

Special Business Notices.

READ extra notice, South Cottonwood district.

REPTURE.

No more medals to be used, no more suffering from iron hoops or steel springs, the elastic truss worn night and day with ease and comfort. Call on Dr. Rowe, at C. V. Spencer's, First East Street, between 2nd and 3rd South Street.

UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.—Fall term begins Monday next, August 21st, at 9 a. m., in University building.

Nothing comes home to a man so much as an unsatisfied bill.

Peach Nuts-nut Root.

I have received a small quantity of this celebrated Indian Medicine Root, for inflammation, etc.

Be True to Your Teeth.

And they will be true to you. Never will you need false ones, if you use the SOZODONT morning and evening. It imparts indestructibility to the enamel, keeps it white and spotless, and wonderfully improves the breath.

A brave young man in a neighboring town, got so thoroughly intoxicated last night, and while in that condition, he went to a saloon and there he was found by a police officer.

20th District Seminary.

The Fall Term of this Education at Institution will open on Monday, August 21st, and a night school will open on the evening of the same day, at the 20th District School-house.

Public Speakers and Singers.

Will find "Brown's Bronchial Troches" beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effective.

Well, Indeed, if I engage you, I shall want you to stay at home when I wish to go out.

BRIGHT EYES, REGULAR FEATURES and a graceful figure fail to produce their due effect if the complexion is defaced with pimples or blotches, or the skin is rough or harsh. To remedy these effects use GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

REAL Stoneware Jars for Pickles and Preserves. All sizes, not porous.

PAIN PAINT cures all pains. Proofs in this city of its cure of rheumatism, diphtheria, colds, etc. To be had only at special agencies.

WHAT a beautiful lot of Baby Carriages and so very cheap at Dinwiddie's Furniture Store.

Teacher.—Peter, you are such a bad boy that you are on the bench, the company and sit by my side.

RED CANYON COAL.—Still the best reliable \$5.75 per ton at the yard, 57-59 Delaware St. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR DELIVERY in all parts of the city.

LYON'S KATHARON.—An invigorating tonic vegetable preparation, positively free from any mineral or deleterious substances. It is the most delightful of all hair dressing—cooling the head, allaying irritation, curing headache and throbbing temples, making the hair strong, fragrant, glossy and obedient to control, so clearly to see that it will not soil the finest fabric, leaving the hair soft, growing luxuriant, and beautifully removing dandruff and pimples. No man or woman can become bald who will use Lyon's Katharon properly.

HEGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.—An unfailing prescription for a faithful complexion. Sallowiness, pimples, eruptions, moth patches, freckles, discoloration, dark spots, unwholesome paleness, tan, pimples, eruptions, redness and every other kind of blemish disappear like magic by the use of Hegan's Magnolia Balm. A few applications applied with a soft linen cloth will leave the delicate hues of refined beauty and youthful bloom. Application cannot be detected, and it is absolutely free from all possible harm, wanted purely a vegetable extract from the flowers of Southern France.

ORIGINS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE, Aug. 21.

S. H. Brodie, San Francisco; T. Knudsen, Yokohama; P. C. Conley, New York; O. F. Davis, Miss Liza, Sharon, Carle, Ohio; E. S. Garner, L. H. Hopkins, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. R. A. Keyser, Park City; G. L. Rinder, Sandy; Wm. Wyndman and wife, Utah; Wm. N. Sanderson, C. P. R. B. Wm. F. Parry, New York; J. M. Fox, St. Louis; A. Parsons, Sheffield, England; T. McCombe, Troy, N. Y.; John McLeod, Miss McLeod, Chicago; Samuel Bingham, Mrs. Mary Bingham, London; G. A. Bird, Nevada; S. B. Davis, Chicago; Geo. H. Williams and wife, Oregon; Thos. F. Barbee and wife, Los Angeles, Cal.; Prof. MacAllister, Harry Weston, Frank Rose, C. B. Kennedy, Around the World; W. H. Howland, Oakland, Cal.

Gold closed 103 @ 4; Money, dull, 13 @ 2; Governments, dull; Western Union, 12; Quicksilver, 12; Pacific Mail, 24; Mariposa, 64; Wells, Fargo & Co., 53; New York Central, 107; Union Pacific, 134; Panama, 130; Union Pacific Stock, 62; Union Pacific Bonds, 109.

EVENING NEWS.

Monday, August 21, 1878.

PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily by Deseret National Bank.

