THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, - - - - March, 9, 1871.

AND now comes the intelligence that Boston is no longer a Yankee city and Massachusetts no longer a Yankee State. The Springfield, (Mass.), *Republican* gives figures which show that the four largest cities of the State—Boston, Worcester, Lawrence and Fall River—have more foreign inhabitants than native. Out of Boston's 248,866 inhabitants, 158,116 have either father or mother, or both, of foreign descent, and of the 345,788 people in the four cities, only 127,721 are of unmixed native blood.

In commenting upon this condition of affairs, the Chicago *Tribune* says, that "if the record of births during the past five or ten years were furnished, it would show, either of Boston or Chicago, in still more astonishing figures, how the native American element is passing into the minority."

And yet, while the devilish practices which are destroying the old stock of the nation are suffered to go unrebuked and unchecked, a terrible outcry is raised against the people of Utah for supporting an institution which favors the increase of the race! It might be thought that the editor of the Springfield *Republican*, with these facts before him, would manifest less arrogance and presumption in criticising other communities than he does in his book "Across the Continent;" and the editor of the *Tribune*, also, be convinced that there were evils existing elsewhere as terrible even as those described as flourishing in Utah by his mischievous and mendacious correspondent who writes from this point for its columns. Is not a social system a snare and a sham under which the race is perishing, whatever its popularity or however much it may be upheld by the sanction of great names? The day appears not to be far distant when to find pure New England stock, it will have to be sought in Utah. The dying out of the race and its hybridization with foreign element in its habitat is already a matter of notoriety and frequent comment. Descendants of New England parentage are more numerous now in Utah, in proportion to its population than in any other State or Territory in the Union, and the probabilities at present are that this will be more noticeably the case in the future than it is at the present.

Under the practices which prevail in the East population is dying out; under the system and practices which prevail in Utah it is increasing—a rugged, healthy race is being produced; against which should legislation be directed? Probably Judge McKean in his next ruling will inform us. By the way we are looking for that catechism, Judge, when may we expect it?

THE heaviest man in Pennsylvania, Mr. John Bousum, of Schuylkill Haven, died lately at the age of fifty-one years. He was only about five feet ten inches, and weighed at one time 494 pounds. He was as active and supple as the majority of those who carried less than half his own weight of flesh, and has usually enjoyed excellent health. He was a lock-tender on the canal, and slept nightly in his watch-box. It was here he was found dead, and it was found impossible to remove him from there without tearing out nearly the whole end of the building. He weighed, at the time of his death, 460 pounds. His coffin measured inside two feet nine inches wide across the breast, eight feet three inches around, and five feet eleven inches in length, being large enough to hold, in the language of the local paper, four ordinary sized men, with room for a half-a-dozen boys.

WHAT can be the influence at work just now unfavorable to Governors? They seem to have a streak of bad luck. No less than three Governors—"His Excellency" Governor Holden, of North Carolina, "His Excellency" Governor Clayton, of Arkansas and "His Excellency" Governor Butler, of Nebraska—have been impeached, and are now being tried or soon will be.

PRESIDENT BLANCHARD, of Wheaton College, delivered a lecture lately in Chicago, entitled: "The Relations of Freemasonry to Popular Government and the Christian Religion." In his opening remarks he stated that he represented the sentiment and the opinions of a national organization of Christians opposed to secret societies, which numbered 50,000 people; and added that after Freemasonry had gone down in the North through the exposures of Morgan, it fled South, where there was no discussion to follow it. "It was sheltered by slavery and sheltered its shelter. It had grown strong and had retaken the lost ground in the States from which it was driven, and to-day there was a lodge not far from every court house and school house in the land. When the soldiers of the North were fighting, Masons never stopped initiation, but continued on with their work. Masonry had inaugurated the rebellion, because it was despotic and hated popular government. Its papers took little interest in the struggle, and that was on the side of secession. Masonry had shown itself lately in the Ku Klux Clan. They were still acting—assassinating with a concealed hand. Masonry received an idol more dangerous than the wooden horse of Minerva, which was certain destruction to its receivers. Freemasonry or free government must go down. It saved Jeff. Davis from being hung, and Andrew Johnson from being impeached; it practically repealed religion by continually swearing some of the best men in the community to obey the summons of some of the worst. It would destroy free balloting, as by the Masonic grip votes could be cast for a man on whom the few Masons concentrated.

