THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Wednesday. - - Oct. 8, 1873.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Heavy snow storms and frost in the east.

"Irregularities" is the latest name given to the thieving of bank officials.

The new prima donna, a Hungarian, has made a successful debut in New York.

The *Polaris* survivors are at Fortress Monroe.

Masonic convention at Chicago, 1,500 delegates, 573 lodges represented.

Six hundred yellow fever patients in Memphis.

Grand temperance convention opens in New York to-day.

The Third National Bank of Chicago resumes to-day.

The Yacht *Meta* safe.

Military prison at Rock Island.

A fifty thousand dollar fire at Mount Vernon.

The Carlists have sustained a big defeat in Navarre.

The insurgents of Carthagena, in a sortie, were repulsed with heavy loss yesterday.

Divers are at work on the wreck of the steamer *Atlantic*.

More than 3,000 cases of cholera in Vienna since the middle of July.

The Danish parliament opened on Monday, and on Tuesday a statue in honor of the late king was unveiled.

John Bright has issued an address to his constituents.

Bazaine's trial is progressing at Versailles.

Garibaldi is in Paris.

SOMETHING TERRIBLE.

SOME of our western contemporaries have been amusing themselves in circulating the rumor of an intended underhanded onslaught upon the whites by the Chinese in the West. The matter started with the Unionville *Silver State*, which learned that a conspiracy was on foot by the Chinese cooks of the Pacific coast to poison all their employers and thus possess themselves of the land. A young English-speaking Chinaman thus related to the editor of the *Silver State*—

A great many Chinamen come to this country and very many more would like to come. Some white men do not like to have Chinamen come here, and some very smart Chinamen tell us by-and-by Chinese have the whole country. They organize a secret society for all Chinamen who understand cooking to join. Those who join it swear on a chicken's head that they will not divulge the secrets of the society. One Chinaman tell me what it is for, and ask me to join it. I have not done so, and will not. I do not like to belong, as maybe pretty soon all cooks be asked to do something I do not like. Chinamen do nearly all the cooking in this State and California. All cooks belong to the society, and upon a certain time, maybe six months, maybe one year from now, one and all are furnished with salt to use in cooking which will kill all who eat it. All white men die, then Chinamen have everything, and many more come and make this country all the same as China.

The editor of that journal believes the story. The day fixed, the poison prepared and distributed, and all ready, the *Silver State* thus supposes—

Three-fourths of the white population of the coast may be laid stark, stiff and cold in a few hours in the quietest and quickest manner imaginable. The survivors, frightened and panic stricken, can be easily disposed of by other means, and the conquest of the country accomplished by Chinamen in a few days without any of the pomp, panoply or expense of blood and treasure incurred by civilization.

The *Territorial Enterprise* thinks there is nothing in the report, but that still it might be well to require Chinese cooks to taste their own dishes, ere serving them to their white employers. The report was most likely gotten up for effect on the anti-Chinese side of the Mongolian question.

THE OVER OCEAN JOURNEY.

So far as we have yet learned, the big balloon is still on its way to Europe, or somewhere else. The balloon, which is the largest ever started in this country, had a capacity of 268,000 cubic feet, though Mr. Donaldson intended to use but 220,000. All the fittings, outfit, and other arrangements were as complete as they could be, including all kinds of warm clothing, boots, philosophical instruments, food, materials for use, etc.

The two companions of Mr. Donaldson, the aeronaut, were Mr. George Ashton Lunt and Alfred Ford. Mr. G. A. Lunt is a son of George Lunt, Esq., of Boston, and formerly editor of the *Courier* of that city. Mr. Lunt, Jun., is well educated, a clever artist, has a good knowledge of nautical affairs, and considerable experience in sea voyages, and was to act as artist correspondent of the *Graphic*. Mr. Ford is a well known New York journalist, and went as balloon correspondent of the *Graphic*.

If the three adventurers landed anywhere in Europe, Mr. Ford was to rush at once to London, and cable particulars to the *Graphic*, at New York.

