

THE "MODUS OPERANDI" OF THE
COUNTERFEITERS.

SEVERAL gentlemen in this city at various times lately, have received letters soliciting them to act as agents for counterfeiters in the east, the latter offering to furnish five hundred dollars in bogus greenbacks for fifty in the genuine article. The New York Herald of the 25th inst., contains an account of proceedings instituted by a New Jersey man, who had been, we think, very deviously victimized by a gang of this kind; and though we do not for a moment imagine that any hereabouts would be green enough to be caught by these sharpers, we condense the *modus operandi* of the scamps as furnished by the Herald.

The New Jerseyman's name was Dexter Wall and his attention was caught by the following advertisement in one of the newspapers:

"One thousand dollars a day can be made by parties that are up to snuff, without interfering with their other business. Address W. D. M. Les, 688 Broadway, New York."

He wrote to the address and received a reply, offering to furnish him, on receipt of fifty dollars, five hundred dollars in greenbacks, warranted to have been printed on plates stolen from Washington, and resembling the genuine article in every particular, save the paper, which, however, was of such excellent quality that not one in ten thousand could detect the difference, especially as the counterfeit notes would appear as if they had been in circulation some time, and consequently would not be so likely to attract attention as notes just issued.

The worthy Mr. Wall, allured by the bait, forwarded the fifty dollars, but instead of receiving the bogus greenbacks, received a small box of sawdust, in which was the following note:

NEW YORK, — 1870.
"Dear Sir,—Do not get discouraged. This is only a blind, and we always use this precaution for fear of detection—if the authorities should happen to get wind of our operations and possibly think to watch any C. O. D. we may send out, and seize the money as you were taking it from the express office. Now, to shield you from any possible danger, we have sent this empty box, which you have a perfect right to buy and carry home. But we have the money securely packed in a different way, and as soon as we get the returns for this package all right, we guarantee to send it forward free of charge, and in any event you have a perfect right to receive anything sent free, for there is no proof that you ordered it. We always work on this plan, and it is sure to protect us both, for you have a perfect right to pay for an empty box and also a right to receive anything sent free under seal. We also in this case do not sell the money. We give the money free and sell the empty box. This is a great secret, and we trust you will mention it to no one, as it gives absolute security to us both."

As he received nothing further from the counterfeiters, this pitiable specimen of humanity, lodged a complaint with the New York police, which led to the arrest of the gang, eight in number, at their address in Broadway.

When brought before the magistrate the prosecutor seemed very anxious to have it believed that he was acting through strictly philanthropic motives, in parting with fifty dollars of his money and taking a journey from New Jersey to New York to prosecute these rascals. The magistrate asked him what course he would have pursued had he received the \$500 in bogus money. He replied:

"Wall—I should have run right down to the Fifteenth precinct station house as fast as I could and given it to the officers."

During the investigation the prosecutor incautiously admitted that he had come to New York expressly to purchase the money, upon which the magistrate told him that he was no better than the prisoners, that he would not believe him on his oath, and would not entertain any complaint preferred by him, and the prisoners were all discharged.

We think the Magistrate was justified in dismissing the prisoners, or rather in refusing to entertain a complaint preferred against them by such a dishonest scoundrel as Wall evidently was in intent; but it was a great pity that such a body of men as they were—prosecutor and prisoners—should be turned adrift, with full liberty to indulge their dishonest proclivities! Such a set are not fit to be set at large, the penitentiary or State prison is the proper place for them; and if the Magistrate had power to detain and punish, his course was reprehensible in discharging them; and if he had not it is high time the law was so amended as to enable such fellows to be dealt with.

THAT BOUNDARY LINE.—A letter from Hugh White, Esq., proprietor of the Southern Stage Line, dated Pioche city, Nov. 23, says:

There has been quite an excitement here for the last few days in regard to the boundary line. The surveyors place this place and Panaca about three miles in Utah. They have just held their election here and it upsets everything in the way of elections. If Pioche is in Utah, Fitch is elected, as they gave Kendall 180 majority in the country and, as Fitch is only beaten by 80, he may gain his election.

