THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

Saturday, . . Oct. 19, 1872.

DAVID O. CALDER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE trial of Bazaine, for treason, at Versailles, and of Stokes, for murder, at New York, are progressing.

The New York *Express* says the condition of the banks is a disgrace to the city.

A fire in Brooklyn destroyed $100,000 worth of property, and one in New Orleans $20,000 worth.

The Brazilian consul at Boston committed; suicide supposed cause, financial embarrassment.

Eight inches of snow in western Wyoming.

An aged German woman murdered near Iowa City.

Revolution and fighting re-commenced in Mexico.

The situation in Memphis is rather more favorable.

Residence of the Duke of Abercorn burned.

More specie from London for America.

The overflowing of the Neva has done a good deal of damage in St. Petersburgh and vicinity.

A new Captain General for Cuba.

The Emperor of Germany is in Vienna.

The Austrian World's Fair will close on the 20th of October.

More interesting particulars about Captain Hall and the *Polaris*.

FROM FORT BRIDGER TO THE YELLOWSTONE.

A CORRESPONDENT, "C," sends to the Helena *Gazette* a brief account of a trip from Fort Bridger to the Yellowstone. The party left Bridger on the 12th of June last, and consisted of the following—W. A. Jones, Captain Engineers U. S. A., command of expedition; Dr. C. C. Parry, Botanist and Meteorologist; J. D. Putnam, Assistant; Professor Comstock, Geologist; Paul L. Hardy, Chief Topographer; Louis Von Frobin, Engineer; Cecil Gabbitt, do.; Fred Bond, do.; Lieut. Blunt, 13th infantry, Astronomer; George E. Jewett, Odometer; G. H. Hitt, Clerk; C. Crary and Fred Willard, general assistants to engineers; and a brace of sable gents who officiated as cooks. The escort consisted of Company I, 2d Cavalry, Captain H. E. Noyes commanding, with Lieuts. Hall and Kingsberry. Dr. Higeman was attached to the expedition as Surgeon, and Lieut. R. H. Young, 4th Infantry, as Quartermaster; Charles Curtis was Master of Transportation, with ten packers. Added to this entire number were fifteen Shoshone or Snake Indians, used as guides and scouts.

The expedition advanced to the Sweetwater; thence ten miles to South Pass City, once a town of 5,000 inhabitants, now about 33; thence four miles to Atlantic City, also decayed, though the houses are good and the people are waiting for something to turn up; thence three miles to Camp Stambaugh, a two-company post, Col. Brackett, Second Cavalry, commanding; thence two miles to Miners' Delight, also gone down hill; thence forty-five miles to Camp Brown, on *Little Wind River*, the agency for the Snake Indians, in one of the most beautiful of valleys; two miles from this fort is a large medicinal hot spring, and three miles from the fort is a spring of pure asphalt. The party left Camp Brown with forty pack mules, July 10, for Big Wind River, which they forded; then marched north-westerly; passed successfully Owl Creek Mountain and its three streams; crossed Gray Bull river and its mountains; then marched to the South Fork of the Stinkingwater; thence up the North Fork of the Stinkingwater; thence over the divide between Stinkingwater and Mud Lake; thence around Mud Lake to Pelican Creek; thence to the place where the Lake forms the Lower Yellowstone; thence to the East Fork of the Yellowstone; crossed the river on Baronnett's bridge; thence to the Mammoth Springs on Gardener's river; thence to Fort Ellis for supplies; thence south to the Yellowstone Lake; thence to the Fire Hole Basin, or Wonderland; thence over the Snake river divide; thence over the Yellowstone and Wind river divide; thence down the Wind river to Camp Brown.

The correspondent says of all this reach of country, that, from Wind River in the start to Wind River on the return, the party did not get a prospect of the smallest kind, of either gold or silver quartz, scarcely even getting a color in streams or on bars along the entire route. The country is composed almost entirely of metamorphic rock, the sand and gravel of streams and bars being fine and loose. He says, "There is nothing in this country that will pay any of our Montana miners to quit their claims for." He further says that in his travels he has noticed all the principal points along the line of the railroad and inland, and although Helena may be dull and Montana generally duller, yet in dullness they will not compare with the other towns he has visited. Certainly not with the Sweetwater towns.

GRANGE CO-OPERATION.

