stoves. w2 ly

**HENRY DINWOODEY,**

Manufacturer of every description of

**CABINET WARE,**

**EAST TEMPLE STREET,**

Salt Lake City,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAS a Large Stock of Good, Oil Painted

**FURNITURE**

Constantly on hand.

**FAMILIES SUPPLIED.**

Prices Reasonable.

The Undertaker's Department is also Appropriately Furnished. w24:tf

**THE NEW**



Have recently been altered, so as they can be used with either or both

**WOOD OR COAL,**

Adapting them to the wants of

**THE PEOPLE OF UTAH.**

**THEY STAND UNEQUALLED**

For economy in fuel; for durability; for capacity in baking, boiling, broiling and roasting; for simplicity in management; for cleanliness in cooking; for beauty of design; for smoothness of castings, and elegance of finish, and as

**PERFECT COOKING STOVES**

In every respect.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the

**Excelsior Manufacturing Company**

w26m

ST. LOUIS, MO.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

**FOREIGN.**

London.—To-day was the second Epsom summer meeting. A great feature was the renewal of the Derby stakes of fifty sovereigns each horse; the second horse receives 300 sovereigns, the third 150 out of the stakes. There are 254 subscribers. There was a tremendous throng on the ground. The Prince of Wales and other notables were present. The weather was fine and unusually warm. The Derby was won by Pretender, recently the winner of 2,000 guineas at Newmarket, who beat Podro Gomez by a short head, Drummond being third and a length behind Gomez. Twenty-two horses ran. The distance run was a mile and a half; the weight carried was 122 pounds. Time, two minutes and 52 seconds. The value of the stakes was £6,900. There were probably a quarter of a million of persons on the grounds. The Epsom town plate was won by Conrad; the Bentick plate was won by Mystom.

Liverpool, midnight.—The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, to-night, and voted an address of welcome to Motley, the new American Minister. Patterson, in a speech, supported the vote, and regretted the failure of the law officers to prevent the escape of the *Alabama*. He said the precedent was a bad one, and the maritime interest of England was sure to suffer from it. If moderate compensation could cancel this precedent, he would rejoice if it were granted by England. He was assured that the present ministry would meet the claims of the United States without compromising the national honor.

Madrid.—The Cortes is now debating those clauses of the constitution which refer to the colonies. Senor Castellar, in alluding to Cuba, said, if Spain had followed the example of England in her treatment of Canada, by granting the liberties which the Colonies claim for themselves, the outbreak in Cuba would have been prevented. Marshal Serrano replied that Captain General Dulce granted the required liberties when he entered upon the government of Cuba, but party spirit blinded some of the inhabitants to the intentions of the home government, by demonstrations of physical force. He said the rebellion had been suppressed, but the general disorder was disappearing very slowly. When the normal state of the Island was restored, the home government, acting in conjunction with Cuba, will suppress slavery and punish all persons engaged in the slave trade.

Florence.—Fourteen arrests have been made at Leghorn, in connection with the attempted assassination of Colonel Greenville; it has been ascertained that the political animosity growing out of the conduct of Col. Greenville at the siege of Rome, in '49, was the cause of the assault.

London.—The *Alabama* claims still form the great theme of conversation and newspaper comment. The *Times*, to-day, has an article on the communications of Sir Francis Head, which have recently been published here, respecting the case of the ship *Caroline*, and the course of the United States toward Canada during the patriot war. The *Times* says that Senator Sumner's assertions, that English hostility to America is met by testimony of American officials, to the effect that abuses much more flagrant occurred within the frontier of the United States, for popular feeling in the State of New York was admitted to have more than countenanced the Fenian expeditions to Canada. The American press expose Sumner's inconsistency by historical tests, and point out his perversion of facts. Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, who built the *Alabama*, recently published a letter giving legal opinions and extracts from documents and speeches to prove that the building of the *Alabama* was not illegal. This letter has been extensively copied and commented on by the papers.

