

ham, appeared in the police court and gave evidence in the case of the proprietors of the two liquor establishments, the Headquarters Saloon and the Overland House. A fine of \$50 was imposed in each case, Mr. Patterson of the first named establishment paying the amount, but Pape and Cupit, of the Overland, giving notice of an appeal to the District Court.

About eight o'clock last night Wardell left the City Hall, going a short distance past the engine-house, where he met with an acquaintance who desired him to go to the Overland House, which he refused to do, believing the party to be connected with a plot to induce him to go there to be attacked because of his having acted as informer. He started to go along the block eastward, when he states that he met Thomas Cupit and several others, the person named being a little ahead of the others. He tried to pass Cupit, but the latter made a spring at him and he turned and fled as fast as he could run, Cupit pursuing him hotly. Just as Wardell got to the door of the City Hall he gave a shout, which was cut short by his receiving a blow on the head, which brought him to the ground insensible. When thus prostrate he must have been struck several more severe blows, there being two gasches in the upper part of the forehead, his nose being rendered in that condition commonly denominated bursted, while his mouth was mashed, cut and swollen, as if on that part of the face he had received a powerful kick.

This brutal and ferocious attack must have been consummated in a few moments, as Officer Phillips, who was in Captain Burt's room, heard the shout and immediately ran to the door, where he found Wardell prostrate upon the pavement, covered with blood, and apparently lifeless.

A short distance away was John Pape, of the Overland House, Michael O'Neal, Mark Tulley and Frank Miller, Cupit having apparently got away from the spot. All the parties named have been arrested, and were to be tried before Justice Pyper, by a jury of six persons, at three o'clock this afternoon.

The Hair.—To-day our reporter called at the Standard Hair store, on the Kimball Block, Mr. William Irvine proprietor, and was agreeably surprised at the completeness of the establishment.

It has frequently been said that a fine, luxuriant head of hair and a good set of teeth rank among the chief ornaments of the fair sex, and therefore any information that will tend to the cultivation and preservation of the first named of those natural embellishments will be esteemed valuable, especially to the ladies, and as a matter not devoid of interest to the sterner sex. In conversation with Mr. Irvine we found him well informed regarding this subject. He keeps some "hair restoratives" for the especial benefit of those who are determined to use them and ruin their hair, and when asked by persons if such mixtures will encourage a hirsute growth, he invariably informs them that they will not only not do so, but will encourage baldness and general ruination of the hair. Practical experience in his business has led him to the firm, unalterable conviction that the only hair restorer and preserver in existence is composed of soap and soft water, and the oftener applied the better, there being not the slightest doubt that those persons who wash their heads the most frequently, keeping them clean, have the most luxuriant growth, with the highest gloss and most silky texture. No well water should be used, rain water being the best, and that from the creeks the next. Not a particle of oil or grease of any kind should be used, as everything of that nature rots and destroys the hair.

Mr. Irvine states that about one lady in fifty in this country has what might be termed a splendid head of hair, the average length being fourteen inches, while in France it is from 24 to 40 inches. This is attributable to the alkali in the water and in the dusty particles which cling to the hair and kill it in dry weather. The fashion of wearing the hair hanging down loose is the very worst method, as the alkali dust gets into the hair more readily in that way than when done up in some tasteful manner. Persistent cleaning of the head and hair is a much better plan to adopt when the hair begins to fall from a lady's head than to cut it short, for

in this country when the hair is cut very short it seldom grows out again to a respectable length.

When a lady has her hair cut off for the purpose of making it up into switches or otherwise, it should be at once cleaned, for if it should not be it gets mouldy and loses its lustre and other qualities. The process of curing it, which was explained by Mr. Irvine, is nothing more nor less than a kind of embalming process.

All the hair used by Mr. Irvine is imported from France; it is in his establishment of nearly every shade and hue, and of every texture, and it is astonishing to find so wide a variety in the quality and color of the human hair. All the rest of the materials used by Mr. Irvine are of home manufacture. He has had in his employ from three to four young ladies who have become very expert in the business.

Mr. Irvine showed us some samples of basswood bark switches, which resemble hair wonderfully, but nothing is more injurious to the head than to wear such material. The gentleman explained that in the fibres were a kind of animalculæ, unobservable to the naked eye, but which could be detected by the microscope, and there are certain almost invisible fibres, which break off, enter the pores of the scalp, irritate the skin and destroy the roots of the hair, and no person should therefore wear basswood fibre switches, curls or puffs.

