THE EVENING NEWS.

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

DAVID O. CALDER, Editor and Publisher.

Monday, April 24, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

.....The City National Bank, of Chicago, failed to-day.

.....Mr. H. E. Brown, of Salt Lake City, was shot and dangerously wounded by Indians, on the night of the 21st inst.

.....Five persons were killed last Friday while descending a coal pit on the Columbia branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad.

.....Ex-State Senator Cockerill, of Kentucky, accidently killed with a pistol shot.

.....A family named Baker—husband, wife and two children—massacred by Indians last Thursday night.

.....Twelve thousand dollars damage by fire at Sunbury, Mass.

.....More immense frauds, now in the U. S. Treasury department, are about to be unearthed; the principal witness is an ex-clerk in that branch of the public service.

.....Seventy-five thousand dollars damage by fire at Paterson, N. J.

.....Fifty miles run with mustangs, in two hours and eight minutes, at the Bay District Course, San Francisco, on Saturday last.

.....Queen Victoria is home again from her German tour.

.....The Basque provinces threaten to separate from Spain and to declare their independence.

.....Turkey promises to send troops across the Montenegrin frontier unless the strictest neutrality is preserved.

.....Five hundred hands thrown out of work and property worth three hundred and fifty thousand dollars destroyed by fire, near Bristol, England.

.....The French Government have under consideration the formation of a commercial treaty with the U. S.

.....News has been received in New York, of the death, in Portugal, of the aunt of the Emperor Dom Pedro.

.....The health of Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's prime minister, is seriously impaired.

.....The Italian Government has suppressed the *Observatore Romano*, a newspaper published at Rome.

.....The Egytian troops are returning from Abyssinia.

.....Serious riots have occurred on the island of Barbadoes.

.....It is said that Don Carlos and three of his generals landed at Halifax yesterday, and are about to commence a tour of the U. S.

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND THE "MORMONS" AT THE BOTTOM OF EVERYTHING.

Among the dispatches from Washington is one which says that there is no longer any doubt that Brigham Young expects to control the organization of the proposed new State of New Mexico and dictate the terms of the new constitution.

This is in continuation of the sensation raised by the recent ring story, published in the New York *Sun*, of the proposed exodus of the "Mormons" from Utah to New Mexico.

A short time ago the sensation was that the "Mormons" were going to leave Utah for Palestine, and the wonder is that Brigham Young was not credited with being the cause of the recent visit of Sir Moses Montefiore to the Holy Land, and the reported purchase of a large part of that land by the Rothschilds.

Again, why not get up a story of an alleged connection of the visit of the Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil with some mysterious design of Brigham Young and the "Mormons," in respect to some portion of the Brazilian empire? That is a large country and not very thickly populated. It has room for an enterprising, industrious and moral people like the "Mormons."

Why not represent Brigham Young and the "Mormons" as being the moving cause of every enterprise or occurrence of any note in the world—of the Egypto-Abyssinian war, the British purchase of Suez canal shares, the Turco-Sclavonian difficulties, the Russian wars on the borders of India, the visit of the Prince of Wales to India, the visit of Queen Victoria to Germany, the Don Carlos war, the Cuban struggle, the Centennial business, the Emma mine business, the Chinese invasion of California, the crooked whisky trials, and many other things? In short, shall there be anything detable done, or any remarkable event happen, anywhere in the world, and Brigham Young and the "Mormons" have not a hand in it? Go to, this particular field of sensational enterprise is large, and there is plenty of room for more laborers of inventive genius in it.

CROOK'S EXPEDITION AFTER THE SIOUX.

The following, from a participant in the recent military expedition against the Sioux Indians, under General Crook, is published in the Washington *Star*:—

CAMP CARLING, CHEYENNE, April 9, 1876.

