THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, . December 7, 1876.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

.....The Basque provinces excited over governmental requirements.

.....Conkling as gone over to Tilden.

.....Expected contest in Congress.

.....Hayes said to be elected by that one majority vote.

.....Subscription for the Brooklyn sufferers.

.....A horrible butchery by a boy.

.....French Chamber of Deputies.

.....Correspondents in the Russian army.

.....Fire at St. Louis, $40,000.

.....Congressional proceedings.

.....More about the Brooklyn theatre fire, 350 dead.

.....The electoral college votes.

.....Boston wool market.

.....Florida frauds.

.....The Oregon vote.

.....Descriptions of the Brooklyn scene by eye-witnesses.

.....Tilden also said to be elected.

THE BROOKLYN THEATRE HORROR.

Two dreadful accidents in public buildings have occurred lately in two widely distant parts of the Union. Within a week or two of each other, the news of two appalling theatre disasters has fallen horrifyingly upon the public ear. These terrible occurrences were not of the same kind, one being by fall and the other by fire, but the horrors of both may be traced to one class of causes—faulty construction. The first was the fall of the floor and galleries of the Sacramento theatre, when filled with people, the first night of its use, and the second the burning of the Brooklyn theatre with a fatal result to so many persons caught in the burning building.

The Sacramento building was exceedingly faulty, because the floor and galleries were not sufficiently supported to hold safely a large body of people. The Brooklyn theatre was faulty in not being provided with sufficient places of speedy exit in times of great emergency. Both teach the lesson that it is urgently advisable that stringent municipal or other adequate regulations be established and carried out regarding the construction of buildings in which great masses of people are wont to assemble. If the Sacramento theatre had been built sufficiently strong, the fatal fall of its floor and galleries would not have occurred. A stringent municipal or other law upon the subject, supplemented by careful official inspection, would have prevented that horrifying accident, and would have saved much suffering and woe to individuals and the community, as well as a number of lives, and harrowing reminiscences to the saved and the spectators.

But what shall be said of the Brooklyn horror? That terrible holocaust to human fright and human negligence as to the proper construction of buildings of common and extensive public resort was of a nature to shock the whole country, and ought to prove a sufficient warning to constructors of such places to amend their designs.

In the first place it may be said that in cases of fire, or of sudden and great alarm from any cause, people should not lose their senses, but should keep cool, and then there would not be such terrible eventualities as that of the Brooklyn theatre, wherein above three hundred people were trampled, crushed, suffocated, and burned, cooked to death. But this is begging the question a good deal. On imminent occasions, sometimes with real cause, and sometimes on a false alarm, people have always been subject to be panic-stricken, and in all probability always will be. Soldiers on the battle field, and even veteran troops, inured to war's alarms, are sometimes panic-stricken. There were some excellent Union soldiers at Bull Run, yet there was a tremendous Bull Run race back to Washington notwithstanding. Individuals of undoubted courage and bravery, who were a host in themselves and who could meet a host undismayed, have at times manifested unaccountable fear and even cowardice. Much more are the common people, gathered indiscriminately as to age, sex, condition and character, liable to panics, and especially in the face of real and terrible daner, such as that at the Brooklyn theatre.

Such is nature in the human being, and seeing that it is useless to expect the course of nature to be reversed on such occasions, it is consequently useless to expect that masses of human beings will not become panic-stricken and act without reason or sense, in moments of great alarm, either false or with good cause.

In the next place, then, the only preventive means that can be taken advantage of in cases of this kind, is the more favorable construction of public buildings, with particular regard to facilities for egress to masses of people, that is, to large audiences. In this respect many public buildings are extremely faulty. There are theatres, for instance, the entrances to portions of which for the audience are through long, narrow, circuitous or serpentine passages. In a case of alarm, how long would it take for one of these narrow, winding passages to be blocked up, from floor to ceiling, by the bodies of the affrighted audience, packed together like sardines? Not a quarter of a minute. Then would come, in these contracted, sinuous passages, darkness, suffocation, and death, horrors upon horrors, to which the Black Hole of Calcutta even could not furnish a parallel. That catastrophes of this kind, each involving the lives of from one to two thousand people, do not occur much oftener than they do is owing much more to good fortune than to good management, or sagacious prevention.

