

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday, August 18, 1892.

SHADE TREES AND BEAUTY.

A PROPOSITION has been made by an alderman of the city of Washington, through the press, for the formation of associations in that city to purchase young trees by the thousand, and disperse them, at cost, among the citizens of that interesting burg, to be planted for shade. It is concluded that green foliage is the cheapest and most beautiful adornment a city can put on, and that great things can be accomplished for Washington by this simple enterprise.

In as hot a place as Washington is in the summer, it is strange that shade trees have not been extensively and systematically planted long ere this. It is a great oversight in a city of the character of the capital not to have its side-walks well shaded by trees. The chief charms which Salt Lake City possesses are the shade trees which line the edges of our side-walks, and the clear sparkling streamlets which flow so pure and beautiful at their base. The trouble and expense of planting trees in front of each lot by the owner are but trifling, and yet how grateful their shade, and how richly they adorn, by clothing with verdure and beauty, what otherwise would be a parched, desert spot! To have pure water running down the side of each street is a feature, until lately, peculiar in the United States to the cities of Utah. We understand, however, that in one or two places outside of our Territory attempts are being made to introduce the same system into them. It is a simple method of adding beauty to a city to take the waters of a mountain stream, divide them into a hundred tiny rivulets, and send them trickling through each street; and though it is not without expense, the results, as in the planting of shade trees, abundantly cover the expenditure. Visitors of taste never fail to express their delight at this feature of our city.

There are many places in the Territory where there seems to be an entire absence of taste for the beautiful, and these simple and inexpensive methods of contributing to health, comfort and loveliness are not considered worthy of attention. We have a country which, naturally, does not possess many attractions, except those of a wild, rugged and grand character, yet it is a country, that, with industry, skill and good taste, can be made exceedingly beautiful. By the exercise of those qualities we can add those charms which subdue the wild, forbidding features of the land and make it as lovely and home-like as the greatest admirer of fine scenery could desire.

It is wonderful what can be accomplished in this direction by individual exertion. There are many features of beauty which a poor man can have on his place in this country equally well with the rich man. He can plant trees, shrubbery and flowers with the taste, and though his house and his other surroundings may not be so pretentious as his neighbor's who possesses more wealth than he, his place can be made lovely and attractive. We conceive that it is not indispensably necessary because a man is poor that his sidewalk should be destitute of trees, his water-course foul and unsightly, his garden full of weeds, his fence tumbling down, his gates unaltered, or his corral in such a condition that every passer by is compelled to suspend his breathing or inhale odors that are not so fragrant as those for which "Araby, the blessed," was famed. Poverty has its inconveniences; but in this country these can not, in the most of instances, be numbered among them.

Now that the railroad brings everything so quickly to our doors, shade trees of greater variety and beauty can be procured to plant on our side-walks than formerly. We notice that several of our citizens are planting fruit trees for shade. Many of these, especially the cherry, will answer, we think, a good purpose. The Superintendent of Grounds, etc., Department of Agriculture, Washington City, in treating on the subject of shade trees for that city recommends the Silver Maple, the Sugar Maple, the European Sycamore, the American Linden, the Tulip Poplar, the Elm, the Ash and the Horse Chestnut, as good trees to plant. If variety is desired here for shade trees, these, or any of them, can now be imported with but little trouble from the East. Almost any of these varieties, or our locust and box elder, would be preferable to cottonwood.

Many persons in their anxiety to have shade, have planted so many trees in proximity to their houses that they are almost buried from the light. In this dry country the results of such a practice are not so injurious as they would be in a damp climate, or a closely built town. Dampness is a prime originator of disease, and dwellings heavily shaded by trees are apt to be damp. Besides, to such dwellings the rays of the sun do not have direct access, and without sunlight no dwelling can be perfectly healthy.

IMMIGRATION FOR NEBRASKA AND WYOMING.

DR. LATHAM, surgeon of the U. P. R. R., wrote a letter to the Omaha Herald a short time ago, which we re-published in our columns, in which he spoke of the material interests of this Territory. He has since been impressed with the lessons which the settlement, wealth and prosperity of this Territory tender to the whole country. He cites our example of organized immigration as one that ought to be followed by Nebraska and Wyoming to hasten their settlement.