We arrived here a few days ago, and you can bet we were mighty glad of it, too. Since we left here we have traveled nearly 900 miles, and had cold weather all the time. The first time that we knew of any Indians being about was at camp on Cheyenne river, where they made a rush on our beef herd and shot one herder and ran off the whole herd. The next time they woke us up was on Powder river, at old Fort Reno. Here they were on both sides of us. About 9 o'clock in the evening they commenced shooting, and if all the bullets that they shot had come into camp they would have done a good deal of mischief, but they shot too high, but they succeeded in hitting one man in the jaw. They might have shot all night as far as the packers were concerned, as we made a regular bomb-proof shelter out of the cargo, and stowed ourselves away. Some of us shivered a good deal, but it was on account of the cold weather. Not long after we laid over one day and packed up at night and traveled till morning, and made 45 miles, then went to Tongue river, and down it until the scouts found a mule, then we went into camp, for that was glory enough for one day. Next day we struck for Powder river, traveled all day, when the pack trains camped, and six companies and thirty scouts went on; they rode all night, and next morning struck a village of eighty lodges, dashed in, captured seven hundred ponies and mules, shot another squaw in the thigh, burned lodges and contents, went into camp, glory enough for another day! Indians came into camp after night and drove every d—d hoof off except about 20 head of scrubs! Loss, three men killed, one wounded, and one man scalped in plain sight of the command! Then commenced the grand retreat to Reno, which was four or five days' march. The trail is pretty well lined with played-out mules and horses. The last day's march into Reno we lost 22 head; when one played out it was shot. And so ended the first expedition against the Sioux, but Crook is fitting up a new outfit, and thinks he will win next time.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STATE LINE CITY, IND. Ter., April 4, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

After five months' traveling and speaking in this State, on the eve of crossing into Indiana, to continue our mission there, I thought a few items upon the subject of schools in Illinois would be of interest to your many readers. Having visited many schools in McLean, Ford and Vermilion counties, I think I am prepared to judge understandingly upon the subject. I find first that heavy land grants from the General Government were in an early day donated to this State, to enable the people to establish the "Free School" system. These lands consisted of the 16th section in each township and large quantities of so-called swamp lands, but which in reality are principally under cultivation at the present time, proving much more valuable than was at first supposed possible. These lands have generally been disposed of at different prices, and converted into ready money, which has in too many instances been squandered and stolen, which makes the taxation for the support of schools very heavy, considering the amount of funds available at the start, averaging near 70 cents on the hundred dollars, in some places going as high as one dollar and fifty cents on the hundred. The schools that I have visited have been generally those in the rural districts and scarcely ever numbering more than twenty-five enrolled, with an average attendance of from twelve to fifteen. The teachers are in many instances students from the Normal University, and other public institutions, who between times teach school to enable them in turn to attend school. Others again are graduates of different institutions, who are preparing themselves for the profession and are so engaged when not in the school room. Others are farmers in the summer and teachers in the winter, doing their "chores" after school is out and before school time in the morning, while the ladies who are teaching are generally young ladies filling out the *interim* between boarding school days and married life, which of course is not of long duration, for who ever heard of a school ma'm that couldn't find a husband? If I remember right their chances are counted equal to the young widows, which is put down at ninety-nine in a hundred. Many of the male teachers are aptly described by Supt. Bateman on page 60 of his last report, wherein he says, "The waste of time and the irreparable mental inquiry caused by unscientific and blundering schoolmasters, have been pointed out again and again, and yet the preposterous notion, implied in the saying that 'anybody can keep school,' has not been rooted out of the public mind, nor dismissed from popular practice. Men and women as unfit to handle the mental and moral natures of children, through sheer ignorance, as one born blind to pilot a ship in a storm, continue to be employed as teachers, and left to go on with their sad work of intellectual anarchy and spoliation."

The highest rate of salary I found was fifty dollars per month five and six months in the year; generally forty dollars for males and thirty for females. The average salary for the State is forty-eight dollars and nineteen cents for males, and thirty-three dollars and forty six cents for females, or nine quite three hundred dollars per annum for males and about two hundred per annum for females. See page 238, Bateman's Report, 144. The result that must naturally follow the meagerness of the salary is that the class of talent employed is of an inferior grade, who simply make school teaching a side issue to some more important object they have in view. On page 237 the school census for the State was 938,878, the enrollment 671,775, the average daily attendance 383,334, or in other words that the present free school system of Ill. only brought under its influence about one child in three; that out of the 938,878 only 383,334 were in actual attendance at school; that McLean Co. had 19,113 children of school age, while only 8,698 were in actual attendance. It strikes me very forcibly that this is not a very flourishing condition of affairs educationally, or that Utah need be particularly worried about copying after a system that brings forth such fruits. On the same page of Bateman's Report the average cost per pupil is put down at $13.73 for tuition, average time six months, or a little rising of six dollars per quarter.

