

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE ANNUAL Conference has closed, and to-day the people who have come from other places are on their way home again. The weather has been more than usually fine for the season, and those who wished to attend the meetings did so without being exposed to storms. Large congregations have attended every meeting; but particularly in the afternoon; at such times the number present has been estimated at ten thousand. The body of the building is now furnished with the new seats, and these added materially to the comfort of the congregation. Though a portion of the people present found it difficult to hear what some of the speakers said, and in some parts of the house it was probably not always possible to distinguish every word said by those with the best voices, still the audience had much greater satisfaction in listening at this Conference than at last Fall Conference. This probably arose from the erection of a canopy over the stands, and from the speakers being more accustomed to the vastness of the building and their being better able to accommodate their voices to the audience than they were last October. With the improvements which are contemplated we have no doubt about the new Tabernacle proving as great an acoustic success, as it is a success in other respects. With a properly constructed sounding board over the stands, and with such a gallery as has been projected, it will be the finest building on the Continent in which to assemble a large audience.

We have heard but one expression from all with whom we have conversed respecting the Conference, an expression of satisfaction. The subjects dwelt upon have been eminently practical, and such as the humblest capacity could comprehend. We shall be disappointed if great results do not follow the teachings which the people are now receiving. The food we eat and the clothing we wear are topics of the greatest importance to sentient beings. And if the people can be taught what food is best for them, and how they can most easily produce it and manufacture their clothing, a great point is gained. By dwelling upon the importance of dietetics, and imparting information upon the subject, the people will be led to reflection, and when they once see the necessity for a change in their diet and other modes of life, the chief difficulty in the way of their progress is overcome. We aim at physical regeneration. With the knowledge we now have, no question that did not incorporate within it the principles by which such a result could be brought about would be acceptable to the Latter-day Saints. Such teachings as have been given at this conference lie at the foundation, therefore, of our religion. By carrying them into effect, health, physical energy and beauty and longevity will be obtained, and a race of men produced that will possess every needed requisite to carry on the great labors which shall devolve upon them.

The instructions which were given respecting the proper observance of the sabbath, the immigration of the poor, and home manufactures were all excellent and timely. President Young's remarks on the subject of digging gold ought to be riveted on the mind of every Latter-day Saint.

"Instead of hunting gold we ought to pray the Lord to hide it up. Gold is not wealth, wealth consists in the multiplication of the necessities and comforts of life. Instead of hunting gold, go and raise wheat, barley, oats, get your bread and make gardens and orchards and raise vegetables and fruits that you may have something to sustain yourselves and something to give to the poor and the needy."

This is counsel which every man who has any interest in Zion would do well to remember.

The counsel which was given to the ladies about organizing themselves into societies, and taking the lead in fashions and matters of taste, will we trust be carried into effect. An ample field for usefulness has been opened to them, and there will be many causes for regret if they do not avail themselves of the opportunities which they now have within their reach.

Those who came from a distance to attend conference will go back feeling richly repaid for their time and trouble in coming here. The practice of assembling together twice a year is beneficial. By those from different parts of the Territory mingling together, and becoming acquainted and brightening up and strengthening old friendships, homogeneity is preserved and the growth of sectional feeling is checked.

A CONVERTED BACHELOR.—The zeal of new converts is proverbial; there is no zeal that will compare with it. If you wish the evils of intemperance vividly depicted, employ a reformed drunkard to do it. If the dangers of an irreligious life are to be described, who can do so with more earnestness and eloquence than a man who has just emerged from such a condition? Such men realize with greater force and distinctness than any others the blessed escape they have had in being emancipated from their previous state. The audience of their sensations in awakening to a true sense of their position adds vigor and force to their language, and enables them to stir up the emotions of their hearers to their profoundest depths.

An article appeared in our yesterday evening's issue, under the title of "Bachelors." It was a well-written article. We confess we could not have stirred up the class for whom it was intended so thoroughly as did the writer, even if we had tried, for the simple reason we are not a bachelor—we are, as Artemus would have it, considerably married. It required a bachelor to write that article in such a piquant and vigorous style; but we are happy in being able to add that it was a converted bachelor. We had almost given him up as incorrigible. To use a familiar, but rather irrelevant expression, we had almost looked upon him as past praying for. We had exhausted all our eloquence upon him, but without any perceptible results. Reason, entreaty, jokes and everything else had all been tried in vain. Whether the fear of having to pay a fine of two hundred dollars into the treasury of the P. E. Fund Company, has been potent in bringing conviction to his flinty heart we are not prepared to say. But we are convinced he has reformed. We saw indisputable evidences of his entire conversion on Sunday last, as he wended his way to the Tabernacle. We were surprised at the change which we saw in his appearance. He was not the man he had been. His countenance was demure, and his deportment most proper. Yet, withal, he seemed so happy and contented, and his companion looked into his face with such an expression of fond confidence that we were quite prepared for a caustic article from his pen on bachelors.

