

necessity of being 105 days—the length of time it took me and my family to move from the Missouri river here—will soon have passed away. The receiving of our mail by five mails a year is obsolete. For several years, about October, ox teams would come in loaded with mail matter that had been mailed the previous October and seven months after. All these things are improving and it will soon be that our friends down yonder will be willing to let us have Christian literature through the mails without paying letter postage on it. (Laughter.) These are among the advantages we will enjoy when this road gets through. Peace and progress to the movement!

PRESIDENT YOUNG.

As there are a great many persons present who know nothing concerning our first arrival in these valleys, I want to say in reference to Br. G. A. Cannon's remarks concerning the railroad, that I do not suppose we traveled one day from the Missouri River here, but what we looked for a track where the rails could be laid with success, for a railroad through this Territory to go to the Pacific Ocean. This was long before the gold was found, when this Territory belonged to Mexico. We never went through the cañon, or worked our way over the dividing ridges without asking where the rails could be laid; and I really did think that the railway would have been here long before this, and I do think it would if there had not been some little interruption. I do not know what has been the matter, but at any rate, there has been a little interruption and contention in the family; but I do hope now that we will get it. As for those people not wanting the railroad, why there is no people in the world that will take the matter into consideration but will see at once that we need it more than any other portion of the community. In reference to the west, to California, how easy it is to freight mail matter by sea for perhaps ten or fifteen dollars per ton from New York to San Francisco. But what does it cost us. The figures will show.

When we came here over the hills and plains in 1847 we made our calculations for a railroad across the country, and were satisfied that merchants in those eastern cities, or from Europe, instead of doubling Cape Horn for the west, would take the cars, and on arriving at San Francisco would take steamers and run to China or Japan and make their purchases, and with their goods could be back again in London and other European cities, in eighty or eighty-five days. All these calculations we made on our way here, and if they had only favored us by letting us have a State government, as weak as we are we would have built railroads ourselves. Who feels this telegraph wire we put up here, almost 500 miles? Who would feel themselves any poorer when the necessity of the case required it for us to build a railroad right through this tier of valleys? None. No man is poorer by disposing of his labor to advantage, but he is always better off than when idling away his time. That makes him poor and mischievous, but when his mind is active in benefitting himself and his fellow creatures he grows better all the time. True happiness consists in doing all the good we can, and the more good we do the better we are.

I want this railroad to come through this city and to pass on the south shore of the Lake. We want the benefits of this railroad for our emigrants, so that after they land in New York they may get on board the cars and never leave them again until they reach this city. And this they can do when the Missouri river is bridged, which will soon be done temporarily, if not permanently. I heard of them building a temporary bridge last fall at Omaha, and in eight days the amount saved through not ferrying their goods across the river paid the cost of the bridge. When this work is done if the tariff is not too high we shall see the people going east to see their friends, and they will come and see us, and when we are better known to the world I trust we shall be better liked.

Band played "President Young's March."

GEORGE Q. CANNON.

Through being absent from the city yesterday, I did not know until late this forenoon that my name was down as one of the speakers, and, therefore, I have not come prepared to make any speech on the subject; but I heartily endorse the movement. I believe that we have arrived at that point in our history when the building of the railroad is a necessity. We need it through this city, and if the Company do not construct it, as it has been said they would not, they will commit a great mistake, as their future operations will prove to them.

Salt Lake City is fast rising in importance, and it has a great future in store. Thousands of people will cross the mountains merely for the sake of seeing and passing through it, who, probably, would not think of doing so were the railroad to be carried north. It is said that by making a detour by way of this city the distance is increased. The advantages which would naturally accrue to the railroad by passing through our city would more than counterbalance any disadvantage arising through the increased distance. But it is very doubtful whether the distance is any greater by this city. We have an open country westward upon which the track can be made with greater facility than by the northern route. There is nothing on the northern route particularly to call the railroad in that direction. If the trade of Montana and Idaho is desirable, this railroad will not answer the purpose, because the detour that is contemplated to the north is not sufficient for them. To my mind there is every reason why it should come by this city, but no tangible reason why it should go in any other direction.