Out of the fifty school houses I have visited I found only three that were furnished with patent desks, all the rest being supplied with the old-fashioned wooden seat and desk, with or without shelves for books. In two or three instances the walls were supplied with maps and charts. In the schools in the villages the accommodations were better, often far superior, the buildings of a good quality, the rooms well seated and ventilated, and the course of instruction good, the teachers men and women of ability, but the attendance was confined to the district and a non-resident would have to pay a high rate of tuition. The school money is divided according to the census population of school children, which works unfairly to the farming districts, causing much complaint and bickering between the two classes, as in the villages the children preponderate, and the farming districts pay the taxes.

The number of children that are not in attendance at school according to the population is enormous, and is a fruitful source of trouble in the school system. From various causes the attendance is brought down very low, and will doubtless become lower, owing to the fact that very few families have more than two or three children at most. A compulsory attendance law is talked of, but with what success is yet to be seen.

All in all, I cannot see that the much boasted free school system of the State would be any benefit to our people, situated as we are, and under the present circumstances, especially when we take into consideration the contrast of attendance, quality of information imparted, character of school furniture, and ability of talent employed, that has been produced by the two systems. Our school system may not be perfect and may have many faults and flaws, as it doubtless has, but the fact exists that also has the free school system still greater faults and flaws. The class of text books I found without exception were McGuffey's readers and spellers, Ray's arithmetic, Pinnedo's grammar, Warren's and Mitchell's geographies, and where there were classes in history, Bancroft's was the rule. In some of the high schools Edwards' readers and Green's grammars were substituted.

On page two of Supt. Bateman's report, he makes the following statement. "Of the whole number of children entitled to attend the public schools in 1874, twenty-nine per cent. did not attend at all, and only forty per cent. were in daily attendance." The total number of scholars in McLean County, amounts to 19,113, forty per cent. would be 7,645 and a fraction. That number divided by 252, the number of school districts in the county, would give an average attendance at thirty students and a fraction. I am informed, upon good authority, that seventy-five of these 252 schools located in the cities and towns contain one-half of the entire school population, which leaves 3,822 pupils to be divided among 177 country schools, making an average of 21 and a fraction to each school district, which I think, under the circumstances would be a fair average attendance for the county of McLean, and above the average for many counties in the State.

One other item connected with this matter is suggestive, i. e., that each district contains from twelve to twenty families, where the attendance is only twenty-one, which is so small a per cent. of children as to startle one at a first glance, and must inevitably result seriously in the end. The locality we are in now is near Danville, and is a fine country well timbered and watered, rolling ground, rich soil, and a class of people who are a thriving, hard working people, generally pretty well to do, and very liberal in their views, generally temperate in their habits, and hospitable in their customs. The farms are small, comparatively speaking, and principally owned by the people who live on them, instead of in large tracts by rich men or speculators.

At an election I attended yesterday, there was but one ticket run, which reminded me very much of our own elections a few years ago. I spent about half the day at the polls, and heard of no difficulty whatever, no swearing, nor any whiskey drunk. During the day I was asked to address the crowd, which I did and had a very respectful hearing, obtained three houses to speak in and was treated very gentlemanly. We are filling appointments at the rate of three and four per week. The nearest schoolhouse is a fine brick building, well ventilated, and seated with a No. 1 quality of patent desks. There is a Grange Hall connected with it, the entire cost of the building being somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,500. A large Grange organization exists here.

I meet often with "exposes of Mormonism" in my travels, and cannot but wonder why men and women are so credulous, though I almost invariably find that the people who read these exposes doubt the greater portion of the story, and that their influence is more to advertize our people and cause inquiry than anything else. If we only know that an agent for the sale of an "expose of Mormonism" has been through the neighborhood, we are confident that we shall have full houses and plenty of questions asked, and why not? "The wrath of man shall be made to praise God," and it is being pretty effectually done in this instance. The town that I mail this letter from was the former home of Col. Wall, one of Utah's most energetic mining men. His aged father lives here, and we have an invitation to call upon him. One of the first settlers that came to this part of the State was a "Mormon" by the name of Chandler, who came from Kentucky to this State, and lived and died a "Mormon" here.

The weather has been terrible for more than a month, but appears to have settled down, and I trust we shall have some pleasant weather now, which would come very acceptably, after so much wading through mud and water.

Respectfully,

J. MORGAN.

By Telegraph.