Local and Other Matters.

Thermometer 82 degrees F. in the shade at 1 p. m. to-day. Cloudy.

From South.—Mr. Richard Bentley, of St. George, is in the city.

Prevalent.—Cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria combined are somewhat numerous in the city again, among children.

Returned from Cache.—On Saturday evening President Joseph Young returned from a visit to some of the settlements of Cache Valley; where he held several meetings and preached to the people. He states that the people are up to the ears in their harvest business.

Haves—Isaac Hawes wants information in regard to his brother, "Elijah Hawes," who left Indiana about forty years since. He had two sons, named Jason and Nathaniel. If Elijah Hawes is dead, probably his sons or some of his children survive him. He was identified with the "Mormons," and it is supposed that he is living at or near Salt Lake.

Address—Isaac Hawes, Blue Lick, Clark Co., Indiana. In care of T. McDiets, P. M.

Going East Again.—On Wednesday morning Elder William C. Staines, Church Emigration Agent, will leave for New York, to attend to the business of the remaining portion of this season's emigration. His post office address, to which all communications to him should be directed, is the same as heretofore, P. O. Box 3957, New York City.

For the benefit of persons visiting New York, and wishing to call upon him, we may state that his office is at S. Battery Place.

Tabernacle Meeting.—Yesterday afternoon the congregation was first addressed by Elder Mathias W. Pratt, a young man who has just returned from a ten months' mission to the States. He stated that his mission had been a great blessing to him, as it had greatly added to his experience in the work of God. He had never enjoyed himself so well during any previous period of his life, as when engaged in his late ministerial labors. He was glad, however, to be once more at home, and at having the privilege of bearing testimony to the congregation before him which he knew that the work with which he was connected was from God. We were living in an imperfect world, when God had commenced to communicate with those of his children on the earth who were willing to listen to him, as in ancient days. The gospel in its fullness and purity had not been preached for ages until revealed in these latter times. The work which Daniel saw in a prophetic vision of dream, has been commenced. It was a kingdom that was to be set up in the latter times, destined never more to be thrown down. "If this be true, and I testify that it is, the Lord will certainly carry out what he designs to accomplish." All people who did not know this to be the fact should seek for information in relation to it, and when conviction ensued it should be followed by a life service devoted to the building up of that glorious work. The prophecies uttered by nearly all inspired men of every age pointed to a work that was to be established in the latter-days by our Heavenly Father. Those who had obeyed the gospel were able to see that this was the very work alluded to by them. Those who had not been thus obedient were unable to see this, nor were they expected to be able to discover it. Jesus gave the reason of this lack of observation in the Spirit, when he told Nicodemus that a man must be born again before he could even so much as see the Kingdom of God. He must be born of water and of the Spirit to enter it and see it. People must be baptized for the remission of sins, by being immersed in water, symbolizing the death and burial of the Saviour, coming up out of that element in the similitude of his resurrection, when they were entitled to receive the Holy Ghost, by the laying on of hands, which spirit would give them a realization of the promise made by the Lord when he said if any man would do the will of the Father he would know of the doctrine whether it was of God. Thousands upon thousands had experienced this gift, and were able to testify to-day to that effect.

Those who had received these things should live up to their privilege, and the performance of their duties, for there were many things that would have to be accomplished in a short time. If there were some among those who had been baptized into the church and yet did not know these things for themselves it was because they had not repented of their sins, for baptism was the baptism of repentance unto the remission of sins, and they should repent at once and receive the blessing that was free to all who complied with the conditions. "My testimony to you is that this work is of God. You need not take my word on this point, but we invite you who have not yet obeyed the gospel to repent of your sins and investigate and prove those things to your own satisfaction. The adoption of this advice will certainly do you no harm. I know there is a god in heaven who is establishing his work. I feel like striving to have a hand in building up the work of God."

The speaker was followed by Elder Orson Pratt, who delivered a discourse on the promises made by the Lord to his servants, and their realization, on the character of the principle.

copies of the true gospel of Christ, and the nature and organization of his Church. The reasoning on the various points upon which he touched was most logical, clear and convincing. His remarks were reported in full, for publication.