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

QUALIFICATION OF JURORS.

Washington 8.—Trumbull called up the bill relating to the qualification of jurors. The bill provides that the expression of an opinion founded on public rumor or upon the statements in the newspapers, should not disqualify a man, otherwise competent.

Johnson proposed that the law already allowed the court to use its discretion in accepting such jurors.

Trumbull replied that it was so in some states, but the object of this law was to make the practice uniform.

After some debate by Bayard, Davis, Frelinghuysen and others, the bill passed, 37 to 8.

INELIGIBLE FOR RE-ELECTION.

Sumner introduced a joint resolution proposed an amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no person elected as President or Vice-President, who has once served as President, shall afterwards be eligible for either office; referred to the committee on Judiciary.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills reported from the committee on claims, and then went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendments to the navy appropriation bill were referred.

Washburne, of Ill., offered a resolution to inquire relative to the mortgage held by the United States on the Collins steamship line.

IMPEACHMENT.

Robinson offered as a privileged resolution, a resolution rescinding the resolution of the impeachment proceedings, and amendatory and supplemental thereof, and recalling the managers. The Speaker decided that the resolution was not privileged, there being pending a motion as to the printing of forty thousand copies of Butler's opening speech. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

ST. LOUIS GONE DEMOCRATIC.

St. Louis.—The entire Democratic city ticket was elected yesterday. The Democrats have eight out of ten Councilmen.

INDIAN NEWS SUPPRESSED.

Omaha.—A dispatch says a reliable letter from Ft. Laramie says that the Indian agents and contractors are suppressing authentic reports concerning Indian affairs, and doing everything they can to prevent the true state of things being made public. The letter then proceeds to detail a number of outrages committed during the last week of March, between Ft. Fetterman and Ft. Laramie.

NEVADA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

San Francisco, 9.—The Nevada Republican State Convention met at Carson yesterday. Delegates to the Chicago Convention were elected; Grant was the unanimous choice for the next President. Resolutions were adopted approving the reconstruction measures of Congress and the impeachment of the President.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Richmond, 9.—The Convention defeated the resolution prohibiting the Legislature establishing separate schools for the two races, by 67 to 21.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS DECIDED TO CALL A CONVENTION ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN MAY TO NOMINATE STATE OFFICERS.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Hartford, Conn., 8.—The corrected returns fix English's majority at 1755; the total vote was 99,323.

THE CHAMPION BILLIARD MATCH.

Chicago.—The billiard match for the championship, last night, between McDewitt and Foster was decided in favor of McDewitt, Foster having become dissatisfied with the decision of the referee in allowing a count for McDewitt, and refused to play the game out. The score stood, McDewitt 1268, Foster 1262.

ALBANY.—THE STRIKE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD WORKMEN IS ENDED, TONIGHT, THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD, HAVING AGREED TO THE ADVANCE OF PAY.

FOREIGN.

SUPPOSED MURDERERS OF MCGEE.

Ottawa.—Two men named Whelan and Doyle have been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder of McGee; suspicion against them is very strong. This morning a night watchman in the Parliament buildings, named Dent, shot himself dead.

FUNERAL OF MCGEE.

The funeral services in honor of McGee were performed in the Catholic Cathedral this morning. The remains were then forwarded to Montreal by special train, attended by a number of Parliament and other distinguished men. Dispatches from the Provinces

express the deepest indignation at the murder, which is generally attributed to the Fenians. McGee's family will be amply provided for by Government.

NEW GOVERNORS FOR CANADA AND INDIA.

London.—It is said that Mr. Cranbourn has been offered the Government of Canada, and Earl Mayo that of India. Lord Fitzgerald, of the court of appeals for Ireland, resigns.

THE IRISH HIERARCHY WILL SOON PETITION THE QUEEN IN PERSON AGAINST A CHANGE IN THE CHURCH DEEDS.

THE CLERKENWELL OUTRAGE.

London, 8.—The grand jury brought bills of indictment against all the prisoners except O'Neil, charged by the coroner's jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell outrage. Their trials will commence next week.