The lecturer closed by saying that Freemasonry stood branded as one of the antichrists that had come into the world. He was applauded several times, during the lecture. His audience numbered about six hundred, principally ladies, whom he appealed to by saying that "the exclusion of women from lodges was a degradation to her which no flattery could obscure."

There is a class of people who are never easy unless they are engaged in a crusade against something. This affords them the necessary excitement to make them happy. Freemasonry is open to attack, because vulgar prejudices can be appealed to, and from the nature of its organization its advocates or members cannot very well defend themselves against the slanders which may be circulated against them. These 50,000 "Christians" can find abundant employment for a few years at least, in cleansing their own organizations and societies from the evils with which they abound before they direct their assaults against Freemasons.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., has been visited at intervals for the past twelve years and upwards with destructive and mysterious conflagrations. They were in nearly every instance caused by an ingeniously constructed infernal machine, or "fire box," and were generally attended by anonymous, threatening letters. Beyond this nothing could be traced. It was evident that the incendiary must be a man well acquainted with the vicinity, but no one could even suspect who might be the guilty party. About two years ago it was claimed for the first time that the letters were in the handwriting of a man named Leonard Choate. Yet the belief that he was the criminal gained ground slowly. He was a man well known, and it was almost unanimously considered that he was one of the last men in the world who would have been likely to have committed so great an outrage. It was evident that he could not be the gainer of a dollar by any of the fires; in fact, he has been a loser rather than a gainer by them. He appears to have been a genial, kindhearted person, yet his fathers, brothers and nearest friends are among the chief sufferers from these conflagrations. When arrested the chain of circumstantial evidence was so strong and so conclusive as to his guilt, that he withdrew the plea of not guilty which he had made and pleaded guilty. A church had been set on fire; he acknowledged that he was the incendiary, and after a trial before the Supreme Judicial Court at Salem, he was convicted and sentenced to confinement in the State Prison for life. Every one is puzzled to understand the motive which prompted him to commit these great crimes. The question of insanity has been suggested, but the theory hardly seems a tenable one. No one ever suspected the accused to be other than perfectly rational, and his entire walk and conversation have ever been consistent with the hypothesis of his sanity. Viewed in all lights, the case is a truly remarkable one, and in all probability no satisfactory explanation can be offered until the convict elects to make a full and free confession.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES!

A Fearful Hurricane in Missouri!

A Drunkard Murders his Wife!

New Board of Directors for the U. P. R. R.

Deaths of Children caused by Feeding on Diseased Milk!

Parisian News!

The Cost of the War outside of Paris!

MISSOURI.

A Frightful Storm at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—A most terrific hurricane passed over a portion of East St. Louis, between two and three o'clock this afternoon. The wind first came from the south-east, accompanied by a brisk shower; but suddenly veered to the south-west, and came with a fury and force never before witnessed in this latitude. It first struck the elevator on the bank of the river, and took part of its roof off. Passing on in a due north-east direction, it totally demolished the freight depot of the St. Louis and Vandalia Railroad, 800 feet long by 100 wide, and a water tank 80 feet high; the freight and passenger depot of the South Eastern Railroad, two freight depots, a portion of a passenger depot, and the ticket office, and the large round house of the Chicago and Altoona road; the car house, scale office, freight office, and part of one of the freight depots of the Ohio and Mississippi road; the freight and passenger depots of the Toledo and Wabash road, and a number of dwelling houses in the vicinity; a portion of the roof of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis depot, was blown off, and nearly all the derricks and other appliances used in constructing the bridge were torn from their places and blown into the river. Everything within a width of from two to three hundred yards was actually torn to pieces. A whole train of cars, including a thirty ton locomotive, was blown from the track, and hurled some forty feet into a slough; another train of thirteen cars, laden with grain, etc., was also overthrown and smashed, and one car blown into the river. A train coming in on the Terre Haute road, when at Brooklyn, three miles north-east of St. Louis, was blown from the track; and some forty cars, standing on a side-track of the Toledo and Wabash, and Chicago and Altoona roads, about nine miles out, were overthrown. The round house of the Chicago and Altoona road, after being blown down, caught fire from an engine inside, and its ruins burned. The engineer of the locomotive was burned to death. The number of killed and wounded cannot be stated to-night, but seven are known to be killed and between thirty and forty seriously, and some dangerously wounded, and about as many more slightly injured. It is believed that a number of persons are still buried beneath the ruins. The scene is frightful. Houses are torn to fragments, others unroofed or upset, and still others carried bodily from their foundations. There is scarcely a building or tree or anything else, within the track of the storm, that is standing. The wreck and ruin is complete. The pecuniary losses are estimated as follows: Chicago and Alton road, railroad $200,000; Ohio and Mississippi $300,000; Toledo and Wabash $125,000; St. Louis and Vandalia $50,000; Southeastern $30,000; Wiggins Ferry Company $25,000. Two or three steamboats lying on the eastern side of the river were also very seriously damaged.

