THE EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Thursday, - - - June 15, 1871.

THE PRESENT year is likely to be memorable, if not terrible on account of the devastation committed on the crops by insects of various kinds, which are making their presence felt in many parts of the country. The eastern papers announce the appearance in Illinois of the seventeen-year locust,—a powerful insect about an inch and-a-half long, with black wings spreading about three inches, and margined with yellow. It can leap much further than a grasshopper, and its ravages are so destructive that a district of country over which it has passed looks as if it had been burned. The last year these pests visited the country, it is said, was in 1854, that season was also remarkable for excessive heat.

The Chicago *Tribune* predicts immense damage this season from the locust in the North, the hessian fly in the southern wheat fields; the chinch bug in the west, and the poisonous potatoe bug, which it says is all over the country. To these may be added the grasshopers in some parts of Utah, Nevada and California. Alarming as the preceding may seem, there is every probability that a large surplus of all kinds of grain and vegetables will be raised; but the aggregate loss arising from this insect invasion will no doubt foot up to many millions of dollars.

THE latest case of Enoch Arden *redivivus* is printed in the pages of the New York *Star*, of four or five days ago. The *Star* vouches for the entire truth of the strange circumstances it relates, which, very briefly told, are as follows:

The hero and heroine of this romance in real life are natives of Birmingham, England, and arrived in this country thirteen years ago, with the intention of becoming man and wife, he being at that time twenty years of age and she seventeen. He was a boiler maker; she was the daughter of parents who moved in social circles somewhat higher than he and his relations. Because of this the father and mother of the girl did their best to prevent the marriage; but our hero managed, finally, to save means to pay the girl's fare across the ocean, he working his way over on the same ship. On reaching the United States they were married, and settled in a humble home in Brooklyn. He obtained work and tolerably good wages, and his earnings soon enabled them to engage board in New York.

In their boarding house dwelt several members of the fashionable world, and the young Englishwoman, who had a very beautiful face and figure, soon attracted considerable attention from the gentlemen, and manifested a great inclination to participate in the pleasures and extravagance of fashionable life. By degrees her home lost its charms for her, and parties and balls became her delight. This caused disturbances between her and her husband, and as she neglected her home he took to drinking and gambling, and violent altercations between them were not unfrequent. One night when the wife returned home from a visit among her fashionable acquaintances, she found a letter from her husband bidding her an eternal farewell, and giving her no clue as to his intended movements.

This circumstance seemed to have a sobering effect upon her, and she mourned his absence and longed for his return; but he came not. Thrown upon her own resources, she learned the trade of a milliner, and three years after her husband left her she took up her abode at a fashionable boarding house in Brooklyn. Being a beautiful and very fascinating woman, and having lost hope of again seeing her husband, she "set her cap" at a Mr. C., a rich merchant, who with his wife, then gradually falling with consumption, lodged at the same hotel. Smitten with her appearance the merchant soon became very attentive, and his wife dying in a short time, he and the milliner were quickly married. She was now rich, and was enabled to gratify to the full her taste for pleasure and dress, and she did so, her new husband providing her a carriage and a splendid home. Among the visitors at their house was a dramatic reader well known in Brooklyn, who, judging from her partiality, soon became a greater favorite with Mrs. C. than her husband. Three years after her second marriage, she became a widow, Mr. C. dying, and leaving his wife an ample fortune and a residence on Brooklyn Heights, where she still resides.

Upon the death of Mr. C. the dramatic gentleman redoubled his attentions to the fair widow, and about eighteen months after, she went on a tour to Europe, the gentleman accompanying her. From this trip they returned not long since.