LIVINGSTONE SAFE BEYOND DOUBT.

All doubts of the safety of Dr. Livingstone are dispelled, as Sir Roderick Murchison, to-day, received a letter from a distinguished traveler, which came via Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone writes that he is in good health, and that his journey and explorations have been successful and he will soon return to England.

MCGEE'S MURDERER.

The case against Whelan deepens as the inquest proceeds; the Crown reckons confidently on his being the man; a revolver was found in his possession, one chamber of which had evidently been discharged, the bullet being exactly the same as that which killed McGee. Several others have been arrested as accomplices.

For the Deseret Evening News.

COTTON CULTURE IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

Along the banks of the Rio Virgen and the Santa Clara, as well as along a few of their tributary streams, we find a small portion of fertile land scattered in little patches and margins, some of which are large enough to be converted into fields, in which, with careful cultivation and management, may be produced many of those plants that flourish in Alta California, or in the States of Kentucky, the Carolinas, Mississippi, and even Georgia and Louisiana, the climate of our "Dixie" corresponding with those regions just mentioned, with about the same amount of difference between the northern and southern extremities of Southern Utah as exist between Kentucky and Louisiana.

Millersburg and the valley of the Muddy, the first situate near the 37th parallel, or the boundary of the south of Utah, the latter in Arizona Territory, show a higher thermometer range in the summer season than any portions of Louisiana, while their winter temperature falls but little below that of Louisiana, except in rare instances when the subarctic blasts from the snow fields of Iron county sweep over this mild land of ours. All that portion of Southern Utah north of the range of the twin mountains, crossed by the road from St. George to Millersburg, and south and east of the bold eminence that pours the drainage of its northern slope into the great basin, while its southern defiles overlook St. George, Washington, Santa Clara, and the lower hills through which the Rio Virgen breaks its tumultuous floods and speeds its rapid currents to its junction with the Colorado and, conjoined with this great affluent, to the Western Ocean, belongs to the same general climate, and corresponds probably, in adaptation to semi-tropical vegetation, with the climate of Northern California, though its summer heat rises to within four or five degrees of that of the valley of the Muddy. In the winter, however, its close proximity to the snowy mountains before mentioned, allows at times so low a temperature as to winter-kill the fig and the tender kinds of grape vines, and permits snow to rest on the shady sides of the lower hills for days and weeks together. In the latter part of December last year, the willows and cottonwoods of the place were clad in the largest share of their green foliage, some grape vines were still bearing green leaves, and the cotton plant, though mainly defoliated, had not been frosted in the stalk; while the region around St. George had advanced to the same stage of winter six weeks previously. There will be a difference in the quantity and quality of the cotton product between these localities amounting to about one third of the crop, other conditions being equal, though this difference is mainly due to the longer period of the growing season in the lower localities,—that is to say, the earlier date in Spring and the later date in the Fall, at which a killing frost occurs.

The importance of a climate like this, stretching over sufficient breadth to supply our isolated Territory with products that would otherwise have to be imported from abroad, is easily understood by thinking minds. Next in importance to the cost of its food, is the annual expenditure of a people for clothing and the other uses to which the textile fibres are put for the general uses of the families; and there is no doubt but that a careful estimate would show the amount required for woven fibres to be in excess of that needed for the elements. It is true that a nation may gain a large amount of prosperity by importing raw materials and manufacturing the same, as is evinced in the case of Great Britain; but how much greater would be the profits and real wealth of a country through an industry that adds to the production of the raw material that of the manufacture? This should be the situation of our people, and when we add to the cost of the raw material and the manufacture that of the freight of our textile fabrics from distant parts of the earth, the amounts that will show themselves in our favor by home production and manufacture, are highly encouraging for this industry. Our northern settlements can produce the necessary wool for the Territory; our southern ones can produce a full supply of cotton; and the culture of silk is practicable in both portions of it. But cotton is the main subject of the present paper, and I will therefore proceed to its special consideration.

The cotton plant is a favorite of the sun, flourishing under ardent skies and reaching its perfection only within a few degrees above the tropics. In those regions where little or no frost occurs it is perennial for at least six years, though commonly the fourth season begins to show a decline, and it is mostly replanted the fifth or sixth season. The less favored cotton regions, however, have to plant their fields every year, as the frosts of winter destroy the vitality of the stalk; from which, in tropical countries, the sideshoots spring forth anew about January. In the valley of the Muddy some instances

have been noticed of cotton growing out from the old stalk early in Spring, and it is probable that with a slight covering the perennial habit of the plant might be maintained there. This would give the advantage of several weeks of growth in the early Spring, and would probably increase the yield from thirty to forty per cent. But in all parts of the northern "Dixie," cotton must be considered an annual plant, and will probably continue to be treated as such even in the valley of the Muddy, at least until the other method shall have been proven practicable, consequently the treatment requisite for it as an annual will be here spoken of.