Speaking of our system of immigration, Dr. Latham says: "I am sure that all persons who have seen Utah and its pathless plains will agree with me that nothing short of just such a united effort would have succeeded in overcoming such difficulties as the Mormons did, and succeeded in building up an empire in a wilderness as they have done. Why should not we profit by the lesson? Why should not all immigration be organized? Hundreds of millions of acres of land are to be settled by millions of people, who can succeed by a united effort incomparably better than by inexperienced and single movements. The broad fertile prairies along the U. P. R. R. and elsewhere in Nebraska could be advanced ten years in wealth, population and in her general material progress by a 'Bureau of Statistics and Immigration,' which shall have the means to carry this thing into effect."

"So with Wyoming where I hope to see such a measure recommended by Governor Campbell and adopted by our first Legislature."

In commenting on the Doctor's proposition, the Omaha Herald says: "We have long felt the necessity which the Doctor thus urges, but in a State like our own, ruled as it is by the feeblest men among us in nearly every branch, we need not expect anything. There are but two or three men in any department of its Government, saying nothing about going in when the ability to even imitate the wisdom of the Mormons, or anybody else."

Elsewhere in the great difficulty to be contended with in carrying out our system of doing business arises from the lack of union and confidence. No man or company can secure the confidence and hearty support of their fellow citizens. However good and wise their plans might be for the benefit of the section in which they live, they could not get the people to unite in carrying them out. Hence, a system such as is in operation among the Latter-day Saints, cannot be successfully carried on elsewhere, unless a great change is effected in the feelings of the people. When a plan is suggested among the Latter-day Saints by recognized authority the general aim of the people is not to embarrass or oppose it, or to find fault with it and suggest the motives which prompted its suggestion, but to conform to it and give it hearty aid. It is the easiest matter in the world to cavil at and find fault with a scheme, however correct and beneficial it might be. Many can do this, who do not have the brains to propose an advantageous plan. But the views which prevail here are, that a scheme, which is not so intrinsically good in and of itself, is attended with greater and more beneficial results when unitedly carried out than a far better scheme concerning the carrying out of which there is contention and division.

If Dr. Latham can persuade the people of Nebraska and Wyoming of the value of his plan, he will be little difficulty in putting a good system of immigration into successful operation. Without these, we fear his efforts will not be very gratifying to himself.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

San Francisco, 17.—Last night the leading citizens of this city gave a benefit to C. H. Garrison, Esq., formerly Mayor of San Francisco, but now on a visit from New York. The entertainment was given in recognition of the great services of Mr. G. in encouraging emigration to the City and State, and for the personal estimation in which he is held by those who were residents of San Francisco during his Mayoralty. Mr. Garrison left for New York to-day overland.

The directors of the Central Pacific Railroad have received information of a conspiracy existing among some dissatisfied parties, formerly employed on the road to burn all the bridges and stocks of fuel east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in one night. The company have taken measures to frustrate these designs.

Legal tenders 741. The Western Pacific Railroad Company expect to complete their road from Sacramento to Oakland as far as opposite this city by September 8th. Washington.—The total revenue receipts from all sources during the fiscal year are estimated at a hundred and fifty-eight million, seven hundred thousand dollars. The Commissioner of Customs writes to the Collector of New York that the fees collected under the State and municipal laws are unconstitutional and must hereafter in no instance be collected. This abolishes all fees except those imposed by the United States. The fight between Allen and Gallagher has been a very desperate and severe one, ending after the ninth round in favor of Allen. During the third round the roughs threw several clubs at Allen one of which struck him on the cheek, causing blood to flow. Both men are badly punished. The referee, however, on account of foul play, decided the fight a draw. Philadelphia.—In the National Labor Convention several standing committees are announced. The committee on labor made a report on the eight hour law, recommending that Congress be memorialized to provide for the twenty per cent pay deducted from the Government employees. A resolution was offered declaring in favor of funding that portion of the national debt not

required for currency by the issue of long bonds with interest of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. That greenbacks be convertible into such bonds at the option of the holder; also demanding an adjustment of the duties for the protection of American labor and restraining the excessive importations of foreign commodities while we have raw material, skill and ability to produce them here. The above were referred to the committee on reform.