The point has been urged occasionally by the public journals, and we have heard it alluded to this afternoon, that the citizens of Utah are secretly averse to the construction of this railroad; that if we had it in our power we would throw insuperable obstacles in the way of the Company. This we hear from various sources. I was much pleased this afternoon in listening to the remarks which have been made on this point, and unequivocal testimony which has been borne in contradiction of this statement. Those who are most familiar with the people know full well that whatever our peculiarities may be,

we are not opposed to progress. We may view progress from a different standpoint to many others; but upon matters of great national importance, such as the construction of this railroad, there is a union of feeling on the part of the inhabitants of this Territory with those who inhabit other portions of the Republic. When we came here we sought isolation. We were utterly sick of everything we had been brought in contact with. We had suffered and were glad of an isolated retreat such as these mountains afforded, where we could dwell in peace and quietness for a season. We occupy a different position to that which we have ever occupied before. We desire to be more known. We have no desire to secrete ourselves or to hide ourselves from public gaze and scrutiny, and from contact with outside influences. There was a time when, in our weak condition, we might have feared the results, but that day is past, and I trust forever. We court contact to-day; if it be of the right kind. We do not court nor invite aggression; healthy contact, legitimate acquaintance we desire. We want to be better known, and when we are better known these absurd prejudices and misapprehensions which prevail now through the public mind respecting the "Mormons" and the people of Utah will be dissipated.

We may differ from them on many points, we may have our peculiarities of religion; but there is a stand point, or platform on which they can meet with us, a common platform on which we can stand with the rest of our fellow citizens and begin the Union. Every year that passes makes us better known. There was a time in our history when people supposed that we were different from other men. I have traveled considerably, and when it has leaked out that I was a "Mormon" they would gaze at me as though I was a creature from some other planet, or to see if I had horns or a cloven foot; or if there was not some distinguishing peculiarity about me different from other men. These ideas have passed away by contact. We are better known and men begin to realize the fact that they can live among us without suffering in person or property.

I am for the railroad. We are dependent upon ox and mule teams, and if there were no more cogent reason than this it would be enough to make us heartily welcome its completion. But the reasons I have touched upon briefly are, to my mind, sufficient. I am glad it is coming; and I hope to see the day before long—before the election of 1872—when we, the citizens of Utah, will have the opportunity of casting our votes in favor of the Presidential candidate. Four years with the railroad will work wonders and bring about many changes in Utah. God speed it.

Three cheers were then given for Utah and the Pacific Railroad, when the meeting adjourned sine die.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

BILL TO ADMIT N. C., S. C., GA., AND ALA., PASSED THE SENATE.

The Bill to admit North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama to representation in Congress was taken up. The question was on the amendment to strike out the additional constitutional conditions imposed on Georgia of striking from her constitution provisions preventing enforcement of contracts made prior to June first, 1865. After considerable debate the amendment was lost. Williams moved to amend the 3rd section by inserting the following: And thereupon officers of each State, duly elected and qualified under the constitution, shall be inaugurated without delay; but no person prohibited from holding office under the United States or by any State by section three of proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States, known as article fourteen, shall be deemed eligible to any office in either of said States, unless relieved from disability by said amendment. Agreed to. The amendment striking out the provision forbidding any future abridgment of the elective franchise, and inserting corresponding provisions of the old bill. Adopted at 10.30 p.m. Bill passed 81 to 5.

HOUSE.

EUROPEAN MAILS ON AMERICAN SHIPS.

The bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract with an American Steamship Co., to carry the mails to Europe was amended and passed.

The House then went into the consideration of the tax bill. The paragraph imposing a special tax on the cotton brokers, and the paragraph relating to the proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms amended by making the tax 25 dollars instead of 10.

GENERAL.

CHINESE AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.

Washington, 10.—The Chinese Embassy, accompanied by Seward and McCulloch, visited Mount Vernon today.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Evening Star says information was received that the Prussian government had been endeavoring to obtain a post or naval station in the Caribbean Sea, and had sent the sloop of war Augustus on a reconnaissance. The port of Simon, Costa Rica, was selected and provisions of purchase made with Costa Rica. Our Government, however, refused to accede, and made pointed allusions to the Monroe doctrine. The result of the affair is considered in diplomatic circles as decidedly complimentary towards our diplomacy.