London.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Otway, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, stated that the papers in the case of the *Alabama* claims would shortly be laid upon the table.

Paris.—Hon. E. B. Washburne was received by the Emperor to-day; he made a brief address, in which he assured the Emperor of the friendship, entertained by the people and Government of the United States toward himself and the French nation.

Napoleon, in reply, expressed the utmost satisfaction at Washburne's cor-

dial assurances, and hoped the friendly relations between the two countries would long be maintained.

Havana, 25, via. Key West, 27.—Captain General Dule is dangerously ill of cancer; he is hardly expected to live.

A riot occurred at Fort Cabanas, on Saturday night, on the occasion of the departure, for Spain, of prisoners captured on the *Galvanic*. The volunteers tried to stop their embarkation. In the melee which followed cries of "death to Dulce" were heard. Further outrages were prevented by the supplications of the Governor of the fortress, and the prisoners were allowed to proceed. A Spanish steamer in the Bay of Nipe, fired, by mistake, into some Spanish troops on the shore; it was reported that forty-seven were killed. The Spaniards were greatly excited by the frequent reports of the landing of filibusters.

New York, 28.—The *Herald's* London special letter says that the Messrs. Laird claim that the building of the *Alabama* was done in the way of business, and free of concealment. It was known to the government and the public, and with the knowledge of the American Minister, that the vessel was meant for war purposes and intended for the use of the Confederate government, and it was notorious that no haste or secrecy was observed in operations; nor had there been anything illegal in the building or fitting out of the ship. Ample time and opportunity existed for the government to seize her. When the officers of the custom house were informed, on the 21st of July, that she was ready for sea, they might, at any hour they pleased, have detained her, but no attempt was made to detain her, tho' Passmore and others made affidavits that men were enlisted to serve on her. They take the ground that the contract entered into to build the ship was not at variance with the laws of England, the opinion of the English people or the practice of foreign nations. They quote the written opinions of Mellish, Q. C., Mr. Rempler and Sir Hugh Cairns of Feb. '63, which, they allege, support their position, and go to show that the *Alabama* left Birkenhead unarmed, and went to the Azores, to which men and arms had been sent from other ports.

The *Standard* says of Laird's letter that it is a clear charge of negligence against the government, but whatever England's offense may have been, it has been outdone a hundred fold by wilful and wanton offenses of the United States against England, and the settlement will leave a heavy balance against the United States. England's obligations were broken to the North as well as the South, and the Americans were equally guilty of a breach of international obligations in the case of the *Caroline* and in the case of the Fenian drillings and organization.

The *Star* thinks Laird's letter aggravates the action of the British government. The *Alabama*, it was known, was destined to prey on American commerce. Further obligations are raised by the fact that the *Alabama* was built and pierced for guns and to accommodate a war crew. The facts reported by the British custom house officers are also that she was really intended for war purposes. This knowledge obviously devolved upon the government the duty of making the foreign enlistment act go as far as possible. There is good reason to suspect that the act would have gone far enough if a hearty effort had been made to stretch its provisions honestly and extend its purport to the case.

Ottawa.—Resolutions are to be proposed on Friday relative to the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay Territory, and to ask the Queen to unite Prince Rupert's land and the Northwestern Territory with the Dominion of Canada on the terms prayed for in the joint address of both branches of the late Parliament. The Canadian Government is to make provision for the protection of the Indian tribes.

Halifax.—In the House Assembly, yesterday, a preamble was introduced by Murray, of Pictou, which speaks of a forcible change in the Constitution of Nova Scotia without the consent of the people, and in opposition to their wishes. It says even an inquiry into their grievances had been refused them and they now occupy the position of a degraded people, and that their union with the Dominion has resulted in financial disaster and oppression, and that their principal commercial trade has been and always will be naturally with the United States, therefore, believing the imperial Parliament has been imposed on by false representations, and that the free people of the British Isles will not persist in keeping this, heretofore loyal colony, in half