FOR WESTERN UNION TEL. LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Sargent submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to inform the Senate of the amount in each case of the average of the taxable capital, and of the average taxable deposits on May 31, 1875, in savings institutions having a capital stock, or bonds of the respective States and Territories, together with the amount of the tax collected upon the said capital and upon the said deposits in each of the said States and Territories during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875; also the amount of the average of the taxation deposits in savings banks institutions having no capital on May 31, 1875, together with the amount of the tax collected upon said deposits in each of said States and Territories, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

W. Kelley, of Oregon, introduced a bill to provide for the occupancy of missionary stations upon Indian reservations; referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Senate discussed the bill to abolish the assistant supervisors of internal revenue until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid aside and the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and Jones of Nevada took the floor.

Accounts Examined.

Ex-Attorney General Ackerman appeared before the committee on the expenditures in the Department of Justice, to-day, and testified that he authorized the payment to Joseph T. Davenport, of certain sums of money to defray the expenses for the suppression of frauds in the New York elections. He was asked if he consulted with the President before paying the money, he desired time to consider what reply he would make, and the matter was allowed till morning.

Bank Failure Anticipated.

NEW YORK, 24.—A dispatch from Albion reports the death of the Princess Isabella, aunt of Dom Pedro, who was the idol of Brazil during the childhood of her niece.

CHICAGO, 24.—The City National Bank, cash capital a quarter of a million dollars, closed its doors this morning. The directors state that the stockholders have decided to go into voluntary liquidation, as the best means of doing justice to all the creditors of the bank; that it has been found impossible to convert the assets speedily enough to meet the continued drain which has been made of late on its cash resources, but that in the opinion of the directors the assets will be ample to pay all liabilities if the creditors will give the officers a short time to turn them selves. The cashier says the entire liabilities exclusive of the capital stock are $600,000, which is mostly deposits. This amount is secured by the assets, making a nominal surplus, over all liabilities, of about $150,000, nearly all collectable. No other banks are seriously affected by the failure.

Don Carlos in the U. S.

BALTIMORE, Md., 24.—The *American* publishes a statement of one of the passengers on the *Halifax*, which arrived yesterday, to the effect that among the passengers who landed at Halifax were Don Carlos, of Spain, and three of his generals; it is said that they are to make a tour of the U. S. incog., and will reach St. Louis to-day.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 24.—A Madrid dispatch says the Spanish government consented to suspend the collection of a forced war loan from and the billeting of soldiers upon English residents, while negotiations with Great Britain on the subject are pending.

The trial on behalf of Antonelli again excites serious apprehensions; the Pope was closeted with him a long time on Friday.

Newspaper Sequestrated, etc.

A dispatch from Rome reports that the *Osservatore Romano* newspaper was sequestrated yesterday for publishing the Pope's pastoral thanking the Bishop of Orleans for his letter to Signor Manghetti, in which a violent attack was made on the Italian law rendering priests liable to military conscription.

A dispatch says that the trial of Herr Strusiberg, the railway king, will begin on the 29th of May, at Moscow.

A telegram from Calcutta announces that the disturbance in Burstar is over and that quiet is restored.

Money Market.

The rate of discount in the open market, for three months bills, is 1⅛ per cent.

The bullion gone into the Bank of England, on balance to-day, £70,000. Consol, 56¼ for money and account; U. S. bonds 65s, old 103¼, 67s, 109¼; 10-40s 106¼; new fives, 106.

Riots in Barbadoes.

A dispatch from Barbadoes says that riots have occurred throughout the island; plantations and houses are packed, animals destroyed, and an enormous destruction of property has taken place. Over forty of the rioters have been shot and the troops are actively employed. The city of Bridgetown is threatened. Business is suspended, and families are seeking shipping for safety. The rioters say they have the Governor's sanction for their action. The immediate recall of Governor John Pope Hennessey, is requisite to save the colony.

ITALY.

Meeting of Savants.

ROME, 24.—A meeting of the Academa Lyncei was held to-day; Signor Sella presided, and presented new members. Among the distinguished persons who attended were Geo. P. Marsh, the American minister, Dr. Mommsen, the historian of Rome, and General Moltke.

EGYPT.

Troops Returning.

CAIRO, 24.—The Egyptian troops have begun their homeward movement from Abyssinia.

Correspondence.

WEST WINDER, Rockin. Co., April 8th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

The winter here has been unusually severe, causing much suffering among our stock. The time has been spent to greater advantage than perhaps in any former year. Our young people have their regularly organized societies and are doing a good work. Their meetings during the winter have helped to pass off the dreary, dismal months in a cheering manner.