GROESBECK FOR SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

It is understood that the President has tendered the office of Secretary of the Treasury to W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio.

WESTERN COMPANY WANT TO REACH SALT LAKE FIRST.

Great exertions are being put forth to complete the Central Pacific Railroad to Salt Lake in advance of the Union Pacific Company. Iron is being shipped by the Isthmus and arrives via Cape Horn.

FOREIGN.

THE DERBY RACES.

London.—The Ascot Derby was won by Marquis of Hastings; the colt Earl Capable was second; Suffolk the third. The Royal hunt cup was won by Salire; Casely second; Master Willie third. Twenty-two horses ran.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

Correspondents writing for publication are requested to write on one side of the paper only. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents' names must in every instance accompany their communications, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of reliability.

THEATRICAL.—Owing to the indisposition of our Local, the usual theatrical notice was omitted yesterday. We think the size of the audience assembled on Tuesday evening, on the occasion of Madame Scheller's Benefit, a brilliant tribute to the lady's genius, considering the stringency of the money market. The performance gave great satisfaction, as the frequent applause and enthusiasm of the people fully testified. The Portia of Madame Scheller, in her vivacity and queenly bearing, presented us a faithful picture of a rich and elegant heiress of the times of ancient Venice. Her disguise in the garb of the advocate was complete. Not only did she change her appearance successfully, she even changed the tone of her voice. Miss Crampton's Shylock was a carefully delineated and artistically executed picture of the remorseless Jew. She is a service of the good old school of acting. She abstains from the melo-dramatic, high-wrought style, and the strained and unnatural stage tricks, which have now become fashionable with our new tragedians. She enunciates clearly and distinctly, and reads with a perfect understanding of the text of Shakespeare. Madame Scheller and Miss Crampton were called out at the close of the play to receive the congratulations of the audience. The other characters of the play were creditably enacted by the company.

This evening Miss Crampton appears in an entirely different character, that of the dashing, rolicking, outcast nobleman of Spain, "Don Cesar de Bazan," and great curiosity is manifested to see her in this part. Madame Scheller will appear as "Maritana," and also as "Ernestine" in the touching little drama of the same name. She sings in both pieces. This will constitute another very interesting and at the same time amusing evening's entertainment. The lovers of the drama will have but two opportunities more to see Miss Crampton, so let them not neglect these few chances.

CHARLES MILES, son of Wm. H. Miles, is requested to call at the Office of President Young immediately.

BY DESERET TELEGRAPH LINE.

PROVO, June 11.

Editor Deseret News.—A. Gardner reports the bridge across Provo river, teams crossing over all right.

A. F. MACDONALD.

Special Notices.

WANTED.—One hundred and fifty cords of red pine wood at the Paper Mill.

AGENTS OF THE DESERET NEWS will please endeavor to collect what Rags they can, and forward at their earliest convenience.

FOR SALE.—Two good second-hand wagons for sale, cheap. Apply to Angus M. Cannon, DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Office at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on the 11th day of June, 1898; which if not called for within one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Bartlett L C	Ball J P	Bayley S	Barber A T	Burner T G	Burnett H	Camp J	Clemmons G	Colbath L W	Day W T	Darton J D	Dexter W M	De Heus M W	De Masters T 2	Dowling R 2	Farnsworth Geo	Ferguson W	Falton & Simpson	Follett L	Frost J F	Freeman J	Garritt J	Gill J W	Grant W	Harrington W	Hanna J C	Hefley P	High W	Hodder F	Hooker E H	Hoeg J	Holden C	Jensen N C	Johnson S	Joergensen J P	Jones Wm 2
Jones T	Jones S L	Kelley R M	Kilpack J	Kratzer F V	Lauren J	Legg A 2	Lewis J	Lincoln H 6	McCluskey J	McManus P W	Muldron H	Mort C	Nathan S P	Peck J N	Pederson S C	Quinn J	Ridout D	Ruck J	Seaton R B	Shearer D	Shiveley J L	Spencer J	Stevens J W	Taylor G E G	Todd R	Waunberg S A	Whitaker A M	Willson J	Williams S	Wilcken C	Worley W E				

LADIES' LIST.