Before closing we will reiterate the opinion expressed by Mr. Irvine, and which we believe to be correct, that the best hair restorative in existence, so far as known and proved, is soap and soft water.

The British Mission.—The following are from the *Millennial Star*, March 16—

"Bristol, March 8.—I have been traveling through portions of the Conference not visited by the Elders for some time, and found a number of Saints not very anxious to see me. I had meetings and baptized four persons. I am anxiously looking for the time when we can commence our out-door meetings. I find a spirit of inquiry among the people, and feel inspired to say if the Elders would stand valiant for the truth, and enter the field as the Elders did in years past, that there will be a great work accomplished this present year. We find the greatest opposition from the divines of the day, who use their endeavors to prevent us obtaining suitable meeting houses, or laying our principles before the people. My health is good and spirits buoyant.—B. H. WATTS."

"Elder David McKenzie writes from Glasgow: 'Brother Ingram is laboring in Ayrshire. By letter just received from Elder James Houston, a local Elder residing at Kilmarnock, we learn that he and brother Ingram have baptized nine persons, and that brother Ingram had organized a Branch there called the Ambank Branch.'"

"Merthyr, March 11.—It affords me great pleasure to inform you that within the last six weeks we have baptized 24 persons, (8 of these previously reported by Elder Geo. L. Farrell, Jan 30, 1875.—ED.) and about the same number have given in their names for the same purpose; in fact, there is quite a good spirit prevailing in and about the various Branches. Our meetings are attended by a goodly number of strangers, to all appearance honest hearted and seekers for the truth. The condition of this part of the country (temporarily) is deplorable, on account of the strike and lock out; privation and hunger exist to an enormous extent; but thank the Lord, he has been merciful to his Saints in this part, nearly all of them are working, on account of the masters that have their works and pits in operation, and not in connection with the Masters' Association, adopting the double shift system, thereby employing a greater number of hands than would otherwise be the case, but at lower wages."

"HENRY HUGHES."

"Liverpool, March 12.—During the past month brother G. Ball has been traveling with me through the greater part of the Conference, and on the whole I may say we have had an agreeable time in our visiting."

"Feb. 10th we visited Elder Gittens, President of the Liverpool Branch, and stayed for the night at Linacre village. We held meet-

ings at Southport, and at Preston had a good meeting, and I believe the interest in the work is increasing among the Saints."

"At this place we have a gentleman, though not of our faith, who extends a standing invitation to the Elders to call upon and visit with him, which we generally do and our thanks are drawn out towards him for his generosity and good feeling towards the Saints. We visited Burnley, Clitheroe and Blackburn; there are not many Saints in these last named places, but the majority are old, well tried members, and feel to abide in the truth."

"At Over Darwen we held meeting. There is some little interest manifested by the world in our principles, and I always feel free and unfettered in this place, there seems less opposition and bigotry to contend with. A great many co-operative enterprises have been started here, and many of them are established, paying institutions, which in my opinion tend to more liberal sentiments."

"We visited the Saints in Ince, and found them united and doing well. At Upholland we had a good meeting, and have reason to think a more lively interest is being manifested among the Saints in that Branch. In St. Helens there are but few Saints, but the majority are doing the best they can. In Widnes, Rancorn and Chester we have a few Saints whom we visited, and found them feeling well. I am happy to say the Presidents of Branches generally are awake and trying to do their duty, and feel encouraged for the future. It is true we have in almost every Branch some dead and dried up members, and we may have to use the pruning knife ere long. I have the pleasure to inform you that brother Baldwin, of the Upholland Branch, has promised £20 donation towards the building of the Temples. During the past month five persons have been baptized. To-morrow I leave for Over Darwen, and then shall proceed to Barrow-in-Furness. I am well in health, and take pleasure in my labors."

"W. B. BARTON."

Next month ten thousand men will be put to work on the Philadelphia Centennial buildings.

There is probably no place in California which is improving more rapidly than San Bernardino.

Westerly, R. I., is wild over the reported discovery of a silver mine within its limits.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

It is the duty of all persons before starting on a journey to ascertain by what route they can reach their destination with the least trouble, and if there are two or more roads leading to the same point, to decide which is the safest and pleasantest to travel.

We take pleasure in stating, that the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY is the oldest, and several miles the shortest, route between Omaha and Chicago. Within the past two years the road bed has been put in admirable condition, and almost the entire line has been re-laid with steel rails.

The Depot in Chicago is centrally located, and as their trains arrive there thirty minutes in advance of all other lines, passengers can always be sure of making Eastern connections.

