

THE PEOPLE OF UTAH—WHY PECULIAR.

The people of Utah have always been called "a peculiar people," and judged by the standard which prevails elsewhere, they merit the appellation. This peculiarity is not confined to religious matters—though it is on those points they have principally attracted attention up to the present—but extends to every department of life which claims their attention.

The want of a system of phonetic spelling has long been felt by philologists; isolated attempts have also been made to supply this want, but the effort has been very limited. Recognizing the importance of this subject the Regents of the University of Deseret took it into consideration, and formed and adopted a phonetic alphabet, which is known as the Deseret Alphabet. Books have been printed in these characters, and the prospect is that at no distant date it will be universally used by the people of this Territory.

The building of the Utah Central Railroad is another work that exhibits the peculiar manner in which the people of this Territory accomplish their labors. It is the only road in the United States which has been built without the aid of subsidies or grants from the General or State Governments, or towards which capitalists have not furnished the principal means; the only road, in fact, built by a working people. But this is not its only peculiarity; the entire work from its inception to its completion has been dedicated to the Lord, the last spike, and the hammer which drove it, both having engraved upon them "Holiness to the Lord."

We have alluded to the Alphabet and the Railroad to exhibit the manner in which the people of Utah carry out ideas and accomplish enterprises which seem necessary to them. They are, however, only two instances out of many that might be adduced. As the community increase in wealth and numbers their manner of doing business will inevitably attract attention and give them distinction as a peculiar people. They will yet achieve a fame and excite an admiration of which few have an adequate conception at present.

But there is one peculiarity which they manifest that must excite, in an observing mind, very singular feelings. The past week has been one of jollity and wide-spread enjoyment, in consequence of the completion of the Utah Central Railroad. The drama has been suspended and a series of magnificent balls have been given at the Theatre, which was specially fitted up for the purpose, in honor of the event. All classes have shared in the pleasures of the season. A visitor not acquainted with the people, would never imagine that the happy, joyous thousands whom he saw prowling the Theatre every evening, were apparently filling every heart and gladness illuminating every countenance, were the "Mormons," the people who, if their enemies could have their way, were so soon to be destroyed!

Those who concept plans for the destruction of the Latter-day Saints can derive no satisfaction from the annoying effects which their plots have upon them. It must be galling to these wretches to see the people whom they would destroy enjoying themselves so heartily and being no more disturbed by their machinations than if they were not in existence! In this respect, as well as in others, the people of Utah are peculiar.

The reduction of the national debt must be a subject of interest to every citizen. A calculation has been made showing the total reduction, and the rate per month, week, day, hour, minute and second, from March to December, '60, the first nine months of President Grant's administration. The following is the result:

Table with 2 columns: Reduction from March 1, 1861, and Reduction per month, week, day, hour, minute, and second.

Were it possible for the process of reduction to continue, uninterrupted, until the debt side of the national ledger was cleared the work would require about thirty years, supposing the total of the debt to be, in round numbers, \$5,000,000,000.

The representative women of that portion of the sex who demand men's rights and yet whimper for woman's privileges and exemptions, are, according to a correspondence which we find in the Iowa State Register, rapidly drifting into spiritualism and "freelove." As loathsome and repugnant as the latter idea is to the heart of every virtuous woman, of which there must be many who have identified themselves with the "woman's rights movement," yet there can be no doubt of the truth of the above statement. The organ of the cause, the Revolution, by editorial consent, upholds inconstancy to marriage vows, infidelity, divorce for trivial offences, etc., the very stories it publishes are filled with the same poison, no doubt advanced as feelers, to accustom the public mind to the social reforms yet to be inaugurated in connection with the rights already demanded. As an instance, the correspondence refers to one of its leading stories, which is enough to convince any one reading it what are the sentiments of its editors and proprietor. The hero of the tale is a married man, who falls desperately in love with a beautiful country girl and takes her for his "true wife," his "soul's love," his "other self." He provides a home for her in the city, whilst bitterly cursing the "laws of men" that bind him to another. By and by the wife which "the laws enforce upon him" finds out his amours, creates a slight unpleasantness in the family and finally causes "his soul's love," his "darling Mary" to flee with her infant to parts unknown. In process of time the hated wife dies and this "God-given husband" mourns the loss of his loved Mary, who wanders nightly in the streets, to procure food for herself and little daughter. At last, by dint of clairvoyance and spiritual intuition, the hero and his "soul's love" are re-united, at which the writer (a lady, of course) wishes he had a third arm wherewith to encircle herself.