This little settlement, which has pursued the even tenor of its way for nearly twenty years, with scarcely a ripple on its surface, has been roused of little lately by the removal of our bishop, he having been called to Kanab to take charge of certain business there. Our worthy Sisters of the Relief Society, to show their regard for Bishop Robinson, gave a party on Saturday, April 1st, got up in the best style the facilities of the place afforded. The afternoon and evening were spent in a very agreeable manner, speeches, songs, recitations, music and dancing, and a very excellent supper, making the hours fly lively. During the evening a farewell address to Bishop Robinson was read by Sister Eliza R. Harrison in which was expressed admiration of his good qualities and desires for his prosperity.

Altogether we have enjoyed a peaceful and prosperous time under the administration of Bishop R. S. Robinson.

We have a healthy and prosperous little settlement; peace prevails.

J. E.

SCHOOL, Seven Winder Co., Utah, April 9th, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that Croydon, in the matter of education, is not behind any town in Utah.

To-day the Sunday School children, with their superintendent, Joseph Blackwell, teachers, fathers and mothers, assembled in their large and commodious school house, in the capacity of a Sunday School examination. All were gratified listening to the intonations, recitations and songs of the children which cheered the hearts of all present.

An impression forced itself upon the mind, on entering the house, that the people wished to manifest their children by seeing at the north end, a large table with books upon it, the greater part of an historical nature, which were given to the children and teachers as rewards of merit.

For six months, a good day school has been in session, where the scholars have advanced rapidly under the tuition of an energetic teacher, which has given full satisfaction. Great credit is due to the school trustees for paying punctually their teacher. The whole of the people are interested in education.

We have felt the effects of the severe winter, but are now rejoicing in the snow has disappeared, and we expect to be growing in a few days. Yours respectfully,

GEO. K. BOWERING.

A mulatto, Jim Taylor, by name, was taken from a jail in Danville, Ky., and hung by masked men, for outraging a little girl. Mulattoes should not do such things.

VRETAIL DEPARTM'T,

Z. C. M. I.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our Patrons and the Public that our Stock of Dry Goods is complete in Every Department, with specialities in all classes of goods, consisting in part of

Fancy Dress Goods. Silk Plaid Pongee.
Crepe de Chene Indow. French Carmelite [Assorted Colors]
Brilliantine Francaise Pure Mohair Mattlasse.

Together with every conceivable Style, Color and Quality.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS A SPECIALTY.

And GRENADINES in every quality.

Spring and Summer Shawls in L'Lma, Printed and Woven, Plaids and Stripes, Single and Double Paisley (new designs), Lace and Grenadine, a full line of modest and new French styles.

LADIES' UNDER SKIRTS

In variety, including the latest Desca, Ceres, Dido, Elfreida and Achilde, at $4 50.

WHITE GOODS

Pique in endless assortment, Striped, Check, Plaid and Figured; Marseilles, Victoria Lawns, plain and figured, Bishop Lawns, French Organdies, Tarletans, &c. plain and figured Swiss Muslin

PRINTS, in great quantities,

Of French, English & American manufacture, at the lowest prices.

A FULL LINE OF STAPLES.

Notions, Sun Shades and Parasols, in Silk and Cotton, of all sizes and prices, just received.

Kid Gloves, of Jouvin, Alexandre and Harris' celebrated makes.

The genuine Salt Lake Glove.

Ladies' Ties, Laces, Embroideries and Dress Trimmings and Buttons. Corsets a specialty.

This Department has received our special care and attention, and is the most complete in the West.

We invite the public to call and examine these various lines of Retail Goods.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

THREE NIGHTS & MATINEE

ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS!

20 STAR ARTISTS 20

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Pacific and Atlantic.

Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

OMAHA and CHICAGO.

Through Tickets to all Eastern Cities via this favorite route can be obtained at all ticket offices of the Union Pacific Railroad and Utah Central.

GEO. S. PARKER, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

13th Quorum.

By order of the council.

JNO. MEEHAM, J. H. PICKNELL, Secretaries.

MONEY TO LOAN!

C. E. FOSBROY, Broker, in Godbe's Drug Store.

CITY LIQUOR STORE

G. F. CULMER & CO.

WINDOW GLASS AT THEIR OLD PRICES

O. F. DUBE,

Florist and Gardener,

FLOWER & GARDEN SEEDS

and will sell at reasonable prices.

