THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Saturday, - - December 30, 1871.

In an article which we republished yesterday from the New York *Herald* is a sensible suggestion concerning the new apportionment of representatives of the people in the Federal Congress. The *Herald* suggests that there is no serious objection to a gradual increase in the number of members of the House, to correspond with the gradual increase of the population.

The Denver *Tribune* claims that the new apportionment bill, with the inclusive proposition to require a population of about 150,000 in a Territory ere it can become a State, is manifest evidence of eastern jealousy of western growth, and is a palpable injustice to the Territories.

How stands the question? The Territories represent an extraordinary proportion of the vigor, the enterprise, and the material wealth of the nation, and it is not only apparently but really an injustice for the inhabitants of a Territory to be deprived, as the inhabitants of all Territories are, of many of the privileges and rights of American citizens, such as the franchise so far as it relates to the choice of Governor, Secretary, Judges, etc., and of all voice in the choice of President, and in the making of Federal laws. These are real, substantial privations, particularly galling in a Republic, especially an American Republic, deprivations to which the inhabitants of the Territories are inconsistently subjected, and to which, under the new apportionment bill, some of them may continue to be subjected, if not indefinitely, at least for a weary number of years longer.

On the other hand, it may be urged that it would be an injustice to the old States in the east with large populations, to be proportionately out-voted by new States in the west with small populations. So it would, but of the two evils it would be less for the States to have disproportionate representation, and the citizens of all to have equal rights individually, than for the Territories to remain without representation, and the citizens thereof individually to remain partially defrauded of the franchise, and consequently defrauded of many of the dearest rights of American citizens. It cannot be denied that disproportionate representation would be far better, a far nearer approach to equity, than would no representation at all for the Territories, and the apportionment bill aims to subject all the Territories to this unreasonable no representation condition for a number of years longer.

Looking at the question in this light, the light of justice, of justice for the east and the west, for the present States and the present Territories, the suggestion of the *Herald* for an increase of the House of Representatives to conform to the increase of the States and the populations, is one that commends itself to the thoughtful consideration and favorable action of Congress, which it is to be hoped the suggestion will meet with. The objection of the increased expense of an increased number of representatives is not worth consideration, as the country would be abundantly able to pay it. The country ought always to be competent to pay for justice and equity, for they are the cheapest of all articles. It is injustice which costs so much, and bankrupts nations, communities, and individuals.

The practice has been of admitting Territories with populations of 20,000 to 30,000, and there seems no sufficient reason why the practice should be discontinued. When a Territory has established itself, proved itself capable of self-government, wishes to be admitted into the Union, and presents a Republican form of government, we fail to see any valid reason for keeping it unfairly debarred from entering the Union as a free State, on a similar footing to the other States. The gradual increase of representatives in Congress, proposed by the *Herald*, would obviate every thing that could be urged of the nature of an objection worth consideration.

This query is frequently put why the Utah papers do not notice, deny, and refute the various slanders that find their way into the public press. Sometimes we do nail a lie or two to the counter, by way of example and for the sake of variety. But to notice all the calumny that is vomited forth concerning our citizens would be a Herculean task, in which we shall not engage. We have neither taste nor time for such business, nor do we consider it our duty to invest every slanderous report with the importance of a notice in our columns. We can always fill them with matter of far greater importance and usefulness. Recently we found in the Omaha *Herald* the following appropriate remarks upon this subject:—

KEEP STRAIGHT AHEAD.—Pay no attention to slanderers or gossip-mongers. Keep straight on in your course, and let your backbiting die the death of neglect. What is the use of lying awake nights brooding over the remark of some false friend, that runs through your rain like forked lightning? What's the use of getting into a worry and fret over gossip that has been set afloat to your disadvantage, by some meddlesome busybody who has more time than character. These things can't possibly injure you, unless, indeed you take notice of them, and in combating give them standing. If what is said about you is true, set yourself right at once; if it is false, let it go for what it will fetch. If a bee stings you, would you go to the hive and destroy it? Would not a thousand come upon you? It is wisdom to say little respecting the injuries you have received. We are generally losers in the end if we stop to refute all the backbitings and gossipping we may hear by the way. They are annoying, it is true, but not dangerous so long as we do not stop to expostulate and scoff. Our characters are formed and sustained by ourselves, and by our own actions and purposes, and not by others. Let us always bear in mind that "calumniators may usually be trusted to lie and the slow but steady justice of public opinion."