A resolution was offered declaring the action of the Convention in refusing to admit Miss Anthony, as not based on any ground personal to herself, but because the organization she represents is not a bona fide Working Women's Association. After considerable debate Miss Anthony was allowed the floor and spoke at length defending herself from the attacks of several delegates. Recess was then taken till the afternoon.

New York.—Representatives of all the important trunk lines leading west are in session on the freight tariff question. It is expected that the present low rates will soon give way to the old tariff. The officials of the Erie, Michigan, Southern and Wabash are negotiating for consolidation. The two latter conditioned that the Erie should not build a road from Akron to Toledo. The managers of the Trunk lines to west are seeking to control either or both the North-western or Rock Island and so complete their connection with the Pacific. The rivalry in freight has led to a sharp competition for the passenger tariff. The Pennsylvania Central has put on a train which runs through Chicago in thirty hours; this will compel rival lines to adopt the same tactics.

The reserved case of Bailey vs. O'Mahoney was up before Justice McCunn to-day on motion to vacate the injunction restraining Receiver Barr from paying overfunds in his possession to any person except by order of the Court, also to set aside the order appointing a receiver.

Bailey claims that the purpose for which the money was collected was abandoned and the amount rightfully belongs to the holders of the bonds of the Irish Republic. On behalf of O'Mahoney it was urged that the Irish organization was now more powerful than ever. The leaders are ready and willing to comply with the terms, and pay the principal and interest six months after the recognition of the Irish Republic. The chief point, however, on which O'Mahoney relied, was that the bonds were issued for an illegal purpose, and the bond holders therefore had no standing in court. The decision was reserved.

Columbus, Ga.—There was a good rain yesterday and to-day which greatly benefited the corn.

It can be authoritatively stated that the reported resignation of Secretary Rawlins and the tender of the Secretaryship to Gen. Dodge is unfounded. Galveston.—It has rained three days during the past seven. The corn crop is abundant throughout the State, the rains cannot injure it.

Columbus, Miss.—The weather the past week has been dry. A fine rain fell to-day. There will be about half a crop of corn. The cotton crop promises to be a fair one.

Raleigh, N. C.—A little rain. The corn crop is suffering greatly. It is thought the yield will not exceed two thirds of that of last year. Fine rain to-day; but it is feared it is too late to benefit early corn.

Charleston.—The weather recently is dry and warm and has a good effect on the corn crop.

Richmond.—The drouth is general and excessive. The crop all materially shortened if not a total failure.

FOREIGN.

Halifax, 17.—The Governor General was handsomely received and presented with an address signed by two thousand people. He attended the opening of the Windsor Railroad to-morrow and a banquet on Thursday.

Paris.—La Presse regards the recent amnesty decrees of the Emperor as an abandonment of his past policy and a pledge for the future.

The funeral of Marshal Niel takes place to-day. Vienna.—The whole of the press disapproves of the note sent by the Prussian government to Brest, denouncing the course of Prussia as unprecedented in diplomacy.

Rome.—The Pope has decided to hold an universal exhibition of Christian art next year.

Madrid.—The Epica and other newspapers deny the existence of negotiations between Spain and the United States in relation to Cuba. They say the government desires the restoration of order in Cuba before considering the subject of cession to the U. S.

The rumor of a proposition looking to an Iberian union is officially denied. London.—The Harvard crew are much improved and are rapidly working into the English style. The question is can they hold out at the tremendous pace with which they start. Betting to-day is five to two on the Oxford.

It is rumored that Hon. Wm. Stewart, minister at Buenos Ayres, will be sent to Madrid in the same capacity.

Charles Moore, member of Parliament for Tipperary is dead.

St. Johns, Newfoundland.—News from the wreck of the steamer Germania represent that only one bar of silver has been recovered since Saturday, making twenty-eight bars in all. The ship settled down about in nine fathoms of water. The cargo, consisting of sewing machines, clocks, cigars, etc., is almost entirely worthless. The Germania has sunk in shoal water. The Captain is endeavoring to secure her cargo and get it saved by boats.