There are a few fundamental rules which should always be held in controlling regard, in this connection, in the construction of buildings where people are wont to assemble in great numbers. The places of egress should be ample in number and size. There should be no constriction of passage way, no concentration of the whole or very large portions of the audience at one or two places of egress. There should be no long, devious passage entrances and exits to any part of the building, at least for the audiences. All the places of egress should bring the various departments of the auditorium into communication with the open street with all practicable immediateness. At all the places of egress the doors should open outwards, and when there is an audience in the building, should always be in a condition to open easily and instantly.

These and similar rules for the prevention of terrible disasters deserve the serious consideration of all projectors, architects, builders, owners, and lessees of structures for the assembling of people in large numbers, and also the attention of municipal and other legislative bodies. Otherwise such horrible occasional occurrences as this at the Brooklyn theatre cannot be avoided.

HE WILL BE GOVERNOR.

GEN. WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, has shown a good deal of a conservative spirit in the current exciting election campaign. He has persistently counselled peace in the face of much provocation and aggravated incitement to turbulence. In this he has won to himself, more or less, a fair name among all parties and in all sections. But there seems to be a limit to his forbearance, at least there seems to be a line beyond which he will not hold back, as on the other side of which he apparently holds submission to be no virtue. The dispatches in yesterday's NEWS announce that in a speech at Columbia he has declared that having been elected governor of that State, he will be governor, or the people shall have a military government.

Although he uses strong and determined language, it is still such, so far as we are informed, as is perfectly conformable with peace. It can mean that so far as civil authority is concerned he will be governor, and that if he is prevented therefrom it will be by the action of the military, the United States soldiers, as they are Governor Chamberlain's chief reliance in enforcing his claims to the governorship.

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

EASTERN.

From Florida.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., 7.—A *quo warranto* was issued and served on the Hayes electors yesterday before they cast their votes; also a bill of injunction was obtained in behalf of Gov. Drew against the members of the canvassing board, and the order granted restraining them from completing the canvass on the basis that the vote was canvassed by the majority of the board for the electors.

Attorney General W. A. Coke, a member of the canvassing board, protested against the action of the board in certifying to the majority of votes in favor of the Hayes electors, and denounced the same as criminal, and a gross falsification of the returns on file in the office of the Secretary of State. He also gave certificates of election to the Tilden electors, stating therein that the returns on file, canvassed by the board, showed a clear majority for the Tilden and Hendricks electors. The democratic electors met at the capitol, in the office of the Attorney General, and cast the vote of the State according to law. They also signed a petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States stating their legal election, and praying that they might be recognized as electors. The republican electors cast their vote for Hayes and Wheeler, and C. H. Pearce, colored, was selected as messenger to convey the returns to Washington.

A Horrible Affair.

PORTLAND, Maine, 7.—A foolish lad, residing in the family of John Moulton, a butcher, at Gorham, was left in charge of an infant, and imitating what he had seen, he killed the child, skinned the body and cut and hung it up.

Conkling Gone Over to Tilden.

NEW YORK, 7.—Nearly all the journal concede that Conkling has gone over to Tilden.

The Contest in Congress.

The *Tribune's* Albany special says recent indications from democratic sources show almost conclusively, that in the contest about to be waged in Congress over the presidential successor, Tilden will receive very strong aid the from action of Conkling. The statement of West that Conkling was preparing to deal with this subject has received additional significance from the theory developed to-day by a prominent member of the electoral college, that the unexpectedly sharp tone of Seymour's address, on taking the chair, is a preface to a similar argument to be made by Conkling in the United States Senate.

The Elective Vote for Hayes.

The *Herald's* editorial says the regular certificates, which will be forwarded to the President of the Senate, and authenticated by the governors of the several states, give 185 votes for Hayes and Wheeler and 184 for Tilden and Hendricks. On the face of the certificates Hayes is, therefore, elected. We judge it possible that this result will stand; at all events the burden of proof is now on the side of the democrats, with the *prima facie* case against them, but whatever may come afterward, it is altogether probable that Mr. Hayes will be the next president.

Boucicault Subscribes to the Sufferers.

Dion Boucicault gives $500 to the Brooklyn sufferers. All other popular actors are ready to give.

Additional Particulars of the Great Calamity at the Brooklyn Theatre.

