THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Tuesday, - - Jan. 27, 1874.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A BILL authorizing the execution of coinage at the U. S. mints for foreign countries has passed both branches of Congress.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Chelmsford, Mass., at noon on Sunday last, shaking the buildings and causing general alarm.

An incendiary fire, doing $70,000 damage, at Helena, Ark., occurred on Sunday; two fires occurred in New York city, yesterday, doing damage to the amount of $145,000.

President Grant has issued an order providing for a commission, to consist of one gentleman from each of the executive departments of the government, one from the Department of Agriculture, and one from the Smithsonian Institute, to arrange a collection of articles for exhibition at the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876, to show the facilities of the government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power.

Professor Holton, one of the principal botanists of this country, died suddenly at his residence at Everett, Mass., on Sunday.

The Siamese twins, so long objects of interest while living, seem to be scarcely less so now dead. It is said that the physicians of the principal cities of the United States have combined to purchase their dead bodies, no matter what the cost, in order to make an autopsy, and determine, if possible, whether in the ligature which connects them, any vital connection existed between the two.

It is said that Mr. Caleb Cushing will depart for Madrid early in February, to enter upon his duties as U. S. minister.

Senator Logan has introduced a bill into Congress for granting a pension of eight dollars a month to all survivors who served sixty days in the army or navy of the United States in the Mexican war.

The bill abolishing the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue has passed both branches of the national legislature.

Interesting news from New Zealand will be found in the western telegraphic dispatches.

Judge Sawyer, of the U. S. Circuit Court, San Francisco, has declared void the assessments for taxes levied against the Central Pacific Railroad in several counties in California, because of irregularity in the method of assessment, the irregularity consisting in lumping the lands, road and rolling stock together, instead of assessing them separately.

The Dutch troops have captured the principal stronghold in the Acheenese country.

Disraeli, in an address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, asks for re-election to Parliament, and arraigns, criticises and condemns the Gladstone administration. He declares that Europe is more moved now than since the Reformation in regard to civil and religious liberty, and that their preservation depends mainly upon the stability of England.

Dr. Livingstone is reported to have died in June last; the illness preceding his death was caused by four days' wading through a partially submerged country.

The leading provisions of the bill, agreed upon by the committee of the House of Representatives, on banking and currency, for a new banking law, will be found in this afternoon's telegrams.

A terrible collision took place this morning on the railway between Edingburg and Glasgow; sixteen persons were killed, several others severely injured, and a number of cars wrecked.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

MORRISON R. Waite, the new Chief Justice of the United States, is a son of the late Chief Justice Waite, of Connecticut, one of the leading jurists of New England. M. R. Waite is in his 58th year, graduated at Yale College at the age of 22, went to Toledo, Ohio, at the age of 28, studied law with S. M. Young, of Toledo, and practiced with him for eighteen years.

For many years he has stood at the head of the bar of Northwest Ohio, and has twice declined a seat on the Supreme bench of Ohio. In 1849 he was elected a member of the legislature, in which capacity he served with distinction. In 1862 he was a candidate for Congress, receiving a majority of 1,200 in Toledo. In December, 1871, he was appointed counsel to Geneva, which position he filled with honor. He is a member and the President of the Ohio Constitutional Convention, to which he was chosen by the unanimous vote of both parties. He discouraged his personal friends from making any efforts to secure the chief justiceship of the U. S. Supreme Court for him. His appointment to that office appears to be well received generally. He bears a high character, personally and professionally, and the great trouble with those who do not admire his appointment seems to be that they can't find anything to say against him.

ALL KINDS of Order, Receipt and Certificate Books printed and bound at the NEWS Office.

Correspondence.

NEPHI, Juab Co., January 24th.