Madrid.—The national troops were defeated badly by Carlists at Ajencia, taking twenty prisoners.

City of Mexico, 13.—The conspiracy against the life of Juarez, which was discovered, and which has already been reported, was completely frustrated; all the principal conspirators, including five generals, were captured; one of the latter has since escaped from prison and is now in Michoacan. A number of persons arrested in connection with the plot have been liberated.

Archbishop Cullen has summoned the Roman Catholic Bishops to meet in council for the discussion of public questions.

It is reported that the North and South German States have agreed to common action in respect to the Ecumenical council, if the resolutions adopted by that body on the question of temporal power of Pope should threaten the peace of Europe.

Paris.—The Emperor is better to-day. It is now asserted that Gen. Leclerc will be appointed minister of War. The drouth has materially injured the corn and cotton crops. The corn is most beyond redemption.

A CLEVER FRENCH SWINDLER.

The following very entertaining story, which reveals a new and most ingenious mode of swindling, is from one of the latest French papers:

Mr. Mende, a banker of Leipzig, lately received from the house of Hachette and Masson, in Paris, whose commercial interests he has represented in Saxony for many years, a special letter, with the words "Ingrate haste" written upon the address. It was as follows:

"We hasten to make you acquainted with the fact that our cashier, just now disappeared, and the amount of two hundred thousand francs. According to the admissions of his wife, Granier (such is the cashier's name) has fled to Leipzig, where he was to stop at the Hotel de Prusse. We beg of you to recover the securities which he has taken about it, and without having recourse to the police, and to return them to us as soon as possible. If he will not give them up of his own accord, call in the police. We have some commiseration for his wife and three children, whom he has abandoned. Accordingly we have promised them that we will not employ harsh measures. If he will surrender the securities without giving you trouble, give him on our account twenty thousand francs, that he may get off to America, and that our house may not be compromised. Granier is elegantly dressed, is very tall, has thick dark hair, an agreeable expression of countenance, and a deep scar on his right cheek. Answer without delay."

Hachette and Masson desiring that the matter might be managed as discreetly as possible, M. Mende went to dine at the table d'hôte of the Hotel de Prusse. He at once perceived a man who answered exactly to the description, and took the seat next to him. The two neighbors conversed during the whole meal. At dessert the stranger said to M. Mende, "Will you have the goodness to recommend me to a banker who can cash for me some securities?" "I am a banker, sir, and I will myself do what you wish." "Ah! that is well." "Come to my counting-room and we will arrange the affair." "You will do me a great service."

When they had reached the banking house, M. Mende closed the door, double locked it, and turning upon the stranger, said, "Sir, you are a scoundrel. I have been apprised of your arrival here. You have stolen securities from the house of Hachette and Masson, of Paris; but all will be arranged if you will give them up."

The stranger seemed thunderstruck. "Your employers are great and generous," continued the banker; "out of regard of your family they have instructed me to let you have twenty thousand francs to take you to America; here is the money, and now go and hang yourself somewhere else."

The stranger, incapable of uttering a word, left the room in tears. M. Mende wrote immediately to Paris, sending back the securities, and asking a reimbursement of twenty thousand francs. Three days afterward he received a letter, in which Messrs. Hachette and Masson said that they had not been robbed at all, that their cashier was still at his post, and that the letter and the securities were forgeries. They regretted exceedingly that M. Mende would have to put down his twenty thousand francs to profit and loss.

CURIOSITIES OF THE OCEAN.

Mr. Green, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean. He gives some new sketches of what he saw at the "Silver Bank," near Hayti:

The banks of the coral on which my divers were made are about forty miles in length, and about ten or twenty in breadth. On this bank is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and is so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet, when he is submerged, with but little obstruction to the sight.

The bottom of the ocean, in many places, is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of these more lofty, support myriads of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myriad more, giving reality to the imaginary abode of some water-nymph. In other places the pendants form arch after arch; and as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean, and gazes through these in the deep winding avenue, he finds that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral which had long been buried beneath "old ocean's wave." Here and there the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if those lofty columns were towers belonging to those stately temples that are now in ruins.