No plant in the vegetable kingdom, holding so important a relation to the necessities of mankind, requires so pampering an existence, both in the nourishment it must receive from the soil and in the moisture it requires for its proper growth and development, as does the cotton. Sensitive to cold in an extreme degree the young plant maintains a precarious tenure of life until the summer solstice has deeply and effectually warmed the earth to its deepest roots, unless it has obtained the most judicious treatment from the beginning; and as the seasons are so short that no "back-set" can be allowed, if success is desired, it is of importance that the plant receive the best possible care from the first. To give a valuable hint on planting of cotton, the soil best adapted must be first considered. A light, sandy loam with considerable of vegetable mould, will be found the best cotton ground of any. Cotton is a failure on the compact, granite soil of Tokerville and Harrisburgh, not for climatic reasons, but because the soil is too solid. A compact clay soil operates in the same way. The analysis of the best Sea Island cotton soil showed ninety-two per cent. of silex (sand). The seed of the cotton is very weak, and it requires several seeds in one place so that the united strength of the young plants shall be able to push through to the surface. The shallower cotton can be planted, therefore, the more certain it is to "come up" and to make a full stand. There being no chance for it to germinate without moisture, and the surface generally drying out rapidly, it is commonly planted deep enough so that moisture sufficient shall remain around the seed to last eight or ten days, the period required to bring up cotton and to compensate for its depth, (two to three inches.) Five or six seeds are put in each place where one plant is wanted; and if the earth is finely pulverized, and no cold storm succeeds the plowing, it will come up, with a pale green, nearly erect stem, and a short, white, tender stalk. It is generally better to defer the planting of cotton till all danger of frost is past, even if it should be as late as the first days of May, than to "hurry it in" before the earth has become warm and the atmosphere genial. It is by far the best plan to have the land thoroughly irrigated previous to preparing it for the cotton crop, so that it may retain sufficient moisture to raise the young plants to the stage at which the fourth or sixth leaves appear, before needing irrigation again, as early waterings will chill the plant and set it back, especially if the cold water of mountain streams be used, besides settling the land too solidly around the tender plants before they are large enough to bear cultivation amongst.

In regard to the proper distances at which the seeds should be planted, these must vary according to the probable size of the plants. In good soil and in our best cotton climate, the best yield per acre will be secured by having the rows four feet apart, and the plants in the rows about two feet. In the fields of Tokerville on the solid soil, rows two feet apart and plants in the row ten inches will be found to give space enough. The best yield is secured by allowing the plants to slightly interlock their branches, which they will do at these distances. Not more than one plant should remain in one place, and as soon as the bunches of plants can show which are the most vigorous among them, they should be thinned out. This is easily done by passing along the rows and pulling all but one at each hill. Some cultivators prefer to let two remain for some weeks, to guard against the possible chance of one being destroyed by accident. Many commit the error of waiting too long before thinning out, in which case the plants in a crop so treated will be slow to throw out the vigorous side branches on which the earliest maturing bolls appear. The frequent hoeing or plowing with a "bull tongue" has for its object the inducing of the growth of side roots, which encourage the thriving outside branches and are consequently very beneficial. The cotton plant requires about as much moisture as Indian corn, and will amply repay as much cultivation, though in sandy soil the cultivation is less essential than in close or compact soils of any kind. The crop must be kept clean of weeds if any good yield is desired. All neglect in this respect will be punished by a small yield. About June, the plant begins to bloom, a bright yellow, bell-shaped flower, opening, turning reddish lilac, or reddish blue the next day, then being pushed off by the boll that comes forth from the centre of the base of the bloom. The flower is formed by the milky secretion, that is hermetically sealed in the green boll, hardening up. The rind of the boll is of a tough, elastic consistency, when approaching maturity, and is divided from the stem to the apex by a number of sutures, generally four, often five, held together by a natural glue. As the boll approaches maturity, proper moisture being supplied, the fibre will attain a full expansion and a silky texture, the glue in the sutures of the rind will be dissolved, and the boll will begin to open at the apex, the several divisions of the rind rolling outwardly beyond the point of intersection at the base, thus leaving the fibre free to be plucked out with care. If proper moisture be not present, the bolls will open unevenly, the pieces of the rind be entangled in the fibre, making it troublesome to pick, and piercing sharply against the fingers of those engaged in gathering it.