A DUBUQUE, Iowa, correspondent of the New York *Tribune* makes some rather remarkable statements concerning the results of farmers' grange co-operation in that State. The granges purchase many things at wholesale, strictly for cash, and distribute the goods to the members at the wholesale price, or as near it as possible, thus doing away with the non-producing middlemen, bringing the producer and the consumer practically near together, and giving to the latter the profits which the middlemen receive in the common way of doing business. At first there was some difficulty in doing this in regard to machinery and implements, the manufacturers depending for sales almost wholly upon local agents, and therefore not being in a position to offend them by selling to others within the limits of their agencies. This difficulty, however, was overcome in Iowa by grange combination or co-operation, on an extensive scale, so as to make it to the interest of the manufacturers to sell directly to combined granges, instead of through an agent or agents.

Having agreed to buy nothing on credit but to pay cash for all their purchases, the managers received assurances of support from a sufficient number of granges, and then applied to three plow manufacturers at Des Moines for wholesale rates. Two refused, but the third agreed to make twenty per cent. reduction on the retail price of plows, and twenty-five per cent. in that of cultivators. The result was he could not manufacture fast enough, and another of the three firms then agreed to trade with the granges. Plows were also bought of other manufacturers, and the third of the three Des Moines firms also became willing to trade with the granges. It is computed that the farmers of Iowa have thus saved themselves $50,000 within a year in the purchase of plows and cultivators only.

In the purchase of sewing machines the saving has been greater and the purchases have been large. Machines retailing at $50 to $95 are sold to the granges at forty per cent. discount, or $30 to $57 each. For the coming year 1,500 machines have been ordered, on which, if they are the lowest priced ones, a saving of $30,000 will be effected.

On parlor organs the granges have 20 to 25 per cent. discount, on scales from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent., on corn-shellers, 15 per cent., on wagons 20 per cent., on hay forks 33 1-3 per cent., on miscellaneous implements 25 per cent., on mowers 25 per cent., thus bringing a $120 mower down to $89. A large stock of reapers was bought of a retiring manufacturer for $75 each, which were estimated cheap at $150 retail. A circular concerning this bargain was sent to the granges and the machines were disposed of at once, and have given universal satisfaction. It is estimated that $2,000,000 has been saved to the granges of Iowa in this way.

This is the way the business is conducted—

Mr. J. D. Whitman, the State Agent, has his office at Des Moines, and is the principal manager. He gives a bond of $50,000 for the honest and faithful performance of his duties, and receives a small salary. In each county of the State there is a County Agent who may also be placed under bonds, if the Granges of the county think it necessary. The State Agent places himself in communication with manufacturers and wholesale merchants, learns the terms on which they will sell their goods to the Granges, makes contracts with them when it is desirable, and informs the Granges by circular of the prices, &c. Orders may then be given through either the State or County Agents. All orders must be accompanied by the cash to pay for the articles desired, and a certificate from the Master of the Grange that the purchaser is a member of the Order. The State Agent on receiving money credits the remitter with the amount on his books, specifying the article to be purchased and send him a receipt. He at once forwards the cash to the manufacturer or merchant, and then debits the purchaser with the amount remitted. The goods are shipped directly from the manufacturer to the purchaser, but the receipted bill is sent to the State Agent, who files it away as his voucher. If the goods are imperfect or not as good as have been contracted for, and the seller refuses to give the purchaser satisfaction, then the Grange transfers its entire trade to some other firm. A man who was furnishing the Grange with plows, last spring, sent a few that were much inferior to the sample. A circular was sent to all the Granges informing them of this fact, and in less than a week orders for that plow stopped, and the man has not sold one to a Grange in the State since. The State Agent always gives preference to home manufacturers. Wherever an Iowa plow-maker or manufacturer of any kind can furnish first-class goods as cheaply as they can be purchased at Chicago, St. Louis, or New York, the Grange gives him its trade, but its motto is to buy in the cheapest market which ready cash will command.

This is genuine co-operation, the co-operators receiving the fullest possible benefit for the money they expend, and all non-producers, so far as possible, being cut off from eating the bread of the producer.