But now for the first husband, the Birmingham boiler maker. After bidding her farewell he "shipped on a vessel bound for China, where he was absent many years. There the habit of opium eating took the place of rum-drinking. The sense of his wrongs, the belief, too, that had he remained with his wife all might have been well eventually, but above all the terrible surmises as to the fate to which he had abandoned her, goaded him to despair, and he flew into any excess that would drown his recollection and relieve, although it might be momentarily, the weight of his heavy burthen. At length the solicitude to know her fate brought him again to the shores of this country. He is now residing in New York City. Knowing her history since his departing from her, he cares nothing for himself. His ruinous habit has grown upon him and he awaits the time when he shall become the victim of a suicide, slow, but sure; a time when the bright light of his boyhood shall be quenched in utter darkness."

CAPTAIN HALL has already started, or has got everything ready to start, on his great arctic exploring expedition. He anchors first at New Foundland to pick up sealers to complete his party: thence he goes to Greenland for skins and stock fish; thence to Jones Sound, in latitude 74 degrees north; and thence, on sledges drawn by dogs, to the pole. At least this is the programme; and from the Captain's intrepidity and long experience in arctic regions it is safe to presume that it will be carried out unless physical or geographical obstacles now unknown shall be found to impede his progress and render the journey to the desired point an impossibility.

The course and progress of the Captain and his party will be watched with interest, and the results awaited in suspense, by the whole civilized world. Life and means have been freely expended by this and other nations in the cause of arctic discovery; but hitherto the field has been fearfully barren as to honor, or profit of any description. Captain Hall has made special preparations for his present undertaking, and having the benefit of the combined experience of himself and all his predecessors to guide him, it is not too much to believe that should he fail to reach ninety degrees north latitude, that he will accomplish more than any previous navigator of the arctic regions.

A GREAT deal is sent over the wires and published in the papers about the continual murder of white folks by the Apache Indians in Arizona. Much of this may, and doubtless is true; but who can wonder at the ignorant savage taking reprisals on the white race, which, while claiming such vast superiority, so seldom sets him an example worthy of imitation. The practice of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth would be bad enough in the dealings and intercourse of civilized white men with copper-colored savages; but it is seldom that the former are actuated by a code as lofty in its precepts as this, savage and unchristian as it is, if the red man stand the least in their way.

There has been considerable said lately about the Camp Grant, A. T., massacre, of Indians by white men, which took place quite recently. Strong efforts have been made to excuse or gloss it over, but if the following extract from a private letter, written by an eye-witness, and published in the New York *Herald* of the 7th inst., be true, no amount of sophistry can hide or palliate the horrible atrocity of the affair; and so long as white men will act so much like wild beasts, and slaughter unoffending and defenceless Indians, so long will the country be shocked with recitals of dreadful retaliation by the latter:

"Let me explain to you exactly the circumstances of the massacre. The Apaches, you know, have always been considered the most hopeless of Indians, and have always refused to treat with the government or go on any reservation. The post commander at Camp Grant, Lieut. Whitman, believing they could be much improved by a systematic course of kindness, had gradually induced five hundred of them, commencing with a few starving old women, to come into camp near the post and accept food and work. Contrary to all expectation they seemed grateful and disposed to make terms with the government at last; the men were obedient to the slightest suggestion from their new found friend, and the women and children seemed gay, happy and contented; he spent hours explaining to them, through his interpreter, their duties to the country and told them they would be taken care of if they would only be peaceable and industrious. They comprehended the situation at once, and had made a brave beginning toward improvement and were even clearing the ground to put in a crop of corn. But the notorious Apache at peace was no good news to the white adventurers, whose living depends entirely on the few thousands of hunted and ignorant savages, and accordingly a party of white men, who prefer hostile Indians as more lucrative, at and near Tucson, formed the humane plan of attacking the peaceful camp near us and killing every man, woman and child they could lay hands on. A messenger was dispatched to Lieutenant Whitman, telling him his *protegee* were in danger, and he sen immediately to warn the friendly red man of their peril. His messenger was too late—the burning huts and the ground strewn with bodies of butchered women and children was all there was left of the first earnest attempt to civilize the Apaches. It was an awful sight. The survivors had fled to the fastnesses of the mountains. Word was sent to them to bring in their wounded to the post for care, and they did so, the principal chief being first to come in. He was naked, and when he held out his hand for the usual shake he was so choked he could scarcely speak. Almost like a human being, wasn't it? Pointing to his naked and solitary condition he said, "This is my family!" Three wives and seven children being killed before his eyes in the space of five minutes. The rest came straggling in one by one, stripped of their clothing, their hair pulled out or cut off, and seemed entirely heart-broken. This slaughter was the end of their first attempt at accepting the white man's protection. "Bring us back our children," they said to the post commander, "and we will go away from the white man's sight." Thirty of the young and pretty squaws had been carried off to a debauched captivity. When the commander told them he would do all he could it seemed to them like mockery. The chief said:

"If you had lost your children and asked me to retake them I should have said no, or I should have got them for you at once, or lost my life trying to."

"Your ways are not our ways, and I can only say I will do all I can for you," responded the commander; "you know what I have done for you before."

"You know us so well," replied the chief, "you know what our ways are. If our people are killed, we find the parties guilty if we can. If not we kill anybody we meet, except our sworn friends. You know we have never told you a lie, and you have never lied to us; and now we tell you again we will keep quiet and see what this great government of yours will do for us. We know, too, that the men who killed our kindred do not wish us to be at peace, and that they hope to drive us off. After we wait for your government we must have our revenge. If it does not revenge our loss we will come and tell you, our friend, before we do anything, that you may not be able to say, 'Those Apaches that I fed, that I worked for, whose children I buried that the coyotes might not use them, lied to me and said they would keep the peace.' We cannot be at peace when our children are captive and our families killed by our enemies."

What can be done under such discouragements to civilize the Indian? Among a people who make more money off his war whoop than when he is at peace how can any Christianizing process succeed? I am no advocate of Indian saintliness of character; but viewing the above unprovoked butchery of well behaved Indians, are you not compelled to admit that the red man is quite as desirable a neighbor as the majority of frontier pale faces?"

THE California *Farmer* notices an exhibition by Geo. B. Bailey, Esq., consisting of twenty Dark and an equal number of Light Brahmas, of which one trio sold at $125, another trio at $100, and a lot of five Dark Brahmas, the best in the collection, for $375.

(SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.

By Telegraph.

For WESTERN UNION Telegraph Lines

Afternoon Dispatches.

Mysterious Murder and Suicide in Missouri!

A Man who Committed a Murder in 1864 Confesses the Crime!

Evidence before the Ku-Klux Committee Refuted!

A Government Clerk Shoots a Colored Justice of the Peace!

WASHINGTON.

Evidence refuted—Shoots a Justice of the Peace.

WASHINGTON.—Governor Linsay, of Alabama, denounces the testimony of Rev. Lakin, given before the Ku-Klux committee yesterday, in which he said a number of preachers had been assassinated, whipped and driven away by disguised bands. The Governor says he lives in the same section as Lakin, and that the proof of the latter's falsehood is the fact that he, Lakin, still lives there. He adds that Alabama is thoroughly peaceful.

Captain L. M. Davenport, clerk of the Treasury Department, this afternoon entered the office of Justice Wall, a colored Justice of the Peace, and fired two shots from a revolver, one wounding Wall seriously. The Justice had called on Davenport at the Department, in behalf of a woman, who alleged that Davenport had swindled her in a trade. Davenport was arrested.

NEW YORK.

A murderer's confession.

NEW YORK.—Assistant Secretary and Treasurer Richardson, with Messrs. Bigelow and Prentiss, of the Treasury department, sailed on the *Java*, for Liverpool, to-day, for the purpose of promoting the disposal of the new government bonds, and also bearing dispatches to Minister Schenck.

Foster, the Putnam murderer, is reported being hopeful of a new trial, which his counsel is working for. The Rev. Tyng visits Foster frequently, and his wife passes the most of her time in his cell. None of his other relatives have visited him since the murder.

The *Polaris* arrived to-day and went to the Brooklyn navy yard. The geographical Society will give Captain Hall a dinner next week.