Editor Deseret News:

Monroe is probably the next settlement, in point of size, to Richfield, in Sevier County. It has a fine location on the opposite side of the valley from the last named settlement. The soil is of a different color to that on the Richfield side, being dark, lacking the ruddy tinge spoken of in a former communication. It may be here stated that the redness of the soil on one side of the valley seems to originate from earthy deposites in the mountains, which, in the distance, have the appearance of common venetian red used by painters. The rains and melting snows doubtless wash this highly colored substance into the valley beneath, giving the prevailing tinge to the soil. Monroe is a prosperous, thriving settlement, possessing many advantages, among which are a number of

Hot and Warm Springs,

which are situated in the foot hills, a few minutes walk from the upper part of the town. Those springs are quite numerous and their temperature is from lukewarm almost to boiling point. They flow perpetually and any one of them has sufficient capacity for supplying a good sized bath house. A hasty and brief visit to them convinced us that the waters were iron, sodium and sulphur, and we were informed that their effects upon those who bathe in them are beneficial in an extraordinary degree, their action upon all cases of cutaneous diseases being especially salutary. Around one of those curious springs is a peculiar deposit from the waters. It is of a dark red color, resembling what is known as Indian red. Some of the settlers have mixed this substance, which is very fine, requiring no grinding, with linseed oil, and with this mixture have painted the exterior of their adobie houses. The effect of this is that over the adobies is found a hard, smooth, glossy surface, rendering them impervious to the action of moisture, causing them, we should suppose, to be as durable as the best brick.

Sevier valley offers very superior advantages to honest and industrious people who wish to make themselves

Homes,

the climate being mild and salubrious, extremes of either heat or cold being rare; the soil is rich, producing superior vegetables and cereals; timber and fuel are easily obtainable and there is a good range for cattle. All that is required to make it one of the most desirable, not to say delightful, places in the Territory is labor, and the hardy sons of toil will soon flock there and make the transformation.

The road from Sevier Valley to Cove Creek Fort lies through

Clear Creek Canyon.

The road through this mountain gorge was recently made by the people of Sevier County, at an expense of $8,000. It is one of the best canyon roads in the Territory, and is sixteen miles in length. Much common sense and tact have been displayed in its construction. To make this, considerable blasting, filling and cutting had to be done. The dugways are about the safest and best we have seen, as they slope inwards, to the mountain side, instead of towards the outer edge of the road, as is frequently the case. The expense of the work has seriously embarrassed the people, but it was considered to be next to indispensible, as it brought them seventy-three miles nearer to the only available market for their produce than any other road they could take, which is a most important consideration. Even that market, however, on account of the dull times, has almost failed them this season, the demand for the grain in Pioche and neighboring mining camps being very limited. In building that road the people acted under the reasonable expectation that the Territory, through the

Legislature,

would come to their relief and compensate them for the benefit they have bestowed on the public in opening up a road through a mountain fastness. We believe that they are justly entitled to compensation for the work they have thus performed, and that all who may have occasion to travel through Clear Creek Canyon will coincide in that opinion.

The Scenery

in the canyon, for wild sublimity, beauty and grandeur, is probably scarcely surpassed, even by that of Echo and the Cottonwoods. The ground at the mouth is covered with a thick growth of cedars, and black volcanic boulders, from the size of a negro's head to that of a large hogshead, are strewn everywhere in profusion. Soon after passing the head of the canyon the eye of the traveler is struck with admiration at the wonderful and ponderous character of his surroundings. To the left are steep mountain sides, surmounted by jutting crags, which look frowningly and cast deep shadows upon the meandering stream, which flows on its peaceful course along the bed of this mountain pass. To the left, however, the eye is most intensely attracted, for there the masonry of nature asumes the most fantastic forms; now towering skyward to giddy heights, and again forming into natural battlements, reminding one of the historic feudal strongholds of the "old world," while other strange formations would bring forcibly to mind the remains of ancient monasterial architecture, which attract the curiosity seeking of the present generation. Then would break upon the view an occasional opening, revealing to the contemplation of the observer successive tips of mountains, stretching far away in the distance, and then comes a grove of majestic pines and dwarfish cedars, but when "the narrows" are reached the scene beggars the descriptive pen of the writer or the brush of the artist. The traveler is virtually enclosed, surrounded, imprisoned. He reaches a point when on every side the towering rocks rise perpendicularly hundreds of feet, leaving no apparent opening for ingress or egress. The soul that can gaze unmoved upon such a scene is to be pitied, being barren of a most fruitful source of delight to more appreciative natures. A striking feature of the rocky formations of this canyon are occasional large patches of strata of almost pure whiteness, which adds to the singular beauty of the scenery.