The dimensions of the awful calamity which has befallen the city of Brooklyn, and the consequent loss of life, have not yet been realized; enough is known, however, to make it certain that the catastrophe ranks among the most fatal of the kind ever recorded. According to the statements of all the parties who profess to know anything as to the origin of the fire, it began on the stage. The business manager says the piece of canvass of which the trees, etc., were made, was broken from its fastenings and hung from the flies, immediately over one of the border lights, near the centre of the stage. The canvass had begun to smoulder and the paint on it to crackle, and the carpenter was directed to ascend to one of the grooves and remove the dangerous object. He could barely reach it with his hand, and he drew it hastily up; the rapid motion through the air of the half-ignited and highly inflammable canvass caused it to burst into a flame, which rapidly spread to the adjoining material, equally susceptible. All efforts to extinguish the flames were abortive, and the carpenter had to retire to save his own life. The scene in the gallery after the alarm was raised is described as something horrible even to contemplate.

Descriptions of the Horrible Scenes by Eye-Witnesses.

The description given by persons who were in the gallery of the Brooklyn Theatre at the time of the disaster is heartrending and horrible.

Alfred A. Jones gives the following account of the scene: I was seated next to the front row, but seeing that something was wrong on the stage I moved up to the entrance of the tier; while my back was turned, shrieks were heard and the mass of people in the gallery arose in wild confusion. I cannot describe the scene as it was. They were climbing over the seats, gripping each other by the clothes and struggling frantically to get ahead of one another. I saw one man smash a fellow in the face who would not yield to him in the passage, and a big, powerful woman tore her way through and came toward me with scarcely any clothes on her back, and with blood streaming from her nostrils. Two decent looking boys got together in the front row, and I saw them clambering over the seats and squeezing their bodies through the crowd; one of them was thrown down, and the other turned and called him wildly by name. I got down among the first that escaped and did not wait to see what happened.

A tall, stout man, who said he was a truckman, gave a very vivid description of the scene when the uproar began. He said: I was seated in the aisle about the middle of the gallery and three or four seats from the front. I never saw anything like it. All the people in the gallery seemed to be crowding one on top of another. There were men there who seemed perfectly frantic. The yells and shrieks I shall never forget to my dying day. "My wife is down stairs," one man cried out, "let me get her out. We're all safe, if you'll only be orderly." At the same time, however, he was making the most strenuous efforts to get through the throng. The weakest went down one after another, and the strongest rushed recklessly over them. I could actually hear the bones cracking as the men jumped on the writhing, struggling, helpless mass beneath them. The cries that ascended amid the uproar were heartrending. "My God, have mercy on me," one voice repeated several times. One man managed to crawl from a heap of prostrate bodies, but the struggling throng rushed against him, and he spun around toward me and fell almost at my feet. I tried to lift him, but he groaned once or twice and gave a few gasps, and all was over. When I saw it was to be life or death I made for the door. All I've been telling took place in a few seconds; but there is a picture in my mind I could not paint. When I got out I walked over bodies three or four deep.

Phillip Manser was among the very last to get out of the gallery. He gives the following account of the calamity: I got in the front row near the stage. I saw the fire from the very first. As I looked up to the gallery the scene was the most terrific any one could conceive. Men and boys were tearing one over another, and the shrieks and oaths were awful. One man clambered upon the heap and was spun round and round on the heads of the throng, and was flung with a crash, I could distinctly hear, against the back of the gallery. Every one was for himself, and men seemed to become wild beasts. They were thrusting and tearing one another with their hands, and, worse than that, as I will tell you directly, seats were piled with prostrate human beings, and as successful strugglers forced their way over the gasping forms that lay all around, the others who had been crushed to insensibility fell as they lost the support of the living. There was nothing for it but for myself and some others who had waited to walk over the piles of dead bodies on the floor. They were slippery with blood. Hands and feet were protruded here and there, which showed that life was still in some of them. By this time the smoke was dense and the rush and shouting from the lower part of the house were terrible. I and some others managed to get to the stairway, and we went down in a mass, how, I could not tell you. This that I have been describing took place in less than two minutes. One man who got out in the crowd just before me showed me his arm which had been bitten almost to the bone.

Number of Persons in the Theatre on the Night of the Fire.

