THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Tuesday, - - Dec. 8, 1874.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

——For an account of the preliminary proceedings in Congress yesterday, see telegraphic columns.

——In the U. S. House of Representatives, Phelps gave notice that on Monday next he would introduce a bill for the repeal of the press-gag law.

——Fifty thousand dollars damage by fire in New York.

——One of the editors of the *Scotsman* was murdered in New York on Saturday night.

——A riot and fight occurred at Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday morning, between the citizens and seven hundred and fifty negroes, during which forty of the latter were killed and wounded.

——The Court of Appeals at Albany decides that the application of Beecher for a bill of particulars in the Tilton case should have been ordered by the court below.

——President Grant has nominated Marshall Jewell for Postmaster General.

——An incendiary fire destroyed the Court House at Franklin, Ind.

——The Japanese troops have been withdrawn from Formosa.

——The Mexican Congress is debating measures for the complete separation of church and State in, and for the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from, Mexico.

——It is said that President MacMahon will form a new ministry early in January.

——The Bishop of Urgel has abandoned Carlism.

——Three thousand operatives in a jute mill at Dundee, Scotland, have struck against a reduction of wages.

——The French assembly will adjourn to-morrow.

——There is great excitement in San Francisco over reported developments in the California mine.

——Edward Malden, editor of the Merced, Cal., *Tribune*, has been murdered by the stepson of the editor of the San Joaquin, Cal., *Argus*.

——A savings bank at Corinth, Miss., was robbed of ten thousand dollars yesterday afternoon.

——The trial of Coroner Croker, for the murder of McKenna, in New York, on last election day, has commenced.

——Mayor Vance has been requested to tender the hospitalities of the city of New York to the Hawaiian King.

——It is said that the Vicksburg trouble is owing to efforts on the part of the democrats to oust colored republican officers. The governor of Mississippi has issued a proclamation commanding the rioters to disperse, and it is said that, without asking for government aid, he is determined to use all the force at his command to sustain the obnoxious but legally elected officers. In the region where the trouble exists the blacks are said to be three or four times more numerous than the whites, and a lively time is not improbable before quiet is restored.

——The Tilton-Beecher case is postponed till next Monday.

——The Rothschilds have loaned Spain thirty millions of reals.

——Poland presented the report on the Arkansas troubles to the House of Representatives to-day.

——Commander Cushing, of the U. S. navy, is dead.

——It is said that no changes will be recommended in the standing committees of the U. S. Senate.

——King Kalakaua is to be invited to visit New Bedford, Mass., before he leaves this country.

——A bill was introduced into the U.S. Senate to-day, to fix, after this term, the salary of the President of the U. S. at $25,000.

——A bill was introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives to-day, providing that the railway bridge and its approaches at Omaha, shall be operated as part of the continuous line of the Union Pacific railroad.

JURIES.

TRIAL by jury has been called "a royal benefit conferred upon the people." It has from the earliest times been considered the great bulwark of civil and political liberty. This right was a fundamental article of Magna Charta—no man was to be arrested, imprisoned, banished, deprived of life, etc., except by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land, which judgment of his peers was trial by a jury, the peers of the accused, that is, men of the same country and of like conditions and equality in the state with the accused. The common law required the trial of all crimes to take place in the county where the crimes were committed, and even required that the jury should come from the same vicinage. These two requirements have been statuterily modified, still the idea is that a jury shall be composed of a man's neighbors, equals, fellow-citizens of the community, a fair representation of the citizens of the district.

The early settlers of the colonies brought with them from Western Europe this method of trial by a jury of their peers, as their undisputed birthright and indefeasible inheritance, the palladium of their liberties.

The uses of a jury are to insure justice and to act as a barrier to the accused, equally from the tyranny and vindictiveness of the rulers, the judiciary included, and of the people. In order that the accused shall have every reasonable chance of justice and not be lightly condemned, unanimity in the petit jury has been the rule from the earliest times, both in this country and in England, although in late years efforts have been made with a view to the obtaining of a law providing that in certain cases the agreement of a majority or two-thirds of a jury shall be sufficient to a verdict.

It is also the rule for the jury to be the judges of the fact or the evidence, and the judge of the law. In civil cases it is almost if not quite the universal rule for the judge to determine what is law in the case, but in criminal cases particularly this rule is not universal, the jury sometimes not leaving the determination of the law altogether to the judge, but acting upon their own judgment as to the law as well as the facts or evidence.