VIRGINIA.

Negro Riot.

STAUNTON, 8.—A riot occurred among the negroes at Buffalo Gap, last night, during which two were killed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

TAMAQUA, 8.—The Mount Carmel District miners' and laborers' beneficial association has been offered five hundred dollars reward, for the arrest and conviction of the parties who exploded the powder keg in Williams' house, killing Hoffman. It is claimed that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association is making efforts to discover the guilty parties.

NEW YORK.

A Horrible Wife Murder—New Board of Directors—Disease Milk in New York.

ALBANY, 8.—A terrible tragedy occurred here this morning, at the residence of Dr. Samuel P. Vanhoosen, on Madison Avenue. The Dr., who is a man of intemperate habits, had angry words with his wife, and seizing an iron griddle, struck her with it on the top of her head, crushing the skull and causing her death at once. The circumstances becoming known to the neighbors, the police was sent for and the Dr. was taken into custody. The event has caused great sadness among the acquaintances of the family, by whom the Dr. and his wife were highly esteemed.

NEW YORK, 8.—At a meeting of the stock holders of the Union Pacific railroad Company, held in Boston to-day, the following board of directors was elected: Oliver Ames, Jno. Duff, E. Atkins, Oakes Ames, Gardiner Dexter, R. E. Robbins, of Mass., L. P. Morton, Jas. Brooks, Sidney Dillon, Andrew Carghrie of New York, Thos. A. Scott, Edgar Thompson of Penna., Geo. M. Pullman of Ills., C. T. Bushnell of Cincinnati, and G. M. Dodge of Iowa. At a subsequent meeting of the new board, Mr. Thos. A. Scott was elected President.

Mr. Henry Bergh and a number of officers of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, are busily engaged in the upper part of the city, examining into the condition of cows kept in stables in that locality. This action is being taken at the request of a number of physicians, who say that infants and children under their medical care have sickened and died on account of being fed upon diseased milk. The investigations of Mr. Bergh and associates have clearly demonstrated the fact that the alarm given by the physicians is not without foundation.

The *Herald's* special, dated Paris, 8th, says the Assembly will leave Bordeaux on Saturday, and meet at Versailles on Monday. The disorder and excitement of the last few days continue, but no other collisions have occurred. Detachments of Chauzy's army are arriving.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Tumult in the Assembly.

BORDEAUX, 8.—In the Assembly today, Favre proposed the abrogation of all laws restricting the right of the people to hold meetings and form associations. Thiers, in replying to a question, said the expenses of the war outside Paris exceeded 1,100,000,000 francs. A commitee of the Assembly made a report in favor of annulling the election of Garibaldi to the Assembly from Algiers. Victor Hugo proceeded to make a speech warmly defending Garibaldi, but he was interrupted by a great tumult in the Chamber.

WEST INDIES.

Death of the Governor.

KINGSTON, 8.—A *Herald's* special says that Gov. Birch has died of enlaregement of the heart, and that Judge Stakemann had been proclaimed Governer; the funeral services over the remains of the late Governor Birch were most impressive, and the procession to the cemetery was very imposing.

THE HORRORS OF ANCIENT WAR.

THE SIEGE OF JERUSALEM, BY TITUS.

