THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Monday . . February 11, 1878.

POLYGAMY IN POLITICS.

REPORTS from Washington from various sources indicate that the "Mormon" question is receiving considerable attention, and that a disposition to hear both sides of it is manifested by live Congressmen and others interested in current public affairs. The misrepresentations of persons paid to labor for the adventurers who have come to Utah with a view to controlling its politics and handling its revenue, are received with a great deal of allowance and "large deductions."

Representatives of the South particularly are well aware of the power of the average carpet-bagger to "shoot with the long bow," and manufacture stories of outrage and wrong for the purpose of inflaming public opinion and procuring legislation and appointments for personal interest. And they can readily see through the sensational fabrications of hired Mormon-eaters, and perceive the motives that prompt the falsehoods gravely stated before committees as facts and breathed into the ears of all who will listen.

It is not very likely that Congress will interfere with our local election matters, the regulation of which belongs of right to our Legislative Assembly. And it is extremely improbable that the national lawmakers will attempt to abrogate vested rights by taking from the women of Utah the elective franchise. Several ladies of eminence have interested themselves on this question, and have represented to the committee on Territories and other members of Congress the views of the large body of ladies who are working for woman suffrage.

Some of their remarks have been incorrectly reported, particularly in reference to the polygamy question. One of them is said to have spoken of polygamy as "an engrafted phase of the social evil." This would have been an insult to the people of Utah and particularly so to the ladies, who have engrafted into the system of plural marriage from the purest motives and in view of the most exalted principles. The sentiment really expressed was, that whatever might be said against "Mormon" polygamy it was much better for society than the evils of prostitution, which are winked at and in some instances encouraged by those who gnat the "Mormon" system of plural marriage. And one lady boldly arraigned for inconsistency the legislators who sought to discourage polygamists while they themselves indulged in practical polygamy of a far worse character.

Between the two systems there is no comparison. They have nothing in common. Plural marriage is an extension to the weaker sex of all the benefits that result from a union with the stronger. Plural wives are married to their husband by a ceremony which each party holds sacred and binding both for this life and the life to come. The offspring of these unions are equally the subjects of parental care, affection and support. The protection, culture and sustenance of the family condition are afforded to wives and children, and those benefits which flow to society at large by the institution of marriage are, under this system, amplified and increased.

What is there in such a system that can be likened to the corrupting and destroying social enemy—prostitution? One saves, cherishes and crowns with honorable motherhood a larger number of God's fair daughters than is possible under the monogamic method; the other pollutes, discards, destroys and renders them incapable or unfit for the blessings of maternity. One tends to health, life and increase; the other to disease, sterility and death. One makes it possible for all women to be active, honored members of society, enjoying its privileges and contributing to its purity and perpetuity; the other thrusts out a large number of the sex beyond the social pale, tramples them in the mire and brands them with shame and infamy. One is born of love and sanctified by heavenly law; the other is the offspring of lust and defies all government human or divine. One imposes restraints on passion and directs the results of its rational exercise to the social welfare; the other, regardless of no rules, submits to no restrictions, and its issues run in channels which sap the foundations of society and honeycomb it with disruption and decay. One is order, the other is chaos. One is from above and leads upward; the other is from beneath, is grovelling and degrading and its path leads downward. They are each other's antithesis, and generally the opponent of one is the advocate or practicer of the other.

A lecherous man or an unchaste woman is nearly always a bitter enemy of polygamy. We do not say that all the opponents of that system are impure. But those who are vile themselves impute the vilest motives to others, and the worst men and women we have ever met have been the loudest denouncers of plural marriage, while some of the most intelligent and virtuous members of respectable non-Mormon society, after a fair explanation of the "Mormon" marriage system have generally acknowledged its many excellencies.

The subject is kept before the attention of the public by attempts of the repeated attempts to introduce and destroy those who believe in and practice polygamy as a religious tenet. This while its opponents work for its overthrow the sooner to spread an understanding of its principles, and their misrepresentations tend to provoke thinking persons to investigation, to the confusion of our maligners and the triumph of the truth. Polygamy perverted by our enemies is used as political capital. We think in the sequel they will find it of little value to their cause and not worth a dime to them individually.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE

HON. BRIGHAM YOUNG,

FOUNDER AND FIRST GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Adopted by the Legislative Assembly, Saturday, February 9, 1878.