Mr. Donaldson was certain of finding the eastern current—it was up there waiting for him, and he would not have been surprised if it had landed him and companions in Europe in thirty hours from New York. Some people thought the current would take the balloon to Sweden, or somewhere else in northern Europe, but Mr. Donaldson believed that the upper current would be too cold, and that in the lower part of it the balloon would drift more southward and land in France or Spain. Mr. Donaldson is reported as thinking there could be no such thing as fail. He said—"My whole soul is wrapped up in this enterprise, and I shall do my best. Nothing, not even certain death before me, would make me turn aside. I stand before the public pledged to do this thing, and if I don't get over this time I shall try it next spring in the magnificent silk balloon which the managers of the *Daily Graphic* are now constructing. But I look with a great deal of confidence upon the outcome of this attempt. Everything—the season of the year included—is strongly in my favor; all is in readiness; and I believe we shall have a successful result."

We have as yet received no dispatches confirmatory or contradictory of the report of the premature landing of the three balloonists in Connecticut, nor of the reported continued voyage of the balloon. The report may be true, or it may be false. At any rate people in Europe were on the *qui vive* for the appearance of the balloon over there—correspondents, artists, and other newspaper folks were holding themselves in anxious readiness to note and publish the first tidings of its advent on their side of the water. If the dispatch received yesterday is true, they may be again disappointed, and will be likely to wait till next spring or summer before their expectant and straining eyes are greeted with the sight of American voyagers coming through the air to visit them. Any way the impulse given to aerial navigation, by these ambitious American attempts to cross the ocean with balloons, will not permit the subject to die out at present, but will rather impel adventurous individuals to other enterprises in the same direction, at least until this matter of extensive aerial navigation is decided to be reasonably practicable or impracticable, one way or the other.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.—If any body wants the small matter of £300, or about $1,500 in gold, he can get it from the National Association of Science of London, by writing the most able essay on the following subjects—

"In what way ought an International Assembly to be constituted for the formation of a code of public international law?" and "What ought to be the principles on which such a code should be formed?"

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, October 7th.

Singing by the Choir of:

Though now the nations sit beneath
The darkness of o'erspreading death.

Opening prayer by ELDER LORENZO SNOW.

The Choir sang:

Praise ye the Lord! my heart shall join
In work so pleasant, so divine.

ELDER ORSON PRATT

delivered an elaborate and interesting discourse on the building of temples, and the purposes for which such structures were designed to be used.

The address was reported.

ELDER LORENZO SNOW

made some very clear and instructive remarks on the order of Enoch in which he declared that the Saints would not be permitted to go to Jackson County to build up the centre stake of Zion until they had obeyed the requisitions incorporated in that system of things. Co-operation was a progressive step in that direction. The speaker told what was being done at Brigham City in the matter of co-operation, showing that much advancement was being made in those matters there. Cloth, leather, boots and shoes, cheese, butter, &c., were being manufactured extensively on this principle. Besides, there were sheep and cattle herds, a mercantile store, a butcher shop and a dairy, all conducted on this plan. Those things gave the people there excellent advantages, especially in these times of scarcity of money.

The Choir sang:

I will sing of the mercies of the Lord.

Adjourned till ten o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

Prayer by ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8th, 10 a.m.

A holy angel from on high,
The joyful message has made known.

Was sung by the Choir.

Opening prayer by ELDER JOHN TAYLOR.

Singing by the Choir of:

Great is the Lord, 'tis good to praise
His high and holy name.