Near the middle of the Canyon is a toll gate, kept by brother Wm. Warnock, who, with his family, has certainly a most solitary abode, especially in these dull times, when travel on the road is comparatively small. When the divide or summit is reached the road, which heretofore had a gentle upward incline of probably fifty feet to the mile, has a rapid declination and the traveler is soon at

Cove Creek Fort.

which was built about nine years ago, for the purpose of affording protection from the Indians to the southern traveler, in times when the red men were not so peacefully disposed as they appear to be now. The Fort is the half-way stopping place between Kanosh, on the north of it, and Beaver to the southward. It is constructed of rock, the surrounding wall being probably twenty feet high with convenient loop-holes at every available point, and the gates, being in keeping, are ponderous and heavy. The rooms are built with roofs sloping inwardly from the wall. The place is kept by Mr. Ira Hinckley, who provides entertainment for man and beast.

Beaver.

"is quite a place." It has evidences of progress in a variety of directions. With the exception of Logan, it has probably about the best co-operative store building in Utah. It is of dark bluish rock, is 65 x 28 feet, two stories above ground, besides a full-sized basement cellar for stowage. The exterior and interior are well finished. The first floor is used for the conducting of the business of the Co-operative Institution, while the upper part is divided into rooms, which are rented for offices. The building was erected under the direction of Mr. James Lowe, who informed us that the entire cost of its construction was $9,000, which appeared to us to be marvellously small, considering the character of the structure. The woollen factory, which is under the superintendency of Bishop John Ashworth, turns out a really excellent article of cloth, tweed and doeskin, fit to be placed upon any market. To detail the many evidences worthy of consideration would take too much time and space, they are so numerous. There are some things, however, which are not so pleasing as the evidences of material progress above mentioned. There is considerable rowdyism. A week ago last Sunday several fights occurred on the streets, a contestant in one of them was a little fellow who figured ridiculously, not to say conspicuously, some time ago in this City, and who was known hereabout by the singular cognomen of "83." It will be seen by this that the "leopard has not changed his spots." Besides such individual as "83," there is a military post only two miles distant from town. It may be said, however, that the soldiers of that post are not generally of the extra-rowdy sort, but are rather more respectable in their conduct than soldiers of the ranks are usually, but still disturbances arise occasionally and the peace loving citizens appear to have no power to effectually check them. This is not on account of lack of will power, but the want of the necessary legally delegated power, from the authorities that be. True, Beaver received from the Territorial legislature a "kind of a sort of a"

Charter,

but it is too limited in its grant of power to be of much avail under existing circumstances, as it does not provide for the organizing of a regular police force, for the payment of licenses, &c. We understand, however, that the subject will be brought before the Legislature during the present session of that body, when doubtless the matter will be rectified and Beaver affairs be rendered as smooth as a "Summer sea."

Minersville

is a small but prosperous town, about eighteen miles west of Beaver. The people there have almost completed a new brick school house, which is 65 x 30 feet. They have the advantage of being within a day's drive from the Star mining district, which furnishes a fair market for grain and other produce, and the consequence of this is that greenbacks are a little more plentiful than in the settlements generally, although a scarcity of lawful currency is complained of even there.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WASHINGTON NOTES.