On the 29th of August, 1877, the death of this good and great man transpired. Impressed with a deep sense of the magnitude of the loss sustained through this melancholy dispensation of Providence, not only by this Legislative Assembly and the people of Utah, but also by our nation and the whole civilized world, we offer this tribute of respect to the illustrious dead. As a veteran champion in promoting the good and happiness of universal humanity, and as an earnest, faithful advocate for justice and the equal rights of men, Brigham Young has stood pre-eminently without a rival. In breaking the long impenetrable solitude of this previously unexplored region, by forming an oasis in this great American desert, he succeeded in accomplishing a work of vast importance in the interest of our national government. Under his leadership numerous settlements were organized and established in these isolated valleys, marking an event which the future historian will record as having been one of immense importance in securing the greater stability and prosperity of our American government, by forming a connecting link between the east and west, thus rendering practicable at any early period the commencement and completion of our great national highway. Long before the authorities at Washington considered this project of a railroad feasible, Governor Young, with the Legislature of the Territory, petitioned Congress to adopt measures for this purpose, and when government inaugurated this movement, it was through the influence of Brigham Young that a contract was engaged and completed by the citizens of this Territory of more than one hundred miles of the most difficult portion of this stupendous enterprise. In that unparalleled exodus from Nauvoo to these Rocky Mountains, leading a people who had been ostracised from their homes, and seeking for them a shelter from the bloody hand of persecution, here in a desolate wilderness, unknown to civilization, Brigham Young exhibited courage, determination, and prescience of an extraordinary character, eliciting our highest praise and admiration. His affectionate and fatherly counsels and administrations, sharing, with his people, their fatigues and privations, cheerfully sacrificing his personal interest to promote that of the whole; adopting measures for the good of each and all, during that soul-trying pilgrimage, has clearly manifested to the impartial observer that he was actuated by a spirit of a higher order than is commonly attributed to our greatest philanthropists. His intercourse with the original claimants of these interior wilds has ever been graceful and upright, so much so, as to call forth the expression, in the highly figurative language of the red man, "*Brigham always talks to us with one tongue.*" Mr. Young's motto was in regard to the mode of treating the Indian, "*It is cheaper to feed than to fight him.*" His just and humane policy toward the "Children of the Forest," not only while acting in his official capacity, as superintendent of Indian affairs, but during his entire public life, has been such as the American government would do well to imitate. His veneration for the sacred Constitution of the United States which our noble, patriotic forefathers framed by inspiration of the Almighty, never wavered, even when through mal-administration it ceased to afford him protection; but here, on Mexican soil, upon his arrival with his company of pioneers, the "*star old flag*" was hoisted to the breeze. His feelings are properly expressed in the following extract from one of our poets:

There came a time we shall remember well,
Beneath the stars and stripes, we could not dwell:
We had to flee, but in our hasty flight,
We grasped the flag with more than mortal might:
Resolved that though our foes should us bereave
Of home and wealth, our flag we would not leave.
We took the flag and journeyed to the west,
We wore its motto graven on each breast.

A provisional government being requisite, until Congress should otherwise provide, on the 12th of March, 1849, Brigham Young was then elected Governor of the then named State of Deseret; and February 3rd, 1851, he took the oath of office, as Governor of the Territory of Utah—Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to which positions he had been appointed by President Fillmore. He performed the duties of those offices with integrity and marked ability until in the spring of 1858, he was superceded by Governor Alfred Cummings. It was the fertile mind of Brigham Young that suggested the philanthropic and gigantic system of a perpetual emigration fund to emigrate the poor from foreign countries by the operation of which, millions of dollars have been collected and appropriated. The thousands of cheerful and happy homes, now the individual property of those thus assisted, are telling testimonials of his wonderful skill and ability as a judicial and successful financier. His masterly statesmanship is practically exhibited in uniting harmoniously a numerous people of different habits, customs and languages, gathered from almost every civilized nation. As a public benefactor, he labored incessantly to promote the interests of the people of this Territory by encouraging agriculture and various kinds of useful mechanism, opening roads, erecting mills and factories, and aiding with his influence and means in building several important railroads in our Territory. The introduction of the network of telegraph lines, opening direct communication with our numerous settlements, is another evidence of his beneficence and public enterprise. With his far-seeing eye fixed on the future prosperity of Utah, he not only urged the necessity of becoming self-sustaining by creating home industries, but accomplished much by importing useful machinery; also in cultivating the mulberry for the manufacture of silk. To the poor, he has truly been the "good Samaritan." In promoting education by the establishment of schools—both of the primary and higher departments—he has been untiring in his efforts and unsparing in his means. Besides establishing the "Brigham Young Academy," now in successful operation in Provo City, he has made large investments, for educational purposes, in other directions. During his earthly career, his trust in, devotion to and reliance on God, has been a striking characteristic. But he has gone! In his death the world has lost a master spirit and mankind a friend. As the mortal remains of this great champion in the cause of humanity lay in state, the vast multitude that came to obtain a parting view of the genial face formed a striking testimonial of the deep thrill of anxiety and grief which stirred the hearts of thousands; while the mournful refrain was wafted throughout the civilized world.