ELDER WILFORD WOODRUFF

spoke of the eternal nature of the gospel. There never had been but one plan of salvation and never would be. The prophecies of ancient men of God all pointed to these latter times as the period when the Lord's purposes would be accomplished. The human instruments chosen by the Almighty to fulfill his behests were generally not taken from those who were considered powerful or influential among men, but rather to the contrary. This had been the case in this dispensation. The surroundings of Joseph Smith were of a humble character, but he was taught for years by visions and by angels sent forth from God, until he was prepared to commence the great work of the Lord in the last days. He had to be taught of God, because he had no other source of information. He laid the foundation of a mighty work. He brought forth ancient records and translated them by the gift and power of God into the English language. Joseph Smith never attempted to officiate in any ordinance of the gospel until he received the priesthood, which was authority from God invested in man. The Lord sent forth John the Baptist, who ordained the prophet Joseph to the Aaronic priesthood, which gave him authority to baptise, &c., and afterwards Peter, James and John, who conferred upon him the Melchisedec priesthood, giving him power to minister in the spiritual things of the gospel. Joseph Smith, under the direction of God, laid the foundation of the greatest work ever inaugurated, and which was perfect in all its parts. Joseph Smith lived sufficiently long to confer upon Brigham Young and his brethren all the keys, powers and blessings necessary to carry on the great work of the last times and then sealed his testimony with his blood.

The Latter-day Saints had been led here by the hand of revelation, through the instrumentality of Brigham Young, and they had been blessed and prospered, and had, in these valleys, fulfilled many prophecies. The Saints were called upon to build Temples and do other temporal work. This kind of labor was as much required of us as it was required of Jesus to die.

Joseph and Hyrum Smith and the Elders of Israel who had passed away were still engaged in the great work of redemption. They were preaching the everlasting gospel to the spirits of those who lived on the earth. The Latter-day Saints had to work in unison with them in attending to ordinances for the benefit of the dead. The Lord had raised up a people to fulfil his purposes and perform his great work. President Brigham Young was as much under the inspiration of the Almighty as any man that ever breathed the breath of life, and he would never hold his peace or cease to urge the people until Zion was built up and perfected.

The speaker had been reading the third chapter of Isaiah and had hoped that it did not apply to the daughters of Zion in this dispensation. It appeared, however, that it did. President Young and his brethren had called upon them to turn from the foolish fashions of the world, but they still persisted in following after them. If this could not be corrected in any other way, it would probably be better if they went ahead in these foolish ways, that woe might come upon them and the matter be the sooner corrected.

ELDER JOSEPH F. SMITH

could not believe that the congregations that had attended the Conference would treat lightly the many valuable instructions which had been advanced at the meetings. The way in which benefit could be derived from these precious instructions was for all to consider that they applied directly to themselves. Fidelity in carrying out the counsels of the servants of God would alone prepare the people for the receipt of the blessings which the Lord had in store for his people. None had claim upon the power of God or their brethren any further than their own actions merited. Some, however, appeared contented with seeing others keeping the commandments of God, without making any effort in that direction themselves. The pleasures of the wicked would cease, but the joys of the righteous would endure and increase eternally. Those who would secure eternal riches and happiness must work to that end, or they would fall short of accomplishing their desires. All had their agency to walk in whatsoever path they chose, according to the volition of their own will. The proper order was for the man to follow Christ and for the woman to follow the man, in Christ. But both sexes had equal freedom of action. The women had been counseled and talked to by the servants of God, that they might cease following the vain and disgraceful fashions and practices of the wicked world. Women were responsible as well as men, and it was necessary that they, as well as men, should be obedient. Obedience was the first law of nature and of God, for without it there could not be harmony, order and beauty. Disobedience was the great curse of the human family to-day. Because of it the world was enthralled in sin and was under condemnation, and just so far as the Latter-day Saints were disobedient to the counsels of the servants of God, they also were under condemnation. The safest course was one of intelligence, beauty and voluntary obedience to what was required for the building up of the kingdom of God. There were individuals who held a standing in the church, who in their hearts were opposing that which it was their plain duty to uphold and sustain. They were known and should not act the hypocrite, but should come out and show their true colors. It would manifest more consistency if they would do so and not pretend to be what they were not.

The speaker concluded by exhorting the people to forsake everything that tended to oppose the progress of the work of God, but rather to seek after anything that would promote its interests. There was nothing desirable outside the kingdom of God, but everything that was desirable was within its pale.