From the Washington correspondence, Jan. 20, of the New York *Herald*—

The records which were fatal to Caleb Cushing cost $75,000. The vouchers for the last nominee that are expected to secure the confirmation of Mr. Waite cost the government $16 25, money expended to ascertain if he voted for McClellan in 1864.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The most disappointed man in Washington is Vice President Wilson. He came on here thinking that he could persuade the President to nominate Judge Rockwood Hoar as Chief Justice. But when he called at the White House and said, "I suppose that the name of Judge Hoar has been brought to your notice, Mr. President?" Grant grumly replied, "Yes, a good deal has been said in his favor and a good deal against him." This so disheartened Mr. Wilson that he dried up and left. The next day he returned and sailed in more explicitly for Judge Hoar, but Grant merely suggested that it would be useless for him to nominate another man unacceptable to the Senate, and again the Vice President was made aware that while his suggestions, when he used to be President of the Senate, were prized, his suggestions as Vice President were unheeded. He will return to Boston and go to work on his health and his book again.

From the Washington *Star*, January 19—

Mrs. Heinman, agent of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Society, was before the committee on Territories this morning, in opposition to the proposed abolition of woman suffrage in Utah, and also to the proposition to extend the common law over the Territory. Mr. Carey, district attorney of Utah, explained that the provision was not designed to abrogate any law or decision of the Territorial authorities, which had improved the legal standing of women, but simply to have the same guide to interpretation which prevailed in Territories not conquered from Mexico. He exhibited a provision in the Poland bill which clearly stated this, and Mrs. Heinman made no objection thereto after examining it. Mr. Carey subsequently stated that the main object of the pending bills was not to attack either woman suffrage or polygamy, and that they would forego both if necessary to gain their point—larger facilities for the execution of United States laws. Mr. Whitney, a lawyer of Utah, was also heard on this latter point.

From the Washington *Star*, January 20—

The House Judiciary Committee room was crowded this morning with ladies and gentlemen favorable to woman suffrage. Miss Susan B. Anthony sat at General Butler's right hand, and acted as lieutenant to that officer in managing the proceedings. The basis was General Butler's bill, introduced yesterday, to strike the word "male" from the qualifications for voters in this District. Miss Anthony first presented Mr. Francis Miller, counsel for Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer in the cases lately decided adversely by the Supreme Court of this District. Mr. Miller referred to the report of the majority of the committee three years ago, in which the ladies were referred to the courts. He said the Supreme Court of the District had since decided that women had the right to vote, but that this right could not be exercised except by the aid of express legislation. For this legislation they now returned to Congress. He then proceeded to repeat the legal argument heretofore published in the *Star*.

Miss Anthony next presented Mrs. Spencer, the plaintiff in the suffrage test case, who alluded to the fact that 600 citizens of the district had last week signed a petition for the legislation now asked, and stated that she knew personally that a large part of the most enlightened and cultured ladies in the district desired the elective franchise. With reference to the argument that "the bad women would all vote," she said that statistics made by men showed that the "bad women" were mostly too young to vote, and were, at all events, a very small fraction of the population.

Miss Anthony next presented Mrs. Lockwood, a practising lawyer of this district, who said, even if the legal argument was bad the equitable one for suffrage was good. Her father did not represent her when he voted the democratic ticket, her brother did not represent her when he refused to fight in defense of his country, her husband did not represent her when he sided with the Whig party. She loved and respected them then and now, but none of them represented her. She would not occupy the committee's time, but, rejoicing in the enfranchisement of the colored man, she appealed to their sense of justice for the political liberty that they had given to him.

Miss Frances Ellen Burr, of Hartford, next addressed the committee. Her delicacy and native modesty led her to speak in a very low tone, and as our reporter was at the opposite end of the room, he couldn't understand a word. The committee, however, evidently did.

Miss Phebe Cozzens took the floor, and though the members were by this showing signs of weariness, she was attentively heard. She plead for the suffrage as a matter of both justice and expediency.

Miss Anthony last arose, with a written speech in her hand which she seemed to have concluded to forego the pleasure of delivering, for she said to the committee that women like herself—old abolitionists—felt humiliated at being obliged to serve to the slaves they had helped to free for political liberty, and that if the committee could not see their way clear to report in favor of woman suffrage, they should at least report a bill relieving the disfranchised women of the District from taxation. She then thanked the committee and took her seat.