With the pure diamond of genuine love, the name of Brigham Young is indelibly engraven on the hearts of his people; and his long life of undeviating integrity, replete with deeds of beneficence and philanthropy, is, to his memory, a magnificent and imperishable monument.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Utah Affairs.

NEW YORK, 11.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Delegate Cannon, of Utah, is likely to defeat the non-Mormon delegates from that Territory in their efforts to have Congress pass the bill regulating the elective franchise in Utah. The House sub-committee on Territories are agreed that the people of Utah ought to have a secret ballot, but Cannon recently exhibited to them a draft of a bill, introduced in the Mormon legislature, providing for a registration and secret ballot, and on the strength of this the House sub committee have agreed, by a vote of three to two, to hold in abeyance their report on the secret ballot, pending the action of the Utah legislature on the election bill now before that body.

The Postmaster-General's New Rule.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Postmaster General has issued a new rule, which caused a flurry in republican circles. The postmasters for small towns and for county districts will hereafter be appointed on the recommendation of the postmasters of the largest neighboring city. Some western members of Congress feel indignant at this loss of patronage. They believe it to be another insidious blow at the republican party, and are more than ever convinced that the President's southern policy is a failure.

Bills Introduced Into Congress.

The *World's* Washington special says: Up to yesterday but 10 acts and joint resolutions have been passed. Since Congress began its session 59 bills have been introduced to improve the financial condition of the country, not one of which has finally passed, and 58 bills to charter or aid railroads; 30 relating to mails and mail matter; 10 to Chinese immigration; 80 to the improvement of rivers and harbors; 18 as amendments to the constitution; 40 in relation to Indian and 12 to commercial affairs.

Sitting Bull's Whereabouts.

The *Times'* Chicago special says: Major Walsh, commandant of the Manitoba mounted police was in Chicago to-day. Regarding Sitting Bull he says: "I saw Sitting Bull on December 20. Since then I have not met him personally, but have heard from him frequently, and received a message direct from him on the 20th of January, the day I left Fort Walsh. Sitting Bull and his personal followers are now in camp at the east end of the Cypress Mountains, where a company of police is stationed. Sitting Bull came to the post with five lodges and said that he intended to remain during the winter. He reported to the officer in charge there and sent word to me: He said, 'I have come here to stay this winter. I have heard the Americans intend to go to war with us. I want to stay here that you may see what I am doing.'"

Indicted for Perjury.

Darius R. Morgan, ex-president of the National Trust Co., hearing that he had been indicted on a charge of perjury, in swearing to the financial condition of the Company, appeared in court and gave $20,000 bail. His bondsmenn are Commodore Garrison and Appleton, the publisher.

Fatal Collision.

The brig *Carrie Winslow*, from Montevideo, and the ship *British America*, from London, were in collision early this morning, entering the harbor, and the former was sunk immediately, drowning Capt. McCarty and the steward.

Gen. Sherman on the Anderson Trial and Conviction.

WASHINGTON, 11.—Secretary Sherman being asked if it was true that he, Matthews, Garfield, Hale and White, has sent a dispatch to Anderson, said it was true, and as that fact had been made public he would furnish a copy of the dispatch, and they meant all they said. Sherman then stated that he regarded the arrest, trial, and conviction of Anderson as a great outrage under the color and forms of law. Anderson was not indicted; the grand jury had refused to indict him. The proceedings against him is called an information, and is expressly prohibited in cases of felony by the constitution of the United States, and if most of the States, but is provided for by the law of Louisiana. The information was signed and filed by a man who was an officer of the White League, and identified with all the numerous crimes of that organization.

Destruction of the "Times" Building

TROY, NEW YORK, 11.—The fire in the *Times* building originated in Deafield's cigar store, probably from a lighted cigar. There were 29 tenants in the building. The total loss is not far from $100,000; insurance $120,000. The *Times* is issued, to-day, from the office of the *Sunday Budget*.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, 11.—A dispatch from Vienna says Austria is disposed to leave the fixing of the duration of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria to the conference.