ELDER GEORGE Q. CANNON

presented the names of the following brethren who had been appointed to go on missions—

TO THE UNITED STATES.

James A. Allred, Spring City.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

William S. Seeley, of Mount Pleasant.
Jos. Nephi Seeley, of Mount Pleasant.

EUROPE.

James Bywater, Brigham City, (England.)
John Quayle, Salt Lake City, (Isle of Man.)
Peter C. Gertsen, Huntsville, (Scandinavia.)
John F. Oblod, Salt Lake City, (Scandinavia.)

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

William Henry Branch, St. George.

The vote of the Conference on these appointments was unanimous.

The Choir sang:

Lift up Your Heads.

Conference adjourned till 2 p.m.

Prayer by ELDER GEO. Q. CANNON.

ADDRESS

BY

O. H. Riggs,

Before the Territorial Teachers' Association, Salt Lake City, Friday, Oct. 3, 1873.

In surveying the external world, we discover that every creature and every physical object have received definite constitutions. Intelligence, wisdom, benevolence and power characterize the works of creation, and the human mind ascends by a chain of correct and rigid induction to a great first cause, in which these qualities must reside. Man obviously stands pre-eminent among subluinary objects, and is distinguished, by remarkable endowments, above all other terrestrial beings. Nevertheless, no creature presents such anomalous appearances as man. Viewed in one aspect he almost resembles a demon; in another he still bears the impress of the image of God. The most opposite instincts or impulses exist in his mind. He is actuated by evil instincts, and if he permits the moral sentiments to obey, he is almost a fiend. On the contrary, when the moral impulses predominate, the benignity, serenity, and splendor of a highly elevated nature beam from his countenance and radiate from his eye. He is then lovely, noble, and gigantically great. But how shall these conflicting tendencies be reconciled? We answer, that he should first understand the laws which govern his physical, intellectual, and moral constitution, and then conform to those laws to the best of his ability.

The magnificence of the form and symmetry of man, and his superior excellence over all other created beings, cause him to step forth and give the injunction, "Study me! for I am fearfully and wonderfully made." The human body consists of bones, muscles, nerves, and blood vessels, besides organs of nutrition, of reproduction, of respiration, of feeling, and of thought. These parts are all composed of physical elements, and to a certain extent are subject to the physical laws of creation. The bones increase in size and strength by use, while they are weakened by inaction. Exercise favors the deposition of both animal and earthy matter, by increasing the circulation and nutrition in this texture. It is also a law of the muscular system that whenever a muscle is called into frequent use its fibres increase in thickness and become capable of acting with greater force.

Physiologists and philosophers of the present day regard the brain as the organ of the mind. It is the centre of the nervous system, it is the seat of thought, of feeling, and of consciousness. All communications towards which all parts of the body are conveyed, and from which the commands of the will are transmitted to put the parts in motion. We find that the bones, the muscles, and our whole physical organization, are strengthened by exercise. The brain partakes of the general qualities of the organized system, and is strengthened by the same means as other organs. When the muscles are called into vivacious activity, an increased influx of blood and nervous stimulus takes place in them, and their vessels and fibres become at once larger, firmer and more susceptible of action. Thought and feeling are to the brain what bodily exercise is to the muscles; they put it into activity, and cause increased action in its blood vessels, and an augmented elaboration of nervous energy.

The first step towards establishing the healthful action of the brain, is to educate and train the mental faculties in such a manner as second in to place them habitually in circumstances favorable to manning the discharge of useful and important duties.

The question is often asked, What is the use of education? The answer might be illustrated by explaining to the inquirer the nature and objects of the various organs of the body, such as the limbs, lungs and eyes, and then asking him if he could perceive any advantage to a being so constructed in obtaining access to earth, air and light. He would at once declare, that they were obviously of the very highest utility to him, as affording the only conceivable means by which these organs could obtain access to objects, which action we suppose him to know to be pleasure. To these, then, who know the constitution of the brain as the organ of the moral and intellectual powers of man, we need only say, that the object presented by education to the mind bears to it the same relation that the physical elements of nature do to the nerves and muscles; they afford the faculties scope for action, and yield them delight.