There is a fair show of reason for this. As a rule, where the law is plain and definite, or the judge's construction is manifestly fair and evidently reasonable, the rule is good enough that his statement of the law should be accepted by the jury. But where the judge is strongly prejudiced, and his construction is indubitably strained, there being no plain law in the case, it does not seem so reasonable that the jury should implicitly and entirely accept his statement of the law, because both good lawyers and good judges will differ upon construction of law, and consequently in such cases there is good reason for doubt, which fact the jury may be expected to take cognizance of and permit to affect their verdict. Besides the jury may be often as good judges of the intent of the law as the judge is.

A judge may dictate to a jury to render such and such a verdict, but the jury are not bound to accept his dictation in that regard. An English writer says—

"There cannot be a greater fallacy than to suppose that a jury is *bound* by the private views of the judge, in a trial for murder, or indeed for any other offence. The judge is, in fact, the *servant* of the jury, to explain and sum up the evidence, and give *his* views of the law of the case, but most assuredly the jury are not *bound* by that view, or by anything save their oath, which is to give a true verdict according to the evidence."

Sir Matthew Hale says—

"It would be a most unhappy case for the judge himself if the prisoner's fate depended upon his directions—unhappy, also, for the prisoner; for, if the judge's opinion must rule the verdict, the trial by jury would be useless."

Blackstone says—

"As all judges enjoy the highest office in the state, their decisions, in spite of their own integrity, will have frequently an involuntary bias towards those of their own rank, and it is not to be expected from human nature that the few should be always attentive to the interests of the many."

The judge is all-powerful in his court in some things, but not in all. In court the judge must be honored and in many things obeyed. He may be a good, just, honorable judge, or he may be the contrary; he may be eminently impartial and fair, or he may be eminently unfair, prejudiced, partial. But partial or impartial, fair or unfair, just or unjust, prejudiced or unprejudiced, courteous or discourteous, suave or abusive, he must be honored on the bench. He may be most unjust, he may be blindly prejudiced, he may be a most unfit man to wear the ermine, he may be a greater rascal than the criminal whom he condemns, still the judge must be honored in court, and his rulings and decisions must be respected.

The primary and proper object of a jury is justice. The primary and proper intent of the law is justice. The essence of crime is the intent. These things the jury should keep in their minds. The court decides what evidence is admissible, but the jury decides upon the credibility of the witnesses, and the weight and value of their evidence. The judge is the sole judge of the nature of the evidence that shall be admitted, and the jury are the sole judges of its worth when admitted. Thus both judge and jury are omnipotent, but the omnipotence of the one does not of right infringe upon that of the other.

In court the judge may do a great many things. One of the great differences between the prerogatives of the judge and those of the jury is, the judge may say what he pleases and when he pleases and to whom he pleases, but the jury may not. He is the sole judge of who may speak, and what they may say in many respects. The jury have no right to speak in court, only on his permission, express or implied. A judge can talk to a jury without their permission, but they cannot to him. The judge may not only address a jury on his option, but in any manner he pleases. He may compliment or he may upbraid them. He may treat them respectfully or he may treat them disrespectfully, he may be courteous to them, or he may be discourteous to them. He may positively abuse them, abuse them in the most outrageous manner, with words, and the jury are as helpless as the prisoner at the bar. They must be dumb under the infliction. They may be justly indignant at the judge, they may feel utter contempt for him inwardly, but they must not give expression to their contempt in words, nor unguardedly in act. Before an abusive judge the greatest effort of the jury is likely to be to hold their tongues and bottle up their indignation and contempt, but that they must do, while they are in court. Dumb they must keep, unless he asks them a question, or manifestly desire or allows them to speak. They may keep their ears wide open, but they must keep their mouths shut, while he may be insulting or abusing them. They cannot be stern with him as he may be with them. They cannot lecture him as he may them. They cannot dictate to him as he may to them. They cannot abuse him as he may them. They cannot say anything which he may consider disrespectful or insulting or impertinent to him, or hardly irrelevant if he is a testy judge. All this because of his supreme power in the matter of contempt, both as to construction and punishment, for what he may consider an offence to him in court. The jury can only talk to the judge when he allows them, and in such manner as he may please to permit.