Three Austrian men-of-war have been ordered to the Bosphorus. Italian vessels are also going there.

A number of Russian sailors have gone overland to the sea of Marmora to man certain Turkish men-of-war which are about to be surrendered.

A Pera dispatch says: In the event of a rupture of the armistice the Turks could not re-occupy the Constantinople line, as the neutral zone would remain neutral till the end of the three days notice of the resumption of hostilities. Preparations are making to defend the interior line.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs that notwithstanding Lord Derby's explanations the sending of the fleet to Constantinople and the parliamentary vote of credit, have produced a profound excitement here. He thinks these acts constitute a breach of neutrality justifying immediate war. Fortunately government has not adopted this view, but is sincerely desirous of avoiding further complications. The moment is critical, even a simple want of tact on the part of the British cabinet might have momentous consequences.

A Vienna correspondent confirms the report that British action has produced a serious impression in both Berlin and St. Petersburg. It is a question whether the Porte, by admitting foreign men-of-war, does not give Russia the right to march on Constantinople. All may depend on which power can telegraph the soonest to the seat of war. If the Russians, they may bring an influence to bear on the Porte to refuse the passage of the British fleet.

A special from Berlin says: Prince Gortschakoff has notified the Powers that since the English Cabinet has resolved to send a fleet to Constantinople, ostensibly to protect Christians, Russia also contemplates occupying Constantinople from the land with the same object.

A correspondent at Pera says: It is rumored that the Porte, in pursuance of an agreement with Russia, will decline to send a delegate to the conference.

A Vienna correspondent states that Prince Gortschakoff insists on presiding at the conference, and Austria is inclined to acquiesce.

The semi-official journal *De St. Petersburg*, yesterday, commenting on the dispatch of the British fleet, says: "As far as Russia is concerned we think this measure ought not to make her deviate from the policy she has hitherto followed. Long before the last incidents which now bring the English fleet into the waters of Constantinople, that eventually was foreseen, and was made the subject of instructions to the Russian commander-in-chief. If we are well informed, these instructions directed that in case the Ottoman capital should be occupied by imperial troops, and a British fleet should appear before the city, that the fleet should be received with all consideration due to a friendly power, and that if necessity for protecting the lives and property of British subjects should cause the troops to be landed, they should be regarded as a welcome auxiliary for the maintenance of order, as long as their activity was confined to that purpose. Now that the English fleet is approaching Constantinople, and has given rendezvous to the fleets of the other great powers, we may assume that the same courtesy will be maintained between the naval and land forces of the different states, if they should meet on Turkish soil. Sixteen months ago this measure was proposed by Russia and refused by the Cabinet of London. How much bloodshed and suffering might have been avoided by the acceptance of that proposal."

A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says: Russia has declared her resolve to re-annex Bessarabia despite Roumania's protest.

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following dispatch:

Constantinople, Sunday night.

The Porte has refused a firman permitting the British fleet to come to Constantinople, on the ground that if the Sultan allows it the Russian forces will probably occupy the city.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: It was known in all the embassies in London, this morning, that the Porte had refused to allow the British fleet to approach Constantinople. A cabinet council was hastily summoned this morning. It is said negotiations are still proceeding for obtaining a firman. The whole of the British fleet remains in Besika Bay pending the result of the negotiations.

A dispatch from Constantinople of the 10th says: It is reported that the Sultan has invited the Grand Duke Nicholas to spend a few days in Constantinople.

Safvet, and Sadyk Pashas will go to Adrianople on Tuesday to negotiate a treaty of peace with Generals Ignatieff and Nelidoff, formerly ambassador and first secretary of the Russian embassy at Constantinople respectively.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the inquiry of Mr. Foster, said: There is some delay in the fleets going up to Constantinople. Government cannot enter into details. Negotiations are going on, but the Government has not changed its intention.

In the House of Lords, this afternoon, Lord Derby, in response to a question put by Lord Granville, said the difficulty regarding the entry of the fleet would, he believed, soon be overcome, and that the three other powers had asked firmans permitting their vessels to enter British waters.

More Preparations.

In consequence of the urgent order received at Chatham dock yard from the admiralty, to-day, the whole force numbering 4,000 men will begin working extra hours to complete the vessels inland.

Bullion Withdrawn.

