

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

GEORGE G. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1868.

THE UTAH CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The farcical attempt of McGorty to contest the seat of the Delegate of this Territory, Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, has excited no other feeling than ridicule in the mind of every man who is familiar with the circumstances of the case. The miserable creature is beneath the contempt of every respectable person, and no notice would have been bestowed upon him, had not Congress, by entertaining his case and referring it to its Committee on Elections, and the press in various parts, given it undeserved importance. We have never alluded to him or written his name without being ashamed and disgusted. We viewed him while here as a contemptible lick-spittle, and never was thrown in his company without being disgusted with his fawning obsequiousness and servility. His manner gave evidence, notwithstanding his constant attendance at meetings and the loud and repeated professions of friendliness and sympathy which he made, that he was a thorough-paced hypocrite. In conversation it would be difficult for an observant listener to have any other idea than that he was being licked preparatory to being swallowed.

While he thought he had any prospect of making money out of the "Mormons," he was most friendly. If they had believed him, there never was another man who had felt quite the same amount of sympathy for them that he had. But when he found he was becoming known, and his little game of hypocrisy did not succeed, then the mask was thrown aside, and he appeared in his true colors. With the aid of C.B. Waite, who was once a Federal Judge of this Territory, he got up an argument before the Committee on Elections which was intended to be very formidable. Garbled extracts from discourses, misrepresentations of writers, affidavits of apostates and extracts from their works, made up a tissue of slanders that has rarely been excelled. It was this strange medley that was offered as an argument. The whole of the claim and "argument" might be summed up in a few words: "The contestant ought to have the seat, because if he did not get the majority of votes and was not elected, it was not his fault. He was a candidate and was willing the people should vote for him; and if they did not vote for him, because there was no inducement, Congress ought to punish them for their obstinacy and make him Delegate any how."

Captain Hooper in his reply took high ground. He very properly did not admit that McGorty was legally in court. He refused to recognize him as a legal contestant, he having failed to comply with the law of Congress, which requires notice of contest to be filed within thirty days after the result of the election has been ascertained officially. He did not, therefore, condescend to place himself upon a level with McGorty by replying to his lying statements; but offered the following statement of the positions relied upon by him. They cover all the ground, and thoroughly demolish and annihilate all the pretensions of McGorty and Waite.

"The sitting Delegate, William H. Hooper, objects to the course of proceeding in this case, because it does not conform to the law in any respect, nor to any established precedent."

SECOND.—No reason whatever is shown why contestant has not complied with the law regulating contested elections. His own affidavit, filed and sworn to more than eleven months after the election was held, is wholly unsupported by that of a single other person whose statement he has taken; and is pointedly contradicted by the statements of men of character and position, residents of said Territory, and not members of the Mormon Church, to wit: The affidavits of P. H. Head, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Utah Territory; Amos Reed, late Secretary and Acting Governor; S. P. McMurtry, late Associate, and now Chief Justice, of Utah; Frank P. Allen, late Acting Governor of Utah; and also to the statements of forty-one citizens, not Mormons, who are the leading merchants, bankers, and business men of Salt Lake City, all of whom state that contestant could, at any time since the election, held on the 7th of February, 1867, have proceeded with this case in the manner prescribed by law, with entire and perfect safety to himself, without the least possible danger of personal violence, and who state further that the fullest freedom and expression of opinion is indulged in and tolerated in said Territory, and that McGorty has not publicly announced it often and repeatedly upon the streets in Salt Lake City, prior to his leaving said Territory, that he was contesting the seat of the sitting Delegate; was in no manner molested on account of said announcement; and yet, in the face of all these facts, he took steps towards preparing his notice of contest even after the regular session of March, 1868, nor in July following, nor yet again before the beginning of the December term of the same year, but waited until the 15th day of January, nearly a whole year after the election, and when near half the term of the Fortieth Congress had expired. Under these circumstances the sitting Delegate insists that there is neither a shadow of law nor of fact, under which the contestant can, as the Committee on Elections or the House do act in this case. The law regulating contested elections, requires notice of contest to be filed within thirty days after the result of the election has been ascertained officially. (See Statutes at Large, Vol. IX.) The sitting Delegate ventures to assert that this is the first time in his-

tory that a contestant has asserted that the laws of Congress, regulating the rights of persons claiming seats in the body, do not apply to Territories.