There is quite an excitement also about the mining property, it being now a test of who is the strongest party in numbers, Henry Rifles being the judge in most cases.

OLD AND NEW MODES OF TRAVEL.—In these days of rapid communication by rail the departure of a citizen for the East or West is scarcely noticed before, if the trip be not a long one, he is back again. A visit to the States or to California under the old system of travel was an event to be talked about and prepared for weeks beforehand. A man's friends were duly advised of his intended departure, and if he were well known in the community, the day of his departure, length of his absence and all the particulars were understood by everybody. This was especially the case in the days when all travel of this kind was performed by companies; when to cross the plains in safety a company had to be organized. The departure of a company was an event with which all would be familiar. But now all this is changed. The railroad affords such excellent facilities that it is not infrequently the case that visits are made, and those making them return here before some of their acquaintances are aware that they have been absent. Several of our prominent citizens have gone East on business of late, and for this facility of travel the railroad has to be credited. There was a time when a journey East at this season of the year was a serious undertaking, and when none would attempt to make it unless compelled to do so. Our Delegate, Hon. Wm. H. Hooper left on Tuesday morning, the 22d, for his field of labors at Washington. At the same time Hon. Joseph A. Young, President of the U. C. R. and John T. Caine, Esq., Managing Editor of the Salt Lake Herald, left for the East; and on Saturday last John W. Young, Esq., Secretary of the U. C. R. took his departure to attend to business in the East. These gentlemen can now go and return so easily that, though widely known they, can go and come back again before any but their intimate friends, or those brought in contact with them on business, would know they were not here, unless they should see a notice of their departure in the papers. With the facilities for travel now at our doors our worthy Delegate can spend his holidays here, and be back to his post again in time for business.

A CURIOUS and useful invention, combining lamp and timepiece, has been recently brought out; the following description being furnished by an English paper:

"In external contour the night time piece resembles the ordinary table lamp of the globe form of construction; but surrounding the globe as a zone or band are the figures representing the twelve hours of a common dial. A blue steel band or index, which appears black when the lamp is lit, points to the hours and minutes as they are registered by the clock work, which occupies a round box or case below the oil reservoir. This consists of a deep glass chamber or cup, in which a hollow porcelain ball floats, riding on its upper glass cap being filled with oil the wick is ignited, just as in the case of a common floating night lamp. The wick is then wound up by a time set, and the night time piece is on duty. It is so arranged as to run for thirty hours without fresh oil, or tending to gain, there is a little ball at the end of the pendulum which, by being turned from right to left corrects the wick. If it loses, the ball must be turned in the reverse direction. Nothing can surpass the simplicity of the arrangement under consideration, which we are of opinion will be found of great value to invalids and those whose occupations oblige them to mark the flight of time by night as well as by day."

By Telegraph.

Per WESTERN UNION Telegraph Line

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

A FRENCH VICTORY!

Bismarck considers he has been scurvily treated!

GORTSCHAKOFF STILL ADHERES TO HIS BLACK SEA POLICY!

Bourbaki refuses to command the Eighteenth Corps!

Military operations around Paris impossible!

NEW YORK.

Fire-Hard fighting with favorable results to the French.

A special to the Associated Press, Versailles 26th: Thousands of citizens in the suburbs of Paris, were gathering their crops, lately have approached the Prussian lines. The Prussians were compelled to fire upon them. The weather continues cold and disagreeable. Military operations are impossible.

BUFFALO.—Bugs's distillery was damaged \$50,000 by fire, to-day. Several persons were dreadfully burned. It is feared some lives were lost.

The World's special from London says, it is decided, in official circles, that there will be no war with Russia. Russia remains firm in her claim; but England will take no action until Russia actually violates the treaty.

The World's Tours special correspondent claims a victory for the French, at Vendome, on Friday. The battle commenced at two p. m. The Prussians tried to turn the French left but failed, and were pursued until nine at night.