GOOD ADVICE.—The descendants of Nathaniel Page of Bedford, Mass., had a reunion at that town last month, two hundred members of the family being in attendance. Mrs. Ruhamah Lane, of Bedford, in her 86th year, and the only one surviving of the fourth generation, made the following address to the family, containing very good and timely advice to the Pages, or any body else—

I wish to speak a word to my young friends, as we are assembled to commemorate our ancestry. Let us practice their virtuous lives. They were conscientious men, who despised fraud and oppression. As we look at their lives we find them honest, willing to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They were not defaulters; they did not covet what did not belong to them. This, my young friends, is a serious thing in the nineteenth century. Many have lost their integrity. What is to become of our family, our relations, our country, if we have no truth, no honesty, no uprightness in our lives? It is truth and honesty that lives. The righteous will be held in everlasting remembrance, but the memory of the wicked will rot. Our fathers were believers and supporters of our holy religion. Well do I remember my father's parting counsel to his youngest son, to "believe on the Lord Jesus Christ," as there was no other name given whereby he could be saved.

SAUCE FOR GOOSE AND GANDER.—Contrasting the two different codes of morals which "society" practically provides for men and women, Mary Clemmer Ames very sensibly observes—

The sister is taught, whatever her temptations may be, that she must be good; the brother is left to believe that however he lives, he cannot help being bad. It is expected of him that he will grow to be a respectable man, some day, but before that event, through the law of his nature, he must necessarily be very wicked. The sister is taught she must preserve herself blameless for the future husband to whose life she is to be the crown; the brother is left to spend the same time in "sowing his wild oats." To his wife he is to bring no virginity of heart, no purity of person, no record of a stainless past. Many a sad looks into the eyes of his wife, who trusts him as she does her God, into the faces of his daughters, who believe him to be scarcely lower than the angels, with a secret remorse which cannot be measured, as stamey force it upon his thought what he has been—perhaps what he is. With what shame he is conscious that, if they knew his secret history, he would stand transfixed before their eyes!

The young son of Hugh Daly of South Vallejo, Cal., about three years old, received a fatal injury, October 9th, from the effects of which he died. He was sitting alone in the seat of the ice wagon, which was standing at South Vallejo, when the horse attached to the vehicle made a sudden start, throwing the boy back in the wagon. He struck with great violence upon his head, and was picked up insensible, the force of the blow causing a concussion of the brain.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Last Night's Dispatches.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Burned.

LONDON, 17.—Anderviricke Castle, formerly the residence of the Duke of Aberborn, has been burned. Many works of art, including numerous sketchings by Landseer, have been lost.

For Shipment to America.

One hundred and fifty-five thousand pounds were withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, for shipment to America.

RUSSIA.

Damages by Flood.

ST. PETERSBURG, 17.—The river Neva has risen ten feet beyond its usual height, causing great damage in this city and the adjoining country.

SPAIN.

New Captain-General of Cuba.

MADRID, 17.—General Jovellar, the newly appointed Captain-general of Cuba, left Santander for Havana yesterday.

FRANCE.

Bazaine's Trial.

PARIS.—The trial of Marshal Bazaine was resumed to-day. The president of the court asked why only two dispatches, one on the 15th of September, and the other on the 21st of October, were sent by the Marshal to the government of the National Defence? Bazaine replied that he had received more of that government's communications. In answer to other questions he stated that in sending General Bourbaki to the Empress, he sent him to the one who in his views was the only representative of the government. He had received no official information of the general election. The President said the Marshal's intention of reaching Thionville did not agree with his theory, that after the surrender of Sedan a sortie from Metz was impossible, and he put the question whether or not the Marshal had agreed with the Prussians to resume offensive movement from the time of Bourbaki's departure. Bazaine replied by pointing to the subsequent engagements in September and October. He then asked whether there was no serious engagement for the purpose of supporting the negotiations of the government of the National Defense. Bazaine said, "Our sick and wounded prevented it; such a course would have used up the army, while the enemy were all the time being reinforced." The Marshal continued that his offer, on the 29th of September, to General Stiehle, to capitulate, was a ruse. In regard to the convention which he subsequently concluded with the Germans, he said, "My position was unprecedented. I was, in a certain sense, my own government. The duties of a military chief when a legal government exists are strictly defined; but I by no means admit that to be the case in presence of an insurrectionary government. There was then no government, there was nothing." The president, "What! France, then, no longer existed!" (Sensation.) Bazaine, in explanation of his previous answer, said in using the words to obtain neutrality for the army, he meant to obtain an armistice for the purpose of establishing a regular government. He protested against an assertion made by the president of the court that his, Bazaine's, phrase—"The army would maintain order inside the city"—was an allusion to civil war. He declared that his proposals were misunderstood. He never at any time trusted Regnier's mission seriously. The President said—"All the steps taken at this period, the overtures, and communications with Germans, were most serious. When you had lost the entire army, you might have led to the last extremity, I hope you weighed well all the results of the proposed convention." Bazaine reiterated that his motives were misunderstood, and his proposals misinterpreted. The sitting was then temporarily suspended amid the most intense excitement. On the resumption of the proceedings, the prisoner being further interrogated, stated that the commandants of corps were aware of the Regnier affair, although it was not mentioned in the council of war held on the 10th of October. He considered, however, that secrecy in his negotiations with the Germans was his duty. The president said—"I am compelled to ask you whether all your acts and thoughts were for your country and the army?" Bazaine said—"They were. I always acted honestly, according to the dictates of my conscience." Being asked the object of General Boyer's journey to England about the 19th of October, the accused said he hoped the Empress would obtain a conclusion of the convention, especially if she could be induced to come to Metz.