THIRD.—The contestant's affidavit cannot be used as evidence to try this case. Its facts, no law or precedent would authorize this, and these of themselves show no reason why contestant should be allowed an order of the House to be permitted to take testimony under the law. Such being the case, the contestant has no right to be heard upon the merits of the case, and the House has no right under any law or precedent to act upon contestant's claim as it now before it.

FOURTH.—The sitting Delegate specifically objects to the notice of contestant as not legal, not being filed under any law or precedent, (near twelve months after said election.) The law not having been complied with, the sitting Delegate was not bound to answer. An answer would have been a waiver of the right to have this case tried in the usual manner prescribed by law and established by precedent.

FIFTH.—For the same reason he objects to the use of the depositions of Smith and Williamson. He did not appear to cross-examine, because an appearance would have been a recognition of the illegal proceeding which would have committed him to a defence before the committee—the notice itself of contest being illegal, all proceedings under it fall.

SIXTH.—These two witnesses do not agree in their statements and prove nothing against the sitting Delegate, who denies that he has ever at any time taken any oath which could in any manner interfere with his duties as a loyal and law-abiding citizen of the United States; and he further states, that to the best of his knowledge and belief, there is no oath taken or required to be taken by the people known as Mormons, under any rule of their church, inconsistent with their duties as loyal and law-abiding citizens of the United States.

SEVENTH.—On contestant's printed affidavits, all that he has filed as well as on the statement of Smith and Mrs. Williamson, he makes no case for himself, and none against the sitting Delegate. By these *ex parte* statements, taken before he had even filed his notice of contest, he only shows what he has alleged as irregularities in two voting precincts, and should the vote of the two whole counties in which the precincts are located be rejected, the sitting Delegate still has over 12,000 electors, and a majority of 1,000. McGorty but (64) sixty-four votes, these being the only two counties to which *ex parte* statements have been taken as to irregularities, and the evidence is not sufficient as to these.

EIGHTH.—The returns of the election, as shown by the papers filed by contestant, are made in strict conformity to the laws of the Territory. (See Territorial Laws of Utah, pages 89, 90, 206, 92, and 23.)

NINTH.—All the alleged occurrences of outrages cited by contestant in his argument, occurred there by his own showing, from eight to fifteen years ago. Even if true, which is not admitted as charged by the contestant, they fall far below the number and degree of outrages which occur in all newly settled Territories, and are not worse, either in acts or words than are of constant and almost daily occurrence in the oldest and most thickly peopled States of the Union, can have no kind of relation to this contest, and the sitting Delegate denies their competency as testimony herein, not bearing on him or this case in any manner whatever.

TENTH.—Re-stating his objection to the whole proceeding because contestant has in no manner complied with the law, and has shown no reason for not complying with the same, and not waiving any right he has by reason of this failure, the sitting Delegate insists that contestant has made no show of claim for himself and no case whatever against the sitting Delegate. He states further that if he is the object of the contestant, McGorty, and his friends, as would appear from the opening sentence in the printed argument of the counsel, Mr. C. B. Waite, "to induce the people through their National Legislature to take hold of the complicated political problem arising out of the settlement of Utah Territory, and solve it upon principles of justice, of moderation, and of sound statesmanship," the sitting Delegate has no sort of objection to their doing so in the proper manner, and here challenges the fullest and fairest examination by Congress in a legitimate manner, in any case pertaining to said Territory and its people, and he here pledges himself, and the people of said Territory of Utah, to give every facility that may be needed to throw light upon all that may be desired to be examined into, to the end that the whole status of said Territory and its people and their relation to the Government of the United States may be fully understood.