The cotton plant continues to yield bloom and make new bolls till frost ends its labors, and there are therefore many immature bolls killed by the frosts of autumn, which contain an unfulfilled and imperfect fibre and should be used for common purposes and not brought into market mixed with the mature cotton to lessen its good qualities. An acre of cotton will, with proper culture, produce from 400 to 600 pounds of good cotton free from seed in the southern portion of Southern Utah. In the northern portion the best of land will yield, with the same treatment, from 250 to 300 pounds. Larger

results are obtained by a few, but the greater portion of cultivators will rather fall below these figures than exceed them.

The greatest labor connected with this crop is the picking of it, or the harvesting; but as it is not so difficult to pick it as soon as it opens, and in fact the gathering may be deferred until very late into the winter, without material injury to the crop, it is a convenient one, and one that will pay a good profit.

Cotton is in great demand and can be readily exchanged for merchandise at 45 cents per pound, or twelve pounds of raw cotton for one bunch of yarn (five pounds) at the cotton factories, which is a convenient and profitable exchange for both parties in the transaction, supplies a great want of the people in our Territory, and is a good step towards the commercial self-dependence so indispensable to our prosperity. The separation of the lint of the cotton from the seed enclosed with the fibre, as it is taken from the boll, is performed by machinery called "gins" run mostly by water power, and for which operation one tenth is paid by the planter.

The fibre is about one third, or if grown on poor land two thirds or three fourths. The seed is valuable as seed for milch cows, and contains considerable oil which can be extracted and used for light, though this process is not yet in operation with us.

Cotton is considered by chemists an exhausting crop, yet it has not shown itself as such with us so far; on the contrary, we believe that it is less so than most other field crops, and the common opinion of our farmers is that it rests the soil and prepares it for other crops. It gathers considerable of its nourishment from the atmosphere, and also a great portion of the moisture requisite, if that moisture is present in the atmosphere. In our arid climate the absence of nightly dews, so beneficial to the cotton plant in the most favored regions of its highest luxuriance, must be compensated by irrigation to secure the silky texture of the fibre which is found lacking whenever the present ones, and when we can have the satisfaction of using the produce of our fields as clothing, as well as to eat the grains and fruits of our own production.

DANIEL BONELLI.

THE DEARTH OF FOOD.

Dearth and famine seem to be making the tour du monde. We yesterday referred to the distress prevailing in Austria and Russia. We now extract the following from *La Vie de Cherbourg*. The writer says: At Orleansville I have seen from one hundred and fifty to two hundred of these poor wretches, scarcely covered with ragged burlap, eating the leaves of the aloe plant, the roots of the dwarf palm, and the filthy fragments abandoned in the streets; I have witnessed natives coming down from the mountain with asses laden with dates, robbed of all in an instant by these famished Arabs. The latter I have seen cudgeled unmercifully by Europeans in order to make them desist, and yet they received the blows, without seeming to feel them, rather than give up the date. At Relizanne I noticed squatting on the footpath, with their backs against the wall, some dozen of Arab children, the oldest of whom could scarcely be more than four. When I say children I make a mistake—they were only skeletons; their legs and arms were, in the most rigorous meaning of the words, no more than bones covered with shaggy skin, so frigidly shrunken, one was at a loss to know by what effort they could stand on their feet. I bought a dozen pound loaves and distributed them to the starving children, but this was scarcely done when I was surrounded by a score of Arabs vociferating for a share. Only with great difficulty could I get out from the midst of the poor wretches, the numbers of whom rapidly increased; and had it not been for the assistance of some Europeans I do not know what might have become of me. Scarcely had I got clear of the crowd when I saw them fall upon the children and snatch away the bread which I had distributed. At Oran, in the middle of the city, in front of the Hotel de l'Univers, I witnessed the most disgusting spectacles. Every evening there is thrown out of that establishment the remains of the kitchen, damaged leaves of salad and other vegetables, the entrails of foul game, and filth of that kind. Well, on the evening I speak of I saw a dozen Arabs fighting with the dogs of the neighborhood over this offal.—[London News.