A. M. Palmer, one of the lessees of the theatre, gives the following statement of the number of persons in the Theatre on Tuesday evening: 405 persons in the upper gallery; 300 persons in the dress circle; 250 persons in the parquette; 21 actors speaking to the people; 20 supernumeraries; 10 stage hands; 12 musicians; total 1,018; or, including dressers and other subordinates, in all about 1,050 persons. A fault in the construction of the burnt building, and one of which there is reason to believe the dreadful loss of life in the gallery is, in a large measure attributable, was the use of the painted cloth for the ceiling. The canvass caught easily, and burned rapidly; of course the flames followed it to the ventilator at the top, making the dome a funnel of fire right over the heads of the people in the gallery. It seems more than probable that the smoke and fire, in the midst of which they were thus placed, destroyed the lives of many persons who might else have escaped.

The Bodies of the Two Actors.

What are accepted as the bodies of the two actors are simply two black cinders. Around the trunk of one was a scooted and scorched buckskin undershirt, and beside the other was a piece of braid, apparently portions of a stage dress.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate, to-day: Hiram Knowles to be Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Montana; Charles Redfield to be Receiver of public moneys at Colfax, Washington Territory.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 1. — A resolution, offered by McCreary for the appointment of a joint committee in reference to the decision of the question of the presidential election, was referred to the judiciary committee.

WESTERN.

More About the Electors.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—Later advices from Oregon state that Odell has been chosen messenger by the republican electors. Cronin will act for the democrats. It is said that Grover's house is under guard.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Considerable Excitement.

LONDON, 7.—A telegram from Bilboa says the requirements of the government are causing considerable excitement. It is believed that the deputies and municipalities throughout the Basque provinces will resign. Several deputies and senators have returned to Bilboa suddenly from Madrid.

Army Correspondents.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Berlin reports that the Russian war office has decided not to permit correspondents to join the army of occupation until it has crossed the frontier. The proposition to subject their reports to a species of censorship was rejected by the Czar himself.

Doings in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says the ministreial situation is as follows: The republican majority in the chamber of deputies refuses to co-operate with any cabinet, which will not, on its formation, impose conditions whereby President MacMahon is not to intervene at all, or only in a very limited degree, with the selection of the administrative staff. The President is determined not to agree to this, and the chamber, at present, is equally determined not to yield, and contemplates a dissolution.

Bullion Decrease, etc.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £56,000 the past week.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £53,000.

The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 52¾ per cent.

Silver—Stocks.

Silver 56d per ounce.

Bonds 67's 109¾; new 5's 105¾.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Dec. 7, 1876, which, if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A	Gunn C	Morlan J
Anderson N	Grubliesen C	Malin M
Ashby L A	Grant L	McIntyre Mrs
Amy L	Graves W H	2
Appleby E	H	O
Atwood R E	Hall C	Olsen B
Anderson H	Halseth A	Osen E
" C	Hawley A J	Ostlund J
" A	Horrocks C	P
" B	Hennenway E	Pratt C
Alston A C C	Herridge J	Pratt S
B	Hudson J	Priull E S
Brown M A	Hanson J	Q
Butterwood M	Heatheote M	Quinn G H
Boock L	Hewlett Mrs	R
Brown M	Harmer Mrs	Rutherford S
Hulard E	J	Ridges A P
Baker E S	Johnson E 2	Rolls E
Bergman F	Jacobsen R	Riley J
Barton E	K	Russell S
C	Kelley R	S
Cottle C	Keller M A	Simmons A 2
Cown C	Knudsen M	Spiers H
Casterline J E	L	Stay L
D	Livingston A	Sherratt M A
Clark N	Lee Mrs	Salsbury M B
D	Lindsey H	Stone M A
Duncan D	Lipper H	T
Dickson L	Ledingham G	Taylor B
Duncanson Mrs	Langley J.	Thornfield M E
E	Lane J	Tovey A M
Earle J	Lyon J M	Thorgood G
Erickson L	Lewis R A	W
F	M	Wheeler A
France A	Myers A	Whitehead G A
Farr A	McKendrick Mrs	Wittenbery G
Fuller A A	Morris A A	Wilbur J H
Fielding E	Mackay A	Woodard J
Fareclough C	Morse A	Woodard L 2
G	Menes E P	Walker M
Grant S M	Meers J	Wright A
Giles B M	Myers J	Wanless M A
		Waldron R S

GENTLEMENS' LIST.