The president reminded the accused of his military oath, and asked him whether he observed the regulations forbidding capitulation in the open field. Bazaine pleaded as justification the existence of the insurrectionary government. The president said, "Does the Imperial constitution, to which you considered it your duty to remain faithful, authorize negotiations and treating with the enemy as you did?" The marshal replied that it did not; he maintained that the capitulation was compulsory. He had resisted to the last, not having even a morsel of bread left. At this point the sitting was adjourned. The court room was crowded, and there were frequent scenes of excitement. The accused was embarrassed in manner, and often hesitated in making his replies to the searching interrogations of the court.

AUSTRIA.

Arrival of the Emperor of Germany.

VIENNA, 17.—Emperor William of Germany arrived here to-day, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people.

The exhibition closes on the 20th of next month.

To-Day's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

More about the "Polaris" Story.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Times*, in its story to-day, of the *Polaris* investigation, says Mr. Morton denies, positively, that he ever had any suspicion of foul play in the death of Captain Hall, or that he ever, to the best of his knowledge and belief, told any one he had, or gave any one reason to suppose he had. When Dr. Hall returned from the sledge expedition, Dr. Bissell was assigned to the observatory, about two hundred yards from the *Polaris*. When he saw Doctor Hall and party approach, he went down and greeted and shook hands with them, and then returned immediately to his work at the observatory. Dr. Hall and party went to the vessel, and all partook of some coffee, which all the crew of the vessel had previously drunk. The coffee was prepared by the cook, and was given to the party either by him, or Joe or Hannah. The party were affected by the coffee, except Dr. Hall, who was immediately attacked with vomiting, after which he fell into a state of insensibility. It was about [illegible] before he was summoned from the observatory, and found Dr. Hall directly in a comatose condition. When Hall revived from a state of insensibility, it was found that his left side was paralyzed. Hall was examined by medical men as an absolute refutation of charges upon his fidelity and showed conclusively that Dr. Bissell caused the death of Hall. The symptoms and medical treatment of Hall have been submitted to the most eminent medical men of the country, and by them his death has been unhesitatingly pronounced to have been due to natural causes, and the treatment employed by Dr. Bissell is endorsed as exactly that which was required, and the only treatment proper under the circumstances.

WESTERN

Revolution in Sonora.

SAN FRANCISCO, 28.—Specials from Tucson, dated 11th of Oct., contain news of the revolution in Sonora, as follows:—Letters from Guaymas state that a pronunciamento was issued at Promontorio, signed by Commandant Salazar, against the authorities of Sonora, and in favor of a return to the State constitution of November 1872. The revolutionists took Alamos and held the district south. They levied a contribution of $32,000, which was paid. They have a force of 350 men, well armed. Governor Pesquira has taken the field in person, and is organizing a force of eight hundred men to go against them, and the chances now seem to be that the governor will crush the revolt at the outset, but all agree that if he should lose the first engagement the revolution will extend over the whole State, and probably prove disastrous to his future political power. Hundreds of poor uncivilized natives are coming on all the roads to Arizona, destitute of food and clothing. All communication with the capital by land is cut off.

State Grange.

The State Grange at San Jose, yesterday, elected officers for the ensuing year. Governor Booth delivered an eloquent and able address, and was followed by the Worthy Master of the Grange, J. W. A. Wright. No other business was transacted.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Restoration of the Monarchy in France.