Mr. Potter (N. Y.) asked Mrs. Spencer if the appeal pending before the Supreme Court of the United States in her case would not afford relief, without legislation. Mrs. Spencer answered, that if the court decided favorably to her, it would enfranchise every woman in the United States.

Gen. Butler then declared the hearing closed, after one member had observed that he was willing it should go on all day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To-Day's Dispatches.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

Improper Use of the U. S. Flag, &c.

WASHINGTON, 27.—The House committee on the judiciary have under consideration General Butler's resolution, instructing it to enquire and report whether the courts of the U. S. have adequate jurisdiction and authority to prevent and punish the improper use of the flag and national character of the Untited States on board merchant vessels upon the high seas or in foreign ports, providing for the seizure of vessels so offending, and for the punishment of persons who fraudulently issue marine papers.

Robbery and Murder Suspected --A Letter from Bradlaugh.

NEW YORK, 27.—The former cook of the Stiner family, four members of which were burned to death with their house two weeks ago, has been arrested pending the inquest of the coroner; silver plate was known to be in the house, and it and jewelry belonging to the dead cannot be found since the fire, and robbery and murder are now insinuated in connection with the terrible affair.

Charles Bradlaugh has written a letter concerning the prospects of the radicals in the coming general election in England. He says it is probable that there will be more conservatives elected and fewer whigs, but the conservatives are alive and promise some very radical measures in order to get returned. The next Parliament will show a sturdy radical band, and for the first time in English history, the working men will probably be represented in the House of Commons; they have at least three efficient candidates, McDonald, Burt and Crawford. The radical party is growing, and I believe this party, which mustered a gallant little band even in the Parliament just slaughtered, will be strengthened so materially in the Parliament about to be elected, that it will not only be strong enough to prevent the conservatives from retaining office for any longer term, even supposing they should win it, but will be able so materially to modify the liberal programme that Whigism of the Granville type might as well perform *hari kari*.

Bill for a New Banking Law.

CHICAGO, 27.—A Washington special to the *Inter-Ocean* says the House committee on banking and currency have come to very important conclusions. The committee at first decided against Kelly's bill, and against abolishing the national banking system. Having settled these questions, the committee then framed a bill, of which the following are the leading features:—first, that the restriction of the total amount of bank circulation shall be repealed, which is equivalent to authorizing free banking under the provisions of the present law, except as modified by the committee's bills; second, that the requirement that the banks shall keep a reserve of greenbacks in their vaults to redeem their notes, shall be repealed, and that instead thereof, every bank shall deposit in the Treasury greenbacks amounting to five per cent of its circulation as a fund for the redemption of its notes, and shall keep this reserve good; third, that the banks shall not be allowed to pay or receive interest on deposits with each other; fourth, that country banks shall be required to keep their deposit reserves at home; fifth, that gold banks shall be allowed to issue notes to the amount of eighty per cent only of their bonds, instead of ninety as at present. It is understood that only three members of the committee voted against reporting the bill combining these provisions. They were Hawley, Phelps and Mitchell. The committee subsequently agreed to report adversely upon the postal savings bank bill, but in order to give the friends of the measure an opportunity to advocate it in the House, it was arranged that the bill, with the adverse report, should be put on the calendar for discussion in a committee of the whole.

Dead.

BOSTON, 26.—Prof. J. F. Holton, one of the leading botanists of the country, died suddenly at his residence at Everett, yesterday.

$70,000 Incendiary Fire.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 26.—An incendiary fire at Helena, Ark., yesterday, destroyed seven buildings, four of them stores; loss $70,000, no insurance.

Will Pay any Price for the Twins.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 26.—It is stated that the physicians of the principal cities of the U. S. have combined to secure the bodies of the Siamese Twins for autopsy, at any price.

CANADA.

When Dr. Livingstone Was Last Heard From.

TORONTO, 27.—John Livingstone, brother of Dr. Livingstone, and residing at Listowell, says the last letter which reached his friends in England from my brother, was dated, Aug., '72; from Unyanyembe, on the evening of his leaving for the interior.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Doubt the Report—Address from Members of Parliament.