ELEVENTH.—As to the indirect personal allusions made by contestant's counsel in his printed brief, which he has furnished the members of the House, among the members of the House, by his counsel, he objects to indicate the sitting Delegate in crimes, the sitting Delegate has no hesitancy in denouncing such as untrue in every particular, and there is not a particle of justification for such insinuations, even upon the *ex parte* statements upon which alone contestant rests his case. He does not deem it his duty, nor this the time or place, to notice them further. Neither does he have notice the great mass of matter, which counsel has brought out in his printed brief, reflecting upon the people of Utah, and charging disloyalty upon them, and to those to the United States, for the reasons heretofore assigned. "Contestant in no manner having complied with the law, and having shown no reason for not complying therewith," he has entered into a refutation of these calumnies, which can be done by the same authority from which contestant has selected his witnesses, would have been an acknowledgment of the right of contestant to have had the committee to act upon and decide this case upon the mere *ex parte* statements of contestant, his counsel, and his friends, thereby disregarding every principle of law, as well as the rules and statutes regulating the production of testimony.

The whole course of said people of Utah challenges history for a parallel in devotion to that Government of which they form a part. Persecuted and driven from their homes more than twenty years ago, while stripped of almost everything necessary to life, and homeless and homeless on the west bank of the Missouri, they promptly answered the call of the United States then an-

gaged in a foreign war; furnished all the men asked for soldiers; penniless they took up their line of march, and westward moved with their families, their wives and their little ones, over barren plains, through hostile bands of savages; twelve hundred miles from civilization, after having endured untold hardships they came to a halt, in what was then a desert. Their dwellings in this short space of time, they have filled with more than 100,000 (one hundred thousand) people, and by their industry and frugality have made it a prosperous land, enabling them thus to add greatly to the rapid settlement and development of the country surrounding them. The very first step taken by the expelled exiles, after once being settled in their new homes, was to seek to connect themselves again to the Federal Union, and to ask a government guarantee by the laws and statutes that they have been constantly abused, and almost continually denounced, even by many who have held high places, they have never ceased to seek and cultivate more intimate relations with the Government and people of the United States, and no people look forward with more eagerness and earnest delight to the completion of that great work which is soon to bring them and their once isolated country, in reality, almost to the very doors of the nation's capital."

(Special to the Deseret Evening News.)

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO GRIMES. Washington, 18.—On motion of Edmunds, an indefinite leave of absence was granted to Grimes on account of illness.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The deficiency appropriation bill, for the execution of the reconstruction laws in the Third Military District, passed. Drake moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to concur in the House joint resolution for adjournment till the 25th. After discussion, the House was requested to return the resolution to the Senate; which was done.

ARKANSAS BILL.

Trumbull favored postponing the consideration of the resolution and desired to call up the bill for the admission of Arkansas. Dixon thought it inadvisable to afford an opportunity for raising the question of the Arkansas Senators' right to vote on impeachment. Fessenden said it was inconceivable that Senators could be so lost to shame as to permit these Senators to vote on impeachment in case we re-admitted them. The Senate fully refused to take up the bill and agreed to adjourn from this evening till the 25th.

EXCITING DEBATE.

Chicago, 19.—The conclusion of the congressional proceedings was received at a late hour this morning. Stephens offered a resolution, requesting the Senate to send the House an official copy of the last two days proceedings of the court of impeachment. An exciting debate occurred, during which Stevens said that he had no accusation to make against any Senator, but that there had been a deed of damnation committed, nobody could doubt, and he wanted an opportunity to see who was guilty and who not.

Ross asked whether Senators would have been justified in perjuring themselves to secure the conviction of the President. Stevens replied he did not think it would have hurt them much. The resolution was finally adopted.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Buckalew rose to a question of privilege. He spoke at considerable length, bitterly commenting on the proceedings of the House in reference to the Senate, saying the House had recently undertaken to protect not only the interests committed to them, but also the dignity and honor of the Senate. He said the Senate is competent to preserve, pure and unsullied, the streams of public justice so far as it is concerned therein. Sumner defended the conduct of the House. Do little moved that the Senate respectfully decline to furnish the public its records, and that it ask the House to furnish such facts as they may have touching the alleged improper influences, etc., designed to. Question was then taken on the motion to furnish the records asked for, yeas 109, nays 6. Senate adjourned to Thursday.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

A resolution was offered amending the Constitution so as to make foreigners who have resided in this country fourteen years eligible to the Presidency.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH BILL.

A bill was introduced for the construction of a government telegraph between Washington and New York.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PROPOSED.