Where is Anna? What can she be doing, to permit such ideas to be advocated in the organ of the class she represents. May she be too busy swinging the circle, with her anti-Mormon tirades to keep her eye on the Revolution, or perhaps she is writing a book that is to put the extinguisher on Mrs. Stowe's work by its still more extraordinary revelations. Or can it be possible that the indignant Anna who, when she first saw a man with two honorable wives, in the bitterness of her soul cried out, "Lord let me die where I stand," is a believer in these "advanced ideas?" If so, can we wonder that she should see in the sacredness with which marriage is regarded in Utah, and its almost universal practice here, much to deplore, but more to condemn. She, however, with her sisters of the woman's rights cause will find, that if ever they obtain the right of transient matrimonial associations, which corrupt men would no doubt gladly accord to them, they have created a wonder they cannot destroy, and have brought upon their heads more bitter sorrow and more terrible woe than Miss Dickinson ever dreamed of charging to the fulfilling of the law of Celestial Marriage.

An "electrical child" which died recently in France, is the latest wonder. It was only ten months old at the time of death, but so overcharged with electricity was its system said to be that any person entering the room in which it was, received constant and powerful shocks. The child died without pain, apparently; and the medical men who were in attendance say that at the moment of dissolution and for several minutes after, luminous effluvia proceeded from its body. The cause is pronounced, by a leading medical journal, to be unprecedented in the world of science.

The telegrams, a few days since, announced the fact that Secretary Boutwell had delivered a lecture at Lincoln Hall, Washington. The Washington Evening Star, of the 11th instant contains a eulogy upon and a digest of the lecture, which it pronounces an able effort, and worthy of the lecturer's reputation as a scholar and a Statesman. The subject upon which Mr. Boutwell discoursed was: "The Progress of American Independence." He reviewed the events which led to the outbreak of the Revolution and the ultimate triumph of the Republicans in their efforts to achieve independence.

The leading events of importance in our national history—down to the Rebellion were dwelt upon, and the work that yet remains to be done in order to render the nation independent in all its relations was discussed, the national debt receiving a considerable share of the Secretary's attention. On this subject Mr. Boutwell said:

"Our condition at the present time is peculiar. The revenue is large, and after the payment of ordinary expenses, pensions, and interest, we have a surplus of one hundred millions annually for the reduction of the principal of the debt. The Treasury is free from embarrassment, and we have no occasion to borrow a dollar for any purpose whatever. Provision can be easily made for the payment of the ten-forty bonds, amounting to \$194,000,000, in 1874, when they will be first redeemable, or they may be postponed for thirty years more, as the public interest may require. The amount of \$283,000,000, due in 1881, can be paid at maturity. For the present we are at ease in financial affairs. The proposition for a new loan has one purpose, and one only—the reduction of the interest account; and if this cannot be accomplished, we have no occasion to intrude upon the markets of the world. Our power to place a new loan at a reduced rate of interest is, in my judgment, wholly dependent upon the magnitude of our surplus revenues. Nothing but the menace of payment will induce the holders of six per cent. bonds to surrender them and accept a bond bearing a lower rate of interest. If we reduce the revenue so that it is barely adequate to meet necessary expenses and the accruing interest, the holders of five-twenty bonds will resist every effort to induce them to accept a lower rate of interest. Our net interest account, excluding Pacific railway bonds is \$125,000,000. The Government has already bought \$300,000,000 of its own bonds, the interest on which is paid to the Treasury, leaving our actual interest at about \$120,000,000. The reduction of the interest account, \$13,000,000 a year, will enable us if we choose to make this the basis of a sinking fund, to pay the principal of the interest-bearing debt in thirty-five years, even if we should reduce our revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government, and the amount needed to pay the interest at the present

rate. That is to say, a saving of \$18,000,000 annually in the same amount of interest will in thirty-five years, with the accumulating interest, be equal to the bonded debt of the United States. Ought there, then, in the presence of such a possible advantage, be any doubt as to the wisdom of maintaining our revenues at a high rate for one or two or three years if necessary? With a large revenue, but like nations, the result is surely accomplished in one way or the other. If the public accept the new bonds at a lower rate, the question is settled in favor of the Government. If they decline the opportunity the revenues will liquidate the principal of the debt, and the interest will disappear, but the nation, in either case the country succeeds. If, however, we at once reduce the revenues till they are sufficient for ordinary expenses, pensions and interest on the public debt, and the public creditors shall consequently refuse to receive a new bond at a lower rate of interest, that will be the condition of the country thirty-five years hence. It will have paid \$4,200,000,000 of interest upon the public debt, and the entire principal will be then unpaid. Again, I say it is not sufficient for a nation that is politically independent of foreign or hostile powers. It is not sufficient that the people are all citizens, that they are free and equal, or even that political power is in the hands of the nation. To all these must be added national financial independence. This America has not; this she cannot have until she diminishes perceptibly her public debt, and renders its payment certain within a generation. I do not wish to disparage the nations, many that are crippled in their policy and retarded in the development of their industries by the magnitude of their debts. Their example should be a warning to us."