LONDON, 18, 5 a.m.—The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows:

"From exact information, it appears that the monarchial parties have come to an absolute agreement. Chambord has made concessions which are satisfactory to the liberal monarchists, and the following will be submitted at the opening of the Assembly: The proclamation of hereditary constitutional monarchy, the king promising liberty of conscience and equality before the law as the right of all. The monarchists are confident of a majority in the Assembly."

It is said that 416 deputies are pledged to support the restoration of royalty.

OUR COUNTRY CONTEMPORARIES.

From the Corinne *Reporter* of Oct. 15th, we learn that the City Council of that city, by a vote of five to two, passed an ordinance closing business houses on Sunday. This ordinance was passed in answer to the petition of the principal business men of that city. The City Council also reduced licenses fifty per cent.

Illinois business men are corresponding with citizens of Corinne, with the view of establishing a nursery, and a grist mill at that place.

The westward bound passenger train was six hours late last night having been delayed by the burning of a U. P. bridge.

A freight train off the track delayed the passenger several hours this morning.

From the *Reporter* of the 16th:

It is growing customary for the Montana stages to come in several hours behind-hand.

Over at the depot this morning the engine of a freight train tried to play jump the ropes with the telegraph wire, and succeeded in utterly demoralizing several poles and disarranging a number of wires.

To-day a ton of ore came from Carribou. It will be sent to San Francisco to be sampled. It is from the celebrated lead heretofore referred to, which is owned by Corine parties, and a pound of whic being pulverized panned out sixt seven cents.

From the Ogden *Junction* of Oct. 16th—

The Ogden Seminary will occupy the Second District School-house until Monday next, when Professor Monich removes the higer classes to the Court House, the Main Hall and a side room of which have been neatly fitted up for the purpose for the winter.

A stranger named James T. Crow, of Virginia City, while returning to his lodgings near the depot last night, struck his foot against the railroad track and fell down the grade, spraining his ancle. With the assistance of some gentlemen who were passing by at the time, he succeeded in regaining his feet and reaching his hotel.

A party of Scotchmen passed through this city yesterday afternoon, and left for the West by the evening train. Their destination is Vancouver for the present. In the summer they purpose settling in The Red River country. They say that attention in the old country is being directed to that section of North America.

From the *Junction* of the 17th —

Those who have been up in the mountains eastward say the storm did not extend to those elevated regions. Up in the neighborhood of Wheeler's Mill it was very cold, and a little sleet fell, but there was no storm.

From the Provo *Times*, Oct. 15—

It commenced raining last evening, and during the night turned into snow, which fell to the depth of about two or three inches.

MONTANA NOTES.

By a wagon collision at Helena, Mr. R. O. Bailey had a rib broken.

Beaverhead county is getting notorious for criminals.

Heavy failure in crops in Gallatin valley—only half the yield of last year.

George Brown, shot by his partner, William Merry, at Bannock, died a few days after.

The Fourth Annual Territorial Fair, just closed, was the best and most successful ever held in Montana.

Lloyn H. James, a native of South Wales, 48 years of age, fell thirty feet down a shaft at Gold Canyon, and was killed. He leaves a wife and child.

John A. Lechener died at McGuire's Medical Springs, Sept. 29, aged forty years. He was formerly confidential clerk in the house of Henry Meyer & Co., of St. Louis; came to Utah with Johnson's Expedition in 1858, thence west to Bannock, Montana, in 1862, but latterly resided at Helena.

Yesterday Mr. C. A. Broadwater, of this city, sold his horse Bret Harte to Mr. Taylor of this place, for three thousand dollars. Mr. Taylor is the gentleman who matched and brought his trotting horse, Hosmer Clarkey, from Salt Lake City to trot against Bret Harte, three separate heats, for one thousand dollars each race, two of which Bret Harte won without hardly a struggle, and the third one was given up, and the money allowed to be drawn down by the owners of Hosmer Clarkey, who considered that it was useless to trot against the Montana horse. It is evident that Mr. Taylor has taken a decided fancy to the Montana horse, and the boys the prices offered by his owner, not to take him from the city.—*Helena Gazette, Oct. 12.*

The Nelson House, Salt Lake, and Opera House, of Corinne, were crowded nightly, during the recent 24th, from Kanosh. The Kind Brothers of that region are of the finest in minerals in the United States.