In such questions, the significance generally attached to the word use is, how much money influence or consideration will education bring? these being the only objects of strong desire with which uncultivated minds are acquainted, and it is not perceived in what way education can gratify such propensities. But the moment the mind is opened to the perception of its own constitution, and to the natural laws, the great advantage of moral and intellectual cultivation becomes apparent, as a means of exercising and invigorating the brain and mental faculties. Man, ignorant and uncultivated, is a ferocious, sensual, and superstitious savage. The world affords some enjoyments to his animal feelings, but it confounds his moral and intellectual faculties. External nature exhibits to his mind a mighty chaos of events and a dread display of power. The physical history of the globe clearly indicates progression in an advancing series of changes, and the civil history of man equally proclaims the march.

At the time of the Roman invasion, the inhabitants of Britain lived as savages, and appeared in painted skins. After the Norman conquest, one part of the nation was placed in the condition of serfs, and condemned to labor like beasts of burden, while another devoted themselves to war. They fought battles during the day, and at night dreamed of bloodshed and broils. Next came the age of chivalry. Now have come the present arrangements of society. The elementary principles, both of mind and body, were the same in our painted ancestors, in their chivalrous descendants, and in us, their store-keeping, manufacturing, and money-gathering children.

Yet how different the external circumstances of the individual of these several generations! If, in the savage state, the internal faculties of many were in harmony among themselves, and if his external condition was in accordance with them, he must then have enjoyed all the happiness that his nature admitted of, and must have erred when he changed; if the institutions and customs of the age of chivalry were calculated to gratify his whole nature harmoniously, he must have been unhappy as a savage, and must be miserable now; if his present condition be the perfection of his nature, he must have been far from enjoyment, both as a savage and as a feudal warrior; and if none of these conditions have been in accordance with his constitution, he must still have his happiness to seek. Every age, accordingly, has testified that it was not in possession of contentment. Hence we can only conclude that man is a progressive being. The Creator, having designed a higher path for him than for the lower creatures, has given him intellect to discover his own nature and that of external objects, and left him, by the exercise of that intellect, with a portion of that spirit through which all intelligence emanates, to find out for himself the method of placing his faculties in harmony among themselves and in accordance with the external world.

Man, when civilized and illuminated by knowledge, discovers, in the objects and occurrences around him, a scheme beautifully arranged for the gratification of his whole powers, animal, moral and intellectual. He recognizes in himself the intelligent and accountable subject of an all bountiful Creator, and in joy and gladness desires to study the Creator's works, to ascertain his laws, and to yield to them a steady and willing obedience. Without undervaluing the pleasures of his animal nature, he tastes the higher, more refined and more enduring delights of his moral and intellectual capacities, and he then calls aloud for education as indispensable to the full enjoyment of his rational powers.

As a source of material wealth, what is true of an individual is also true of the State—this is political economy. The education of a people bears a constant and pre-eminently influential relation to its attainments and excellences—physical, mental and moral. The national education is at once a cause and an effect of the national character, and it is an unfailing standard for estimating its advance or retreat upon the line of human progress. If we can vass the past history of our country, it will afford abundant materials for improvement in the present. In our own Territory this pre-eminent truth is again affirmed more pre-eminently true. Now here among civilized nations is the business of education pursued with such utter lack of system, such complete, unsympathizing, independent, self-dependant isolation of effort, though yet with a fervor, devotion, energy, and capacity almost unrivaled, by a few practical educators. We may state, what is a contemporary rather than a resulting fact, that our people are characterized by many excellences, but the reason of this is not to be looked for in its system of education. It can only be found by means of a broad estimate of the total influence of all their social, political, and religious circumstances. Our boys and girls grow up within a home atmosphere of purity, of unlimited freedom in all good endeavors, and under the wholesome though almost unfelt restraints of laws and governments adapted to a free and good people, with a wisdom ever divine. Men and women growing up under such circumstances will commonly become good and useful members of the commonwealth, by virtue of forces which might even be termed independent of a few years of schooling, but history indicates, so clearly and definitely, how materially the school training adds, fortifies, confirms and enhances all the good results of all the other influences of life.