Anderson Mrs J	Boyd Mrs I	Canfield Miss E L	Disher Miss L	Fisher Mrs M	Ganner Miss E J	Gilbert Mrs B	Glass Mrs E	Hassel Miss A M	Jones Miss E	Kingsbury Miss J	Knapp Mrs L	Lang Mrs L	Nino Mrs A	Peck Miss L	Pitt Mrs M J	Reinig Mrs M	Richards Mrs S	Stewart Mrs M	Tindall M J	Wrandolls Mrs H
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Persons residing in the country applying for advertised letters must state where they are expected from, and give the date of advertisement.

A. W. STREET,

Postmaster.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

A FOUR year old Milch Cow, white, with small brown spots; square crop on right ear and upper underbit on left ear. The two front teats are grown close together. Information concerning above will be rewarded by G. Q. CANNON, DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

C. W. Cary, G. T. Mulford, CARY & MULFORD.

Importers and Dealers in LEATHER and FINDINGS, Corner Spruce and William Streets, New York.

Reference.—Messrs. Cronyn & Perrie, Merchants, Salt Lake City.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & Co.,

501 Broadway, New York, Manufacturers of Photographic Materials, Photographic Albums, Stereoscopes and Views. Importers of French, English German Chromos.

**Great Western SOAP AND LYX FACTORY!**

**Soaps, Lye, Oils, Soda, HOME-PRODUCED AND HOME-MADE!**

**ORNSTEIN & POPPER**

OFFER THEIR

**SOAPS, LYE, OILS, and WASHING SODA**

At the following terms, which they wish compared with the Cost at which the Eastern articles can be delivered here:—

Extra Family Soap.....	27 to 29 cts. p. lb
Palm Soap.....	25 to 27 "
Oxide Soap.....	25 to 27 "
Castile Soap.....	40 to 50 "
Vatigated Soap.....	60 to 75 "
Fancy Perfumed Soap.....	\$1.75 to \$2.00 p. doz.
Concentrated Lye.....	\$5.00 "
Washing Soda.....	22 cts. p. lb
Lard Oil.....	\$5.00 p. gal.
Neats Foot Oil.....	\$5.00 "
Bear's Oil.....	\$5.00 "

At the following terms, which they wish compared with the Cost at which the Eastern articles can be delivered here:—

OFFICE—East side of East Temple Street, Salt Lake City.

**ORNSTEIN & POPPER.**

d129sm

**C. F. STOFFERS,**

**CABINET MAKER,**

1st. SOUTH STREET,

OPPOSITE THE THEATRE

Keeps constantly on hand FOR SALE an assortment of

**FURNITURE**

Of the Most Approved Styles, and of the Best Quality, at Greatly

**Reduced Prices.**

TERMS to Suit People's Circumstances.

d105ly

**FURNITURE WARE ROOMS,**

EAST TEMPLE STREET.

**HENRY DINWOODEY**

Thanks his FRIENDS for their liberal PATRONAGE, and begs to announce that he has a large amount of

**FURNITURE**

Constantly on hand.

All goods warranted to insure satisfaction

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

The Undertaker's Department is also Suitably Furnished.

d1104

**DUNFORD & SONS!** Wells, Fargo & Co.

**Boots, Shoes, HATS, AT WHOLESALE!**

East Temple Street.

**LADIES STRAW AND TUSCAN HATS.**

IN GREAT VARIETY.

**GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,**

For Summer Wear.

WHICH THEY ARE SELLING Below Eastern Cost: At DUNFORD & SONS.

d124-ly

**SMITH BRO'S. CARPENTERS**

OF THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

We keep constantly on hand and Make to order, at the Shortest Notice, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, Etc., Etc.

TERMS to SUIT CUSTOMERS.

d104ly

**BOOKS FOR SALE!**

The following CHURCH PUBLICATIONS are now for SALE, at THE LOWEST PRICES,

IN THE

**DESERET BOOK STORE AND BINDERY,**

Deseret News Buildings.