The following speech, by Mrs. Miner, of this city, was to have been given at the Ladies' Mass Meeting, on Friday last, but owing to other engagements its author was unable to deliver it. A gentleman, who happened to see it since then, thought it too good to be lost; we think so, too, and present it to our readers, believing they will endorse that opinion:

Not being a woman's rights woman or an Anna Dickinson, I feel some embarrassment in appearing before so large an assembly; but as my chef d'œuvre of womanly excellence has ever been those noble women of the Revolution, who sacrificed their personal ease and comfort and laid their hearts, as it were, on the altar of their country by cheering and encouraging their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons to battle, even to the death, for civil and religious liberty, I feel that I should be unworthy to mention their names or claim descent from revolutionary sires, were I not to raise my voice against the worse than colonial bondage that some are trying to force upon us. And for what? Because we dare to worship God and obey the dictates of His revealed will. When but a little girl, and full of the importance of ancient history, I remember asking a learned judge whose pet I was, if the laws of Solon and Lycurgus were not the ground-work of all legislative enactments. His answer was, "No, little Miss, the Bible is the foundation of the law in all Christian lands." Now, the question arises, What is there in the law of Moses or the teachings of Jesus that forbids a woman to stand forth from laying hold of one man and asking to be called by his name if they wish? Truly that grand old poet and inspired writer must have had a view of the present time when he said, "Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness which they have prescribed: to turn aside the needy from judgment and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey, and that they may rob the fatherless. Would not many a true-hearted woman be worse than widowed, and her children truly fatherless, if the originators and endorsers of Cragin's and Callon's infamous bills could but achieve their purpose? While the hearts of many of my sisters are breaking with indignation at the author of this last named bill, I own that mine is filled with pity; for, after having carefully read it, I have come to the candid conclusion that he never knew the happiness of domestic life or the purity of a virtuous woman's love. Even from birth he must have been a lonely wail. I fancy I see him looking from his window at some fair young girl, leaning on the stalwart arm of a hale old gentleman, her grandfather, her face upturned to his, beaming with affection and reverence, meeting the look of tenderness in return which his withered and pained nature was incapable of understanding; but, judging their feelings by his own, he added, with an air of triumph, the paragraph, "No woman shall marry her own grandfather." I must say that section would do for the Combe Blackstone.

And now to Congress! Will you deny to us, the descendants of the Pilgrim fathers, the rights for which they forsook honors and wealth in their native land and endured the hardships of pioneers' life, or show to the emigrants within our borders, who have since fled from the old world despotisms, that our Congress, leaning on its stalwart arm of liberty a lie? We trust not. Let Senators and Representatives and all our would-be-benefactors know that we, the daughters of Zion, uphold our brethren by our faith and prayers, that we have no wrongs for the outside world to right. We need no champion nor will we accept of one! We have endured privations forced upon us by ourselves, and have not feared them. We found Utah a desert, and, if necessary require it, we have the courage to leave it so.

MRS. ROBINSON'S LECTURE. The following notice of Mrs. Robinson's lecture on "Woman," her sphere, usefulness in Society, mental development, &c., was crowded out of yesterday's issue. A lecture on the above subjects was delivered by Mrs. Olive N. Robinson at the 12th Ward Assembly Rooms on Monday evening to a crowded audience. The lecture as a whole was very interesting and instructive, containing much new matter and many useful suggestions; such for instance, as the employment of women in such light labors as are best adapted for them, but which under the present system, are mostly filled by men. She failed to see any inconsistency in having men in drapery stores, measuring out a yard of calico or assisting a lady to a night cap or spoon of cotton; such positions appeared to her mind to belong more legitimately to females.