A	Henderson T 2	Pendleton A J
Armstrong T	Heath F 2	Parker Mr
Allcock J	Hawkinns S S	Plant C L
Adams O N	2	Perry J
Ashburner T	Harding L	Pollard J
B	Hagman J	Pexton J
Baggs T	Homer J	Pope J
Bain J	Hampton J B	Percival J A
Beesley E	Hunt I	Parmish L
Braby E	Hayne H	Phelps M
Beebe G	Hansen H P	Parker O H
Bishop J	Hollander G	R
Burgess S	Hill G	Rockwell P
Burk T	Harmar E	Renstrom P
Bennett S	Houghton E	Rogers J B
Burton M S	Herman E D	Raddan J H
Brown J	J	Rosendahl J
Brown N 2	Jarvis A H	Rumell A
Brown C N	Jamieson H	Raymond C D
C	Jensen J	Roberts C H
Camp B J	Jordan J W	Reese H
Case A H	Jackson T	S
Christensen J	K	Simons J
Corbett D	Kimball S F	Sheehan J
Crawford C	Kuuusen R	Summerhays
Cumberland	L	J W
Cox H C	Liddle E	Sanders J W
Clarke H F	Lee E L	Stevens J
Chadderton J	Lundquist J O	Seaman J W
Cowan J	M	Southworth H
Clark T J	Lose S B	Sanglo G G R
Collam T	M	Smith C V
Celton W	Marsden W	Smith G O
D	Marsden R	Smith J
Doble Q	Mortinsen R	Cskuberg H
Dove F P	Meak N	Sperry H
Davis E N	Mack J B	Snow E
Dening G	Mean T J	Snelgrove
Dol ya G W	Mathows T	Subin D D E
Delaney J J	Moore T	Stuart Mr
Dix O	McCabe T	T
Diggins S G	McPherson J	Taylor J H
Dunn S	McKelley M	Taylor J
Davidson W	Mitchell H A	Tuombly H M
E	Moore J W	Tiffany A
Ericson T J C	Morris C	Thayne J J
Edgerly S	Morris C	V
Engstrom J	PMoffat A	Veitch J
Ellwood A	N	W
F	Newell J B	Wooley S M
Fairell G L	Nixon T	Williams B
Fitzgerald E	Newton J	Wallace A H
Fallaun E	Nowlan G	Wells C P
Fulleride F	Norris D	Williamson C
G	Nowell A	Wilson D J
Gill R	Neff Bros	Wanless C O
Gunn J	Neamoyer W	Woodmansee D
Globe Bakery	O	Ward J H
Gibbs G	Olsen F	Wallace J
Ganpin J	Ostrom Mr	White M
Glenn H	Ottner L	White W
Grondlund M	Ordidge W	Y
Green J	P	Young J 2
Gooding E O	Pederson A	
Heath T		

Persons inquiring for the above letters are requested to state when advertised.

J. M. MOORE, Postmaster.

MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1876, 11:5 a. m.

B & B, 43¾ b
Julia, 5½ b
Con Va, 46 b, 46¾ a
Mex, 22 b
Caledonia, 12½ b
Jacket, 16½ b, 16¾ a
Ophir, 42¾ b, 42⅞ a, 42⅞ s
Belcher, 13¾ b
Alpha, 33⅜ b, 34¼ a, 33⅜ s
Overman, 105 b, 110 a
Point, 9 a

MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1876. 12.09 p.m.

1010 Ophir, 42½; 43¾; 43⅜; 43½, b 10
100 Mexican, 22¾; 23.
400 G & C, 13
180 B & B, 44¼; 44½
1630 Cala, 49
5145 Con Va, 47; 46½; 46¼; 47, b 5; 47, s 90
145 Savage, 10⅜; 10¾
350 Chollar, 80; 80¾; 81
180 H & N, 7½; 7⅜; 7½
545 Jacket, 16¾; 16⅜; 16¼
15 Point, 9

1.50 p.m.

