

THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Friday, August 23, 1873.

The extraordinary heat of the present summer in various localities it is suggested is due to a remarkable outflow of the vapor of magnesium around the sun. The Italian astronomer Tacchini observed this vapor uncommonly present and increasing from May 6 to June 18, when the magnesium was recognized as existing completely around the sun. Of course there is some cause for the unusual heat, and it may be that spectrum analysis or some other method of scientific investigation will determine that cause as well as many other at present mysterious and inscrutable operations of nature.

They say that Livingstone says, in a private letter, that he has become so disgusted with the neglect that he has experienced in his own country, that he intends, upon leaving Africa, to come to this country and settle and be naturalized. Livingstone doubtless feels exceedingly grateful and well disposed to this country, for the expedition of Stanley for the discovery of Livingstone in the heart of equatorial Africa was apparently as hopeless a task as searching for a needle in a haystack. But Livingstone will not come to America at present, if at all. He has two years more in which to lose himself again in an unknown and wilderness country, and abundance of opportunities for a champion leader as he is to accomplish it effectively many more times.

We have heard of much trout in Bear Lake and River, and there is some in Utah Lake and Provo River and some other rivers and creeks in the Territory. But there is not a tenth part of enough, and judging by the way that kind of fish is snatched up when any chance to come into market, one would think that trout raising would be a highly remunerative business. Why do not some of our enterprising farmers and ranchmen engage in this business and supply the market? Here is an account, from the Truckee Republican, of an enterprise for them at Donner Lake in the Sierra Nevada.

Messrs. Kelly and Stewart, near Donner Lake, have made an excellent beginning in the business, and their experiments in the business promise to result in splendid success. They own 400 acres of land located on Donner Creek and Coldstream, half a mile below the outlet of the lake. A large portion of the land is a natural meadow, not swampy, cut with a sufficient fall to prevent any water rising, and their freshets. Spread over this meadow are numerous small groves of young pine, cedar, fir and tamarack. The two streams we have named furnish a plentiful supply of cold water the year round, an important consideration in the hatching and raising of trout. Messrs. Kelly and Stewart made their commencement in the business last September. Being without practical experience in the business, they have proceeded cautiously, and have mostly followed the instructions laid down by Seth Green, the well known ichthyologist, in his treatise on Trout Culture, published in 1870. Mr. Stewart, who has had the practical management of the fishery, informs us that in every instance where he has strictly followed Mr. Green's rules, he has come down in his book, he has found them correct, and whenever he has departed from or ignored the same, he has met with disaster. The fish are raised in flimsy six small ponds, three of which are natural and three artificial. In one of these they have 15,000 trout ranging from one to three years old. The largest are of from one to two pounds weight and of marketable size. One of these trout were found on the spot, it being a natural reservoir, and the remainder were caught in Donner and Coldstream creeks. The first experiments in hatching spawns was this season. They procured the same from Lake Tahoe, Mr. Stewart bringing them down from the lake in buckets, and foot-distance 18 miles. In bringing them down in this way an opportunity was afforded to change the water frequently in the buckets. These spawns were placed in the proper amount in hatching boxes. These boxes are about 14 feet long by 14 inches wide, with a grade of two or three inches. To prevent the fish from crowding to the lower end of the box, a wire mesh is placed across each box every four feet. A small stream of filtered water is kept running through the boxes by means of a pump. This water is thoroughly filtered before entering the boxes by being run through red flannel tacked on frames. The object of this is to arrest all sediment and vegetable matter which are destructive to spawn. The clearer, purer and colder the water, if not below 45 degrees, the better it is for the spawn and the young fish. The length of time required for hatching varies from fifty to seventy-five days—the colder the water the longer it takes. Of the 250,000 eggs procured by Kelly & Stewart they have already hatched and living about 200,000 fish. Of these, 10,000 are twenty-five days old, 60,000 fifteen days old, and 120,000 ten days old. Since these fish were hatched, scarcely any of them, except those which were deformed, have died. The fish which have been hatched forty-five days, they are placed in one of more of the ponds separate from the larger ones. One excellent feature of Kelly & Stewart's location is that the water is pure and cold, and they have a plentiful supply of cold spring water, which never freezes, and has nearly an even temperature throughout the year. Strange to say, small, narrow ponds are found to be better for the growth of trout, and more convenient for feeding them. Like cattle in good pasture, if they have plenty to eat, they are quiet and do not waste time in searching for food. If the pond be large, it is difficult to feed them together at feeding time. Last Spring, acting upon this principle, they constructed one about 180 feet square. Even this they find too large, and will divide the same by running an embankment through it in the center and making two ponds of it. Narrow ponds of from ten to twenty feet wide and a hundred feet or so long, they find the best. Next season Messrs. Kelly & Stewart intend to obtain spawn enough to raise 1,000,000 trout. They also intend to experiment with salmon, and black bass, perch and other well known fish, and see if they can be raised here successfully. These gentlemen have one of the best natural locations for engaging in pisciculture on an extensive scale that we have seen anywhere on this coast. They have hundreds of acres of ground upon which they can create, at a very slight expense, as many ponds as they desire; they have cold spring water to fill them, and the climate could hardly be more favorable than it is. We shall look with interest upon the results of the fishery at Donner Lake. If successful, and it looks as if it would be, it would be a very profitable business, and the field is unlimited.