A resolution was offered amending the constitution providing for the vacating of all offices in the Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States, by those who have held office eight years, and that the successors to the Supreme Court judges be selected by a joint convention of Congress who shall then prescribe the mode of election thereafter.

SELECT COMMITTEE.

On motion of Eggleston a select committee was appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the recent letter of the Missouri delegates to Senator Henderson, and to ascertain whether it was written to improperly influence his decision. Eggleston explained that he introduced the resolution at the request of the Missouri delegates and he desired not to be appointed on the committee himself. The speaker appointed Seefeld, Lawrence, Eldridge, Coburn and Terry as a committee for this purpose.

RESOLUTION REJECTED.

Boyer endeavored to introduce a resolution adding two Democrats to the board of impeachment managers. The House refused to consider the resolution.

APPROPRIATION FOR ALASKA.

Banks from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill appropriating \$7,250,000 to carry out the treaty for the purchase of Alaska. Washburne of Wisconsin presented a minority report signed by himself and Morgan declaring that the country alluded to is

of no value to the United States and is inexpedient to appropriate money for its purchase. The bill was read twice and ordered printed. It will be taken up for consideration next week in June.

SENATE REFUSED TO CONCUR.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment to a joint resolution for a recess.

GRANT HITS.

Washington.—It is understood that Hon. Daniel W. Voorhies, Perry and Fuller, of Kansas and Gen. Ewing have been summoned as witnesses by the impeachment managers.

GRANT DECLINES PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

New York.—The World's Washington dispatch says that Gen. Grant, who he handed in due time to the president of the Chicago convention, in which he states that the only motive which could induce him to accept the position of President would be anxiety for the complete restoration of the Union, and as the Executive he could aid in promoting that end; but as that object is now almost accomplished, and he would rather retain the position he now holds and hope that the wisdom of the Convention may unite on a candidate who will do honor to the party and good for the country.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDIANS.

There was a large meeting at the Cooper Institute last night, presided over by Peter Cooper, at which it was resolved to form a society for the protection and elevation of the Indians in their territories.

CHASE THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

New York, 17.—The Times' special says that Chief Justice Chase has placed himself in the hands of the Democrats, who are taking measures to run him for Presidential candidate against Grant.

THE NEW CABINET.

The World's Washington special gives the following list of the new members of the Cabinet, decided upon by Johnson, in case he be acquitted on all the articles: Secretary of State, Wm. M. Evarts; Treasury, Grover Cleveland; War, Ex-Gov. Cox; Interior, Capron, of Illinois; Attorney-General, Stanberry. No one has been mentioned as Postmaster-General. The same dispatch states that Forney has been sent for to return to Washington at the instigation of Cameron to undergo an investigation.

FOREIGN.

MEXICAN.

Havana, 18.—A dispatch from the city of Mexico to the 7th, and from Vera Cruz to the 11th have been received. The anniversary of the victory over the French was celebrated on the 5th, with considerable pomp. Miramon's property had been confiscated. Negrete and his forces had again been defeated by Valer near Toluca. The black vomit is raging at Vera Cruz, even the old inhabitants are dying.

Havana, 18.—The manner in which from Vera Cruz, brings dates to the 10th. The reported capture of Gen. Negrete is premature. The National troops are still in pursuit of the rebel leader and the remnants of his forces. Tranquility has been restored in the state of Sinaloa. The pacification of the State of Guerrero is still doubtful. The late Chief Juarez had been executed on Corman Island. The State Legislature of Zacatecas had appropriated 200,000 dollars in aid of working canals to Moaz. Gen. Amador had been shot by Santa Anselmo, Medinista, Gen. A. Guerra, of the Imperialist army was executed at San Felipe, for acts contrary to the law of nations committed by him during the reign of Maximilian.

All the plantations and property of Miramon having been seized under the confiscation law, the Government has disapproved of the seizure, declaring the sentence against him did not include the confiscation of his property. The report of the attempted escape of Juarez, turned out to be a hoax, which originated in the removal of some specie, in consequence of the fear of an outbreak by the partisans of Ortega within the capital.

SPANISH CONVENTION.