Hence, be it *Resolved*—

1. That education is the poverty of the State.

2. That education is necessary to the perpetuity and the very existence of a government.

3. That the people cannot be educated without a school system, organizing the schools locally, and financially within the reach of the people.

4. That this association petition the Legislature of Utah to consider, in its next session, the necessity of legislation in the educational department, and effect an organization and the passage of a school law, which shall be for the educational glory of the inhabitants.

[Special to the Deseret News.]

TERRITORIAL DISPATCHES.

PER DESERET TELEGRAPH LINE.

SPANISH FORK, 8—Tabby, Chief of the Utahs, with a number of his subchiefs, are here from the reservation, looking and feeling well. They propose visiting Salt Lake City in a few days and then returning to the reserve at Uintah.

ARRIVALS.

TAYLOR'S HOUSE.—Oct. 7.

A C Hazlehurst and wife; Sandy; Silas Peterson, Plain City; Lyman Heyrid, Heber City; Samuel Hunsaker, Joseph Jensen, Brigham City; W S Rodebush, Coal City; G Shoultz; George Robinson; J P Walker, Sandy; Miss Z Green, Cottonwood; William Odell and wife, Provo; Daniel Judd, Kaisna, Washington County; Fay Wyckoff, Forest City, American Fork; L S Whitney and wife, Springville; Charles Kelly, Jaques Jackson, Brigham City.

CHICAGO TRADE.

TWIN BROS'. YEAST.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all its Branch Stores. d261 3m

J. W. HOBSON & SON,

Wholesale dealers in

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90 & 92 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

☞ Our goods are kept in full line by the principal Jobbing Houses throughout the Territory. 259 d-1 m

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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Manufacturers of the

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Our Goods may be had at the Co-operative Stores in Salt Lake, and their branches throughout Utah. d261—w3m 3m

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STEAM ENGINES,

Steam Boilers and Sheet Iron Work, Circular, Mulay and Sash Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Grist Mill Machinery, Shafting and Pulleys, Quartz Mills and Crushers, Gas Works Machinery, etc., etc., etc.

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Manufacturers of CUT, LOAF, CRUSHED, POWDERED and GRANULATED

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White and Yellow COFFEE SUGAR in Barrels, Half Barrels and Sacks.

Golden Syrup and Syrup MOLASSES

In Barrels, Half Barrels and Kegs. All of Superior Quality.

ORDERS promptly attended to.

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My MATCHES are kept by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution and Branches, Provo, Ogden, Logan, Brigham City, Corinne, Stores in the Territory.

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BLOODED STOCK.

About the first of October I shall arrive in Salt Lake City with

100 COTSWOLD SHEEP
100 SPANISH MERINO SHEEP,
15 BULLS,
15 HEIFERS,

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All of which I will offer for sale at reasonable rates.

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STAR WAGONS!

Manufactured by the Celebrated

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DURING THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, I WILL EXCHANGE THE

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FOR LUMBER, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COAL AND A BUILDING LOT in the City.

Guaranteed and for Sale by

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AGENT FOR

UTAH.

☞ Wagon and Lumber Yard, Matthiesen Block, Main Street, above Walker House, Salt Lake City. d148tf

WANTED.

THREE "Fitters" and three "Bottomers," first-class hands, for ladies, fine boots and shoes; also a good Boot-closer.

Z. C. M. I. "Big Boot" Store. d229 tf

NOTICE.

To the Miners of Ophir and Dry Canyon Districts.

THE Enterprise Silver Quartz Mill No. 1, near Ophir City, East Canyon, is now in complete running order, where ores containing not more than 6 per cent. of lead will be purchased at Reno prices, delivered at the mill. Sampled from the battery.

WM. H. SHARP,
d238 2w Supt. and Business Manager.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

East Temple St., Salt Lake City, UTAH.