But though subject, absolutely subject, to the judge in many things, the jury are not the slaves of the judge. They are free citizens as he is, a constitutional and legal part of the court as he is. In some things, even in court, they are as untrammelled, as independent, as deliberative, as optional as he is, and as authoritative and supreme in their decisions as he is. Jurymen have no cause to be afraid of the judge. Some things which he says they may ignore. They may virtually defy him in regard to some of their duties in court.

There is one grand thing wherein the jury are all powerful, and the judge is as weak as water. It is the supreme preogative of the jury to return such verdict as in their judgment is right. It may displease the judge, it may anger him to a degree, and he may vent his anger and spleen on the jury, he may storm at, insult, and abuse them, but he cannot compel them to render a verdict to please him, he cannot compel them to render any verdict at all, he cannot compel them to agree on any verdict, though he may take extraordinary, unreasonable, and cruel means to do it. In the matter of returning a verdict the jury have all power, if they know it, and it is their right and duty to know it. In this the jury are a check upon the possible injustice and tyranny of the judge, upon the encroachments and usurpations of the judicial power. The jury may not heed the judge's wishes as to a verdict, they may treat them as nothing, they may even actually, not verbally, scorn his threats, if he indulges in any, and defy his power. They may regard his private views as no more than any other man's, but they must not tell him so.

It is their duty to bring in a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence, the spirit and intent of the law, and the real value of the evidence, and in the interest of justice, so far as the plain law will allow. Where there is a doubt, it is right to give justice the benefit of the doubt, and sometimes mercy, but justice mainly, and especially when that would favor the accused, notwithstanding any evidently unfair judicial construction.

Out of court, and especially out of court time, the judge is no more than any other man, he is as weak and insignificant as any other citizen. He can be met on his merits, and respected or held in contempt as he may deserve. He can be held in honor for his upright course, or he can be held in dishonor for his injustice. He can be remembered for good or for evil, by jurors, witnesses, and the general public, for his conduct in court, as well as in private life, according as it may have been worthy or unworthy, just or unjust, impartial or one-sided, prejudiced or unprejudiced, noted for fair constructions, rulings, and decisions, or for unfair ones. In short a judge is but a man, sometimes a poor specimen of a man. In this country especially there are judges, not a few, who are not worthy of any more respect or honor than that which the law enforces in court, nor indeed of that. But that they must have.

SALT LAKE COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

GRAND RALLY OF TEACHERS.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Association met at the Fifteenth Ward School Rooms, of this city, at 9 o'clock a.m., on Saturday, Dec 5. Twenty-two members of the County and City were present, with the pupils of the school, patrons, and one of the school officers, President O. H. Riggs presiding.

The order of exercise was as follows: Recitations in the various classes, by the teacher, (Mr. Robert Tripp,) who is an earnest worker in the school-room, and, as well as his pupils, acquitted himself with credit, after which the school was surrendered to Prof. O. H. Riggs, who made some very telling remarks, and was followed by Capt. J. Witherell, and one of the trustees, the latter thanking the Association in a happy way, and giving them "God speed" in the cause of education.

A committee was appointed to draft by-laws, which were adopted article by article. The Constitution was revised and the organization considered complete. The follow- are the Constitution and By-laws as accepted by the Institute—

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.

This Institute shall be known as the Salt Lake County Teachers' Institute.

ARTICLE 2.

The object of this Institute shall be, the improvement of its member in the science of teaching and in the most approved practice, the diffusing of information upon the system of common school education among the people, and promoting harmony of feeling, and the greatest possible advancement in scientific and general information.

ARTICLE 3.

Any teacher or friend of education may become a member of the Institute by signing this Constitution and complying with the By-laws.

ARTICLE 4.

The regular meeting of this Institute shall be held bi-weekly, at the several school districts of Salt Lake County, commencing at 9 o'clock a.m.—the school of the district in which the Institute meets to be in session during the forenoon, and the business of the Institute to be attended to in the forenoon; the places of meeting shall be fixed by the executive committee.

ARTICLE 5.

The regular officers of this Institute shall be a president, two vice-presidents, a secretary and assistant secretary, a treasurer and executive committee, and shall be elected annually during the first session in each year.

ARTICLE 6.

It shall be the duty of the president, and in his absence a vice president, to preside at all meetings of the Institute, decide points of order, preserve due decorum, and regulate the exercise, according to a programme furnished by the executive committee.

ARTICLE 7.