A criminal recently arrested in Australia confesses complicity in the mysterious murder, in this city, in 1864, of Joseph Smith, a soldier whose body was found cut to pieces and wrapped in five different packages floating at different points in the North and East rivers. He says he murdered Smith to obtain three hundred dollars and afterwards disposed of the body as indicated.

Gold dull; Government's dull but easier: 6's of 81, 17½; 5-20's, 62, 64 and 65, 12; new, 14½; 67 and 68, 14½; 10-40's, 9½; Currencies, 15½.

Stocks weak; W. U. T., 59½; Pac. Mail, 43½; W. F., 46½; N. Y. C., 98½; Erie, 30.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Governor Weston's Message.

CONCORD, 14.—Governor Weston was inaugurated to-day. In his message he says the receipts of the Treasury for the year were $1,187,325 and the expenditures $1,088,386 of which sum $41,920 were applied to the payment of the State Debt. The governor suggests more moderate taxation for such payments and an appropriation of a sum equal to the interest on the debt and $100,000 of the principal. The governor condemns special legislation and counsels prudence in the administration of the State and national finances, and on national politics speaks as follows: It is an occasion of congratulation that the Union is restored, and that all citizens are entitled to protection in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and it behoves all to endeavor to cultivate those relations of amity in which the Union had its origin, and which must be fully restored if we would realize the obvious advantages the Union was designed to secure. However diverse the interests of different sections of country may appear, they are really identical, and the interest and hope of the Union will never be realized until we feel ourselves to be one people; and until we are equally careful of the good name and equally jealous of the rights of all. Let us cherish, with care, a steady devotion to the Union and all the sentiments of fidelity, charity and brotherhood, which alone can make the Union blessed.

TENNESSEE.

A row on a railroad line.

NASHVILLE.—Great excitement was reported by a passenger from that place, occasioned by the seizure of trains on the Alabama and Chattanooga R. R., and stopping them by a mob of unpaid employes. The stoppage of trains prevents the transportation of supplies to other employes on the line of R. R., who are in a state of starvation. The business houses in Chattanooga are closed. Stanton, the builder of the railroad, avers that he is not to blame for this state of affairs, and that if let alone he can pay out the Chinese employes who demand to be sent back to California.

MISSOURI.

Murder and suicide.

ST. LOUIS.—There was a terrible murder and suicide at Jefferson city yesterday. Mrs. Berry, a widow, being shot fatally by her brother, who then killed himself. The affair is involved in considerable mystery.

LOUISIANA.

Refuses to issue an injunction.

NEW ORLEANS.—Associate Justice Bradley of the U. S. Circuit Court, has refused to grant an injunction prohibiting the State authorities from issuing State bonds to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas R. R., in accordance with an act of the legislature.

Col. Jas. Nolagan, a distinguished ex-Confederate officer and well known turf man, died this morning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRUSSIA.

The "Alabama" question decided.

BERLIN.—The election bill committee met Bismarck, who examined the bill, which was adopted with an amendment.

The Emperor distributes four millions among the generals and statesmen achieving the results of the war.

The Alabama question is decided. It is said the American envoy on the continent has received instructions to agree with the powers for the protection of property at sea. The consent of England and France is doubtful.

BERLIN, 14.—The bank of Prussia is authorized to establish branches at Alsace and Lorraine.

William congratulated the Pope on his jubilee.

The Parliament unanimously sanctioned the grants to relations of reserves landwehr bill. Special grants will be passed on the prorogation of Parliament, probably on Thursday afternoon.

CANADA.

Union of Canada and British Columbia.

OTTAWA, 14.—The home government have directed that the union of British Columbia with Canada shall take place on the twentieth of July.

FRANCE.

A Republican manifesto.

PARIS.—A Republican manifesto appeared to-day signed by eighty-one deputies of the left. It accuses monarchist deputies of not keeping the agreement made at Bordeaux, stipulating that partizan politics should be avoided; and charges the legitimist members from the Provinces of intriguing for the restoration of monarchy and of intervention in Italy for the Pope.