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE TRANSACTION of business from

9 a.m. to 4 p.m., Daily,

And, in addition, on

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,

From 6 to 9 p.m.

Deposits will be received from ONE DOLLAR and upwards.

Interest at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, allowed on the 1st day of January and July.

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Treasurer:
H. B. CLAWSON.

Cashier:
P. A. SCHETTLER.

Assistant Cashiers:
DAVID O. CALDER, B. H. SCHETTLER.

HO! FOR CONFERENCE!

Taylor & Cutler

HAVE JUST GOT IN A LOT OF

FALL DRESS GOODS

And a full stock of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS, SHOES,
STOVES, &c.,

And they are determined

NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.

Dried Peaches taken.

TAYLOR & CUTLER,

Under Taylor's Hotel,

EAST TEMPLE STREET d19 1y

FURNITURE!

In consequence of the scarcity of money, I will keep a large stock of

FURNITURE

ON HAND

And will sell any of my goods — which are first class — during the

Next Thirty Days,

At Eastern COST and FREIGHT.

☞ Call and see me for bargains.

J. M. JOHNSON.

Groesbeck's Block.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed from the Third Judicial District Court of Utah Territory, in favor of John Sharp, Jr., and against the property of Ophir Mining Company, to satisfy a judgment of eight thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and sixty cents (costs included), I have levied upon the following described property, to wit:

Lots Three (3) and four (4) in Block (4) and the south half of lot one (1) in Block seven (7) in Ophir City, Salt Lake County, as the same are laid down on the official plat of the City of Ophir. On the same for sale at the south door of the Court House, Salt Lake City, on the 1st day of November, A.D. 1873, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. of said day, all the right, title and interest of the said Ophir Mining Company in and to the above described property.

Dated Salt Lake City, October 1st, A.D. 1873.

By WM. JENNINGS, Deputy.

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

Appleton, Noyes & Co.,

525 Main St., & 110 Washington Ave.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

Manufacturers of the celebrated

ST. LOUIS CUSTOM BOOTS.

☞ EVERY PAIR WARRANTED. d261 1y

THE ESTEY ORGAN

THE

Sweetest Toned Organ

IN THE WORLD

And having the

WONDERFUL VOX JUBILANTE,
THE BEAUTIFUL VOX HUMANA,

And other Improvements

PECULIAR TO THIS INSTRUMENT,

STANDS UNRIVALED

AS A

HOME COMPANION.

Sold on the most liberal terms and EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED.

Chas. W. Stayner,

GENERAL AGENT,

MAIN STREET, Salt Lake City.

Send For CIRCULAR. Box 187. d254

Wholesale Dry Goods Departm't

Z. C. M. I.

TO Accommodate the Rapidly Increasing business of this department and to Exhibit to our Patrons the Largest and

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Ever Brought into this Territory

We have been obliged to

MOVE INTO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING

WEST OF THE

"EAGLE EMPORIUM,"

And we invite an early inspection of the same.

THIS STOCK, SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET, INCLUDES FULL LINES OF

PRINTS, LAWNS, PERCALES!

AND

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY.

STAPLE GOODS

As Usual, and

"Notions," Full and Complete.

WE ARE JUST IN RECEIPT OF OUR LATE ARRIVALS

CHOICE STYLES

OF

SPRING and SUMMER SHAWLS,

To which we invite special attention. In fact our

NUMEROUS PATRONS.

And those who are in and around this city can not have a more pleasant time than can be had in

LOOKING THROUGH OUR MAGNIFICENT STOCK

And seeing our

INCREASED FACILITIES FOR DOING BUSINESS

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

Utah Northern Railroad.

TRAINS RUN BETWEEN

CORINNE

Junction with C. P. R. R.

AND

LOGAN.

On and After Oct. 1st, 1873. Daily Passenger Trains

Leave Corinne at ..... 12 01 p. m.
Leave Logan at ..... 7.00 a. m.