It shall be the duty of the secretaries to keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the Institute, and take down an abstract of instruction, debates, essays and lectures, and to record the annual report of the treasurer.

ARTICLE 8.

It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep an account with the Institute of all moneys received and paid out, and at the expiration of his term of office to settle his account with his successor.

ARTICLE 9.

It shall be the duty of the executive committee to fix the place for holding each succeeding Institute, make a programme, and give two weeks' notice of the same.

ARTICLE 10.

All regular officers shall be elected by ballot, and a majority shall elect.

ARTICLE 11.

Any of the provisions of this constitution may be amended, and new articles added thereto, at any regular meeting, by giving two weeks previous notice of the proposed amendment or addition, provided two-thirds of the members present vote in favor of such amendment or addition.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1.

The Institute shall hold its regular meetings on each alternate Saturday, beginning with this date.

SECTION 2.

Any person of good moral character may become a member of this Institute by paying the sum of one dollar into the treasury, and signing the constitution.

SECTION 3.

Each member present shall observe the strictest decorum during the exercises of the Institute and shall act promptly such part as shall be assigned him either by the executive committee or the presiding officer.

SECTION 4.

The Institute shall, at each of its regular meetings, commence at 9 o'clock a. m., and hold till 12 m.; commence at 2 o'clock p. m. and hold till ½ past 4 p. m.

SECTION 5.

The order of business shall be—

1. Calling Institute to order.
2. Reading of Scripture or prayer.
3. Reading and approval of minutes of previous meeting.
4. Reception of Members.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Addresses and essays, with discussions.
7. Recitations.
8. Motions and resolutions.
9. Miscellaneous.
10. Adjournment.

SECTION 6.

As far as practicable the business of the Institute shall be conducted according to parliamentary usage.

SECTION 7.

Any person refusing to comply with the foregoing By-Laws shall be subject to reprimand, fines, or expulsion at the option of the Institute.

Miscellaneous business being in order, Miss S. M. Davis (former secretary) resigned, and Capt. J. Witherell was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

There being no executive committee, the following persons were elected—

O. H. Riggs, Miss S. M. Davis, and Robert Tripp, who retired and brought forth the programme for next meeting, as follows:

1. Meet at 12th District on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 9 o'clock.
2. At the close of the morning exercises address by K. G. Maeser of 15 minutes.
3. Recess until 2 o'clock.
4. Address by J. Witherell.
5. Essay by R. S. Horne.
6. Discussion by members. Question: What is the best method of teaching elocution?

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

Bill Regarding Criminals—Standing Committees, &c.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Clayton introduced a bill, enabling officers crossing State lines to hold fugitive criminals until formal authorization papers are procured.

Wright introduced a bill fixing the salary of the President of the U. S. after this term at $25,000 only; Davis, of West Va., introduced a resolution, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a detailed statement, from June 30, '65, to the end of the last fiscal year, showing the names of postmasters, paymasters, collectors of revenue and customs, officers of the freedman's bureau and others from whom money is due and unpaid, the amount of indebtedness and the names of sureties by whom, and the States from which the officers were appointed, also requesting the President to report the number of acres of the public lands granted to railroad companies, canals or other works of internal improvement; ordered printed and to lie on the table. Davis gave notice that he would call up his resolution for action at an early day.

At the adjournment of the Senate the republican members went into caucus, to receive the report on the standing committees of the Senate for this session. It is made known that no changes whatever will be recommended, and that the only alteration will be at the request of Senators desiring to exchange places on committees of minor importance.

HOUSE.

Arkansas Report—Passed.

Poland, from the special committee on the Arkansas troubles, presented a report of the testimony taken during the vacation; ordered printed.

Durban, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill reducing the allowances to bank examiners, and fixing the rates, which, after explanation, passed.

Omaha Bridge Bill.

Houghton, of Cala., from the committee on the Pacific R.R., reported a bill providing that the railroad bridge of Omaha, and its approaches on each side of the river, shall be operated as a part of the continuous line of the Union Pacific railroad, and requiring half yearly reports to be made of the monthly receipts of tolls and charges for the use of the bridge. Houghton was pretty thoroughly cross questioned as to the extent and effect of the bill, and his explanations lasted until the close of the morning hour, when the bill went over.

Another Attack Expected.