LONDON, 27.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last night, several members expressed doubts as to the truth of the report of Livingstone's death. Mr. Kirk said that when he left Zanzibar in September, rumors of a similar character were current, and he thought that the news, if true, would have been officially forwarded long before the present date.

Mr. Forster has issued an address to his constituents, upholding the existing education act. Mr. Lowe, in a similar address replies to Disraeli's criticisms and shows how what was characterized as an unenergetic administration had carried the country through a crisis of open war without compromising its dignity or giving offense to either party. He says the government trusts and believes that it has established permanent relations of friendship and good will with the United States.

Terrible R. R. Accident

While the express passenger train from Edinburgh for Glasgow was running at a great speed this morning, it came in collision with another express train; sixteen persons were killed, a number severely injured and several coaches demolished.

BORN.

In the 11th Ward, Salt Lake City, Jan. 21, to Rebecca, wife of Joseph W. Taylor, a daughter.

DIED.

At Easton, Weber County, Utah, Jan. 23rd, 1874, of canker and scarlet fever, JOSEPH ANDREW, son of Robert and Rachel Gale, aged 2 years and 8 months.—*Ogden Junction*, Jan. 26.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

Salt Lake Theatre Corporation, Proprietors.
CLAWSON, CAINE & WILLIAMS....*Managers.*
JAMES H. VINSON.....*Stage Manager.*

Immense Success

SECOND NIGHT OF THE POPULAR CALIFORNIA ACTOR, MR.

JOHN McCULLOUGH

Tuesday Ev'ng, January 27th, 1874,

Will be presented, Shakespeare's Tragedy of

ROMEO & JULIET

Romeo,.....Mr. J. McCULLOUGH
Juliet,.....Miss ANNIE GRAHAM

To-Morrow Evening,

HAMLET!

Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 31.

GRAND MATINEE!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Circle,.....$1.00
Second Circle.....50
Third Circle.....25
Private Boxes,.....from $5 to $12 each
Reserved Seats,.....25c. additional

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half-past 7.

☞ BOX OFFICE open for sale of tickets every morning at 10 o'clock.

AUCTION SALE.

Household Furniture Complete.

DINING ROOM, KITCHEN and BED ROOM FURNITURE.

Will be sold without reserve,

On SATURDAY, Jan. 31st, 1874,

On South Temple Street, Five Doors East of Eagle Gate.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 a. m. precisely.

CARTER & ADAE,
d55 4t AUCTIONEERS.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Executors of the Estate of Christopher Williams, deceased, do hereby give notice to all persons who have demands against said estate to present the same for settlement, and those indebted thereto are requested to make payment without delay.

JACOB WEILER,
PETER SINCLAIR,
Executors of the Estate of Christopher Williams, deceased.
Salt Lake City, Jan. 27, 1874. d55 4t

SPECIAL NOTICE.

AS THE BOTTOM FOR DRY Goods and Groceries has unquestionably been touched, and a sharp advance is liable at any moment to take place, we advise Country Merchants who intend replenishing their stocks for late Winter sales, to send along their orders, or inspect the market for themselves as early as possible.

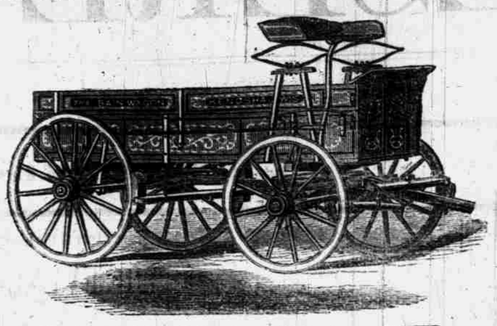
Having availed ourselves of the recent depression in the Blanket and Flannel market by making large purchases for cash, we are prepared to offer extraordinary bargains.

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution.

d26 tf W. H. HOOPER, Supt.

WAGONS.