Book of Mormon.....\$1.25

Doctrine and Covenants.....1.00

Journal of Discourses.....2.00

Half Calif, cloth sides.....1.50

paper sides.....1.50

Orson Pratt's Works.....1.50

Poems, by E. R. Snow.....2.25

Full Morocco, gilt.....2.25

Calif, gilt.....2.00

Cloth, gilt.....1.25

Cloth.....1.00

Harp of Zion.....2.25

Full Morocco, gilt.....2.25

Cloth, gilt.....1.25

Cloth.....1.00

Voice of Warning.....1.50

Full Morocco, gilt.....1.50

Calif, gilt.....0.75

Cloth.....0.75

Compendium.....2.00

Full Morocco, gilt.....2.00

Calif, gilt.....1.50

Roan.....1.00

Spencer's Letters.....0.50

Full Cloth.....0.50

Millennial Star.....3.00

Full Calif.....2.00

Half Calif.....2.00

Byrns Books (old edition).....0.50

Full Roan.....1.00

Paper.....1.00

Paper.....0.50

Paper.....0.50

Paper.....0.50

Divine Authority.....0.10

**RETAIL PRICE CURRENT.**

SALT LAKE CITY.

(Corrected daily by Eldredge & Clawson.)

**DRY GOODS.**

Brown Sheetings.....	30 to 35	yard.
Bleached Sheetings.....	30 to 45	"
Prints.....	25 to 35	"
Delaines.....	60 to 62	50 "
Flannels.....	40 to 50	"
Lingerie.....	100 to 150	"
Satinets.....	40 to 50	"
Kentucky Jeans.....	35 to 40	"
Ginghams.....	40 to 45	"
Denims.....	40 to 45	"
Stripes.....	40 to 45	"
Trunks.....	40 to 45	"
Shawls.....	25 to 30	"
Cottonades.....	50 to 60	"
Cambrie.....	75 to 80	"
Alpacas.....	75 to 80	"
Crash.....	75 to 80	"
Shawls.....	50 to 60	"
Dress Goods.....	50 to 60	"
Casimeres.....	25 to 30	"
Linen Thread.....	25 to 30	p. lb.
Spool Cotton.....	15 to 20	p. doz.
Seamless Socks.....	50 to 60	p. doz.
Cotton Yarn.....	50 to 60	p. bunch.

**GROCERIES.**

Gunpowder Tea.....	\$3.00 p. lb.
Crushed Sugar.....	45 "
Coffee.....	50 "
Flour.....	25 to 30 "
Soda and Saleratus.....	50 "
Pepper.....	40 "
Allspice.....	75 "
Nutmegs.....	25 to 30 "
Starbush.....	100 to 120 "
Olive Oil.....	75 to 80 p. gal.
Lubricating Oil.....	50 "
Machinists Oil.....	60 "
Castor Oil.....	80 "
Coal Oil.....	100 "
Indigo.....	75 to 80 "
Madder.....	75 "
Soap.....	40 "
Concentrated Lye.....	60 cts.

**HARDWARE.**

Glass, 8 by 10.....	25 each
Brass Kettles.....	\$1.00 p. lb.
Flour Sifters.....	60 "
Anvils.....	65 "
Vices.....	70 "
Forks (garden and hay).....	\$2.25 to \$4.50 each
Scythes.....	\$2.50 to \$3.50 "
Cradles (complete).....	\$1.00 "
Axes.....	\$3.25 "
Shovels and Spades.....	\$2.00 to \$2.50 "
Hoes.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00 "
Picks.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00 "
Horse Nails.....	80 "
Wrought Nails.....	75 p. lb.
Cut Nails.....	40 "

**WANTED.**

We need the following Numbers of Vol. 3 of the Semi-Weekly DESERET NEWS to complete our Office File:—

15 Nos. of No. 1	3 Nos. of No. 7
24 "	5 "
28 "	5 "

If any of our Agents or Subscribers will furnish the above Numbers, in good condition, we will feel obliged.