VICKSBURG, 8.—It is reported this morning that the negroes will renew the attack on the city to-day. The citizens are all under arms, and have been largely reinforced from adjoining towns. Companies have been sent to the country, well armed and equipped. The prisoners captured yesterday are closely watched to prevent lynching. The negroe's loss yesterday is estimated at about seventy. Crosby is still under guard. The whites hold the entire city.

EASTERN.

A Daring Bank Robbery.

CORINTH, Miss., 8. — Yesterday four armed men rode up to the Tishomingo Savings' Bank in this city; two stood guard outside; the other two entered and locked the door, and forced the president, who was the only officer in the bank, to deliver up the keys; they then robbed the bank of five thousand dollars in currency, and as much more in jewelry, and then rode off, firing several pistol shots as they went, the sheriff with a large posse is in pursuit.

The Vicksburg Trouble.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Inter-Ocean's* New Orleans special gives the following statement of the troubles in Vicksburg: The riot grew out of an attempt on the part of the democratic party in Vicksburg to get rid of their republican county officers, who were elected by undoubtedly large majorities, by means adopted in several parishes in the State, that is, by holding a public meeting and sending a demand for their resignation, coupled with threats of violence. Such a meeting was held at Vicksburg several days since, and such of the county officers as could be found tendered their resignations, among them Sheriff Crosby, colored. The county offices have since remained vacant, and a court has not been held for want of a sheriff. On December 4th Governor Ames issued his proclamation, setting forth the fact that information had been received by him that certain riotous and disorderly persons had combined together, with force and arms, and by threats and intimidation had expelled from office the said sheriff of Warren county, and that said riotous and disorderly persons had threatened to expel several officials, who have been compelled to flee for their lives, and that this is all because of their color, and such conduct was in conflict with the laws of the State, which he was sworn to enforce, and commanding all such riotous and disorderly persons to disperse and return peaceably to their homes, and remain there to submit to the legally constituted authorities of the state, and invoking the aid and co-operation of all good citizens in upholding the laws and preserving the public peace. It is now probable that the movement at Vicksburg is in conformity with orders from Governor Ames to Sheriff Crosby, to reinstate himself and other county officials. It is understood that Governor Ames is opposed to the public officers in Mississippi resigning at the dictation of a mass meeting, and that he is pledged to use all the force he can command to uphold the officers legally in authority.

The *Tribune* correspondent is informed by a gentleman who is familiar with Gov. Ames' policy, that the Governor having once appealed to the President for aid on a similar occasion to this, and not receiving it through some informality in making the call, will make his fight now without recourse to the general government, and if he is unsuccessful he will resign. He intends, however, to wage a vigorous war before taking such a step. Vicksburg is the centre of large planting sections, and taking the county in which it is situated, Warren, and the surrounding counties, the blacks fully out number the whites three or four to one.

Jury Obtained—Want Kalakaua to go to New York.

NEW YORK, 8. — Contrary to general expectation a jury was readily obtained for the trial of coroner Croker, under indictment for the murder of James McKenna on election day, and there is a prospect of a prompt trial of this important criminal suit.

One branch of the city council has requested Mayor Vance to tender the hospitalities of the city to King Kalakaua.

Postponed.

The case of Tilton *vs.* Beecher has been postponed by Judge Wilson till Monday next. Beecher's counsel have obtained an order from Judge McCue, made returnable on Thursday next, that the plaintiff shall show cause why a bill of particulars should not be furnished defendant; the same judge at the same time granted the stay of proceedings.

Will Invite Kalakaua.

BOSTON, 8.—In view of the close business connection between New Bedford and the Sandwich Islands, the city council of that city has voted to invite King Kalakaua to visit that city during his travels in this country.

Insane.

WASHINGTON, 8. — Commander Wm. B. Cushing of the U.S. navy, was, last night, removed to the government hospital for the insane.

WESTERN.

Mining Excitement—Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8.—The excitement over the reported developments in the California mine is unabated and stock is selling at two hundred and sixty.

Edward Madden, editor of the Merced *Tribune*, was shot and killed by H. Granice, step-son of the editor of the San Joaquin *Argus*; an attempt was made last night to lynch the murderer, but the mob found that the sheriff had removed the prisoner and concealed him.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Big Strike—Assembly will Adjourn.

LONDON, 8.—The operatives in a Dundee jute mill, to the number of 3,000, struck work in consequence of a reduction of wages.

A Paris telegram to the *Standard* says the Assembly will adjourn from the 9th of December to the 11th of January.