2605 Imperial, 2.70; 2.67½; 2.65½c
205 Alpha, 34; 34½; 35; 35½; 34¾; 35½
1375 S Nev, 12⅜; 12½; 12
65 Belcher, 13¼; 13⅜
119 Utah, 14½
220 Exchequer, 13; 12¾
110 Bullion, 32
70 Seg Belcher, 86; 85
920 Overman, 113; 114; 114½; 115; 113½; 115, b 10; 114¼
605 Justice, 25⅜; 26; 26½; 26¼, b 10; 26½, b 30
230 Union, 12
3080 Caledonia, 12¾; 12⅜; 12½; 12¾
70 Julia, 6⅜; 6
100 Buckeye, 2
1755 Knickerbocker, 50c; 45c
100 Globe, 20c
60 Balto, 3
60 S Hill, 10; 10½
275 Dayton, 3½; 3¼
100 R I, ¼
850 N Y; 1¼; 1½
25 Occidental, 2
235 Alta, 3½; 3⅝
285 Lady Washn, 3⅝; 3½; 3⅜
100 Kossuth, 1⅜
815 Andes, 2
100 Ward, 75c
1000 Leviathan, 1
50 N Con Va, 75c
780 Trojan, 80; 75

STREETS.

San Francisco, Dec. 7, 1876. 3 p. m.

Ophir, 43¼ b
Mex, 23¼ b
B & B, 44½ b
Con Va, 47½ s
Cala, 49½ s
Impl, 270c
Alpha, 34½ b
Exchequr, 12¾ b
S Nev, 12⅝ a
Andes, 2 b
Caledonia, 12⅝ b
Leopard, 6 b
Justice, 26 b

New York, 7.

Gold closed, 7⅜ @ ⅜; Money, 4 @ 5; Govts, active, unsettled, lower; Stocks, dull, weak; Western Union, 72½; Quicksilver, 13; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 4⅜; Wells, Fargo & Co, 88; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 9½; Panama, 120; Union Pacific Stock, 58; Union Pacific Bonds, 105½; Central Pacific Bonds, 109.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

W. T. HARRIS.....BUSINESS MANAGER.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,

AT 8 P.M.

GRAND MONSTER

Combination Concert!

BY THE

GERMAN

MILITARY BAND

AND THE

14th Infantry Band

U. S. A.

Benefit of the CUSTER FUND,

Now being raised in the U. S. Army for the

Widows and Children

Of the Officers and Men who fell in that horrible massacre. One-third of the receipts to be donated to the Custer Fund.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE!

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

Probate Court in and for said County.

In the matter of the estate of ENOCH REESE, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the estate of Enoch Reese, deceased, late of Salt Lake City, in said county, by the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the deceased, that by law they are required to exhibit their claims against said estate, with the necessary vouchers, to me at my office at residence, East Temple Street, between North Temple and First North Streets, within ten months from date. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and liquidate the same without delay.

N. H. FELT,
Administrator of the estate of Enoch Reese, deceased.

December 1st, 1876. d93&89 4t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between H. E. Bowring and C. H. Crow, under the firm name of Bowring & Crow, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by C. H. Crow and J. C. Bowring, to whom all accounts due the late firm must be paid.

H. R. BOWRING,
C. H. CROW.

Salt Lake City, Dec. 4, 1876. d31

THE SALT LAKE CITY

Basket Company's Manufactory

IS AT

145 East Temple Street,

Three doors below Walker House, where orders and repairs will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

JOB SMITH, Supt.

P. O. Box, 490.

AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE LICENSING OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

SECTION 1.—*Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City,* That upon an express company's license there shall be levied and collected yearly, in advance, the sum of fifty dollars, subject to the provisions of chapter VIII of the revised ordinances of Salt Lake City.

SECTION 2. — That paragraph twenty-seven of section 3, article VIII, chapter VIII, of the revised ordinances of Salt Lake City is hereby repealed.

Passed November 28th, 1876.

FERAMORZ LITTLE, Mayor.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, } ss.
Salt Lake City. }

This certifies that the forgoing is a true copy of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relating to the licensing of express companies," passed by the City Council of Salt Lake City, the 28th day of November, A. D., 1876, as appears of record in my office.

(L. S.) As witness my hand and the corporate seal of Salt Lake City, this 29th day of November, A. D., 1876.

JOHN T. CAINE.
City Recorder.

Records! Records.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED *to receive orders for BRANCH and WARD RECORDS, of a new and improved form, which has been approved by the presiding Bishopric and others.*

We shall make them of four, five and six quires each, holding 2,040 2,568 *and* 3,090 *names each, respectively, and the price will be for four quires,* $12.00, *five quires,* $13.00, *six quires,* $15.00. *Each book will contain a suitable Index, and be we bound in Cloth and Russia Leather with ornamental lettering pieces for name of the Ward on the side. The book being of a large size, we not think it advisable to make them over six quires.*

Specimens can be seen at this Office, and orders received for size of book required.