MATINEE ON MONDAY.—On Monday, being New Year's day and a general holiday, there will be a matinee at the Theatre, when the fine sensation piece Ben McCullough will be presented. Let the children go and have a good time, it's only twenty-five cents admission for all under twelve.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Afternoon Dispatches.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

WESTERN DISPATCHES.

TRUCKEE, 29.—The heaviest snow storm of the season, it has been snowing all day, and the prospect is good for a continuance. There is a heavy wind from the west.

EMIGRANT GAP, 29.—It is snowing, the wind is north.

RED BLUFF, 29, 8 a.m.—The wind is south, and cloudy, the thermometer 60°.

MARYSVILLE, 29.—It has rained hard from 2 65 p.m. The Yuba river is rising, the waters are full as high as in the flood of 1867. There was a small break on the south-west side of the city this evening, and a large force of men are now at work to stop it. The people are moving their goods out of the cellars, and precautions are being taken to keep the water in the streets should the levee break in above Yuba City. The break to-day washed away fifty feet.

THE *Alta California* is opposed to the mooted ideas of government telegraphy government savings banks, and various other centralization tendencies, and thus comments thereon—

The question is, Shall all the avenues of private enterprise be closed, the opportunity to invest capital be decreased, the Government become a vast and overshadowing monopoly, and the spirit of independence blighted and dwarfed until we are a nation of intellectual imbeciles? Shall we become mere grown up children in Government leading strings, passing our lives in a narrow round of frivolous uselessness, and as helpless in any great emergency as the people of France? Shall all energy be repressed and all individuality sunk until a government clerk becomes the type of our energy, and the exponent and director of our progress? If the government is to assume the care of our money, why not the care of our horses and cattle, and the insuring of our property? The greatest benefactor of the country to-day should be the man who should secure an unalterable amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the Government from any farther encroaching upon the domain of private enterprise, and confining it to its legitimate function of protecting our lives and the liberties of our individual action.

A NATION'S LIFE-BLOOD.

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

An Associated Press dispatch states that at Lisbon the press shows much anxiety over the largely increased emigration of workingmen to the United States, and recommends remedial measures. We think it probable that the telegraphic editor who "fixed up" this dispatch for the paper in which it met our eye, mistook for "Lisbon" the word "London." We have not seen that there has been any emigration of workingmen or any other kind of men from Lisbon on any scale that is worth the slightest notice. It has long been well known, however, that England is losing heavily of her bone and sinew and the United States has been gaining correspondingly. The former cannot afford to gaze listlessly upon her own undoing. While for many years past the emigration from Germany and Ireland for the United States has been very heavy, that from England has only recently become noticeable. In 1862 the Irish immigrants were four times as many, and the German immigrants three and a half times as many as the English. Last year the living stream poured forth from each of those countries was much wider and deeper, but that from Ireland was not twice as large, and that from Germany was but little more than double, that from England.

Some British statesmen long since became alarmed at the Irish exodus. We say some, and it may seem strange that any British *statesman* could view calmly what Disraeli has deprecated as "the departure of the nation's life-blood." But this is a question—a question that has two sides to it—one for statesmen to settle. Some British statesmen do not deprecate emigration from Ireland, and their view of the matter is not contracted. The Irish people are giving upon a rich and beautiful land for another. They know as clearly as it is possible to foresee anything that the change they are making is in their own interest and that of their posterity. The success in life achieved by those who come continually allures others to follow. Why any people in the old land sometimes seems a mystery. "The departure of the nation's life-blood!" Yes, but not the life-blood of Britain. The life-blood of a nation, but not the British nation. It is the life-blood of the Irish nation. And why should the British statesman who loves his whole country, and desires the welfare of all her people, deprecate this "departure?" Without inferring to the merits of the irrepressible conflict between the English and Irish, is it not enough to know that there is such a conflict? And is not the shortest road to peace, or rather to quiet, to be found in this very departure which Disraeli deprecates? England has not room for her people. If the entire Irish population can find happy homes in America, America is the place for them to seek. The interests of three great peoples alike demand that the greatest of those peoples (greatest in numbers, at least) should absorb the smallest. We have a place for all the people of Ireland. We need them, and will change their lot from restlessness and misery to happiness and thrift—and while we do this we give our English cousins elbow room.