England's Reply to Russia.

The *Times* states that England, in her reply to Russia's invitation to attend the international law conference, to be re-opened at St. Petersburg, has declared her willingness to do so, but regrets that she is unable to anticipate any practical results from its deliberations.

FRANCE.

A Loan to Spain.

PARIS, 8.—Rothschild's banking house has advanced thirty millions of reals to Spain.

MINING STOCKS.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.

210 M Valley, 6; 6¼; 6¼
345 R & Ely, 18½; 19; 19¼; 20; 19¼
220 Eureka Con, 13½; 14; 13⅝
590 Pioche, 4; 4¼; 4
250 Washn & C, 87½c; 75c; 87½c
205 American Flag, 2; 2⅛
3180 Belmont, 11; 11½; 12; 12, b 3; 12⅜, b 30; 12¼
905 Patoh, 5; 4⅞; 4¾, 5 b 10; 5¼, b 30; 4⅞
150 Newark, 1½; 1⅜
170 Monitor Bel, 2
200 Eldo South, 2
110 Eldo North, 1
220 Quintero, 26c
350 Prussian, 4; 3¾
95 Eureka G V, 9
70 G Chariot, 3¼
50 Elmore, 1⅞
495 War Eagle, 4
975 Emp Ida, 37½c; 50c
285 Julia, 3; 6¾; 8
705 Caledonia, 25; 24½; 24¾; 25, b 3; 26, b 30; 24½; 25
285 Knicker, 6; 6¼; 6½; 6¼
260 Globe, 1¾; 1¾
1460 Bullo, 8; 8¼; 8¾; 8¾; 8¼
50 Bacon, 8½
150 Bullion, 18; 18⅜; 19
640 Utah, 25c; 26c
1200 S Hill, 9¾; 9¼; 9; 8¾; 9¼
150 Eclipse, 11¾; 11¾; 11¼; 11; 11½
1075 Challenge, 12; 13¾; b 30; 13; 12
1540 Dayton, 5; 4¾; 5¼; b 30; 5¼; 4¾; 4½
940 Pelton, 50c
1080 Woodville, 2; 2¼; 2
600 Mint, 50c; 40c; 35c
1200 Kossuth, 3; 3¼
1000 S Comstock, 3
250 O O H, 1¾
300 Sag R L, 1
455 O P Ravine 1½
50 Lion, 1¾
250 Andes, 4; 3¼; 3¼
1155 N Y Con, 4; 4¼; 4; 3¾; 3⅞; b 30
170 Dardanelles, 1⅝
1230 Senator, 1¾; 1¾; 1¾
1050 Flag, 4¼; 4¼; 4
1440 Occidental, 6; 5¾; 5¾; 5¾
800 Union Con, 48; 44; 50; 50; 51; 50; 49½; 49; 48; 48, b 30; 49
225 Sutro, 2¾; 3; 3¼; 4
500 Phil Sheridan, 50c

Fresh Arrivals

OF

NEW GOODS!

AT

DAVIS'S,

Consisting of

CHOICE TEAS,

COFFEES,

SUGARS,

FRUITS *and*

SPICES,

HAMS,

BACON,

CHEESE,

LARD,

Fresh Butter,

ETC.,

ALL AT REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

C. W. DAVIS.

CHRISTMAS

AND

New Year's

Is here. I have the very Goods suitable for that time.

100 Sets of Nice Furs, at very fair prices.

2,000 Sets of Jet Jewelry, at 50 cents per set.

A Fine Lot of Ladies' Inlaid Back Combs.

A Splendid Assortment of Silver Rings.

SUPERIOR Line Ladies' Belts.

A Very Fine Lot of English Spectacles.

POCKET BOOKS, Albums, Etc., Etc.

Price is no object, I want to sell.

d254 H. E. PHELPS.

BATHS!

WARM SPRING BATHS.

Private and Plunge.

THESE CELEBRATED BATHS ARE open to the public at all seasons. Their medicinal properties are so widely known that it is needless to enumerate them. Besides the Private Baths, the large and handsomely furnished Plunge Baths, for Ladies and Gentlemen, are now open.

d304 1y H. ARNOLD.

IN THE PROBATE COURT

In and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

EMMA KLAPPER, *Plaintiff*, AGAINST EDWARD KLAPPER, *Defendant*.

THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, *To Edward Klapper, Defendant*, GREETING:

YOU are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Emma Klapper, Plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, and if not within this county, but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, within twenty days; otherwise if within the Territory within forty days, or judgment will be taken against you by default, according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to obtain a decree dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between Plaintiff and Defendant, and cost of suit.

L.S. In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and Seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 12th day of October, A.D. 1874.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk of the Probate Court, Salt Lake County.

By ELIAS A. SMITH, Dep.

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake. } s.s.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a full, true and correct copy of the original summons on file, in my office, in the above entitled action.

SEAL. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the above named Court, this 25th day of November, A.D. 1874. D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk.

By ELIAS A. SMITH, Dep. d5

Wonderful Expulsion

OF

WORMS.

HENRY BONE, of the 20th Ward, S. L. City, has been for years afflicted with an extraordinary diffusion of Worms from the exterior of his entire system. On application to Dr. R. L. Plant, of this city, an immediate relief was given by the use of his invaluable medicines, when literally thousands made their escape.

Witness, J. D ROSS.

Salt Lake City, October 21, 1874.

Remarkable Cure of Ringworms and Scurvy.

The son of a prominent citizen of Salt Lake was entirely cured of the above complaint in three weeks by the use of Dr. R. L. Plant's Herbal Medicines.

Private reference, Dr. R. L. Plant. Oct. 21, 1874.

An Extraordinary and Immediate Cure of Piles, Internal and External.

Thomas Plant, of the 19th Ward, having been under the care of eminent Physicians, no cure being effected, and having been advised by several friends to consult Dr. R. L. Plant, the result is a "Perfect Cure." Others suffering from a similar complaint are recommended to make an immediate application to Dr. R. L. Plant.

Warm Springs, Salt Lake City, d283 w49 s77 Oct. 21st, 1874.

Clarke's

New Method for Piano-Forte

Endorsed by the Musical, Educational and general Press, and by Good Teachers, to be Beyond all Comparison the Best *to be had at Book and Music Stores.*

Sent by Mail, Price, $3.75.

LEE & WALKER, 923 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

w40

Do You Want to Save Money?

Call at Lindell & Brown's Scotch Store, north of the Post Office, and buy your Groceries, Provisions, etc. Besides their large and carefully selected stock of Groceries and Provisions, they keep the finest Edinburgh Oatmeal, Loch Fine Herring, Moirs' Finnan Haddies, Genuine Dundee Marmalade, etc. Also L. Rose & Co's Lime Juice, Cordial and Champagne, entirely free from alcohol, excellent tonics, anti-scorbutic, highly beneficial in Rheumatism, and strongly recommended as cooling drinks for heat in blood and skin. All goods purchased at their store warranted and delivered. Bed Bug Buster; try a bottle.

d184 tf June 12 s 1t

Special Notice.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, I WILL Sell Out my Entire Stock of Furniture at Eastern Cost and Freight, being desirous of leaving for California.

J. M. JOELSON, Groesbeck Block.

To all Lovers of Smiling Wives, Pleasant Homes and Good Fires, buy

OLD ALLEN MINE WEBER COAL,

ONLY

$8.50.

Leave orders at DUNFORD & SONS. P. O. Box 1150.

Special rates by the Car load.

JAS. SHELMERDINE, Sole Agent

d2

20 CAR LOADS OF GRAIN FOR SALE,

At Low Figures, Wholesale and Retail.

d297 S. W. SEARS.

MONEY TO LOAN,

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Room 12 and 13, Groesbeck's Building, Second South St., up-stairs.

Advice and professional consultations; designs and assays. Highest references.

d38 tf

MRS. E. H. GRUNDY,

Eye and Cancer Doctress,

FIRST SOUTH ST., SALT LAKE CITY, Near 14th Ward School-house.

Mrs. G. has purchased the business and practice from her late partner, Mrs. Clay, who has left this city for California. Cases will be carefully attended to as heretofore. d213 tf

Nil Desperandum!

All persons inclined to sustain

INDUSTRY AT HOME

And to patronize the working

MEN OF THE TERRITORY,

Should call and examine the Stock of

Fall and Winter

CLOTHING

Now on hand in this city, at

TAYLOR & CUTLER'S,

AGENTS FOR THE

Provo Tailoring Establishment.

d221 S. S. JONES, Supt.

TESTIMONIAL.