Many Communist prisoners have been discharged for lack of evidence. Arrests are frequent in the fourteenth and fifteenth arrondissements.

Specific for Cancer.

Cancer is one of the most horrible diseases to which the human frame is subject, and in hope that some may find relief, we give place to the following, now going the rounds of the press, which are said to be specifics for this dreadful malady:

The Newark *Courier* prints the following: "Some remarkable cures effected by the use of a decoction of the common red clover, drank as a tea and used as a wash, have lately called the public attention to the medical properties of this plant. This, however, can not be said to be a new remedy; it has been employed for some years past, and there are some apparently well attested cases of its efficacy even after the disease had become distressingly painful, and all hope was given up. The following report of one of these cases has been written for us by a correspondent:

"Mr. Joel Rood, son-in-law of Mr. Truman Woodford, has a cousin residing in Great Barrington, Mass., the wife of a hotel-keeper, who had cancer in the breast, which became so serious that the whole gland was removed by a surgeon and the wound healed. About a year after the cancerous humor broke out again and was beginning to be serious. Mr. Rood, seeing the good effects of clover tea on his father-in-law, Mr. Truman Woodford, wrote to his cousin informing her of the fact, and urging her to try the remedy. She adopted it at once, and in a few months was entirely healed, and at the time of receiving this information, which was a year or more afterward, no reappearance of the humor had occurred.

"The following appears in the *American Dispensary*, by Dr. John King, of Cincinnati:

"'The extract of red clover, spread on linen or soft, thin leather, is said to be an excellent remedy for cancerous ulcers. It is highly recommended in ill-conditioned ulcers of every kind, and deep, ragged-edged, and otherwise badly-conditioned burns. It possesses a peculiar soothing property, and proves an efficacious detergent, and promotes a healthful granulation.'"

"Ben. Perley Poore, the veteran Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, gives special prominence in his dispatches to a statement of the wonderful success which Dr. D. W. Bliss, a Washington physician, has met with in using a decoction of the bark of the cunderango bush as a specific for cancer. He states that a few pounds of this bark was forwarded by our Minister at Ecuador, where it is found in the interior, and it has produced almost magical results. Mrs. Matthews, the mother of Vice-President Colfax, being one of those afflicted by cancer who have been benefitted by it. Dr Bliss regards it as much of a specific in diseases of the blood depending upon the defective condition of the pabulum, as quinine is in fermentive diseases. He has sent his assistant, Dr. Keene, to Ecuador to obtain a supply of this panacea, and expects him back with it about the first of July. Meanwhile he will report to the regular medical journals the result of his experiments."

THE BEST BREED OF FOWLS.—The question is frequently asked, which is the best breed of fowls, all things considered, for this climate? After an experience of over thirty years with various breeds, including the common mixed breeds, (White Leghorn, Black Spanish and Light Brahma,) I give a most decided preference to the Light Brahma. They are hardy and easily raised, mature early, and commence laying at six to seven months old—the best of layers, and for winter layers superior to any other breed; very fine for the table, and are always fat. Their quiet disposition makes them easy of confinement, a picket fence, four and a half feet high, being sufficient to keep them. Besides, they usually, at maturity weigh from ten to twelve pounds. I think they consume less feed, in proportion to their weight, than the common mixed breed; they are much more quiet, which probably, is the cause.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker, June 10, '71.*

ARRIVALS.

TOWNSEND HOUSE.

JUNE 13TH.

Mr and Mrs Geo H Brown, Millbrook, N Y; H Banendahl, N Y; T M Horward and wife, St Johnsbury, Vt; Mr and Mrs. Sewall, Boston; Wm H Munros, Lexington, Mass; S Kingsbury, Ill; Sam B Smith, N Y; John C Fall, Unionville; Amos B Little and lady, Pa; J E S Bell, Finleyville, Pa; Solomon Bell, Thompsonville, Pa; H W Stowe, Little Cottonwood; J F Streeter, Bingham.