Parties leaving Salt Lake City for Cache should take the Utah Central morning Passenger Train in order to make connections with Central Pacific at Ogden and Utah Northern at Corinne.

☞ Stages connect with Trains to and from Northern Settlements.

Trains Run on Salt Lake Time.

☞ Passengers will please purchase their Tickets at the Office.

For all information regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

CHAS. HENLEY, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Ogden.
MOSES THATCHER, Gen'l Supt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following estrays:

One red or brind'e OX, illegible brand on left horn something like L Y on right hip.

One roan yearling HEIFER, hole in left ear, W S on left hip.

One large roan BULL, slit in right ear, no brands visible.

The above animals, if not claimed and taken away before Tuesday, Oct. 14th, 1873, at 1 o'clock p.m., will be sold at public sale, at the District Estray Pound.

NEWTON TUTTLE, Poundkeeper.
Bountiful, Oct. 4th, 1873. d8-2wlc

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession one light bay or sorrel horse MULE, about eight years old branded J K on left shoulder and L on left thigh. If not claimed and taken away will be sold at public auction on Thursday, October 9, 1873, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Estray Pound in this City.

JOSEPH HORNE,
District Pound Keeper.
S. L. City, Oct. 4th, 1873. d8-2wlc

A Rare Chance!

FOR SALE.

A Co-partnership and Half Interest

IN THE EXCELSIOR STEAM PLANING Mill and Sash and Door Factory, state Road. Doing a good business. Terms easy. For particulars enquire of OAKEY & JOHNSON, at the mill.

☞ The reason for selling is that Mr. Johnson is going on a mission. d27 3

SALT LAKE

THEATRE!

SALT LAKE THEATRE CORPORATION.

Proprietors.

CLAWSON, CAINE & WILLIAMS.....*Managers.*
JAMES H. WILSON.....*Stage Manager.*
C. J. THOMAS.....*Musical Director.*
E. B. ZABRISKIE.....*Prompter.*
GEO. TIRRELL.....*Scenic Artist.*

Conference Week

Entire Change of Programme!!

WEDNESDAY EVE, Oct. 8, 1873.

will be presented, the Great Play, in Five Acts, entitled,

East Lynne

Lady Isabel, } .....Miss KATE DENIN
Madame Vine, }

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of THE

TERRIBLE TINKER!

Sam Sawder.....MR. W. C. CROSBIE

☞ To-morrow, THURSDAY EVENING, Boucicault's Great Sensation Drama,

AFTER DARK.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 11,

Second Grand Matinee!

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13—First Appearance in this city of the charming and gifted Proteau Artist, Dancer, Songstress and Banjoist, LAURA ALHAMBRA, supported by the favorite character actor, Mr. G. W. HARRISON.

ADMISSION:

Parquette and First Circle.....$1.00
Second Circle.....50
Third Circle.....25
Reserved Seats, twenty-five cents additional.
Private Boxes, from $7 to $10 each.

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.

TO THE

MUSIC TRADE!

HAVING formed a connection with the largest

Manufacturing and Importing House of Musical

Instruments

AND

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

In America,

We are prepared to furnish the trade from our new and full stock of goods just arrived, any article in the line, at as low prices as can be obtained in the East or West.

☞ WE SOLICIT AN INSPECTION OF OUR GOODS AND PRICES.

OUR

RETAIL PRICES

Are such as to

Defy Competition

In the Territory.

Bands furnished with Distin's and other makers of

Brass Instruments,

At Manufacturers

WHOLESALE PRICES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CALDER & CALKLESS

d270 3t w57 2

CHOICE SHEEP FOR SALE

At President Brigham Young's Farm, Cache Valley.

THREE COTSWOLD RAMS,
TWENTY COTSWOLD EWES,
THIRTY-FIVE MERINO Bucks,
Yearlings and Lambs also.

Apply to Samuel Roskelley, on the premises.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 27, 1873. d27 1m

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR MERCHANTS,

WALKER HOUSE.

Dealers are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

d261 1y