Editor Deseret News:

I had a son who appeared to be in ill health, being in a pining condition. I was unable to determine the nature of the disease which affected him. A few days since I placed him under the treatment of Dr. Plant, who, within a few hours, and without pain or inconvenience to the lad, freed the patient of a tape-worm about forty feet long, since which time the boy has been improving. I wish you to publish this circumstance, as much for the benefit of people afflicted similarly to my boy, as to award credit to Dr. Plant, whose skill in that line of complaints can be relied on, besides his charges are moderate.

WILLIAM WARBURTON.

First Ward, Salt Lake City, November 30, 1874. d9

L. M. RUMSEY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PUMPS & FIRE ENGINES,

LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD. IRON PIPE FITTINGS, BRAZING, HOSE PACKING & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

North Main Street. ST. LOUIS, MO. d127 6m

BRIDGE BEACH & CO'S.,

CELEBRATED

COOK STOVE, "SCOTIA,"

Especially adapted for UTAH COAL.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed in every case or money refunded.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I., Wm. Harrison and Scott, Dunham & Co.

d208 6m

DANIEL

IN THE

LION'S DEN!

THE *undersigned has* **Removed** *his large and well-selected Stock of* **Groceries & Provisions** *to the large and commodious basement,*

NO. 90 EAST TEMPLE ST.,

His Old Stand neatly fitted up for the business, where he will be pleased to wait on his friends and the public generally with everything from a Canary Singer to a Steamboat.

Choice **Home and California Fruits** *sold cheaper than elsewhere.*

Give me a call and be convinced.

d300 DANIEL GRENIG.

STAR Bakery GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

WOODS & CO.

CRANBERRIES. FOR CHRISTMAS TURKEYS—THREE Quarts for *Fifty Cents*, at Grocery Apartment of WOODS & CO.

JAMS. CURRANT, APRICOT, PEACH, Strawberry and Raspberry. WOODS & CO.

GREEN PEAS, CORN, TOMATOES and Pearl Barley, at WOODS & CO.

NEW ZANTE CURRANTS. JUST OPENED—of fine quality. WOODS & CO.

SWEET HERBS. THYME, SAGE, &c., just opened. WOODS & CO.

WHITE PEPPER. FOUR TIMES STRENGTH of the Black. Just recd. WOODS & CO.

FRESH BUTTER. REAL GILT-EDGED, at WOODS & CO.

Granulated Sugar. FINEST GRADE in market for table use, just opened. WOODS & CO.

Lake White Fish. BEST fresh water Fish, pickled, for sale by WOODS & CO.

Green Apples. CHOICEST VARIETIES, for sale in large or small quantities. WOODS & CO.

Teas. BEST NATURAL LEAF and Gunpowder imported. WOODS & CO.

Crackers. LA GRANDE Soda, Butter, Boston, Oyster, Lemon, Ginger and Brandy Snaps, &c., at retail. WOODS & CO.

Bread, DELIVERED daily throughout the City. WOODS & CO.

BLOW! BLOW!

THOU WINTER WIND!

The general verdict is that

The Pioneer

ART GALLERY

Has never been eclipsed in any of its productions.

First Prizes at all the Fairs.

Notices of the Press and public opinion award us undoubted superiority, whether in taking

PORTRAITS OR VIEWS,

Or in the making of all kinds of

PICTURE FRAMES.

We have

Finest Stock in Utah,

And our

PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

Now on hand in this city, at

One trial will suffice. Anything we turn out unsatisfactory can be returned, and we will refund the money if we cannot suit.

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Is now open. Come and see the Finest Display in Utah.

d2 C. R. SAVAGE.

GILMER & SALISBURY'S DAILY Stage Lines

THROUGH

Montana and South-east Nevada

Leave Corinne, Utah, daily, running North to Virginia City, Helena, Fort Benton, Deer Lodge, Cedar Creek Mines, and passing through all the principal towns and mining camps in Montana.

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BIG COTTONWOOD Stage Line,

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Starting from

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At Seven A.M.

d204 tf SOL. KIMBALL, Pro rietor

BRANDRETH HOUSE,

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Conducted on European plan. Single Rooms, $1, $1.50 and $2.00 per day. Double and family rooms, $2, $2, $4 and $5 per day. Meals can be had at all hours. Situated in the centre of the business quarter. WILLIAM J. KERR, d248 9m Proprietor.