BAIN WAGONS



SELL

ON

Their Own Merits.

FIRST WAGON DEPOT SOUTH OF THE THEATRE.

SEBREE & ROBERTSON

Z. C. M. I.

Sell the BAIN Wagon at Logan and Ogden, Utah.

4260 1y

PHILADELPHIA TRADE.

MAKE YOUR CHILDREN HAPPY

BY BUYING THEM A PAIR OF

S. D. SOLLERS & CO's CELEBRATED FINE SHOES.

THEIR styles are always the latest, consisting of the largest variety made in Philadelphia. They will fit better, look prettier, wear longer and give more satisfaction than any other make, besides they will not hurt the foot. A large and complete assortment can be found, both Wholesale and Retail, at Z. C. M. I. and all its branches throughout the Territory, also at all other first-class stores. ☞ Do not fail to ask for a pair of our Shoes. See that they are stamped on the Sole SOLLERS & CO., Philadelphia.

P.S.—We stamp every pair. None are genuine unless they have our name on them.
d272 6m

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

Appleton, Noyes & Co.,

525 Main St., & 110 Washington Ave.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Manufacturers of the celebrated

ST. LOUIS CUSTOM BOOTS:

☞ *EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.* d268 1y

CHICAGO TRADE.

VanSchaack, Stevenson & Reid

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

92 and 94 LAKE STREET. (CORNER DEARBORN.) CHICAGO.

d56 1y

CHRISTMAS, 1873.

G. W. DAVIS

BEGS to announce that he has received a Complete Stock for the season of

RAISINS, CURRANTS, PEEL,

SPICE,

Candy, Nuts, Etc.,

Which for Quality cannot be equalled.

We have had all our

FRUITS CAREFULLY CLEANED,

BEING A

Saving of TEN PER CENT.

To the purchaser, instead of buying dirt and stems.

Call and Examine.

LOOK AT THE WINDOWS

FOR SAMPLES.

d25 tf G. W. DAVIS.

Mansfield Atchison & Steell,

WHOLESALE

WINE AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS

No. 54 MAIN STREET,

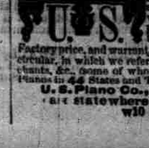
Three doors above Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ *Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Rum and Wine for sale in original packages, pure and unadulterated.* d282 tf

TO EVERYBODY.

We desire to call the attention of the public to our full and complete stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, consisting of the latest styles and patterns, all of our own manufacture. The immense facilities we have enables us to sell them from 15 to 20 per cent. less than any other house in this city. The trade we will supply at New York wholesale rates.

Manufactory, 84 Leonard St., New York. | L. GOLDBERG & Co., Main St., S. L. City. d284 1y



You ask WHY we can sell First Class Octave Pianos for $290? We answer—It costs less than $300 to make any $600 Piano sold through Agents, all of whom make 100 per ct. profit. We have no Agents, but ship direct to families at Factory price, and warrant 5 Years. Send for illustrated circular, in which we refer to over 500 Bankers, Merchants, &c., (some of whom you may know) using our Pianos in 44 States and Territories.

U. S. Piano Co., 866 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper and state where you saw this notice.
w10 14mo

THE NEW

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE

IS THE

Simplest and Best

MACHINE IN USE.

THE LATE IMPROVEMENTS ON THE Machine make it now the only machine that combines the desirable features of ALL others with its own excellencies.

The New FLORENCE is the only machine that has the

CELEBRATED

Reversible Feed and Self Adjusting Shuttle Tension!

It is almost SILENT when sewing, and is ALWAYS IN ORDER.

THE

FLORENCE

FEEDS IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

☞ We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing.

WE WARRANT EVERY MACHINE,

And Guarantee to keep all FLORENCE Machines in Utah in perfect running order, without expense to the owner.

Parties having a machine not working well will do us a favor by calling.

Extras, New Attachments on hand.

☞ Active Agents wanted everywhere.

PHILLIPS & LORD,
GENERAL AGENTS,
19 & 21 First South St.,
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