JUNE 15TH.

Dr Guier, Costa Rica; Dr A H Clay, Japan; H J Andrews, Manilla; W Park, China; H Price and wife, Iowa; R I Dunn and wife, N Y; S B Slack, P Arnold, H S Waldron, San Francisco; A Barnett, M Barnett, Stockton; D W Parkhurst, Sacramento.

SALT LAKE HOUSE.

JUNE 14TH.

M Thompson, Ogden; M S Hard and lady, Ilion, N Y; C R Hard and lady, Corning, N Y; Mrs McWellie, Mrs Burr, Corline; N Tindal, East Kanyon; J H Lingo, Cottonwood; S L Sibbals, Corinne; H Bliss, Ophir; D B Kimball, J Miller, Nebraska; G H Long, Mrs C Butterfiuss, daughter and son, Kentucky; Hon John A Bingham and wife, S R Frazier, Ohio; S Douglas, Chicago; J J Sulphen, Omaha; Geo R Fisk, Newton, Mass; E G McCandlish (Tribune), Omaha; J Sheppard, John Haverfield, Jas Thompson, Ohio; L Dunnell, Montana; Miss Fisher, Mrs Kasper, L Reggel, Corinne; J Shaffer, Conductor U P R R; R McKendrick, Toocele; C H Honeyward, Omaha; W F Belding, Cottonwood.

JUNE 15TH.

James Easterbrook, N Y.

MARSHAL'S SALE!

PURSUANT to an execution to me directed by the Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Utah, I shall expose at Public Sale on the steps of the United States Court Room in the City and County of Salt Lake, A. T., on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to wit:

The east half of the south half of Lot number eight (8) Block number forty-seven (47) Plat "B" of Salt Lake City, with the improvements thereon, situate lying and being in Salt Lake City and County, Territory of Utah.

To be sold as the property of Hugh S. Jones, at the suit of William A. McKenzie.

TERMS—Cash.

M. T. PATRICK,
U. S. Marshal, Dist. of Utah.

June 6, 1871. d 1w 170

SALT LAKE

THEATRE.

Doors open at 7-30. Performance to commence at 8

THURSDAY EVENING,
JUNE 15, 1871.

POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF

WM. HORACE LINGARD!

On which occasion he will make his Rapid Changes of Dress, from one Impersonation to another, in full view of the Audience, an entirely novel and original idea, never attempted by any other Artiste!

Performance will commence with the Charming Comedy in one Act, entitled

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS!

Admiral Kingston, (55) ..... Mr WM HORACE LINGARD
Miss Mary Mortimer, ... ALICE DUNNING LINGARD
LIEUTENANT KINGSTON, ... Mr GEO. B WALDRON
Denis Magrath, ... Mr BENJAMIN DUNNING
Thomas Short, ... Mr A Thorne
Mrs Colonel Pontifex, ... Mrs P Galton

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD will here give twelve of his original sketches and impersonations, written, composed and given by him in Europe and America over 4,000 times,

SELECTED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Captain Jinks, ... William Horace Lingard
On the Beach at Long Branch, ... William Horace Lingard
Bitter Beer, ... William Horace Lingard
Walking Down Broadway, ... William Horace Lingard
Through the Park, ... William Horace Lingard
Old Muddlebrain, (with after dinner speech,) ..... William Horace Lingard
Dutch Onion Vander, ... William Horace Lingard
Fifth Avenue, ... William Horace Lingard
Guinea Pig Boy, ... William Horace Lingard
Young Widow, ... William Horace Lingard
Far Excellence, ... William Horace Lingard
A Major in the Ninth, ... William Horace Lingard
The Poor Little Orphan, ... William Horace Lingard
The Young Old Maid, ... William Horace Lingard
It's Naughty but its Nice, ... William Horace Lingard
The Upper Ten Thousand, ... William Horace Lingard

IMPERSONATIONS,
With Life-Like Pictures of the World's Celebrities.