DIED.

In the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. Thomas, 12th Ward, October 16th, of old age, MOTHER [illegible], of Dumfrieshire, Scotland. Deceased was one of the first who visited Island, August 2nd, 1847. She was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1848, and emigrated to Utah, October, 1852.

She died as she had lived, a true and faithful Latter-day Saint, and departed as peacefully as a child would fall to sleep.

The funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at Brother Thomas' residence, corner of Mayor Wells' corner. Friends are invited to attend.—*Corr.*

In this city, Oct. 17, of teething, aged 14 months, ELIZABETH MARY, daughter of [illegible]

London conference, *Mill. Star*, please copy.

MERCHANTS' Address Tags printed and for sale at the NEWS Office.

Chapped Hands and Face

SORE LIPS, Dryness of the Skin, etc., etc., cured at once by *Hagaman's Camphor Ice with Glycerine*. It keeps the hands soft in all weather. See that you get HAGAMAN'S. Sold by all druggists. Only 25 cts. Manufactured only by Hagaman & Co., Chemists and Druggists, NEW YORK.

☞ Our Goods are sold by Z. C. M. I and all its branches. d79-1y eod

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

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

IMMENSE SUCCESS

Of the Charming and Gifted Protean Artiste, Songstress, Dancer and Linguist,

LAURA ALBERTA

Supported by the Popular Character Actor,

Mr. C. W. HARRISON.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 18th,

Will be presented, for the Last Time, the Highly Successful Romantic Drama, in Four Acts, and a Prologue, by CRAW. E. NEWTON, Esq., *entitled,*

OUT AT SEA.

Dick, "a boy as is a boy," with Banjo Solos, songs, dances, etc.....LAURA ALBERTA
Tim Caulker, "a lad who hopes to be a man; one of these days".....C. W. HARRISON
Bridget Ann Kilfoil, (from Green Isle, with Jig).....[illegible]
Hans Von Blumenbach, (Airbrittle-phus, (food of Music).....[illegible]

Produced in Picturesque Magnificence, with New Scenery and Startling Mechanical Effects.

GREATEST SENSATION OF THE DAY!

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of

My Precious Betsy.

Mr. Bobtail.....Mr. W. C. CROSBIE

☞ IN PREPARATION, a New Sensational Drama, upon canvas by Mr. ALFRED ALBERT, by J. McCLOSKY, Esq., entitled,

BERTA, THE MIDGET

ADMISSION:—
Parquette, Parquette Circle and Floor.....$1.00
Reserved Seats, do. do.....1.25
Second Circle.....50
Reserved seats in do.....75
Third Circle.....25
Private Boxes, from $7 to $12 each.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half-past 7.

☞ Box Office open for sale of tickets every morning at 10 o'clock.

NOTICE.

ON and after the first day of November next the offices of the Lightning Tunnel and Deseret Mining Stock Association will be at the office of D. W. H. H. Sharp, two doors south of Squire's Barber Shop.
DR. W. H. H. SHARP, *Secretary.*
d278 tf

WANTED.

THREE "Fitters" and three "Bottomers," first-class hands for ladies, fine boots and shoes; also a good Bottomer.
Z. C. M. I. "Big boot" Store.
d259 tf

WAGON FOR SALE.

WANTED to exchange a new Wagon for Wood, Coal, or Merchandise.
Apply to T. R. TAYLOR.
d272 tf This Office.

FOUND.

ABOUT three weeks since, a Roll of Floor Oil Cloth. The owner can have it by paying for this advertisement.
d273 2t N. GROSBECK, 17th Ward.

First National Bank OF UTAH,

Salt Lake City.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WARREN HUSSEY.....*President.*
ANTHONY GODBE.....*Cashier.*

Authorized Capital, - - - - $500,000
Paid Up Capital, - - - - - $150,000
Earnings, - - - - - - - - $175,000

Dividend for 1871, 50 Per Cent.

Dividend for 1872, 50 Per Cent.

The Oldest Banking Institution in Utah.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Agencies in Colorado and Montana.

COLLECTIONS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
4106-1y

Post Office Department,

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 1, 1872.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 2 p.m. of February 5, 1873, for the conveying the mails of the United States in the Territory of UTAH, from *July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1876,* on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals specified, being routes on which bids had at their session of the 42d Congress, and first session of the 43d Congress, and others.