No, there is nothing in the Irish exodus to alarm anybody; there is no it that which promises good to America, to England, to Ireland. The Irish people cannot live in peace in their native land under English rule, not can they hope to rescue their island home from the conqueror—at least not by their own unaided exertions. Then let them follow where our own forefathers led. It is English emigration that must arrest the attention of British statesmen. There is an exodus to excite and alarm. This is the "departure of the nation's life-blood," and very soon, if it is not checked, must come the gasping for breath. The English people are not a worn out and effete race. Their leading men are great men. It is not to be believed, without further evidence, that British statesmen cannot deal rightly with this present difficulty and avert the threatened disaster. Because it is not our interest to do so reason why we should not earnestly deprecate a funeral. We wish the mother land well, and hope that those who shape her destiny will have ever present to their minds the lines of her own immortal poet which we quote above. Let them [illegible] Scott [illegible] Sacramento Reporter.

A NATION'S WATCH.

The accounts of the famine in Persia, which appear in each evening's dispatches, bid fair to treat the world to the spectacle of a calamity the like of which has not been witnessed in historic times, or at least, the sudden extinction of a nation by want of food.

This has really been the fate of the great Chaldean nation, which filled the valley of the Euphrates, and it is a fate which has for centuries been threatening some modern States — Spain, for instance. Man has stripped the soil of trees, the absence of trees has brought droughts; droughts have slowly diminished the productive powers of the ground, and finally destroyed them—the population, in the meantime, dwindling in numbers and vitality. Spain had forty millions of people in the time of the Romans and flowed with milk and honey; it is now an arid region, only half of it under cultivation, with only sixteen millions of inhabitants, and, if modern science had not come to its aid, would probably go the way of Babylon.

Persia was one of the most powerful states of antiquity, and even in the fourteenth century was able to support the army of Tamerlane, who marched without commissarial or baggage, during a bloody contest. It is now almost a wilderness, with a population of two millions—about half of them nomads, which is rapidly perishing from famine brought on by three years' drought. The worst of it is, that, owing to the absence of either common roads or railroads, it seems to be impossible for the charity of the rest of the world to reach the sufferers, so that there is really a strong prospect of the total depopulation of the country.

The moral of this horrible story is—look after your trees.—*New York Nation.*

American and German Degrees for Sale in England.

Happening to glance at the advertisement sheet of the *Times* last week we observed the following. We omit the address given: "Degrees.—Gentlemen of ability and position can obtain promotion to learned degrees in theology, laws, arts, medicine, music, and other recognized orders. Strict confidence assured. Address M. A." In order to expose the system, we sent this note by post to the address given: "Nov. 3, 1871.—Sir: Observing the advertisement in the *Times*, I shall be glad to learn how one can procure the degrees of D. D., L. L. D., or Ph. D. I am a settled pastor in a Presbyterian church, and have had a good deal to do with literature in various departments. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, ——." Next day we obtained the reply which we now give word for word, omitting only the name and address of the writer. It brings clearly to light a system which is fraudulent both in the givers and receivers. There are many German and American degrees as valuable as any that can be bestowed in this country; but here is a traffic carried on by real or so-called universities and their agents, which is simply abominable. M. D's are also dealt with, as seen in the advertisement. Thus many lives may be exposed to peril. The letter we give is marked "private," but we asked no confidence, and there is no reason why we should give any: "——, London, Nov. 4, 1871.—Reverend Sir: I am in receipt of your note on the subject of a degree. So far as my knowledge extends, and my assistance is available, degrees can be obtained from two sources—that is to say, from Germany or America. From Germany the Ph. D. and D. D. can be obtained, but not the LL.D. The Ph. D. and M.A. go together in the same diploma; this is, I believe, the invariable custom in all German universities. To obtain this diploma, the principal requirements are that you write a *Petitio*, which must be either in Latin or German, a *Curriculum Vitæ*, or outline of your life, which must be in Latin; and a treatise on some philosophical or scientific subject, which may be in English, and must be printed. Every expense considered, this would not cost you less than £25. For the degree of D.D. from Germany the qualifications are not so high, as no Latin is required, and the treatise must be on a theological subject. The total expense of this degree would be 35 guineas to £40. It is only right that I should inform you that German degrees are now difficult in the obtaining, and except in cases of real merit applications for them are not looked upon with favor by the authorities. The other course is from America, and I am connected with a university in one of its principal cities from which all recognised degrees are obtainable, including those you have mentioned—namely, Ph. D., LL. D., and D. D. Satisfaction of qualification must be given, but this is accepted by testimonial, reference, and position of the candidate. As the settled pastor of a Christian church there would be no difficulty in your case. The fees for general degrees are 15 guineas, an extra registration fee of two guineas being required for degrees that convey the title of doctor. I shall be glad to hear from you, and to arrange for an interview, if necessary. Each degree has its appropriate hood. I remain, reverend sir, yours faithfully, LL. D."—*Weekly Review.*