She spoke at considerable length on the value of female education and the propriety of making this the basis of a sinking fund, to pay the principal of the interest-bearing debt in thirty-five years, even if we should reduce our revenue to the necessary expenses of the Government, and the amount needed to pay the interest at the present

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proportion to the culture of the mother will her influence be felt in the midst of mankind. Woman might step out of her place in some instances, as man had done in the milliners' shops, but she thought the time would come when the sphere of woman's usefulness will not be so narrow and contracted as it is at present. She held that the God who made us did not bestow upon us those finer qualities of mind and purest aspirations of soul which characterize woman as well as man to rest unused; but that we shall be held accountable for the use or abuse of those faculties. To her mind woman has been excluded from many avenues of usefulness simply by prejudice. Wherever there is an opening for woman to do good, she thought it was her duty to perform that good. She dwelt at considerable length upon the influence of woman, quoting instances in which women have made themselves conspicuous by their labors. In dwelling upon the influence which woman exercises, not only in the home circle, but in all the affairs of daily life, she pointed out our advantages which would accrue to our common country by allowing them the privilege of voting. She also advocated the throwing open of public offices alike to women as to men, and thought that if the sex were to have an influence in the Legislature of the nation, many of the frauds and corruptions at present existing would be done away. In conclusion, she urged those ladies present to seek that culture necessary for the perfection and expansion of their true womanly nature.

Correspondence.

KANOSH CITY, Jan. 10, 1870.

Dear Brother Cannon.—Being aware of the interest you feel in all matters that concern the welfare of the Saints, especially the youth of our Territory, I have ventured on a short account of some of the good works transpiring in our thriving settlement. Since last Conference a commodious and very creditable meeting house has been erected here, and is now very nearly completed.

On the 7th inst., there was a Sunday school exhibition held in the new meeting house, and judging from the happy faces of the children, it was a decided success. There were two hundred and twenty-five members of the school present, and a hundred and fifty pieces spoken. The exertions of bro. Dennis Dorritt, superintendent of the school, are praiseworthy.

The health of the people is good, at present, though there have been several deaths during the season. It is the intention, I believe, of the citizens to farm largely the ensuing spring, and there is every probability that our temporal affairs will be as bright as we could wish. There is a co-operative store here doing a fair business, with still brighter prospects ahead. With much respect, I remain yours &c.

HYRUM S. COOMBS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

Lessee and Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Coine

Engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY, of

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON!

Appearing on this occasion in her great Dual Role of

LOUISE DE LASCOURS AND OGARITA.

MR. JOHN WILSON As Carlos.

The Full Dramatic Company in the Cast.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19.

Will be presented, for the first time in fifteen months, the Grand Romantic Drama, in 5 Acts, replete with

FINE MECHANICAL EFFECTS! BLENDED COSTUMES and MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS.

SEA OF ICE!

Or, A THIRST FOR GOLD.

Louise de Lascoeurs, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON. Ogarita, JOHN WILSON. Marquis Del Monte, Mr. John Wilson.

Incidental to the Act, Characteristic Dust and Chorus, by Messrs. MARGERY, MAJOR, FLOYD and BORS.

Doors open at 6 1/2 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7.

BY ARS' LONDON-PORTER, ARNOLD'S SCOTCH ALE, and SANDS' CHICAGO STOCK ALE.

On Draught at Salt Lake Billiard Room.

STRAY PIG!

STRAYED, about ten days ago, a Black and White PIG, about five weeks old. Any person knowing anything about it will confer a favor by informing

17th Ward, by Mrs. ARMANDA T. KIMBALL. d43-2

JUST RECEIVED.

FINEST STOCK OF WAGON TIMBER, and MATELIER, ever imported to this city; also, material for Fifty BUGGY and COMMON SLEIGHS, BOB SLEIGHS, HUNKERS and SHOES. A portion will be sold at a small advance for cash down. Terms, pay on delivery of work, without deviation.

Agent for Co-operative Manufactory Dec. 29th, 1869. d32-1f

WANTED

A Good Fitter and Turner for Machine work. None need apply unless capable of doing first class work. W. M. J. SILVER.

Five blocks North of the Tabernacle, on telegraph line. d45-1f

DANIEL JONES, SADDLE-TREE MAKER

Second South Street, East of Paul's Stables, Warrants his Trade (branded D. W. JONES) not to hurt a horse back. d19-1f

Special Notices.

WANTED—At the Historian's Office, two copies of the Daily News, No. 229 of Vol. 1, Nov. 9, 1868. d13-1f

Gillet's Washing Crystal makes washing easy, removes all stains, and BLUES THE CLOTHES at the same time. Ask your Grocer for it, every body. d156-10-24w w1-3

Lectures in Mathematics.—Bro. C. L. ERICZON will lecture on Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday of each week, in the 12th Ward School-house. d41-1f

Gillet's Flavoring Extracts are known to the Trade, from Chicago to the Pacific. All Grocers and Druggists keep them.