The siege that seems to epitomise all the horrors of such contests, forming, as it were, the last crowning scenes of a nation's tragedy, was the siege of Jerusalem, by Titus, A. D. 70. The city then contained, according to Tacitus, 600,000 inhabitants. Josephus has well narrated the sufferings of his countrymen; not merely from the Romans, but also from the savage factions of rival chiefs, Simon and John—the former of whom held the upper city, the latter the temple. Their followers tore each other to pieces up to the very moment the Romans broke through the walls. The mode in which Titus conducted this memorable siege furnishes a good example of the manner in which the Romans conducted such operations. His legionaries having established their camps on Scopas and the Mount of Olives, began to burn the suburbs of Jerusalem, cut down the trees and raise banks of earth and timber against the walls. On these works were placed archers and hurlers of javelins, and before them the catapults and ballistas that threw darts and huge stones. The Jews replied from the engines which they had taken from the Roman detachments, but they used them awkwardly and ineffectually. They, however, were very daring in their sorties, endeavoring to burn the Roman military engines and the hurdles with which the Roman pioneers covered themselves when at work. The Romans also built towers fifty cubits high, plated with iron, in which were placed archers and slingers, to drive the Jews from the walls. At last, about the fifteenth day of the siege, the greatest of the Roman battering rams began to shake the outer wall and the Jews yielded up the first line of defense. Five days after, Titus broke the second wall, into a place full of narrow streets crowded with brazier's, clothing and wool-merchants' shops; but the Jews rallying, drove out the Romans, who, not having made the breach sufficiently large, were with difficulty rescued by their archers. Four days later, however, Titus retook the second wall, and then waited for famine to do its work within the city. The Jews now began to desert to the enemy in great numbers, and all these wretches the Romans tortured and crucified before the walls (at one time five hundred a day), "so that," as Josephus says, "room was wanting for the crosses, and crosses wanting for the bodies."

At this crisis of the siege, the Jews, undermining one of the Roman towers, set it on fire, and did their best to destroy all the besieger's works. Titus now determined to slowly starve out his stubborn enimies, and began to build a wall round the whole city. This wall, with thirteen forts, the Roman soldiers completed in three days. Famine in the meantime was ravaging the unhappy city. Whole families perished daily, and the streets were strewn with dead bodies that no one cared to bury. Thieves plundered the half deserted homes, and murdered any who showed signs of resistance, or who still lingered in the last agonies of starvation. The dead the Jews threw down from the hills into the valleys below. In the meantime, the Roman soldiers, abundantly supplied with corn from Syria, mocked the starving men on the walls, by showing them food. The palm-trees and olive-trees round Jerusalem had all been destroyed, but Titus sending to the Jordan for timber, again raised banks around the castle of Antonia. Inside the city the seditions grew more violent, the partizans of John and Simon murdering each other daily, and plundering the temple of the sacred vessels. A rumor spreading in the Roman camp that the Jewish deserterers, swallowed their money before they left Jerusalem, led to the murder, in one night, Josephus says, of nearly two thousand of these unhappy creatures. Again a part of the wall fell before the battering ram, but only to discover to the Romans, a fresh rampart built behind it. In one attack a brave Syrian soldier of the cohorts, with eleven other men, succeeded in reaching the top of the wall, but they were overpowered by the Jews. A few days after, twelve Roman soldiers scrambled up by night through a breach in the tower of Antonia, killed the guards, and sounding trumpets, summoned the rest of the army to their aid. The tower once carried, the Romans tried to force their way into the temple, and a hand to hand fight ensued, which terminated in the Romans being driven to the tower of Antonia. The Jews seeing the temple in danger, and the assault recommencing, set fire to the cloister that joined the temple and the castle of Antonia, and prepared for a desperate resistance in their last stronghold. In this conflagration many of the Romans, advancing too eagerly, perished.