Louisville, 20.—The State of Penian Convention met at Gen. O'Neill, president of the brotherhood, made a stirring address. To-night a large ratification meeting will be held in the Court House.

LONDON PRESS ON THE VERDICT.

London.—The Morning Herald considers the vote on the eleventh article conclusive as to the result of the trial. The News thinks the vote not conclusive of the whole case.

BISMARCK ON CONFEDERATION.

Berlin.—In the debate on the treaty with Austria, Bismarck said while Prussia is applying herself with no pressure she waits for the time when the South German States shall seek a union with the Confederation of North Germany, and she cannot then exercise any restraint upon the free action of the Zollverein Diet.

SAVANA DEPARTURE.

Havana, 17.—The Havana dispatch says that advice from Hayti to the 8th states that President Salva escaped from Cape Haytien on the 23rd of April and managed to reach Port au Prince. He and General Delorme, who acts as his Secretary of State, and a large body of Navy, arrested many citizens and ordered some to be shot. The towns of six American merchants had been robbed by the troops. Salva threatened to seize the town and burn it to ashes and at the same time used violent language against the foreign consuls. Many Americans have been shut out of their own windows and have been forced to seek refuge in the American consulates. Mr. Hollister and his attaché had been in view with Salva and Delorme, demanding protection, but they were received with threats. The American Ministers at once sent a dispatch to Havana for some American men of war, and also for some American ships for a British war steamer.

THE COUNTRY IN ARMS.

A second dispatch from Port au Prince, dated 12th inst., states that the whole country is reported to be in arms against Salva, except Gonaves, Jackmel and Caba. The revolution in the north had been successful under Lead, Gen. Loy and Capon. The entire

country now is in arms against the Government. At Jackmel the merchants and bankers were closing their stores. The National forces had blockaded Haytien. The British steamer, the *Albatross*, had sailed from Jamaica to the assistance of the American Minister at Port au Prince.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuelan dates to the 22d ult. state that the Venezuelan Congress did not assemble on the 15th, there being no quorum. The case with the rebels was concluded on the 20th. Everything is in an unsettled state; private property being seized and stored in the arsenals and custom-houses, to insure the payment of Government debts. A later dispatch states that Congress came together to complete the amnesty offered to the rebels, the President being allowed discretionary power to treat with them.

SCOTCH REFORM BILL.

London.—In the House of Commons the Scotch Reform Bill was under consideration. T. T. A. A. A.

NAPOLEON UNWELL.

Paris.—The Emperor has been ill, but his condition is now much improved.

PARIS PRESS ON ACQUITTAL.

Paris, 19.—The news of the acquittal of Johnson on the eleventh article was received on Saturday evening. Nearly all the papers, speak editorially on the subject. *Le Temps*, Democratic, says that Johnson was saved by legal forms only, and has been deposed in the mind of the country. The *Journal des Debats*, Orleans, says that while Johnson is acquitted, the vote is such as to render him powerless. *Le Libere*, Radical, opposes the acquittal, and is the best guarantee of justice. The *Constitution*, semi-official Imperialist, regards the vote as fatal to the Radical party. *L'Epoch* was opposed to impeachment from the beginning and blames the Republicans for attempting the removal of the Executive on grounds so slight, and says that a great political party could not have more plausibly lost its privileges. *La Presse*, Austro-Catholic, ventures no decided opinion, but confines its remarks to admiration of the vitality of Republican institutions, which began with the Chief Magistrate of forty millions of people to be brought to trial without bloodshed or national disquiet.

THE SWISS MISSION.

By letter to Elder A. M. Smith, from Bro. Unsworth, who is in Switzerland, we are enabled to learn that the work of the Lord is progressing in that country. Elder Unsworth, though he has been afflicted with ill health, yet rejoices at the success which has attended his labors. He finds the Saints very poor, and scattered over a great extent of country; but they are warm hearted, kind, and true to the cause of God. He has visited the home of his boyhood, but his relatives have shut their doors against him on account of his religious faith. Yet the Lord has been with him, and in every place he has had friends raised up who have listened to his words, and the idea is gaining ground that the "Mormons" are a pretty good people, and new converts are being continually added to the church.

RAILROAD RECOVERY.