A World's special, dated Tours, Sunday night, says fighting is going on all along the line. The French have carried every thing. The Prussians tried to turn the right of the French at Chateau de la Loire, and their left at Chateau Dun and Terre, midway between Lemans and Tours, but were repulsed in both attempts, with great loss. There was also hard fighting at Vendome with the French left. Early to-day, the French

were driving back the enemy and had taken five hundred prisoners. There is no doubt a decisive battle will be fought on Monday. There is great excitement at Tours.

ALABAMA.

Election News.

MONTGOMERY.—Lieutenant Governor Moren proceeded to count the votes for Governor and Treasurer which resulted in 1,429 majority for Lindsay, Democrat, and about two thousand five hundred for Grant, Democrat. Lindsay took the oath of office as Governor. The State, for a time will probably have two Governors. The Senate will recognize Smith and House. The Lindsay matter will be in court soon.

WASHINGTON.

Increased Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, authorized bullion for fifty thousand dollars gold, and fifteen thousand in silver for the Branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, and a new superintendent is commissioned.

The Postmaster General will recommend a semi-monthly mail for China and Japan instead of the present monthly service.

MISSOURI.

The king of counterfeiters arrested.

ST. LOUIS.—P. McCartney, the counterfeiter, who escaped from the station house at Cincinnati, on Sunday last, was arrested at Venice, Illinois last night, by detectives Egan, Applegate and Loeagan, of the N. C. detective force. He was taken to Springfield Ill., for trial before the U. S. District Court. McCartney is regarded as the king of counterfeiters and his arrest is the most important that has been made for years. He offered the officers sixty thousand dollars to let him go and promised to turn up a large quantity of counterfeit gold implements. McCartney has been arrested many times and has been seventy-five thousand dollars in different times to escape the clutches of the law.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bismarck interviewed.—Russian question.—Prussia offers to mediate.—The conflict amplified great sorties from Paris said to have been made.

LONDON.—A telegram dated Tours 25 says, rumors are afloat, in that city, that the great sorties from Paris were effected on the 24th.

There was fighting this morning at Montargis.

Bourbaki refuses the command of the 18th corps. He says he has formed one army and has been deprived of its command and he will not submit twice to this usage. He wants active service and not organization work.

The special correspondent of the World, who left Versailles on the 21st, brings the following report of an interview he had with Bismarck that day: Correspondent.—"What is the explanation of the great dissatisfaction expressed in Germany at the plan of the campaign, especially in relation to Paris?"

Bismarck.—"The capture of Paris is clamored for to satisfy the folks at home, and it must be accomplished sooner or later. Respecting the time and means for effecting this, public opinion is widely astray; it bestows animadversions unjustly. Had my counsel been followed, Paris would have been attacked long ago."

Correspondent.—"Your Excellency says that your counsels were overruled?"

Bismarck.—"When the forces, led by Von Blumenthal, after the victories of Wissemburg, and Woeirch, emerged from the Vosges and marched towards Chalons, where the cavalry under Prince Albrecht stood, Von Moltke decided they should come up and help to annihilate the army that hurriedly abandoned Chalons. I urged that they should be ordered to continue their march on Paris, which was then unprepared for a siege, and take it, or at least cut it off from the rest of France, which should have been overrun as quickly as possible. When the department of the Seine was reached, in it was found a nut hard to crack; then there was a new question, how was the kernel to be reached? First we determined on the bombardment, of which intention the opening of a secret park of artillery, at Villa Coubly, was a complete proof. This measure I urged, but now came a new disagreement; the King, under the advice of Von Moltke, decided to let famine reduce the capital, trusting that discord among the Parisians would contribute to hasten surrender."

Correspondent.—"But this plan was universally supposed to be your own?"

Bismarck.—"So far as that opinion from truth that I now cease to disguise my indignation at being no longer made a party to the counsels whenever the great questions were decided. In 1866 no important proposition was decided without asking my advice, now there are great changes; whole plans are adopted without consulting me, while popular disapproval falls upon me. Those who say it is my fault that Paris has not been bombarded are wholly in error. I have most ardently desired it and most strenuously urged it."

Correspondent.—"But at least you have the satisfaction of Germany?"