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, today, is £338,000.

Stocks.

Consols 95 7-16; bonds 4½s 104½; 67's 106⅞; ten-forties, 108½; new 5's 105½.

GERMANY.

Specie Increase.

BERLIN, 11.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 14,100,000 marks.

ITALY.

A Dangerous Throw.

FLORENCE, 11.—After the funeral services for King Victor Emanuel, on Saturday, an Orsini bomb was thrown among the returning crowd. Five persons were slightly wounded. The police with difficulty prevented the lynching of the person who threw the bomb, who is probably insane.

RUSSIA.

The Protection of Christians.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11. — The *Agence Russe* repeats its declaration of Saturday that the entry of the fleets of the Powers into the Bosphorus, at the moment when peace is being negotiated, will imply full liberty of action for Russia. It says, if the presence of the fleets is necessary for the protection of Christians, this duty belongs equally to the Russian troops.

DIED.

At his residence, Balham, Surrey, on the 10th instant, after a few hours illness, in his 53rd year, JOHN HENRY WILLIAM MILES, father of Elder John H. Miles, now laboring in the London Conference.—*M.H. Star, Jan. 21.*

At Uintah, of scarlet fever, the 5th of February, 1878, FRANK ARCHIE WATTS, son of Edmund and Jane Watts; aged 3 years, 5 months and 15 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, for such is the Kingdom of God."—*Ogden Junction.*

At Malad City, Oneida County, Idaho, February 4th, 1878, ANN SOPHIA GRIFFITHS, born at Mountain Ash, Glamorganshire, South Wales, June 16th, 1852. Deceased was the daughter of the late Daniel and Hannah Griffiths.

Her remains were followed to her last resting place by 35 vehicles containing at least 175 sympathizing and mourning friends.

Funeral services conducted by Bishop Dunford and Elder Henry Peak.

Millennial Star, please copy.

At Bountiful, Davis County, on the 1st of February, 1878, of paralysis, CATHERINE PATERSON, wife of James Allen, aged 64 years and 11 days.

She was born at Devon, Clackmannanshire, Scotland, on the 20th of Jan., 1814; embraced the gospel shortly after its introduction into that country; emigrated to Utah in 1852. She died in full faith of the everlasting gospel, and with a glorious hope of rising in the morning of the first resurrection.—COM.

Millennial Star, please copy.

SALT LAKE THEATRE!

W. T. HARRIS, ... Business Manager.

COMING

THE GREAT
UNION SQUARE
Theatre Company,
Comprising the following artists:

Chas. R. Thorne, Jr., Fanny Morant, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Maude Harrison, Bijou Heron, Frank Rochelle, John W. Jennings, Walter Hampden, H. M. Bradley, Willis Seymour, G. M. Collins, Alfred Becke, Miss Mortimer, Miss Lillie Evans, Miss May Wilks and Mrs. L. S. Segsbee.

TUESDAY, February 12,
THE DANICHEFFS!

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13,
MARBLE HEART.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14,
TWO ORPHANS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15,
PINK DOMINOES!

The above plays will be produced with new and magnificent scenery, box plan now open.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my pinfold:

One red roan heifer, branded, about 2 years old, HEIFER, white belly, legs and tail branded with the Devil Cross Co-ne brand on left hip.

If the above described animals is not claimed, they will be sold on Thursday, the 21st day of February, at 10 o'clock a.m., to the highest bidder, at the Stray Pound in Centerville.

D. KILDUCAN,
District Stray Pound Keeper.
dd&w

NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of CATHERINE BONNER, deceased.

To the creditors of the said deceased:

ALL persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the undersigned, at the residence of the undersigned, in my ward, situated on Ninth East, between Fifth and Sixth South Streets, Salt Lake City.

JAMES C. FAUST,
Administrator of said Estate.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 9, 1878. 6-10 w4

NOTICE.

Meeting of Wool Growers.

A MEETING OF THE WOOL GROWERS of Utah, and all others interested, will be held at the Council House, on Thursday evening, February 14th, at 7 o'clock, to consider the question now before Congress, relative to the tariff on foreign wool. As the subject is of vital importance to the wool growers of this Territory, it is expected a large number of those interested will be present.

SAMUEL BENNION,
D. DAVIDSON,
JOSEPH HARKER,
WM. SMITH,
EDWARD HUGHSON,
HENRY BOBY,
JAS. W. CUMMINGS,
H. B. CLAWSON,
JOHN MURDOCK,
FRANCIS WEBSTER,
ARCHIBALD GARDNER,
JOHN IRVING,
MORRIS BROS.