Not only almost unbearable hot weather has been experienced of late in many parts of the country, but heavy thunder and rain storms have prevailed also. Santa Fe had the most severe rainstorm known for years, the small creek there being swollen in a few minutes, to the dimensions of a mighty river, and doing much damage. In Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, and elsewhere the storms were very severe, with extensive destruction of property. A party down Boston harbor one of the storm nights reported the storm as being terrible beyond anything they ever experienced before. In Virginia and upper Tennessee a week or so ago, great complaints of drought arose. The Richmond, Virginia, *Esquire* says, "Heaven help us if we do not have an abundance of rain very soon in Virginia. From all around us we have the saddest reports of the very earth burning under the fury of the sun, and not a drop of water to quench its thirst. In Louisiana and Hanover all vegetation is destroyed, and hope has fled. The people are in despair. Here in Richmond the James is fast falling up, and we will soon be on half rations of water. The river is nearly dry, and one can walk over to the other side without wetting his shoes."

THE Washington Star, of Aug. 16th, has the following items—

General Sheridan telegraphs to Gen. Ord, in Utah, to use force at once if required to quell the Indian disturbances. The Postmaster General still has the matter of postal cards under consideration, and will not probably make known his decision under several days.

Gen. Sheridan is going to make a tour about ten thousand miles in his ambulance through the Far West, to inspect all the military posts and establishments.

The announcement that Henry W. Reed, of Iowa, was appointed agent for the Indians on the Fort Hall reservation, Idaho territory, was a mistake, as no such appointment has been made, nor is it contemplated.

Brigham Young, the Hon. W. H. Hooper and others have obtained from the controller of the currency permission to organize the Deseret National Bank, in Salt Lake City, Utah, with a capital of \$100,000. The Deseret Bank, now in operation there, will be merged with the National Bank.

Dr. J. M. Broadhead, Second Controller of the Treasury, has decided that the territory of the Utah Pacific railroad is at Council Bluffs, therefore one-half the toll on the bridge due the Union Pacific company must be withheld as provided by the statute. The bridge company have been collecting full toll of the government for transportation of military stores, mails, &c.