PITIFUL PRIVATION.—Our Nevada neighbors suffer dreadfully when the storm king or any other man disables the wires. We know how it is ourselves. But read and commiserate—

"We have been cut off all day from lightning communication with the outer world, the line being down both ways. We are left in ignorance as to whether the last dose of pills taken by the Prince of Wales operated or not, or whether the staunch sloop Mary Ann, from Contra Costa, loaded with shingles, hoop poles and pumpkins has arrived safely at the wharf in San Francisco.—*Reese River Reveille.*

"The people at the foot of Mount Davidson have not been a bit better off all last week than the people of Austin—with this exception: The sloop Mary Ann tied up at Goat's Island to repair her poop deck.—*Gold Hill News.*

THE TRAINS ON THE U. P. R. R.—The following was received by the Western Union Telegraph line:

OGDEN, 29.—The nearest train from the East is at Cooper's Lake, about 400 miles from here; it is uncertain when it can get through the blockade. The road is all clear as far as Rawlins.

On Monday, Dec. 27th, by Elder Joseph F. Smith, Mr. T. J. STEVENS to Miss MARIA STRINGHAM, both of this city.

Mill Star, please copy.

At Fairview, Nov. 4th, of diphtheria, LUCINDA HENRIETTA, daughter of Henry and Esther Lupton Carlson; aged one year and ten months.

At Oxford, Cache County, Nov. 7th, ISAAC H., son of Gardiner and Martha Nall.

Born in Morgan Co., Illinois, Feb. 14th, 1831, emigrated to Salt Lake Valley in 1851, and moved to Franklin in 1863. He left a family of thirteen to mourn his loss.

At Spring City, Sanpete Co., December 4th, 1871, of mild fever, SARAH JANE, wife of Sidney H. Allred, aged 26 years, 4 months and 4 days.

At New Lenton, near Nottingham, October 29th, of consumption, EMMA LYDIA BOONE, aged 18 years.—*Mill Star.*

At Nottingham, October 23rd, of small-pox, ELIZABETH LIVESEY, aged 19 years.—*Ibid.*

At Manchester, Nov. 2nd, of small-pox, JOHN WILLIAM, son of John and Mary Ann Miller. Born June 19th, 1871.—*Ibid.*

At Washington, Washington Co., Nov. 20th, 1871, of lung disease, OSCAR TYLER. Born April 26th, 1825, in Kentucky.

He received the gospel in 1843, removed to Council Bluffs the following summer; emigrated to Utah in 1851; performed a mission to Texas in 1854; volunteered on mission to Southern Utah 1857, where he remained until his death, acting in the capacity of teacher in the Washington Ward the whole of that period; he was also one of the directors of the Sunday school at Washington. In fact, he was a zealous member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He died as he had lived, in full faith of the gospel, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss.—Com.

HIS LIKES 'PHAT.'—The San Francisco *Chronicle* irreverently says—

"State printers are usually allowed to charge three regular prices for composition in Spanish. A Sacramento paper, evidently posted on the situation, charges that Deacon Fitch, now of the *Bulletin*, charged three prices for press work, having already charged three prices for the composition. The Deacon doesn't deny the 'phat' impeachment."

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

Dec. 30.

John Eddy, Salop, Eng.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

Dec. 30.

D M Hall, Pioche.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT School Teacher to commence School on the 9th of January. Apply immediately to the Trustees of 3rd District, Provo City. d33 4t

ESTRAY!