Close connections are made at Chicago with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Kankakee Line and Pan Handle Routes, for all points EAST and SOUTH-EAST.

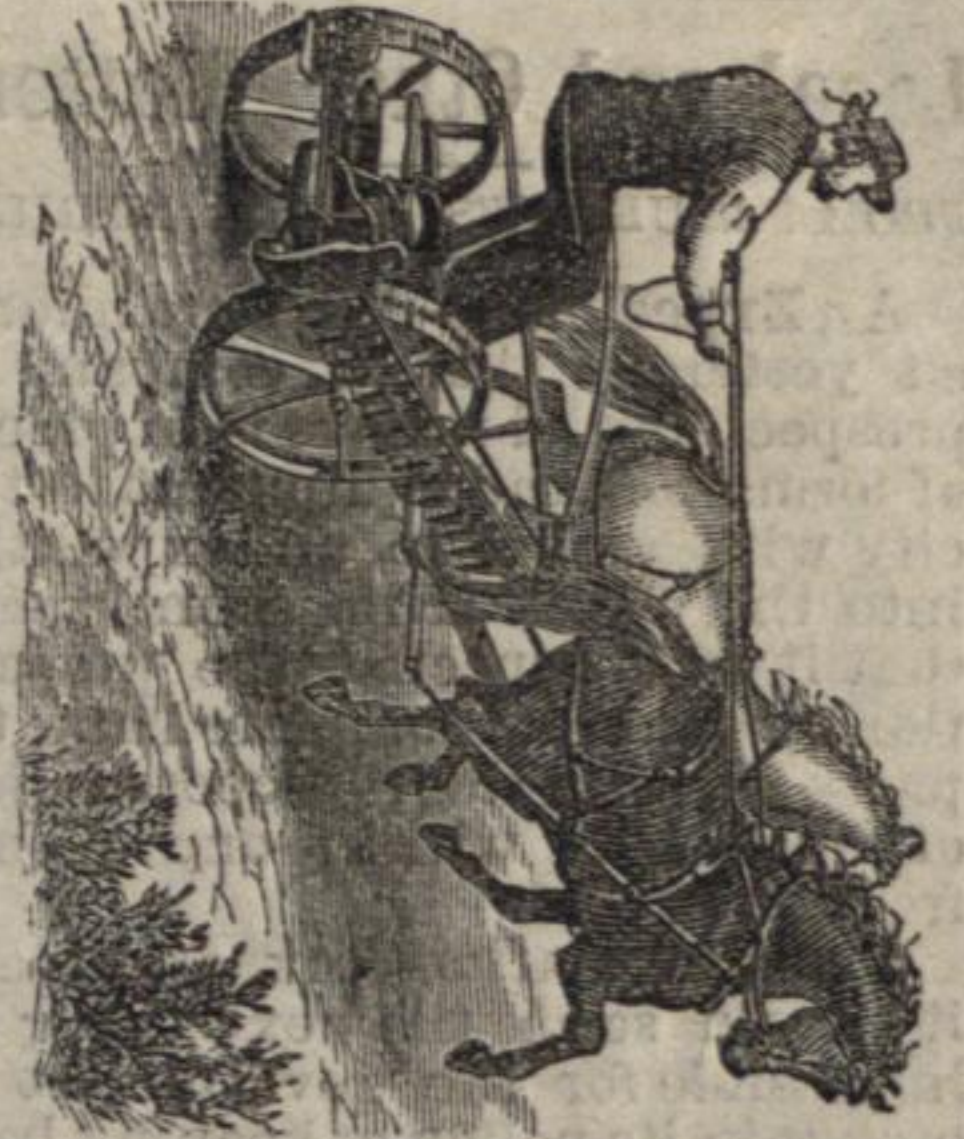
If you are going to Chicago, or East, you should, by all means, purchase your tickets by the Old Pioneer Route—

The Chicago and North-Western. You will find on all through trains Pullman Sleepers, new and magnificent Day Coaches, and the best Smoking and Second Class Cars now on any road in the United States.