Examine carefully the notice and instructions (printed herewith.)

An Act of Congress of June 8, 1872, requires that a certified check shall accompany each proposal, equal to five per cent of the bid.

UTAH.

41101 From Salt Lake City, by Lake Point, Tooele, Stockton, and Jacob City, to Ophir, 40 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Ophir next days by 6 p m.
Leave Ophir daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City next days by 6 p m.

41102 From Salt Lake City to Bingham Canyon, 30 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Bingham Cañ'n by 3 p m;
Leave Bingham Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 6 p m.

41103 From Salt Lake City to Fort Bridger, 100 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Bridger next day by 6 p m.
Leave Fort Bridger Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 6 p m.

41104 From Salt Lake City to Ophir, 40 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Salt Lake City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Ophir by 4 p m;
Leave Ophir Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City by 4 p m.

41105 From Tooele to Grantsville, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tooele Friday at 4.30 p m;
Arrive at Grantsville by 7 p m;
Leave Grantsville Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Tooele by 4 p m.

41107 From Ophir, by Lewiston and Camp Floyd, to Fairfield, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Ophir Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Fairfield by 12 m;
Leave Fairfield Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ophir by 6 p m.

41108 From Lehi City, by American Fork, Pleasant Grove, Provo, Springville, Spring Lake, Santaquin, Mona, Salt Creek, Layton, Chicken Creek, Gunnison, and Manti, to Ephraim, 250 miles and back, six times a week.
Leave Lehi City, daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m;
Arrive at Ephraim in four days.
Leave Ephraim daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m;
Arrive at Lehi City in four days.
New service.

41109 From Lehi City, by Cedar Valley, Fairfield, and Homansville, to Eureka 50 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Lehi City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Eureka next days by 12 m;
Leave Eureka Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Lehi City next days by 7 p m.

41110 From Alpine City to American Fork, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Alpine City Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at American Fork by 3 p m;
Leave American Fork Thursday 3 30 p m;
Arrive at Alpine City by 5.30 p m.

41111 From Provo City, by Midway, Heber, Kamas, Peoa, Rockport, Wanship, and Coalville, to Echo City, 79 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Provo City Monday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Echo City next days by 6 p m;
Leave Echo City Wednesday and Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Provo City next days by 6 p m.

41112 From Payson, by Goshen, Diamond, and Silver City, to Eureka, 35 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Payson Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Eureka by 6 p m;
Leave Eureka Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Payson by 6 p m.

41113 From Salt Creek, by Fountain Green, Fairview, Mount Pleasant, Moroni, Spring City, Ephraim, Manti, Gunnison, Salina, Glenwood, Koosharem, Inverary, and Monroe, to Bullion, 145 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Salt Creek, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bullion next days by 7 p m;
Leave Bullion Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 am;
Arrive at Salt Creek next days by 7 p m.
New service.

41114 From Bullion, by Marysville, Panguitch, Hillsdale, Glendale, and Mount Carmel, to Shoeburgh, 125 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Bullion Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Shoeburgh Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Shoeburgh Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Bullion Saturday by 6 p m.

41115 From Holden to Deseret, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Holden Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Deseret by 1 p m;
Leave Deseret Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Holden by 6 p m.

41116 From Beaver, by Paragonah, Parowan, Summit, Cedar City, Hamilton's Fort, Kanarraville, New Harmony, Pinto, Tokerville, Leeds, Harrisburg, and Washington to St. George, 75 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Beaver Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at St. George next days at 7 p m;
Leave St. George Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Beaver next days at 7 p m.
New service.

41117 From Cedar City, by Iron City, Pinto, Fort Hamblin, Hebron, and Clover Valley, to Pioneer, 44 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Cedar City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pioneer Tuesday by 6 p m;
Leave Pioneer Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Cedar City Saturday by 6 p m.

41118 From Toquerville, by Virgin City, Duncan's Retreat, Grafton, Rockville, Springdale, Shoeburgh, Winsor, and Kanab, to Johnson, 48 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Toquerville Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Johnson next day by 7 p m;
Leave Johnson Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Toquerville next day by 7 p m.

41119 From St. George, by Pine Valley, to Pinto, 44 miles and back, once a week.
Leave St. George Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pinto by 1 p m;
Leave Pinto Tuesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at St. George by 7 p m.