We have received a pamphlet copy of a Speech on Fish Culture Compared in Importance with Agriculture, by Hon. Robert E. Roosevelt, of New York, delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives. Mr. Roosevelt briefly traces the progress of fish culture among ancient nations as well as in modern Europe, particularly that of salmon. Mr. R. states the reasons why it should be largely cultivated. After saying that cod and herring are the most found of fishes, the female of each of those species depositing a million of eggs, he says—

These are the most prolific species, but the others do not come so far inland, and produce from ten to twenty thousand eggs to each pound of their weight, and consequently yielding from thirty thousand to one hundred thousand eggs to each pound of their weight, and consequently yielding only about two thousand eggs to each pound, and not even that in the largest. We have not yet learned to breed cod or herring, but we can breed salmon, and hence we have an advantage over the European nations that is precisely proportionate to the relation that two bears to twenty. Here is an immense gain for the fisher, and he is enabled to gain for nearly as rapidly as salmon and far more than trout, and they are as delectable as the table is not quite so substantial a meal.

Nor is this all. Salmon and trout require three months or thereabouts to hatch, while had hatched within a week. The former must be carefully tended, and have special appliances in the matter of water and location; the latter need no attention, and hatch in a common box with a wire grating fastened over the bottom. Salmon and trout are helpless for thirty days after they are born, being weighed down with what is called the umbilical sack, the unabsorbed portion of the egg. Shad are able to move at once after hatching, and usually stay a year or more after birth, whereas the little shad seek the ocean as soon as they are turned loose, and need not care or food till they come back grown fish ready for the gridiron or the baking-pan.

There are three great classes of fish as viewed from the standpoint of the fish culturist, each having a different mode of laying its eggs and raising its young. First the salmon trout, which deposit their eggs in fresh cold water, digging nests for them and covering them up as fast as they are impregnated by the male; secondly, the herring family, which lay their eggs in shallow water, and which are left uncovered to drift in comparatively still fresh water; and thirdly, the perch family, which includes the black bass, white perch, and their eggs in a mass kept together by a mucous or gelatinous substance which is secreted by them. The latter cannot be hatched artificially, the mother manipulating either fish or spawn not having been discovered, and it is only with the two first classes that the fish culturist has anything to do at present, and these differ wholly in their modes of incubation, if that word can be used in default of a better.

The expense and trouble of the artificial incubation of fish are much less than of salmon, and it is therefore more likely of extensive practice, the shad being a delicious fish, though not equal to the magnificent salmon. But there is some reason to fear that we must do without shad, unless it is possible to cultivate it in the Colorado and its tributaries, as that is a sea-going fish, and our inland sea is rather too salt for the sunny rays.

To Mr. Seth Green, of Rochester, New York, is due the credit of the discovery of the artificial culture of shad, commencing his operations in the Connecticut River, in May, 1857. As a result of his labors, the number of shad in that river became unprecedented and the market price fell two thirds, and the wholesale price from eighteen dollars to three per hundred.

Of the advantages of pisciculture Mr. R. says:—

duces corn enough to support a human being, but an acre of water will support several persons, and could readily be made, with proper aid, to sustain the lives of many more. The former requires manuring, working, planting, harvesting, and the latter requires no such labor; and that where the fish are sufficiently abundant is hardly labor at all. While the yield from the land is reasonably large, the profit is small; the field must be plowed, and harrowed and fertilized; the corn must be planted; it must be plowed again; and still again, must be hoed; and at last the harvest is reaped, husked and ground. What is the net result of this compared with the natural increase of fish grown in abundance, almost without effort, finding their own food, and finally taken in season, which does its fishing while its owner is sleeping?

Then the relative productiveness: the ear of corn grows from a single kernel will more frequently fall below than rise above a thousand grains. A shad lays, say fifty thousand eggs, of which we have said fifteen thousand can be brought to maturity with the care and oversight of man. Were the farmer to sow his corn broadcast over sod and rock alike, "by the wayside and on the stony places," and leave it to come up with weeds and tares without cultivation, or to rot, he would hardly expect a good crop, and would find much trouble in living on the proceeds, no matter how much land he owned, and yet this is precisely what we do with fish. To judge by what has been effected it may be confidently asserted that fish culture is yet to add a very large proportion to the wealth and resources of the world; above all to the riches of this continent. At present our vast lakes are left untitled some of the smaller ponds and many streams in the older and more thickly settled States have absolutely no edible fish in them, and some no fish whatever; the hook, the net, the spear and the "jack"—night spearing—has annihilated the last one. They teared once with their natural inhabitants. Why cannot they be made to do so again? The evidence of our own and other countries clearly prove they can.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.)
By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE
Afternoon Dispatches.