I HAVE in my possession a medium sized dark brown Mare Mule, shod all round, no brands visible, saddle marks on back and sides. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take away.

JNO. R JONES,
North of White Bridge at Neal's place.
d33 s w 1c

ESTRAY PIG!

CAME to my place, about four weeks since a white Sow Pig. Will weigh about one hundred pounds. The owner can have it by applying and paying expenses to

JAS. MARSDEN,
Fifth Ward.
d33 3

NOTICE!

ALL persons are hereby notified that the San Francisco Tunnel Co., will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any one in their employ, unless upon written order of the Superintendent.

H. T. SELBY, Sup't.
Salt Lake City, Dec. 30, 1871. d33 3

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD!

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE U. S. R. R.,

For the Election of Officers, will be held on Saturday, January 20th, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at President Young's Office.

GEORGE SWAN, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, U. T.,
Dec. 30, 1871.

SUGAR CURED HAMS AND BACON!

ASA WORSTER & CO'S
Celebrated Brands.

ASA WORSTER & CO.,
Wholesale Provision Dealers and Curers.

784 and 786, State Street,
d31 1m CHICAGO, ILL.

CHRISTMAS, 1871!

C. W. DAVIS

Has just received a Large and Full Stock of

Raisins,
Currants,
Peel,
Spice,
Seedless Raisins & Figs,
Gunpowder Tea,
Rio Coffee,
Mocha Coffee,
Fancy Candies,
Nuts, &c., &c.

And a Full Supply of

GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

The Public should bear in mind our Goods are all cleaned, a great saving to the purchaser. Examine the Window for Samples.

G. W. DAVIS,
Two Doors from *KIMBALL & LAWRENCE*
d18 1y

NEW YEARS!

THE

MAMMOTH BOOT, SHOE AND HAT STORE,

DUNFORD & SONS,

Have on hand and are constantly receiving a LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
Gents' Gloves,
Gents' Furnishings,
ETC., ETC.,

Which they are Selling at a Small Advance on Eastern Cost.

For the Holidays,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Furs at Cost!

d23 to dec. 25, '71

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 7-30.

SATURDAY EVENING,
DECEMBER 30, 1871.

Engagement of the Popular Juvenile Actor,

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron

Will be presented, for the second time, the Great Sensational and Emotional Drama,

BEN McCULLOUGH:
OR,
CERTAIN AS DEATH!

Ben McCullough, Mr OLIVER DOUD BYRON
Maud McCullough, (With beautiful Song) Mrs KATE BYRON

New Scenery! New Music! New Properties!

GRAND MATINEE—NEW YEAR'S DAY!

In Active Preparation
THE FOOL'S TREASON; OR, THE PRUSSIAN SPY!

BOX OFFICE open for the sale of Tickets on the day of performance, at 11 o'clock.

DANIEL GRENIG

IS AT

His Old Stand,

ON EAST SIDE OF EAST TEMPLE ST.,

And has a Choice Stock of

GROCERIES

and

VARIETIES

Too numerous to mention, at exceedingly Low Prices.

Also, deals in

Grain & Produce

Of All Kinds.

Give him a call at his

NEW STORE,

Erected on the old spot.

Choice brands of

FLOUR

Constantly kept on hand.

d127 1y

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS!

CHOICE APPLES

AND

GODDARD'S
Celebrated Cider,
FOR MINCE MEAT!

Nine Thousand Pounds of

Dixie Peaches

(Peeled and Unpeeled,)

For Sale at

GEORGE GODDARD'S.

Flour, Bran, Shorts, Utah Corn Meal, shelled and Cob Corn, Oats, Barley, Wheat, Buckwheat Flour, Beans, &c.;

For Sale at

GEO. GODDARD'S.

d9 1y

200,000 Pounds

Coarse Salt Cheap,
Table and Dairy Salt,
4000 lbs. Bacon,
Grain and Flour,
MANUFACTURED LIQUID BLUEING.
WHOLESALE JOBBER.

Highest Price in CASH paid for DRIED PEACHES!

J. W. SNELL,
IDAHO STORE,
d207tf Revere House Corner.

FOR RENT!