Particular information, with maps, time tables, etc., may be had at any of the Through Ticket Offices in the West, or upon personal or written application to J. W. Irons, Ticket Agent, Salt Lake City, A. H. Earl, Ticket Agent at Ogden, or to J. H. Mountain, Western Traveling Agent, Omaha, Neb., or to W. H. Stennett, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. W1



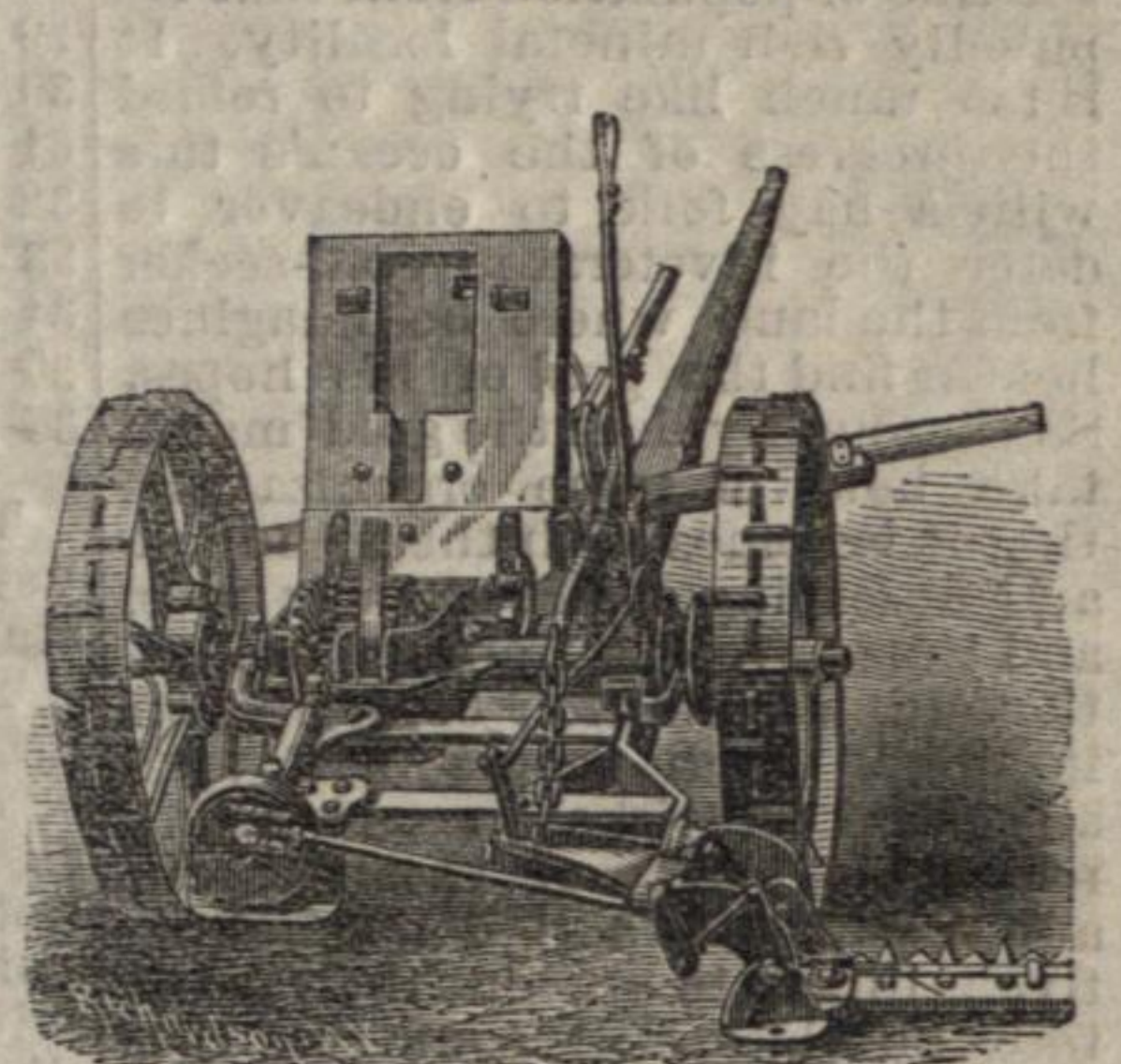
Mower at Work.



Mower Folded.



Self-Rake Reaper at Work.



Showing Gearing.

The above cuts represent the celebrated **Cayuga Chief Mower and Reaper**, manufactured at Auburn, N. Y., by the **Cayuga Chief Manufacturing Company**.

The new Machine, No. 6 Combined, possesses all the advantages of the other Cayuga Chiefs in their most improved and popular form, as heretofore constructed; the leading features of which are arranged and combined in the most desirable, compact and symmetrical form, making it superior to anything of the kind heretofore produced. MR. WHEELER, whose name as an Inventor and Patentee is familiar not only to manufacturers of Reapers and Mowers, but to the agricultural community generally, has spent twenty-one consecutive seasons in the harvest field in experiment. For the past two years he has devoted his whole time to the organization and test of this Machine, which embraces all the most important and valuable improvements heretofore made and patented to him, combined in the most simple, substantial and symmetrical form, with other improvements made by him, which by practical and thorough test in the field, under his inspection and supervision, have proved valuable and successful.