During all this fighting, the famine in the city grew worse and worse. The wretched people ate their shoes, belts, and even the leather thongs of their shields. Friends fought for food, and robbers broke into every house where it was known that corn was hidden. Josephus even mentions a well-known case of a woman of wealth from beyond Jordan who ate her own child. The walls of the temple were so massive as to resist the battering rams for six days, so Titus at last gave orders to burn down the gates. At last, after a desperate resistance, the Jews were driven into the inner court and the temple was set on fire and destroyed, in spite of all the efforts of Titus to save it. When the Jews first saw the flames spring up, Josephus says they raised a great shout of despair, and sixteen thousand of the defenders perished in the fire. The Romans in the fury of the assault, burnt down the treasury chambers, filled with gold and other riches, and all the cloisters, into which multitudes of Jews had fled, expecting something miraculous, as their false prophet had predicted. Titus now attacked the upper city, and raised banks against it at which forty thousand of the inhabitants deserted to the Roman camp. The final resistance was very feeble, for the Jews were now utterly disheartened. The Romans, once masters of the walls, spread like a deluge over the city, slew all the Jews they met in the narrow lanes, and set fire to the houses. In many of these they found entire families dead of hunger, and these places, in their horror, the soldiers left unplundered. The Romans, weary at last, of slaying, Titus gave orders that no Jew, unless found with arms in his hands, should be killed. But some soldiers still went on butchering the old and infirm, and driving the youths and women into the inner court of the temple. The males under seventeen were sent to the Egyptian mines; several thousands were given to provisional amphitheatres to fight with the gladiators and wild beasts; but before all could be sent away, eleven thousand of them perished from famine. Altogether in this cruel siege, there perished eleven hundred thousand Jews. This enormous multitude is accounted for by the fact, that when Titus sat down before Jerusalem, the city was full of people from all parts of Judea, come to celebrate the feast of the unleavened bread. —*All the Year Round.*

THE LAST DAYS OF NERO.

When Nero learned that he had a master in Galba, he upset the table at which he was seated feasting, dashed to pieces his two most favorite crystal glasses, called for a box of poison which he was afraid to use, and then rushed into the Servilian garden to think upon what he should do next. There, or within his sleeping room, he passed a most miserable night; and when, at daybreak, he found that his guards had not only deserted him, but had carried off the little gold box containing the poison, and even the very covering of his bed, he ran headlong down to the Tiber, where he stopped short on the bank and slowly walked back again. It was then, barefooted and half-dressed, that he was met by the faithful Phaon, who flung a cloak over his shoulders, tied an old handkerchief about his head, hoisted the bewildered wretch upon a horse, and rode away toward a country house four miles off. In danger of discovery, the fugitive party abandoned their horses, scrambled through thickets, brakes, by-paths and brambles, and at length reached the neighborhood of the desired asylum. The tender feet of the Emperor were mangled and bloody, despite the care which had been shown by his friend to spread his cloak on the ground for the ex-Emperor to tread upon. Phaon asked him to conceal himself for awhile in a gravel pit; but Nero declared it looked too much like a grave, and he was determined not to be buried alive. He sat down under a wall, picked the burs and brambles from his dress, drank from the hollow of his hand a few drops of water, and sighed over the thought of the draughts he used to imbibe of boiled water made cold again with snow. He was finally got into the house, where he turned away in disgust from the piece of brown bread which was offered him—his last banquet; drank again a little luke-warm water, flung himself on an old flock bed and cursed his destiny. They who surrounded him advised him to make an end quickly; and thereupon he had a grave made before him to his exact measure. He ordered sundry preparations to be made for his funeral, commanded water for the washing of his body, wood for the pile, expressed the hope that they who survived him would allow his head to remain on his body, and he then burst into an agony of tears at the thought, as he said, of what a clever fellow the world was about to lose: "Qualis artifex pereo!" was his exclamation. It was not his only one. He cited lines from various Greek and Latin authors as applicable to his situation; and when reproached for dallying so long before putting himself to death, very appositely inquired if any one present was willing to show him the way by setting him the example. He then made a few more pedantic quotations, and finally, with trembling hands, put the dagger to his throat. He would have held it there long enough had it not been for Epaphroditis, who grasped his hands and forced it into his throat. The terror of the ex-monarch was fixed on his features after death. But even he had friends; five thousand crowns were expended on his funeral pile, on which his body was laid in a splendid silk covering; two of his old nurses collected his ashes, and an imperial congress accompanied them in the pious task of solemnly depositing the body in the tomb of the Domiti. For years after, loving hands hung garlands on his tomb! And surely Nero could not have won tributes of sympathy spontaneously made, had he not some touch of virtue in him, which saved him from ranking beneath humanity.