A NEW HOUSE of four rooms, well finished, a pump near by; also stable, with hay, if desired. Half block west of Warren Hussey's residence, 7th Ward. Enquire of

THEODORE CURTIS,
Tent Maker, 2nd South St., 3 doors east of Faust's Stable. d28d

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PROFESSIONAL CHIMNEY SWEEP.

RESIDENCE 8TH WARD.

All orders left at this Office promptly attended to. d20 1m

N. L. D. SOLOMON,
Manufacturer of
Show Cases
And
SALOON LOOKING-GLASSES.
Dealer in
WINDOW GLASS,
MIRRORS, all sizes and styles,
AT WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
108 Farnham St., OMAHA, NEB.
d19 1y

Z. C. M. I.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT,

Up Stairs, Emporium Buildings.

A FULL FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS
NOTIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES,

AT LOW PRICES

Wholesale Buyers and Co-operative Dealers, please inspect.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

Emporium Buildings

The FINEST DISPLAY AND Assortment of Goods

We cut in any lengths, at a mere advance on Wholesale.

This is the Department of Facilities.

DRUG DEPARTMENT.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRUGS

Patent Medicines,
Perfumery,
LIQUORS

In Great Variety.

English Ale and Porter,
Averill Paint,
White Lead,
Oils,
Colors
Glass, Etc., Etc.

Prescriptions from Physicians will receive special attention.

GROCERY AND HARDWARE DEPARTMENT,

Constitution Buildings.

Purchasers can here find an

IMMENSE STOCK,

And in each branch a great variety

Implements,
Tools and Machinery

All on the premises.

Miners' Supplies a Specialty

CLOTHING DEP'T

HOME MADE AND IMPORTED

Manufactured from

HOME-MADE,
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
ENGLISH and AMERICAN FABRICS.

Fine Cassimeres, Cloths and Trimmings

On hand for Gentlemen ordering their own.

First-class Fitters and Workmen to fill all orders promptly.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.

Thomas Taylor. John G. Cutler

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CLOTHING
AND
HATS,
AT
Cost and Freight!

Closing out the above to make room for

Big Stock of

DRY GOODS
and
GROCERIES

Call and See for Yourselves at

TAYLOR & CUTLER'S

Opposite Salt Lake House. d196 1y

NEW YORK TRADE

WILLIMANTIC
Spool Cotton,
THREE AND SIX CORD,

Used and recommended by all Sewing Machine Manufacturers as the best in the market

GEO. S. MOULTON, Selling Agents,
100 and 102 Worth St., NEW YORK.
d108 1y

ROBERTS, READ & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
HATS,
371 Broadway,.....NEW YORK
d218 6m

Benedict, Hall & Co.,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nos. 134 and 136 Grand Street, corner Crosby,
d127 10m NEW YORK.

RANDALL & WILLIAMS,
Manufacturers of
TRUNKS,
Traveling Bags, Etc.,
267 Canal St., NEW YORK.
Factory—140 to 146 Front St., NEWARK, N. J.
d119 1y

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
565 & 567 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Offer for the HOLIDAYS,
The most complete and best selected assortment of the following goods to be found in the city:
Diamond and Gold Jewelry,
Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen,
Sterling Silver Table Ware,
Bronzes, Antique and Modern,
Marble and Bronze Clocks,
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FANCY GOODS, GENERALLY.
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Sailing from New York every Wednesday
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Passage from or to Germany, France, Norway, Sweden, &c., at Lowest Rates.
Remittances to Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway New York.
WM. CALDER, Agent,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
d193 1y

KNOX'S
PATENT HARD STEEL
PLOWS!

Made only by
AMES PLOW COMPANY
Manufacturers of Agricultural Implements and Machines.
Quincy Hall, BOSTON, Mass.
and 53 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.
Send for Descriptive Circulars.
d140 1y

WM. TAYLOR & SONS

COLUMBIAN IRON WORKS
25 to 39 Adams St.
Brooklyn, NEW YORK.
Manufacturers of
STARKEY'S
STEAM ENGINE
AND
CENTRIFUGAL PUMP.
Also,
HYDROSTATIC OIL PRESSES,
For Cotton and Linseed Oil and other purposes.
Steamboat Engines, Hoisting, Mining and Wrecking Machinery, Brass and Iron Castings of every description.
d20 1y

LUMBER, SHINGLES & LATH WANTED AT