41120 From Fayette to Gunnison, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Fayette Monday at 10 a m;
Arrive at Gunnison by 12 m;
Leave Gunnison Monday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Fayette by 3 p m.

41121 From Ogden City, by Eden, to Huntsville, 16 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden City Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Huntsville by 12 m;
Leave Huntsville Wednesday and Saturday at 12.15 p m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 4 p m.

41122 From Ogden City, by Harrisville, to North Ogden, 10 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden Monday and Thursday at 3 p m;
Arrive at North Ogden by 5 p m;
Leave North Ogden Monday and Thursday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 1 p m.

41123 From Ogden City, by Lynne, and Slaterville, to Plain City, 17 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden City Tuesday and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Plain City by 10 a m;
Leave Plain City Tuesday and Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 3 p m.

41124 From Ogden City, by Alma, to Hooper, 14 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Ogden City Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Hooper by 12 m;
Leave Hooper Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Ogden City by 5 p m.

41125 From Corinne, by Bear River City, Portage, Malade City (Malad), Dale, Ross Fork, Fort Hall, Corbett's Station, Rattle, Rockport, Market Lake, Wagon Hound, Point of Rocks, Gaffney's, Crawford, Silver Star, Fish Creek, Iron Rod (P. O.), White Hall, Beaver Canyon, Bedford, Cheyenne City, and Clancey, to Helena, 420 miles and back, daily.
Summer schedule 3½ days. Winter schedule 4½ days.
Present pay, $41,500.

41126 From Salt Lake City, by Bingham City, to Millard City, 160 miles and back, twice daily to Brigham City, 84 miles, and three times a week to Millard City, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by the usual route.
Leave Salt Lake City daily, except Sunday, at 6 a m;
Arrive at Brigham City next day by 4 p m.
Leave Brigham City daily, except Sunday, at 8 a m;
Arrive at Salt Lake City next day by 4 p m.

41127 From Wellsville to Mendon, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wellsville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Mendon by 7 p m;
Leave Mendon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Wellsville by 9 a m.

41128 From Logan, by Providence, Millville and Hiram, to Paradise, 12 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Logan Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Paradise by 12 m;
Leave Paradise Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Logan by 5 p m.

41129 From Logan, by Franklin, Smithfield, and Richmond, to Franklin (Idaho), 31 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Logan Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Franklin by 12 m;
Leave Franklin Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Logan by 7 p m.

41130 From Logan, by Newton, Clarkston, Weston, and Clifton (Idaho), to Oxford (Idaho), 27 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Logan Tuesday and Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Oxford by 2 p m;
Leave Oxford Wednesday and Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Logan by 4 p m.

41131 From Kelton, by Blackfoot, Idaho, Indian Creek, Raft River, Malta, Albion, Falk's Store, Payette Store, Payette, Burgess, Lewis (Oregon), [illegible] Helena, [illegible] ton, [illegible] ton, [illegible] and [illegible] week.
Leave [illegible]
Arrive [illegible]
Leave [illegible] daily at [illegible]
Arrive [illegible]

Leave [illegible]
Arrive [illegible]
Leave [illegible] daily at [illegible]
Arrive [illegible]

41132 From Evanston (Wyo.), by Yamp[illegible] (Utah), [illegible] Ford, Bear River City, Corinne, Salt Lake City, Mill Creek, St. Charles, Ophir, Liberty, Mountain Dell, and Georgetown, to Soda Springs, 195 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Evanston Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Soda Springs Wednesday by 7 p m;
Leave Soda Springs Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Evanston Saturday by 7 p m.

FORM OF PROPOSAL, GUARANTEE AND CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned [illegible] of [illegible] hereby proposes to convey the mails of the United States on the route and from the time [illegible] under the proposals of the Postmaster General, dated [illegible] 1872, for the term [illegible] 1874, and 1875, and 1876, at the following rates [illegible] and agrees to enter into a contract for the service with the Postmaster General, if the proposal be accepted, and to commence the service when required to do so, and to [illegible] the service with the required number of [illegible] and to [illegible] the service with the required number of [illegible] and to [illegible] the service with the required number of [illegible] and to [illegible] the service with the required number of [illegible] and to [illegible] the service with the required number of [illegible] and to [illegible] the service with the required number of [illegible] and to [illegible] the service with the required number of [illegible] and to [illegible] the service with the required number of [illegible] and to [illegible] the service with the required number of [illegible] and