To Perform and Dress the Hair use Burnett's Colloid-Philadelphia Perfumery. Burnett's Toilet-Preparations, Bubbles and Flavoring Extracts, are fully established as goods of high order.—CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Burnett's Florida—A Perfume—is deservedly popular.—CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL. Burnett's reputation is a sufficient guaranty of the excellence of all his preparations.—BOSTON JOURNAL.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have attained a very high reputation.—CLEVELAND HERALD.

All the Grocers in Utah (nearly) sell Gillet's Baking Powder, and it is not surpassed, in Quality or Cheapness, by ANY POWDER IN THIS OR ANY OTHER MARKET.

Dooley's Baking Powder.

Stands unequalled for making light, healthy and nutritious rolls, biscuits, griddle cakes, &c. The ingredients used in the manufacture of this powder are not only chemically pure, but so proportioned that the results produced are the same each time. In this respect it possesses superiority over all others in the market. Only two teaspoonfuls are required for a quart of flour. For sale by grocers generally. Use DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER ONLY.

Some People "fly completely off the Handle"

When an article is said to do many things; now for our part we esteem and appreciate preparation just in proportion to the amount of time and labor we can save by its use. The

RENOVATING MIXTURE

will remove with little trouble, every particle of Grease or Fat from your Coats, Vests, Pants, Hats, Dresses, &c. it will be found in the most remote degree, the finest fabric, it is also very useful in removing the grease and dirt from doors and joints much used by kitchen hands. Besides this it will kill Bed Bugs as well as their eggs and Shampooes the head like a charm, creating a fine lather and removing every vestige of dirt and dandruff in a twinkling. It does the hair no harm being principally composed of Nitrogen—the element which enters most largely into the composition of hair.

OUR WASHING COMPOUND

Causes a great saving of SOAP and LABOR as well as the wear and tear of clothing attending upon so much washboard rubbing as is usually necessary to bring the clothes to a proper degree of cleanliness.

Some women are in the habit of using Turpentine, Alcohol, Ammonia, Camphor Gum, &c. in their washing fluids; but none of them ought ever to be used for such purposes (one woman lost the use of her arm for six months by using a fluid containing Turpentine); the Turpentine and Alcohol especially tend to open the pores of the skin and thus render the person liable to take cold as also to weaken the arms. This Compound does not fade but brightens Calicoes. It is well adapted for Washing Machines.

LIQUID BLUEING.

Most of the Blueing sold is poor stuff, leaving specks in the clothes. To avoid this, people should purchase ours, as it will be found much cheaper and more reliable. It is also a magnificent and durable BLUE INK.

We desire our customers to understand, most distinctly, that we are not the persons to pass off on the public any spurious or inferior articles. To prove this we desire them to try our goods, and if they fail to give entire satisfaction, we have declared our perfect willingness to take them back and refund the means received therefor.

WE INVITE THE LADIES

To examine our New Styles of

BALL DRESS GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED.

All kinds of Pay taken in Exchange!

CALL AT

SNOW'S CORNER,

One Block South of the Theatre.

SNELL BROS.

7-1m

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

JOE SIMMONS, PROPRIETOR "REVERE HOUSE SALOON,"

is receiving daily, Fresh Oysters direct from Baltimore. Also Fish, Peck, Calves Tongues, Old English and Scotch Ale and Foreign Brews, Beans & Co.'s celebrated A. Wagoner's and Lager Beer, Golden Crown Cigars, Premium Fine Cut Tobacco; in fact, to speak seriously you must call and see and taste for yourself. d17-4f

GOT AWAY!

FROM Camp Douglas, on the 12th inst., one small or medium size COW, Mottly White with red spots. Crop off right ear, slit in left, branded JTY, and reversed, and M, all on the left hip. She is near her calving is supposed to be in the city or over Jordan. Return her or give information of her whereabouts to General J. GIBSON, Camp Douglas, or F. KESLER, 16th Ward, and be rewarded. d46-3

PIONEER FURRIER OF UTAH

COMPETITION Defied in Price or Workmanship in making up LADIES' FURS. I have followed the business for 20 years.

FRED. HOUGHTON, South East block, 12th Ward. d47-1m

Z.C.M.I. COLUMN.

RETAIL

DRY GOODS

DEPARTMENT.

Tailors and persons seeking fine BEAVERS and CANSIMERES, are respectfully invited to examine our stock

Just Received.

FURS! FURS!

A FEW

JUST ARRIVED

AT LOW FIGURES.

JUST RECEIVED

A SUPPLY OF GENUINE

ALEXANDER GLOVES.

In Fancy Colors.

Also,

Ladies' Lined Kid.

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