GOOD RULES FOR ALL SEASONS.—You can walk as long as you please with damp feet. So long as you keep in motion, there is little danger of taking cold; but be sure and change wet shoes and stockings as soon as ready to sit down, rubbing the feet perfectly dry; or, if bed time, heat the feet thoroughly before lying down. Keep the mouth closed when going from a warm house into the cold air, and thus compel the air to make a circuit through the head and nose, and become warm before it reaches the lungs—otherwise the sudden shock and chill, if cold air is taken at once into the lungs, will often produce pleurisy, pneumonia, and other severe diseases. Never sit or sleep with the head and shoulders in the draught of an open door or window. See that the lower limbs are more carefully covered when lying down than the body. Have an extra blanket on the foot of the bed or in easy reach, in case of any sudden change in the weather during the night. Do not stand still on a corner, to talk, after having exercised till warm and heated. Avoid all sitting by an open door or window in coach or car. It is the surest receipt for severe colds that we know of. Never put on a new shoe or boot when going for a walk or visit, unless to test the quality of your patience and endurance.

BATHING.—Regular bathing, so far as the people of this country are concerned, is certainly a habit of modern adoption. The fathers and mothers, and grandfathers and grandmothers, of those who have reached middle life, seldom or never bathed, except in the warm months of summer. Their dwellings afforded no conveniences for the act, if they felt the need of performing it. As a general thing, they were unaffected by the omission. Why was this? Because of their occupations and mode of living. They were active workers, they wore but a small amount of clothing, they lived much in the open air, and their dwellings were without stove and furnace heat. If any one in these days will exercise in the open air, so that each day he will perspire moderately, and if he will wear thin undergarments, or none at all, and sleep in a cold room, the functions of the skin will suffer little or no impediment if water is withheld for months. Indeed bathing is not the only way in which its healthful action can be maintained by those living under the conditions at present existing. Dry friction over the whole surface of the body, once a day or more in two days, is often of more service than the application of water. The reply of the centenarian to the inquiry, to what habit of life he attributed his good health and extreme longevity, that he believed it due to "rubbing himself all over with a cob every night," is significant of an important truth.

If invalids and persons of low vitality would use dry friction and Dr. Franklin's "air-bath" every day for a considerable period, we are confident they would often be greatly benefitted. Cleanliness is next to godliness, no doubt, and a proper and judicious use of water is to be commended; but human beings are not amphibious. Nature indicates that the functions of the skin should be kept in order mainly by muscular exercise, by exciting natural perspiration by labor; and delicious as is the bath, and healthful under proper regulations, it is no substitute for that exercise of the body without which all the functions become abnormal.—*Journal of Chemistry.*

EATING WITHOUT APPETITE.—It is wrong to eat without appetite, for it shows there is no gastric juice in the stomach, and that nature does not need food, and there not being any fluid to receive and act upon it, it would remain there only to putrefy, the very thought of which should be sufficient to deter any man from eating without an appetite for the remainder of his life. If a tonic is taken to whet the appetite, it is a mistaken course; for its only result is to cause one to eat more, when already an amount has been eaten beyond what the gastric juice supplied is able to prepare. The object to be obtained is a larger supply of gastric juice, not a larger supply of food; and whatever fails to accomplish that essential effect fails to have any efficiency towards the cure of dyspeptic disease; and as the formation of gastric juice is directly proportioned to the wear and waste of the system, which it is to be the means of supplying, and this wear and waste can only take place as the result of exercise, the point is reached again that the efficient remedy for dyspepsia is work—out-door work—beneficial and successful in direct proportion as it is agreeable, interesting and profitable.

THE CONCERT TO-MORROW NIGHT.—Remember Signor Farini's "grand vocal and instrumental concert" in the Theatre to-morrow night. The programme is of the choicest description, including several songs and piano solos and duets by the Professor, including the famed "Carnival de Venise," and Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home." After last night's performance of the "Mocking Bird" we are satisfied that a musical entertainment of rare excellence may be anticipated to-morrow night, and all who love harmonious combinations of sweet sounds had better avail themselves of the chance afforded of a rich treat. Secure your tickets at the box-office early in the morning; the prices of admission are as usual. Give Farini a substantial and profitable *souvenir* of Salt Lake City.