EASTERN DISPATCHES.

HARTFORD, Conn.—A terrible hail storm passed over Rockville, Ellington and Vernon yesterday afternoon. The tobacco crop is mostly destroyed. The glass in the Windermere Mills, at Rockville, was broken, and the engine car house at Rockville and the engine house at Vernon Depot were blown down. Many trees were uprooted, and the damage done was very great. Two French boys were killed by the lightning at Wallingford.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Republican State Convention, yesterday, after a stormy session, lasting all day, nominated F. J. Moses for governor, and Orr and others withdrew from the Convention. Moses accepted in a speech. Chicago.—The following congressional nominations for Illinois were made yesterday: Wm. R. Morrison, Liberal, in the 17th district; M. W. Chamberlain, Republican, present member of the 6th district.

The Republicans in the 12th Ohio district nominated James Taylor. The weather throughout the West, which has been terribly hot the past few weeks, has become much cooler. The straight-out Democrats of this State have called a convention, to be held at Springfield, on Thursday, the 29th inst., to appoint delegates to the Louisville Convention.

NEW YORK.—There were fourteen suicides, four fatal, yesterday. Cool to-day, in consequence of the storm last night.

At Long Branch the storm was very heavy. Several small boats with fishing parties were forced to land. The serenade of the President by colored men and the proposed speech by Henry Wilson at Long Branch last night were postponed on account of the storm.

All the efforts of the district attorney to find Comptroller Connolly, who is wanted as a witness in the Hagererty and Baughman case, have failed. Involving his trial, is to take place in October, but it is doubtful if he ever returns to New York. His bail is over half a million.

WASHINGTON.—Thos. J. Spear, member of Congress for the fourth district of Georgia, died at Barnsville, Ga., on Sunday.

NEW HAVEN.—A pleasure barge on the Connecticut river was struck by lightning last evening. Two persons were killed and four injured.

MEMPHIS, 23.—The latest advice from California state that sheriff Currys had met an armed body of negroes, who after showing them what would be the result if they did not seek band, had succeeded in persuading them to return to their homes. The excitement has rapidly quieted down.

NEW YORK.—Cassady publishes a card denying that he endeavored to kill a pamphlet containing relations against the President's family.

SARATOGA.—The race for \$1,200, four miles was won by "Harry Bassett," time 3:39.

WASHINGTON.—The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax on brewers' and bankers' salaries of gold and silver bullion and coins, and promissory notes, stocks, bonds and other securities, is repealed on and after October 1, 1873.

CANADA.—The English cricketers played yesterday against twenty-two of the Montreal amateurs. The English won the toss, and at the close had scored 138, with three wickets to go down.

WESTERN DISPATCHES.
SAN FRANCISCO, 23.—A Great Texas Pacific Railroad meeting, at Union Hall, last night, was addressed by Col. Thomas A. Scott, who gave a full account of the route, condition and prospects of the road, the production capacity and value of the country through which it passes, etc. Col. Williamson, of Louisiana; Gov. Tuckerton, of Texas; J. W. Forney, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, and Hon. W. D. Kelly also spoke. All urge upon San Francisco the necessity of securing cooperation as to the matter of securing the completion of the road, and maintaining its position as the metropolis of the Far West, and extending and increasing its commerce and influence. Politics were avoided, and the meeting prevailed, and the meeting adjourned at a late hour, with enthusiastic cheers for the vision of the Texas Pacific and the fact that the railroad party left for San Diego this morning.

EUROPEAN.
LONDON, 23.—The American fleet is now lying in the Thames, and will visit the British ports. The Washington has sailed for Christiania.