Bad Manners.—Quite a large percentage of strangers visiting Salt Lake City attend divine service at the Tabernacle on Sunday afternoons, the very great majority of whom deport themselves in a respectful and decorous manner. We regret to have to say, however, that there are occasionally exceptions to this rule, for sometimes individuals, during the services, indulge in laughing, giggling and gesticulating, as if they imagined themselves in a house of amusement instead of worship. Frequently after acting in this manner for some time such individuals appear to be suddenly struck by the remarks of the preacher, when their frivolity ceases and they listen attentively with eager attention, discarding probably that the principles of "Mormonism" are not in accordance with their previous impressions, based, probably, on false and slanderous reports. Some again will, almost before the services are well begun, founce out of the building, and by their contemptuous carriage and deportment assume the role of persons treating their surroundings with contempt and holding them in derision, apparently oblivious to the self-evident fact that they themselves are the parties placing themselves in their inexcusable bad manners, beneath the contempt of all sensible people.

Persons visiting places of worship where religious congregations are assembled, should understand that they should either have sense enough to behave in a respectful way or keep away from such places, making no difference whether such assemblies are "Mormon" or otherwise.

Hundreds upon hundreds of gentlemen and ladies, on the other hand, attend the Tabernacle services, who behave in an unexceptionably gentlemanly and ladylike manner, and pay the deepest attention to the discourses delivered, and we have no reason to doubt that favorable impressions are frequently made upon their minds regarding the work in which the Latter-day Saints are engaged that time will never eradicate. The reasons in favor of the truth of the work are so strikingly plain as to be self-evident, and must necessarily impress the minds of the unbiased with their correctness. In fact "Mormonism" is continually, of time, proving its own truthfulness. Strangers are always welcome to public assemblies of the Latter-day Saints, but, as with the adherents of other religions, they expect those attending to receive the department of gentlemen and ladies, remembering that people who may differ from them in opinion on any matters, religious or otherwise, are as much entitled to respectful consideration as they themselves are.

Stop it, boys.—The flippant attitude is at its zenith just now, and some of the boys have discovered something new in that line. They have taken to flipping large pins and darning needles at dogs, horses and cows, throwing the little missiles with such force as to three parts bury them in the flesh of the unfortunate brutes. The fable of the boys and the frog would apply very well in this instance, for what may be fun to the boys is far from being considered in that light by the poor animals and their owners.

This reflection of suffering upon dumb brutes is a most barbarous sport, if amusement it can be called at all, and is approaching to being as low, senseless and unfeeling as the so-called sport of pigeon shooting, frequently indulged in by grown people.

Boys indulging in the cruel pastime first mentioned should be arrested and punished for cruelty to animals and wanton injury to property, whenever known to be guilty of the offense.

The practice of demolishing every pane of glass in the windows of vacant buildings, by boys, is, in addition to the suffering upon dumb brutes, a most barbarous industry on the part of the boys that is "worthy of a better cause."

Arrested.—On Saturday, on complaint of George H. Maxwell, Mr. John L. Blythe was arrested on a charge of perjury, taken before a U. S. Commissioner, and released on \$1,000 bonds to appear this morning, for preliminary examination. The affidavit of Maxwell alleges that the accused homesteaded a quarter section of land a few miles southeast of this city, in 1871, and that he swore falsely when stating under oath he had acquired with the residence and other contents of the homestead lot.

This morning Mr. Blythe put in an appearance with his witnesses and attorney, Mr. Hosen Stuart, but the examination was continued for two weeks from to-day.

Grasshoppers North.—We learn from Brother James J. Chandler, of Willard, Box Elder County, that grasshoppers in vast swarms have reached as far south as Corinne, where they are depositing their eggs in plentiful abundance, making a good ready for another year. The crops at Willard are at least a good average, and are being harvested, and the health of the people thereabout is excellent.

Hon. S. S. Penn.—The convention recently held at Paris, Rich County, Idaho, seems to be the first in the field to re-nominate the above gentleman for Congress from that Territory. He had a close race with Governor Bennett for that position at the last election, and a contest ensued, which the House decided in favor of Mr. Penn.

Stormy.—Just as we were going to press, a storm of wind, dust, and rain arose, the thermometer falling to 59 degrees in the shade.

From Tennesseville.—Brother Geo. Spilbury, of Tennesseville, is in the city. Crops are good there, but the intense heat this season has been very trying to the constitutions of the more aged portion of the population especially. The thermometer has been as high as 112 in the shade this summer, in the day time, with but little diminution of the temperature at nights. He is enough, certainly.

The Norwicheers go to Huntley's Garden to-night for their annual reunion.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Aug. 21, 11 a. m.