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BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
Are constructed on HALL'S PATENTS, which are entirely new, and different from any others manufactured—All old and Worthless Methods having been discharged, and our Improvements make it Impossible to "Wedge," "Drill," "Strip," or "Force" the Safe by any of the many appliances used by expert Burglars.
An examination will convince the most skeptical.

☞ Our Safes have Always Taken the GOLD MEDAL!
Our Locks are simple in Construction and Operation, and are SUPERIOR to any in use. They have never been Picked by any Expert or Burglar, and we will put from
☞ $1,000 to $10,000
Behind them at any time.
☞ Prices as low as any Manufacturer.
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I WILL Sell or Exchange, for City Property, a HOUSE, with two rooms, Cellar, Corral, Stable, Orchard, a lot and a half, and eighteen acres of good farm land, situated in the Town of Santaquin, Utah County.
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All kinds of Pianos with extensive furnished. Contracts made, and all kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to.
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For any case of Blind Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles, that Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00. LANGBAUM & CO., 148 FRANKLIN ST., BALTIMORE. d85 1y

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SALT LAKE
THEATRE.
Doors open at Seven. To commence at half-past.
FRIDAY EV'NG,
MARCH 10, 1871.
SIGNOR
ANTONIO FARINI'S
GRAND
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT
Kindly assisted by a
LARGE ORCHESTRA,
Containing the best Musicians of this City; also a great number of the BEST LADY and GENTLEMAN SINGERS have consented to assist the signor in
SONGS, DUETS & GRAND CHORUS

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Overture, Figaro.....ORCHESTRA
2. The Heart Bowed Down.....BALFE
Signor A. Farini.
3. Le Petit Tambour.....BERNARD LEE
Rondo for Flute
4. Carnival of Venice, Piano Solo....A. FARINI
Signor A. Farini.
5. Tell me, my Heart.....H. R. BISHOP
Soprano Solo.
6. Lagalena, Piano Duetto for four hands.....GOTTSCHALK
Signor A. Farini and Mr. Daynes.

PART II.

1. Caliph De Bagdad.....A. BOULDIEN
Overture for Full Orchestra.
2. The Wanderer.....SCHUBERT
Signor A. Farini.
3. Dream of Me.....R. H. THOMAS
Duet for Soprano and Contralto.
4. Home, Sweet Home.....THALBERG
Signor A. Farini.
5. I would that my Love.....MENDELSOHN
Duet, Tenor and Baritone, Signor A. Farini and Mr. Daynes.
6. Ojos Creolos, Duetto for four hands.....GOTTSCHALK
Signor A. Farini and Mr. Daynes.
7. Prison Scene from Il Trovatore,
Leonor a.....
Manrico.....
With Full Chorus, Piano and Organ Accompaniment.

Mr. Jos. J. Daynes
Will preside at the PIANO.

BOX OFFICE open for the sale of Tickets on the day of performance, at 11 o'clock.

Z. C. M. I.
Grand Spring Opening
APRIL 1st, 1871.
RETAIL DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

THE Ladies of Utah Territory and adjacent cities are respectfully notified that we will, on the 1st day of April next, open for inspection and sale the
NEWEST STYLES
OF SEASONBLE
DRESS GOODS!
SHAWLS,
JACKETS,
SACQUES,
MANTLES,
SUITS,
POPLIN and LINEN.

☞ These styles are later than any on exhibit in New York to-day.

Our display of HEAVY
STAPLE GOODS
Will be offered at Prices to Suit the Farmer, Mechanic and those who desire only domestic Goods.
☞ Goods shown with pleasure, whether to purchase or not.

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A SPECIALTY!
We are Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated
"ALEXANDRE"
FITTING
SALT LAKE GLOVES.
Those bearing our stamp alone are Genuine
CARPETS, RUGS, MATTINGS, FEATHERS, ETC.
Goods delivered FREE of Charge in any part of the City.
H. B. CLAWSON,
SUPERINTENDENT.

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
Vibrator Threshing Machines
AND
CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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KINGSLAND, FURGUSON & CO.,
No. 823 N. 2nd Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.
d85-6m

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