In introducing them to the farming public of the Far West, we desire to call attention to some of the important features of these Standard Machines, and ask an examination of the same by all who contemplate purchasing a Mower or Combined Mower and Reaper the ensuing season, being satisfied that inspection will lead to a sale.

An examination of the Machine will show that the main or driving wheels are of large size, and are placed further apart on their axle than usual, giving the machine greater steadiness when in use, especially on rough, uneven ground.

Two frames are employed in the construction of this machine, and the same system of gearing as used in the other Chiefs, but it is arranged centrally in the frame, which serves also to shield and protect it.

The lifting devices for the finger bar are the most perfect and effective. The Cutting Apparatus—a very important feature—is entirely different from all others, and its advantages will be apparent on inspection. Its Folding Arrangement as shown in cut is the only convenient mode of transportation by which the machines can be perfectly balanced, perfectly safe, and can be driven ANYWHERE A TEAM CAN GO.

As a Reaper it has a light, compact platform, which can be quickly attached to or detached from the Machine. The Self-Rake used is the same popular Wheeler Rake, so long and successfully in use on our other Machines, and is entirely different from any other in use. In its application to this Machine, all its valuable features are retained, whilst its application is so simplified that it requires but a few moments to attach it to or detach it from the Machine. Two eye bolts serve to hold it in place, by clamping it to the pivot pins of the main shoe. These have simply to be loosened to remove it from the shoe. By the location of the Rake upon the shoe, and the hinging the shoe to the cutter frame, the platform wheel has no part of the weight of the Rake to carry, thus overcoming the difficulty experienced in Machines when the large shoe is located outside of the road wheel by the great weight carried on the platform, causing it to sag and the Machine to run hard, with often severe side draft. The platform is readily adjusted to cut at different heights, and is the most durable platform made in America.

The Gearing as shown by the cut is arranged in the centre of the Machine, in a compact and simple manner, being completely encased, thus protecting it from all dirt and grit. Every part of the Machine is duplicated, and tons of extra parts are now on hand at the different agencies in Utah.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST, and before purchasing a Mower or Reaper, or Horse Rake, call on or address Mattison & Johnson, Agents for Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Idaho and Montana.

L. B. MATTISON, Salt Lake.
A. J. JOHNSON, Ogden, Utah.

UTAH SOAP FACTORY.

THE U. O. OF NINETEENTH WARD,

SALT LAKE CITY.

OFFER to the public a variety of first-class Soaps, including

Thomas Patent Soap,
Pale Savon,
Castile,
Walnut Oil Shaving,
Variegated Toilets,
Scouring or Fuller's Soap,

Also Adamantine or Mining Candles, which are guaranteed to be equal to any in the market.

Cash paid for Grease and Tallow, and also for boxes returned.

Our Soap is sold in all the Co-operative Stores in the Territory and at the Factory. Orders addressed to John South, Assistant Secretary, P.O. Box 718, will receive prompt attention.

A. H. RALEIGH, Pres.
A. W. CARLSON, Secy.

NOTICE.

TO BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, or to whom it may concern, take notice: That I, M. T. Gisborn, have done work on the Silver Tail Mine, Ophir Mining District, Tooele County, Utah Territory, to the amount of sixteen hundred (\$1600) dollars, and your share amounts to four hundred (\$400) dollars, and if you fail to pay your portion within ninety days, your interest in the said mine will be forfeited by operation of law.

MATT. T. GISBORN.

Dated Ophir City, March 3rd, 1875. w6

NOTICE.

TO John Sullivan, George T. Henry, J. H. Walker, Daniel Driskel, Charles Adler, or to whom it may concern, take notice: That we, Frank Worthing, Michael Enright and John Gillooly have done work on the Harrington Mine, Ophir Mining District, Tooele County, Utah Territory, to the amount of four hundred and sixty (\$460) dollars, and your several shares amount to two hundred and twenty-five (\$225) dollars, and if you fail to pay your portion within ninety days, your interests in the said mine will be forfeited by operation of law.

FRANK WORTHING,
MICHAEL ENRIGHT,
JOHN GILLOOLY.

Dated Ophir City, Feb. 26th, 1875. d84