1. Horace Greeley, ... William Horace Lingard
2. Louis Napoleon, ... William Horace Lingard
3. William of Prussia, ... William Horace Lingard
4. Benj. F. Butler, ... William Horace Lingard
5. President Grant, ... William Horace Lingard

To conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled

MR. & MRS. PETER WHITE!

Mr Peter White, ... Mr W H LINGARD
Major Pepper, ... Mr A Thorne
Frank Brown, ... Mr J W Dunne
Mrs Peter White, ... Mrs ALICE DUNNING LINGARD
Widow White, ... Mrs M Bowring
Kitty Clover, ... Mrs P Galton

Introducing Grand Scena Duet from Il Trovatore.

M. CHADD,

of the

PIONEER VEGETABLE AND FRUIT STAND,

Has Removed to 1st SOUTH STREET, EAST OF THE NEW MEAT MARKET,

WHERE he hopes to accommodate his old friends, and merit the patronage of many new ones, by keeping constantly on hand the choicest varieties of

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, POULTRY, &c.

to be found in the market. d 1m 174

E. PRICE,

GREEN GROCER,

AND DEALER in all kinds of Poultry; would inform his friends he has removed his place of business to

1st South St., East of the NEW MEAT MARKET,

where he hopes to continue in favor with his old patrons and by strict attention to business in procuring the best productions of the country, in his line, merit the confidence of many new ones.

Goods Delivered in any part of the City

d 174 1m

TWENTIETH WARD

Pleasure Gardens,

West of the Cemetery.

NOW OPEN

For Recreation and Amusement.

SWINGS AND WHIRLIGIGS

In full blast. Also a

GIANT STRIDE SWING,

For expanding the lungs.

A Splendid

DANCING BOWERY,

54 x 24 feet.

A

NEW BATH HOUSE,

For the exclusive use of ladies.

Summer Drinks, Fruits, Nuts, Ice Cream, Cakes, Candies,

Etc., kept on hand.

Come along and get a view of Mount Nebo and enjoy yourselves in a general way.

Mark Lindsey.

d160 1m

SALT LAKE BRANCH OF THE

GREAT WESTERN FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF CHICAGO.

THEO. F. TRACY, President;
C. H. BARNETT,
HENRY LAWRENCE,
GURDON S. HUBBARD,
H. H. HAHN, Manager. } Directors

UNDER SALT LAKE READING ROOMS.

A Branch of this sound and reliable Company, with

Five Millions of Chartered Capital,

Having been organized in our City, we are now ready for business, and earnestly solicit public patronage, guaranteeing that all fire risks will be carried at a fair rate.

H. R. MANN,
Manager.

PHILLIP DIESINGER,

Commission Merchant,

No. 514 Commerce Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Refer to Messrs. Joseph Sims, Washington City, and J. W. Young and J. W. Crummings, Salt Lake City. d 1m 168

STRAYED!

FROM the East Bench last Tuesday, a black horse. He has white stripe in his two right legs, white branded '77' on right thigh. Any person giving information concerning or returning the above will be suitably rewarded.

CHARLES HEWNAN,
7th Ward.

d 175

FOR SALE!

Wholesale & Retail!

12,000 Bushels Corn,
Corn Meal,
White Beans, 4cts. per lb. by Barrel,
50 Bushels Barley,
Bacon by the lb., side or sack,
200,000 lbs. Salt, cheap,
XXX Woodbine Flour,
Half Lot, 16th Ward,
do do new survey, 16th Ward.
10 Acres, over Jordan,
25 do Franklin, Cache Valley.

JOHN W. PHELPS,

d2w IDAHO STORE, Revere House Corner

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last,) is being push d forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific Coast. The grade is nearly completed 200 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 150 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul and Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 560.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a Profitable and perfectly Safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 Acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS. Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's Lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.

SINKING FUND. The proceeds of all sales of Lands are required to be devoted to the re purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES. The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES. All marketable Stocks and Bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. EXPRESS CHARGES on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-Thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

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