Bismarck.—"Ah! no; I attribute the halting and partial failure of the attempt for Germany's unity to the delay resulting from these opposing schemes. Had my advice been followed the people of Bavaria and Wurtemberg would have been carried in on the wave which swept over Germany, and the grand scheme of united Vaterland and Deutscher Kaiser would have become a reality instead of the half hearted consideration now about to be born. For me the great object of war never lay on the side of the Rhine but on the other side where I meant should exist one great country, one great people, and one great emperor. This extraordinary conversation was held under peculiar circumstances which can't now be stated but I have given almost the exact words used by the chancellor."

The military situation this morning is very critical. The advance guard of the Duke of Mecklenburg is at Conner, thirteen miles from Lemans. The French, under General Fierick, occupy Lemans. Keratry's army is en-

trenched at the camp of Coullie, fifteen miles northwest of Lemans. Another portion of the Duke of Mecklenburg's army is moving from Dieux to Chartres had reached Marmores, on the north bank of the Semille, twenty miles northwest of Coullie. The Germans, from Tonerro, fifty-five thousand strong, under Vander Tann, yesterday were advancing towards Pithiviers and fell along the line of d'Aureilles, entrenched positions, at Arthenay, and Bois and Uramin. A serious engagement followed but the result has not been ascertained.

Gortschakoff's reply to Granville maintains the position assumed in the first note and withdraws nothing. With peculiar adroitness he contrives to throw the blame of commencing hostilities on England. The cabinet is again quarrelling over the decision arrived at to-day, and will hold another formal meeting on Monday when, a final decision will be reached. The cabinet will meet the Queen in council at Windsor on Tuesday.

LONDON, 27.—Prussia offers to mediate between Russia and the other powers. The basis of the proposal is unknown.

FRANCE.

Desultory Fighting.—A great battle impending.—The Germans repulsed.

VERSAILLES, 27.—By a treaty just signed here, the Baden troops are incorporated with Prince Frederik's army. Tours 27.—There was desultory fighting at several points along the army of the Loire, on Friday. No particulars. Uhlans are reported near La Chatre, 25 miles southwest of Meaux.

LILLE, 27.—In an engagement on Saturday, near Amiens, the French repulsed the Germans with bayonet assaults. They suffered severely, losing three times as many men as the French. The army at Amiens is full of confidence.

The Monitor says a great battle is impending. The skirmishing, so far, has resulted in favor of the French. The Prussians have demonstrated toward Glen and Montargis, but encountered resistance which obliged them to make a change in their place of attack. They moved a portion of their troops from the center to the right, seeking to overwhelm the French left which was extended to be easily defended. The enemy's movement was in such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it. Chateau Dun was, in consequence, left uncovered and has possibly been captured. The Prussians, on Thursday, bombarded Newville.

PRUSSIA.

Prussians have left Sedan.

BERLIN, 28.—In the North German Parliament to-day, the bill granting credit for a hundred millions was read twice. There were only four votes against ten thousand.

The Prussians have left Sedan for Paris. The bridges in their rear were destroyed.

GERMANY.

Unsuccessful sortie.

LUXEMBOURG.—Heavy cannonading was heard, yesterday, in the direction of Montmedy. The place at last accounts, was closely invested, though the siege works had not been commenced. The commandant threatens to blow up the fortress rather than surrender.

The garrison of Belfort made a sortie, on Wednesday, but were driven back.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

CHANCE OF TIME:

Doors open at Seven. To commence at half-past.

GLORIOUS ATTRACTION!

WEDNESDAY EVE, Nov. 30, 1870,

Will be presented the Favorite Melo-Drama, in Three Acts, entitled, THE

GUNMAKER OF MOSCOW!

Valadimir, the Mysterious Monk.