Jacket, 32 1/2 b
Alameda, 14 1/2 b
Cala, 39 1/2 b, 4 s, 59 1/2 s
Mex, 33 s
Imp, 51 1/2 b, 53 1/2 b
N & E M, 22 1/2 b, 24 1/2 b
Exchequer, 18 b
Justice, 22 1/2 b, 24 1/2 b
Belcher, 22 1/2 b
On Cal, 14 1/2 b, 15 1/2 b
Caledonia, 7 1/2 b, 8 s
Union, 14 1/2 b, 15 s
Utah, 24 1/2 b
N & W, 10 1/2 b, 11 s
Opit, 54 1/2 b
B & B, 49 1/2 b

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1878.

1325 Opit, 54 1/2 b, 55 1/2 b, 55 1/2 b, 55 1/2 b
55 1/2 b
200 Mexican, 30 1/2 b, 31 1/2 b, 30 1/2 b, 30 1/2 b
130 1/2 b
515 G & C, 14 1/2 b, 15 1/2 b, 15 1/2 b, 15 1/2 b
29 H & B, 49 1/2 b, 49 1/2 b
207 Savage, 19 1/2 b
955 Cala, 59 1/2 b
1115 Con A, 53 1/2 b, 54 1/2 b, 54 1/2 b, 53 1/2 b, 53 1/2 b
5
805 H & N, 104 1/2 b
150 Con A, 53 1/2 b
63 Cholla, 59 1/2 b
151 Polat, 11 1/2 b, 11 1/2 b, 11 1/2 b
955 Jacket, 33 1/2 b
200 Imp, 51 1/2 b
410 And, 54 1/2 b, 50 1/2 b, 51 1/2 b, 50 1/2 b
126 Kentucky, 13 1/2 b
126 Belcher, 22 1/2 b, 22 1/2 b
29 Confidence, 18 1/2 b
130 N & W, 10 1/2 b, 11 1/2 b
210 Utah, 24 1/2 b, 24 1/2 b
200 Bullion, 53 1/2 b, 53 1/2 b
70 Exchequer, 18 1/2 b, 18 1/2 b
240 And, 54 1/2 b, 79 1/2 b
250 Justice, 22 1/2 b
200 Sacer, 60 1/2 b
245 Union, 14 1/2 b, 14 1/2 b
240 And, 54 1/2 b, 54 1/2 b
120 Julia, 54 1/2 b
330 Caledonia, 7 1/2 b, 8 s
400 Bala, 24 1/2 b
160 S. Hill, 54 1/2 b
99 Challenge, 44 1/2 b, 44 1/2 b
270 R I, 2 1/2 b, 2 1/2 b
150 Handanels, 1 1/2 b
50 N Y, 1 1/2 b
50 S. Hill, 1 1/2 b
50 Woodville, 14 1/2 b
150 Mint, 22 1/2 b, 25 1/2 b
150 Kansas, 7 1/2 b
240 And, 54 1/2 b, 54 1/2 b
120 W P, 1 1/2 b
100 Cosmip, 40 1/2 b
240 Levalland, 2 1/2 b
100 N & W, 10 1/2 b, 10 1/2 b
110 Prospect, 5 1/2 b, 6 s
100 Maryland, 15 1/2 b
35 Overman, 2 1/2 b
240 And, 54 1/2 b, 54 1/2 b
20 R Island, 24 1/2 b
10 Imp, 55 1/2 b, 55 1/2 b

PATRONIZE DANIEL.

The Best Market for all kinds of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, HAMS and BACON, Home-made and Imported Candles, Can Goods, &c., Wholesale and Retail, at

No. 82 FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

Delivery Wagon always ready.

CALL AND SEE ME. DANIEL CRENIC.

Through Cars to Washington City.

THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD run the Celebrated

PULLMAN PALACE CARS FROM CHICAGO TO BALTIMORE

WASHINGTON CITY, Without Change!

Leaving Chicago Daily at 6:15 p. m.

2:00 This route is especially desirable for business men, as it gives them an opportunity to visit Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, the best markets in the East.

Ask for Tickets via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Washington City, at the Ticket Office, or at the General Ticket Office, 100 West Madison St. and at Depot, corner Madison and Canal Streets, West Side, C. C. & C.

J. N. McULLOUGH, General Manager.

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CITY ORDINANCES!

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AN ORDINANCE

relating to the regulation of the Sale of Spirituous and Fermented Liquors.