There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs, and plants, in every crevice of the corals where the water had deposited the least earth. They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade, and entirely from places I am familiar with that vegetation upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention. It resembled a sea-fan of immense size, of variegated colors, and the most brilliant hue. The fish which inhabit those "Silver Banks," I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied. They were of all forms, colors, and sizes—from the symmetrical goby to the globe-like sun-fish; from those of the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow to the voracious shark.

THE NEW STAMPS.

We have to meet with anybody who thinks the last design three cent and two cent postage stamps any improvement over the old ones in appearance. The head of Washington was certainly better than a locomotive, and we think that even the head of Jackson was quite as appropriate as the cat of a perhaps the man on horseback, seeing that the method of conveying the news has become wholly obsolete. The square shape of the new stamps, also, is less agreeable than the proportions of the old ones. It would really seem that

Government has at its command skill and taste enough to produce more creditable issues than these. In the printing of the new fractional currency there is a chance, at least, for improvement. The head of Mr. Fessenden, for instance, goes off the twenty-five cent notes—which is well, unless it could be a better head. Mr. Fessenden himself is rather a good looking man, with an intellectual and not unpleasant cast of countenance. But on these notes he always looks as if he were trying to intimidate small thieves from taking them. Besides, he is represented as all of ten years too old. We shall be glad to see him retire, therefore, to make room for the only Father of his Country, if the latter only has moderate justice done to his heroic features. —Boston Journal.

Died.

In the 10th Ward, Salt Lake City, on the 17th inst., Joseph Alma, son of Joseph and Seema Blunt, of cholera infantum, aged 2 months and 24 days.

Mill. Star, please copy.

Special Notices.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 14, 1892.
JUST RECEIVED at the BEVERE HOUSE SALOON, Tennent's XXX STOUT, Tennent's PALE ALE, Tennent's LONDON PORTER, Tennent's PILSENER BEER, Tennent's PILSENER BEER, Tennent's PILSENER BEER.

The above in quart bottles, and warranted genuine. J. M. SIMMONS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE opposite Dr. Anderson's, 13th Ward. Apply to S. H. Goddard, at residence.

STATEMENT BLANKS for sale at this Office. See our advertisement in another column.

Those who suffer from Liver Complaints may rely upon the Red Jacket Bitters, because they derive from its anti-bilious properties immediate and certain relief, when all the usually prescribed remedies have proved useless.

Nutritious, Healthy, the best.—DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER, is the most economical and convenient Baking Powder now in use. It saves the expense of milk and eggs, prevents the possibility of poor rolls, biscuits or cakes, and thus produces happiness in both kitchen and household. It is put up in tin cans, which are, to all intents and purposes, impervious to the action of the weather. One trial will convince the most skeptical of its superior qualities. For sale by grocers.

ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE

MERCANTILE INSTITUTION

RETAIL

Dry Goods Department.

THE DIRECTORS of the above Institution, to meet the demands of the Public, have OPENED the fine Salesroom of the

EAGLE EMPORIUM

Retail DRY GOODS Department!

WHERE WILL BE FOUND

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

SILKS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, DELAINES

And the usual Seasonable Varieties of

DRESS GOODS.

GINGHAMS, PRINTS, and DOMESTIC

ALL GOODS AT UNUSUALLY LOW FIGURES

LADIES will find a

SUPERIOR STYLE OF SHOES

A LEADING FEATURE.

A full line of

Carpets, Rugs, Mats,

Matting, Curtains,

Window and Table Damasks,

Of the Latest Styles, constantly on hand.

WINDOW SHADINGS

A very large assortment and LOW IN PRICE!

The Public are assured that their wants, in Style of Goods and Prices, will be carefully studied.

H. B. CLAWSON, SUPR.

1130-4

NOTICE

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between John H. Kelson and Henry G. Field, under the firm name and style of Kelson & Field, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All partnership liabilities will be settled by John H. Kelson, by whom the business will be continued.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Kelson & Field, will settle the same with John H. Kelson.

JOHN H. KELSON, HENRY G. FIELD.