The Napa (Cal.) Register of the 9th says about Sam Brannan: Mr. Brannan arrived in town yesterday from California on his way to the city. He travels about just as though he was a stranger to gold land.

There has been a good deal of inquiry lately concerning the probability of work commencing soon on the railway at some point within the borders of this Territory. S. B. Reed, Esq., and Col. Seymour have been in the city since Saturday, and are making arrangements to have the work commenced. The contract is being let out, and those desiring to take small jobs should prepare themselves with terms, picks, shovels, crowbars, irons, and other tools, and with provisions, in order to commence work immediately. We think it probable that it will be principally let out in small jobs, thereby giving those engaged on it a disinterested in their labor, which will be much the more preferable plan. The arrangements are so far completed that those who can take small jobs of the work can secure them, and find employment for men and teams. There is no necessity for pointing out how superior this will be to going gold-hunting and bartering certainty for chance, as every thinking person will perceive that goes. This opening for the surplus labor around will be gladly hailed by all who are interested in the welfare of the community.

WE WILL PROBABLY HAVE MORE TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT TO-MORROW.

THIS EVENING'S LECTURE will be delivered in the 16th Ward Assembly Rooms; Subject, Phonetics, Photophony, Phonography and Phonography. Everybody is invited to attend. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE STATES IN PITTSBURGH have all been converted during a recent revival in that place, and forbids the employment of a *revival* in the office!

WANTED.

WE need the following Numbers of Vol. 8 of the Semi-Weekly Deseret News to complete our Office File: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. If any one has any of these numbers in good condition, we shall feel obliged to pay for them.

MILLINERY.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS. MILLINERY AND HAT MAKING. 212 N. 2ND ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

STRAW GOODS.

TABLES, YARDAGE, AND EMBROIDERY. 212 N. 2ND ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

MRS. SMITH'S.

BALE TICKETS.

WANTED.

WE need the following Numbers of Vol. 8 of the Semi-Weekly Deseret News to complete our Office File: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. If any one has any of these numbers in good condition, we shall feel obliged to pay for them.

MILLINERY.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS. MILLINERY AND HAT MAKING. 212 N. 2ND ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

STRAW GOODS.

TABLES, YARDAGE, AND EMBROIDERY. 212 N. 2ND ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

MRS. SMITH'S.

BALE TICKETS.

WANTED.

WE need the following Numbers of Vol. 8 of the Semi-Weekly Deseret News to complete our Office File: Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. If any one has any of these numbers in good condition, we shall feel obliged to pay for them.

MILLINERY.

REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS. MILLINERY AND HAT MAKING. 212 N. 2ND ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

STRAW GOODS.

TABLES, YARDAGE, AND EMBROIDERY. 212 N. 2ND ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

MRS. SMITH'S.

BALE TICKETS.

THEATRE.

Leads & Managers: E. B. Clavin & J. T. Clavin.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION!

Thursday Even's, MAY 21, 1868.

Engagement of the Distinguished Lyric Artist, Tragicomedienne and Comedienne, MADAME MARIE MATHIEU.

SCHELLER!

Who will make her Second Appearance in this City in a Brilliant Production of

MATHILDE!

MATHILDE!

OR, Love and Duty.

MATHILDE, by MADAME SCHELLER.

Berthold Arndt, Mr. D. McKenzie, Tannenbaum, Mr. J. M. Hardie, Williamson, Mr. J. S. Linday, Faulkner, Mr. O. Graham, Lindner, Mr. E. Hyde, Hotel Servant, Mr. E. D. Crowther, Madame Garthney, Mrs. M. G. Clavin.

To conclude with the laughable Farce of

LOVE IN LIVERY

Paul Patrick, Mr. P. Margotta, Lord Sparkle, Mr. J. C. Graham, Frank Howard, Mr. A. Merrill, Thomas, Mr. J. B. Kelly, Servant, Mr. R. Matthews, Louis, Miss Nellie, Brook, Mary, Miss Lizzie Platt, Susan, Mrs. G. G. Clavin.

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

Just Received,

LEMONS & ORANGES

OF THE FINEST QUALITY. Also,

HONEY, IN THE COMB,

Direct from LOS ANGELES, and

FOR SALE AT