MANUFACTURE OF VIOLIN AND HARP STRINGS IN ITALY.—An English paper says:

"The manufacture of strings for musical instruments has been carried on from time immemorial in some of the small villages in the Abruzzi, and at the present time the Neapolitan provinces maintain their superiority in the production of this article. They require the greatest care and dexterity on the part of the workman. The treble strings are particularly difficult to make, and are made at Naples, probably because the Neapolitan sheep, from their small size and leanness, afford the best raw material. They are made from the small intestines which must be carefully scraped; the intestines are then steeped in alkaline lye, clarified with a little alum, for four or five days, until the guts are well bleached and swollen. They are next drawn through an open thimble, and pressed against it with the nail, in order to smooth and equal their surface; after which they are washed, spun or twisted, and sulphured during two hours. They are finally polished by friction and then dried. Sometimes they are sulphured twice or thrice before being dried, and are polished between horse-hair cords. The strings manufactured in Italy are noted for their strength, transparency, brilliancy, and clearness of tone. This manufacture was introduced into France by a Neapolitan nobleman, in 1766, who established a manufactory at Lyons. This industry is carried on in various towns in Italy, namely, Gubbio, Foligno, Bologna, Venice, Videnza, Padua, Verona and Bassano."

THEATRE.

Lessee & Managers—H. B. Clawson & J. T. Cain.

SATURDAY,

APRIL 10, 1868.

Will be presented the beautiful classic Play, in 5 Acts, entitled

DAMON AND PYTHIAS!

OR,

The Test of Friendship.

CAST:

DAMON.....	Mr J S LINDSAY
PYTHIAS.....	Mr D McKENZIE
Dionysius.....	Mr J M Hardie
Procles.....	Mr J C Graham
Damocles.....	Mr E D Crowther
Phidias.....	Mr A Merrill
Locullus.....	Mr H Malben
First Senator.....	Mr N Grey
Second Senator.....	Mr R Matthews
Third Senator.....	Mr G Smith
Fourth Senator.....	Mr J McGregor
Fifth Senator.....	Mr C M Donelson
Child of Damon.....	Miss George Clawson
GALANTHE.....	Miss ADAMS
HERMION.....	Miss NELLIE COLLEBROOK

Senators, Soldiers, Guards, etc., etc.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

Deaf as a Post!

CAST:

Mr Walton.....	Mr H Malben
Frisman Sappy.....	Mr P Marrett
Capt. Templeton.....	Mr J C Graham
Cruiser, an ostler.....	Mr J B Kelly
Gallop.....	Mr R Matthews
Water.....	Mr J McGregor
Sophy Walton.....	Miss Platt
Amy Templeton.....	Miss Foreman
Mrs. Plump.....	Mrs M G Clawson
Sally Mags.....	Miss Alexander

DOORS OPEN AT 7 1/2 o'clock. Performance Commences punctually at 8.

WM. PIDCOCK,

OGDEN CITY,

Has on hand a choice assortment of

Drugs,

Medicines,

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hardware, &c.

A Large Assortment of Pantaloon on hand to be Sold Cheap for ready pay.

All kinds of Grain, Eggs, and Butter taken in payment.

Persons knowing themselves indebted, will please call and settle immediately.

Rags Wanted.

d11-2awim

THAT WIRE.

THE party who picked up that BUNCH of WIRE between Kimball & Lawrence and Edger and Clawson's store, is requested to leave it at either one of those stores, for the owner.

d11-1

WM. PIDCOCK.

Bakery,

Bakery,

Bakery.

THE IDAHO BAKERY.

SECOND South Street, has changed hands. I will supply the public with Bread, Crackers, Pies, Confectionery, etc., of the best quality and at the lowest rates, at the Idaho Bakery.

J. M. SIMMONS.

ATTENTION

Road-Makers.

THE County Court having resolved to Turnpike the STATE ROAD, South of Salt Lake City, between the Corporate line and Mill Creek—a distance of some 80 rods—the work will be let in sections of ten or more rods each to the lowest responsible bidder.

On Saturday next, 11th inst., Commencing at Mill Creek Bridge at 10 a.m.

By order of the County Court for Salt Lake County.

d11-1w E. W. EAST, County Clerk.

TAR! TAR!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for Sale in quantities to suit Purchasers, Wholesale or Retail, by the undersigned, at his place at Gunnison, Sanpete County. Send on your orders.

d42-6 C. A. MADSEN.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO THE DESERET NEWS OFFICE for Subscriptions, &c., that Payment of the same after this date, is to be made to GEORGE Q. CANNON, the present Editor.

April 1, 1868.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

A HATCH.

WISHES to inform the inhabitants of Wasatch county,