Salt Lake City, August 12, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessons and Managers: J. H. Clawson & J. T. Colne

The Managers take pleasure in announcing that at an expense of MANY THOUSAND DOLLARS they have succeeded in securing for a season of

TEN NIGHTS ONLY!

Wednesday Ev'g, Aug. 18th.

That wonderful Ethiopian Company,

MURPHY & MACK'S

MINSTRELS!

From Maguire's Opera House, S.F.

Where their performances, for the past FIVE MONTHS, have been witnessed by upwards of 150,000 Persons, who all unite in pronouncing them

Most Talented Company on the Continent

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. T. Maguire, the pioneer Theatrical Manager of the Pacific Coast, begs to impress upon the citizens of Salt Lake City, that this Company is all that has been claimed for them—THE BEST COMEDIAN, THE BEST VOCALISTS, and the BEST INSTRUMENTALISTS, ever engaged in a Minstrel Troupe.

BEHOLD THE GIGANTIC COMPANY:

JOE MURPHY,

The GREAT, In Black and White Face.

BEN COTTON,

The celebrated Comedian.

JOHNNY MACK,

Author and Comedian.

ARMES BEAUMONT,

The celebrated Tenor.

J. W. BAKER,

The pleasing Balladist.

J. H. SUTCLIFFE,

The great Baritone, late of Lytster's English Opera Company.

R. W. KOHLER,

Whose exquisitely melodious solos on the CORNET and CONCHETTA are the theme of universal admiration.

MAST. BENNIE,

Champion Boy Clog Dancer.

THEO. JACKSON,

The celebrated Interlocutor and Basso Profundo, from Morris Brothers' Opera House, Boston.

THE INSTRUMENTAL DEPARTMENT

Will be the most complete and perfect ever with any Company in California, and will be under the direction of

H. SCREINER,

And will include

A. WALTERS, A. LEO, GEO. THOMAS, H. W. KOHLER, W. GILMORE, H. MULLER.

PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.

Overture.....Orchestra

Opening Chorus.....Company

Stanzas O'Brien.....W. Baker

Rosie Young Beauty.....Joe Murphy

Little Footstep.....Armes Beaumont

Mickey's Joke.....Ben Cotton

LAUGHABLE FINALE.....Ben Cotton

THEO. JACKSON and COMPANY

Silver Clog, by the Boy Champion Mast Bennie

COMIC ETHIOPIAN SKETCHES

Rooster's Feather.....Joe Murphy

Champion Bone Solo.....Joe Murphy

Pas de Afrique.....Johnny Mack

Vocal Duets.....Beaumont and Sutcliffe

SONG & DANCE.....INIMITABLE BEN COTTON

Comic Ethiopian Sketch of

DEAD AND ALIVE!

Characters by Joe Murphy, Johnny Mack, Theo. Jackson, J. W. Baker

Concertina Solo.....J. W. Kohler

The performance to conclude with

THE 100th NIGHT OF HAMLET!

In which Joe Murphy, Ben Cotton, Johnny Mack, Theo. Jackson, and J. W. Baker

and Mast Bennie will appear.

Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

Box Office open for sale of Tickets on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

CITY PROPERTY WANTED.

THE undersigned wishes to dispose of the following property—Twenty acres of good farming land, well fenced and plenty of water, with House and City Lot of 1 1/2 acres. An excellent crop of Wheat, Oats and Vegetables have been raised from this year. A good Saw Mill, situated within 1 1/2 miles of the settlement; was built two years since, and is doing a fine business. The land is very fertile, and is for sale at a low price. I will deliver on the line of Railroad two miles from the mill. I will dispose of the whole of the above, and will be glad to pay for a good House and Lot in Salt Lake City, with Orchard. Contact situation preferred, and in a Ward where a good School is kept all the year. The property is situated at Weber City, Morgan County. 6223-5

JOSEPH WILLIAM.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will recommence the publication of the SALT LAKE DAILY TELEGRAPH in a few days, as a Morning Paper.

All previous subscribers, who have failed to receive their papers regularly, in consequence of postal irregularities, or from other causes, during the removal of the establishment to Ogden, will please call at the TELEGRAPH Office immediately and notify the clerk, and their papers will be delivered with promptness and regularity.