SOME REMARKS ON MARRIAGE.
It is the experience of all times, and no doubt of all people, that men and women are made for each other, to be husband and wife, and are very often brought together by a providence they cannot account for, and they may never be separated. In their union any more is made than a man and a woman, and a new being is created, with a heart as free as an eagle's.

needed swallow, and comes out of it sixty minutes after, a captive for life; and the maiden knows what the youth knows, and in her heart agrees with the revelation, though it may take her some time to say it with her lips. "A man of great intelligence, who told me that when he was in the middle of the Pacific on a voyage, he saw a face in a dream, and it was borne upon him that this was the face of his wife, after that, was away about seven years, came back, went home, went to a quarterly quaker meeting in Boston, and there he saw in a quaker bonnet, for the first time with his human eyes, the face he had seen in his dream. The maiden became his wife, and I never saw a happier pair on the earth, or a sweeter home or children, and I have no doubt of the perfect truth of the story."

All true marriages are made in heaven. All true love is blessed with reverence, As heavenly light is blessed with heavenly love.

Any true observation of the life we are living will bring the assurance that marriages of this sort are by no means so few as cynics and satirists would like us to infer. "If," says a most respectable clergyman, "from thirty to forty years of intimate observation, in two widely diverse sections of society, two worlds and the intimacy of a minister besides—can be of service in forming an opinion, it is mine that a great preponderance of the men and women of their day marry. Their matches, the one human being they need to make up the full measure, so far of their life, in the man or woman they marry. It is probable they may not find what they want in the ideal man or woman—the wonderful person the romances can make so much better than the Lord of life makes us, as the pictures in a faded plate are finer than the portraits of the masters. When we form our taste on this sort of standard, we are likely to be disappointed, and ought to be."

The possibility of husband and wife falling out in some way to be expected; in what way we cannot well foresee, and it is not best we should. It may be health or temper, or habit—it is no matter; there must be a trial of our faith in each other, as there is of our faith in religion. No man or woman has any business to enter into this intimate oneness of life and soul without such an expectation. When the husband and wife are in some way to be expected, it is fuller of joy, but also of sorrow. It lies under more burdens, but is supported by the strength of love, so that these burdens become delightful.

Something like that is to be expected in the very nature of things; it is to be found as the shadow cast by the truest and purest light that ever shines in a home. The sweetest wife that ever lived has said things to her husband scores of times that she would allow no other human being to say about him, and yet all that she said was true. Hear a piece of her mind, if it were even in a church; and the truest husband will now and then make his wife know that he is not a saint, but a man, that if he heard another utter the same words, it would bring him leaping, like a leopard, at the fellow who dared to speak so to the mother of his children.—*New York Citizen*.

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SALT LAKE CITY.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$150,000
EARNINGS, \$136,000
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Interest Allowed on Time Deposits, 6 PER CENT.

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MISS MARY E. COOK.
Terms—Internals, \$4—Primary, \$1 Per Quarter.

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THOMAS MARSHALL,
JAMES M. CARTER.
August 1, 1873. d229 10

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WATCHES, CLOCKS
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FINE JEWELRY
to be found in the West, by
CARL C. ASMUSSEN,
EAST TEMPLE ST., Half a Block North of
EAGLE EMPORIUM,
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A Large Sign; 2 solid Mahogany Doors, and a fine Silver Snow case, plate glass, for sale.

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TEASEL & CO.
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65, 67 & 69,
STANDARD GOODS
STAPLES!

STAPLES!
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DEPARTMENT.
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GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' & BOYS'

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Which comprises the most extensive and varied
Stock of Suits ever offered in this Market,
OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE.

We are now selling our Summer Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices in order to make room for Fall Goods which are shortly to arrive.

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So the gentlemen may choose from the most Varied and Extensive Stock we have ever offered

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Will find our
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JOHN W. YOUNG, Gen'l Supt.

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MASON
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WITH
PORCELAIN LINED CAP!

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GROCERY AND HARDWARE DEPARTMENT, Z. C. M. I.

UTAH FUEL CO.,
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
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SEASONED CORD WOOD,
Price \$11 per Cord.
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