Bishops in the Country desiring Records can order by mail, and we will make accordingly and forward to them.

D. O. CALDER.

EAGLE EMPORIUM.

1876. CHRISTMAS!

CHOICEST AND SWEETEST NEW FRUITS

JUST ARRIVED. Also a Full Stock of

FANCY GROCERIES,

Including English Plum Pudding, Mince Meats, etc., etc. Our Stock of

Staple Groceries

Is of the Best Quality that can be purchased, and our CHEESE cannot be excelled.

WE ALSO KEEP

Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Clocks, etc., etc.

Examine our Double-walled Cashmere at $1.00 per Yard.

If you wish to keep Your feet dry and warm, Don't Forget to ask for the Woolen Goods, Boots and Shoes.

CHEAPEST PLACE to BUY GOOD GOODS.

Agents for Domestic Paper Fashions.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Blankets, Flannels, Notions, Merino Underwear, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Woolen Goods, Boots and Shoes, Rubber Shoes, Overshoes, Hats and Caps, Valises, Trunks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Etc.

NEW YORK BAZAR AND BOY'S YORKSHIRE WARM

1877. NEW YEAR.

WM. JENNINGS, SONS & SADLER.

Importers, Jobbers and Wholesale Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

HIDES! HIDES! HIDES!

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Cash! Cash! Cash!

NO STORE-PAY.

WE take pleasure in informing the BUTCHERS and WOOL GROWERS of Utah that we have opened a house for the purpose of purchasing

Wool, Hides, Pelt, Tallow and Furs,

For which we are prepared to pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

IN CASH!

We will make advances on contracts, and guarantee to always pay as much, if not more than any other house in Utah.

SIEGEL & CO.,

Third West Street, next Door to Sierra Nevada Lumber Company, near Utah Central Railroad Depot. d300

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THOMAS M. ARGALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING

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PROCLAMATION OF WAR!

I HEREBY announce to the Public that I have everything in the line of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Flannels,

VELVETEENS AND FURS,

Have been REDUCED in Price at

SHWARTZ' STORE!

And all of which I am selling CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

If you want to save money, call at SHWARTZ' Store for your DRY GOODS.

Remember all, also the latest improved SURAM WASHING MACHINES of Tildon's Patent REDUCED to $5.00, at Shwartz Store. d284

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DESERET NATIONAL BANK

Of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Paid up Capital, - - - $200,000

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Deals in Exchange, Coin, Gold Dust, College Scrip, etc.

Collections made and promptly remitted.

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CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS,

SALT LAKE CITY, - - - - - UTAH.

We take pleasure in offering the following articles to the public, which we feel assured will meet their approbation:

Bath Sand - Tablets,

TOILET (PERFUMED) BABY SOAP

SCOURING SOAP.

ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER,

SUPERIOR

WRITING FLUID

SHOE BLACKING,

Etc., Etc.

Our articles are made of the best material, and we warrant them PURE. For sale wholesale and retail, at the

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FALL. - 1876.

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THEY ARE NOW OFFERING TO THE INSPECTION OF THE PUBLIC, CONSISTING OF

Dress Goods, Waterproofs,
Linseys, Flannels,
Kentucky Jeans,
Brown & Bleached Domestics,
Sheetings, Prints, Cheviots,
Blankets, Quilts, French,
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Hosiery, Ladies and
Children's Merino
Underwear
Felt Skirts,
Cardigan
and Sleeveless
Knit Jackets,
Shawls,
Beaver and
Chinchilla
Coats, etc., etc.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS'

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Under and Overshirts,

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Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Matting

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AND ALL CLASSES OF HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

Agents for the celebrated

CALIFORNIA RIVETED GOODS,

BLANKET LINED OVERCOATS, COATS AND PANTS

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OVERALLS, JUMPERS & SHIRTS,

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ALWAYS A PLEASURE TO SHOW OUR GOODS.

OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Contains a Complete Stock of

Staple and Fancy Groceries.

MANAGERS OF COUNTRY STORES WOULD DO WELL TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE THEY PURCHASE ELSEWHERE.