Barrie Nevel, the Gunmaker of Moscow. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Mr. D. J. MCKENZIE. MR. J. R. THOMSON

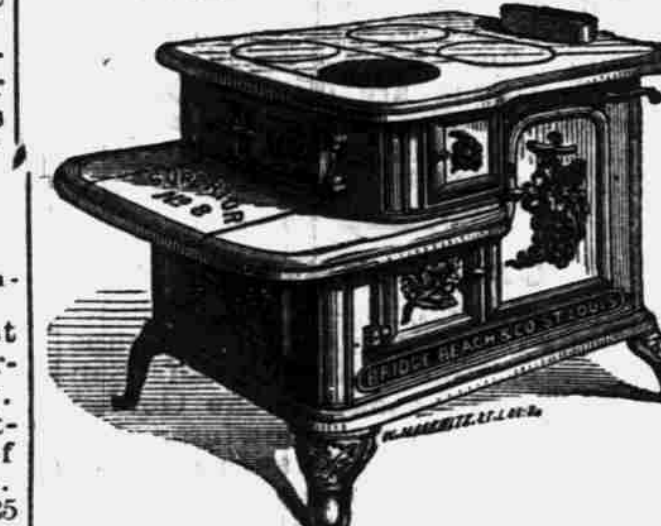
Mr. J. R. THOMSON. MR. D. J. MCKENZIE

Special Notices.

WANTED—Dried Apples and Peaches peeled and unpeeled, at the 19th Ward Co-operative; also 250 Bushels Potatoes. d61m

WANTED.—A middle-aged woman, or a Girl, to do general housework in a small family, one who can milk a cow preferred. Apply to Mrs. H. J. Crocheron, 31 East Street, between 4th and 5th South Streets. d57f

Great Excitement is caused by Carl C. Amussen selling his New Stock, consisting of the most excellent quality of Watches and Jewelry, at very Low Price. Give Bro. Amussen a call at his new Jewelry Store, East Temple Street. c305 3m

THE CELEBRATED
COOKING STOVES!

SUPERIOR

For Wood. They are really what their name indicates, SUPERIOR to any other stove in the market, and for Economy, Durability, Convenience & Dispatch Are Unequaled!

KANSAS, ALASKA

IMPROVED AMERICAN

For Coal. Which for Neatness of Design, Thoroughness of Construction, Capacity of Oven, Economy in the Use of Fuel and Uniformity of Operation, place them as the best stoves in the market.

They have been constructed specially for the use of our Western Bituminous Coal (for which all stoves of Eastern manufacture are so ill adapted). Enlarged Pines insure a perfect draft; the plates that line the fire chamber are unusually heavy, and combine certain peculiarities in their construction which give these stoves superiority over all others in the consumption of its smoke, thus saving a large percentage of fuel.

Bridge, Beach & Co., ST. LOUIS.

Made the first Stoves ever made West of the Mississippi River.

Deal in Metals!

d74m

ELGIN

(ILLINOIS)

Watches!

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, January 15, 1870.

T. M. AVERY.

Dear Sir:—I have now been carrying one of your Elgin Watches, of the B. W. Raymond pattern for nearly five months, and it affords me much pleasure to testify in favor of its time-keeping qualities, in which after this length of time, I have great confidence. It has from the first run very close to the standard time, the slight variation being uniform, and susceptible of correction by careful regulation. My experience thus far justifies the opinion that it is a very safe and reliable time-keeper.

Respectfully yours,

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Supt.

Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company,

159 and 161 Lake Street, Chicago.

1 Maiden Lane, New York.

d62 288 2 w451

LOST!

Dear Sir:—I have now been carrying one of your Elgin Watches, of the B. W. Raymond pattern for nearly five months, and it affords me much pleasure to testify in favor of its time-keeping qualities, in which after this length of time, I have great confidence. It has from the first run very close to the standard time, the slight variation being uniform, and susceptible of correction by careful regulation. My experience thus far justifies the opinion that it is a very safe and reliable time-keeper.

Respectfully yours,

H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Supt.

Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the Elgin Watches.

Business Office and Salesroom National Watch Company,

159 and 161 Lake Street, Chicago.

1 Maiden Lane, New York.

d62 288 2 w451

LOST!

Dear Sir:—I have now been carrying one of your Elgin Watches, of the B. W. Raymond pattern for nearly five months, and it affords me much pleasure to testify in favor of its time-keeping qualities, in which after this length of time, I have great confidence. It has from the first run very close to the standard time, the slight variation being uniform, and susceptible of correction by careful regulation. My experience thus far justifies the opinion that it is