Sec. 1.—Be it enacted by the City Council of Salt Lake City, that no person shall, within the corporate limits of said city, directly or indirectly, sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of, or permit to be bartered or delivered, for or on his account, any spirituous or fermented liquors without a license first obtained according to the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 2.—Any person applying for a license under this Ordinance shall file in writing to the Mayor, and shall state where the business is to be carried on, the full name of the applicant, and if a firm, the full name of each member thereof.

Sec. 3.—On payment to the City Treasurer of the sum of \$25.00, the Mayor may issue a license to the applicant to carry on business, for a period of three months, as a liquor dealer, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors in any kind and in any quantity, wholesale, retail and by the dram, in the tenement or building named in the application.

Sec. 4.—No license granted under this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable, or authorize any person or persons other than those named in the license, to carry on the business therein specified; and no person or persons shall carry on the business provided for in this ordinance at any other place than the one designated in such license; Provided: That the City Council may, on application by the parties interested, authorize the assignment of the license, or a change in the place of business.

Sec. 5.—The Mayor, whenever in his judgment the peace, good order or safety of the City or its inhabitants shall require it, and on Municipal, County or Territorial election days, Fourth of July, Decoration, Thanksgiving and all Territorial and National holidays, may, by proclamation, forbid the sale, giving away, or in any way disposing of spirituous or fermented liquors for any given period, not to exceed twenty-four hours at any one time; and any person who shall sell, barter or give away any spirituous or fermented liquors in contravention of said proclamation shall, on conviction, be fined not to exceed one hundred dollars for each offense, any license to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 6.—Any person obtaining a license under this Ordinance shall be subject to the following regulations: He shall faithfully observe and keep all ordinances in force in relation to liquor during the period of such license; he shall not keep open his bar, house or place for the sale of liquors, nor sell, give away, or in any manner dispose of any self, servant, or other person, any spirituous or fermented liquors between the hours of ten o'clock p. m. and six o'clock a. m., on any day of the week; he shall prohibit all gambling, with or without betting, by means of dominoes, cards, dice, or other articles, every game of chance, and every other device of gaming or gambling; and, on the proclamation of the Mayor for all liquor establishments to be closed, he shall discontinue business during the period of such proclamation. He shall not in any wise dispose of liquors to any person under four years of age, nor to any Indian; he shall prohibit music, dancing, drunkenness and all riotous or disorderly conduct on his premises.

Sec. 7.—If any person shall keep any house or place within the corporate limits of this city, for the purpose of selling or otherwise disposing of spirituous or fermented liquors, without first having obtained a license therefor, as herein provided, on conviction thereof he shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars for the first offense, and if convicted of a second offense a fine of one hundred dollars and he be imprisoned not to exceed thirty days; and on each subsequent conviction a fine of one hundred dollars and imprisonment not to exceed six months.

Sec. 8.—Any person violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance, for which no penalty is here provided, shall on conviction pay a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars for each offense.

Sec. 9.—All ordinances and parts of ordinances relating to the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors, in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed; Provided, the repeal of such ordinances shall not affect any rights accrued or liabilities for fines and penalties incurred; but all such rights and liabilities may be maintained and enforced the same as if said ordinances and parts of ordinances had remained in full force.

Passed August 8th, 1878.

FERAMORZ LITTLE, Mayor.

OUR STOCK OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Millinery Goods,

NOTIONS,

GENTS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

HATS AND CAPS,

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Is pretty well assorted, and Wholesale

Buyers will do well to look at our Goods

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Orders solicited, and prompt

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SUMMER GOODS,

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Next

THIRTY DAYS!

Prints from 6c. upwards;

Linen Gremadines,

12 yards for \$1.

Elegant Black Gremadines

22c. per yard, worth

40c.

Colored Tariatans, 20c.

per yard, worth 30c;

White Swiss and Victoria

Lawns, 25c;

Black Lace Shawls and

Jackets Reduced 30

per cent;

Guipure and Yak Laces

at Cost;

250 Silk and Serge Par-

asols at Eastern Cost;

Ladies' Linen Suits and

Dusters very low;

In Gents' PANAMA and

other HATS we offer

a Variety of Styles

at Closing Out Prices;

Gents' Summer Cassimere

Suits from \$10,

Linen Pants, \$12.50 per pair;

Boys' Linen Pants, 65c.

per pair;

Gents' Serge, Congress and

Prince Albert Shoes at