Mr. D. has greatly enlarged his Greenhouse and has in stock many thousands of Geraniums, Bedding and Bedding Plants, in addition to those he has heretofore had, a large variety of new kinds of Bedding Plants, such as Lobelias, Ivy Geraniums, Verbenas, Petunias, Heliotrope, Coleus, Gazanias, Cineraria, Cypsella, Dahlias, Gladiolus, Tuberoses, Begonias, Fuchsias, Marbles, Your Rooms in hand. Handsome Hanging Baskets in stock. Bouquets, Flower Pots, Wreaths, Crosses, Bouquets for weddings and funerals, at short notice. Gardens dug, planted, and put in order. Fine Garden Seeds, Bedding Plants, Bouquets sent free, by mail. All letters and orders should be addressed to O. F. DUBE, Salt Lake City. Nursery and Greenhouse, one mile south and west of Groesbeck's residence, on West Temple street. Office, Dube's Drug Store, 124 Main st., between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m., and 4 and 6 p.m. Residence at Mr. Jones', about half a block north-east of greenhouse. Address O. F. DUBE, Salt Lake City.

GEORGE DUNFORD,

SELLING OFF--SACRIFICE!

SELLING OFF!

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Selling Off--Sacrifice--Selling Off,

HATS, CAPS and GLOVES,

SELLING OFF--SACRIFICE--SELLING OFF.

COMMERCIAL HATS!

MRS. RUMEL wishes to inform the public that she has a great variety of Straw Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold as cheap as eastern manufacture, at the Salt Lake City Straw Establishment, 1st South St., one and a quarter blocks east of Theatre. Bleaching done. Ladies' Leghon and gents' Panama at a specialty. d19

TREMENDOUS EXPLOSION.

Liddel & Brown,

North of the Post Office,

Would respectfully announce to their numerous patrons, and the public generally, that they do not keep on hand any of those infernal explosives, Nitro-Glycerine, Hercules, Giant Powder or Crooked Valley Dynamite, but a First Class Stock of Choice

FAMILY GROCERIES!

AND

PROVISIONS,

COTTON OIL MEAL,

Yarmouth Bloaters!

AND

HERRING.

At prices way down to suit the times. Our friends and the world are invited to call and purchase, goods warranted and promptly delivered. d115

THE CELEBRATED DOUBLE ELASTIC

Spencerian STEEL PENS!

Are for sale by all dealers in Stationery.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, Sample Cards, containing one each of the 15 numbers, will be sent by mail, on receipt of Price, viz: Introductory price, 25 cents per card.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.

TRUSS! TRUSS! TRUSS!

LOCUST AND MULBERRY.

2 Inch Truss - 25 cents.
" " 50 "
" " 75 "

WM. A. ROSSITER,

At the President's Office, d118

R. L. MITCHELL. DAVID JAMES.

Mitchell & James

RESPECTFULLY announce to the Public that they continue to occupy their new premises on

WEST TEMPLE STREET,

Opposite City Meat Market,

Where they hope, by strict attention to business and small profits, to merit the continued patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

TIN, SHEET IRON AND Coppersmiths.

FURNACE WORK AND ROOFING

GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE,

Gas, Water and Steam Fitters,

WEST TEMPLE STREET,

Opposite City Meat Market.

d126 1y

Home Manufactory!

WM. PAUL,

Will square to make any number of

SEATS AND DESKS

Suitable for

SCHOOL-ROOMS & MEETING-HOUSES.

Neat, strong and cheap, not easily broken as is too frequently the case with imported cast iron ones. Models and plans may be seen at the residence of

WM. PAUL,

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER,

20th Ward, Salt Lake City.

P. O. Box 337. d27 w60

GOOD NEWS TO THE LADIES.

GREAT BARGAINS in Dress Goods, Linen, Flannels, Prints, Muslins, Silks, Satins, Linen, Damask, and everything in the Dry Goods line is offered cheaper than the cheapest in the City at

SHEARER'S STORE,

Opposite the Post Office.

Remember all, if you want to save money call at SHEARER'S Store, to convince yourself. No humbug, fair and square dealing, and prices to catch. 50 lb. Sugar—Ladies' kaifes at 12½ cents. d111

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

THIRD SOUTH, BETWEEN EAST TEMPLE and First East Streets, Salt Lake City. A cheap, quiet, genteel house. Meals twenty-five cents. Rooms 50cts, 75cts, and one dollar per day.

WHEELER Co., Lessees.

Street Cars pass to and from R. R. Depot.