FOR SA

IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS TO SUIT purchasers, 125 acres of farming and hay lands, known as "Forest Farm," situated on the Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake County.

Apply to W. A. ROSSITER,
Office of the Prest. B. Young.

WANTED.

A GOOD HEALTHY WOMAN as a wet nurse. Apply immediately at this office.

FOR SALE.

Twenty acres of good farming land with two houses, 2 cold springs on the farm, running to beer, water ditches made and a good supply of water. Within two miles of the Tabernacle.

Also building lots in the 11th Ward, Street cars passing the same.

For further particulars inquire of G. R. WALLACE, 11th Bishop's Ward, Salt Lake City.

WANTED.

A STRONG Girl or Woman to assist in housework.

Apply to Mrs. Turner, 20th ward, third house east of the gate.

FOR SALE.

THE land and property known as "The Carter Boats," situated on the southwest corner of the 11th Ward.

For full particulars apply at the Washington Foundry, State Road, half block south of 6th Ward Square.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Fifth School District of Salt Lake City, are hereby notified that a meeting will be held in the 9th Ward Assembly Room on Monday evening, the 18th of February, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Trustee to fill the place of Richard Bentley, who has resigned.

ALEXANDER WOOD,
GEORGE SEARLE, Jun.,
WILLIAM TURNBOW,
Trustees.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 8th, 1878.

ESTABLISHED MAY 1, 1876.

The Public of Salt Lake
Have at the appointed city
efforts to continue

PUNCTUALITY!

With industry, that our patrons, principally are far towards for our business of people for the whole of the business we begin to put ourselves in a position with our patrons

Greater Satisfaction to

More than Double our Present Business.

Gentlemen have no occasion to go either east or west for their clothing to prove the fact.

TRY BUCKLE & SON,
Main Street,
OPPOSITE WALKER HOUSE.

WM. J. SMITH,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Residence and Office, 9th East Street, South Temple and First South Streets. A Short distance from the Theatre. The Doctor makes a specialty of women and children's diseases, in which he is pronounced to be most successful.

Teeth extracted in the best and easiest manner. Charges reasonable.

N.B.—Orders left at address will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 1391. 427b

SWEET Chewing SOLDIERS' BEST NAVY Tobacco

Manufactured Solely at Centennial Exposition for Soldiers by Soldiers and Sailors of Long Standing. Ask your Grocer for it. Take no other. Be sure that Soldiers' Best is on every plug. Sold by all the best retail dealers throughout the United States. Wholesale by G. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

JOE HARKER,
CUTLER, LOCK AND GUNSMITH
KEYS FITTED, STOVES RE-PAIRED, GUNS REPAIRED, LOCKS STOCKED, Etc.,
COMMERCIAL STREET.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Territory, February 16th, 1878, at eleven o'clock a. m.

H. S. YOUNG,
Secretary.

DR. E. PLANTE'S

Worm Specific for all kinds of stock, giving entire satisfaction and may be had wholesale and retail at his office, Market Row, Salt Lake City, and at the Globe Hotel, Ogden, every Monday. 6R
Dec. 29, 1877.

BUILDING ROCK!

White Sandstone, For Sale,

One and a half miles north of Warm Springs, in any quantity, and of the very best quality.

MACBETH BROS., Prop'rs

ZICKMUND.

IN OUR

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

May be found the Choicest brands of Staple and Fancy Groceries of every description. We also have on hand a complete stock of

HARDWARE,
IRON and STEEL,
GARDEN TOOLS,
PLOWS, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, TINWARE,
WOODENWARE,
ONITO R, CHARTER OAK,
And Other First-Class Stoves.

Our House Furnishing Department contains everything that tends to Make Home Comfortable.

All the Above we Sell at Uniform Low Prices.

H. S. ELDREDGE,
Superintendent.

WALKER BROTHERS!

Records. Records

1878.

AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW YEAR WE ARE NOW PREPARED Especially invite the attention of our Patrons and the Public to our to receive orders for BRANCH and WARD RECORDS, of a new and improved form, which has been approved by the presiding Bishopric and others.

CARPET DEPARTMENT!

We are already opening some of the newest and most elegant designs in

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS!

Made for the early Spring Trade, which we are offering at the smallest possible advance on New York cost and freight.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the excellent quality and designs of our

CHEAP INGRAIN CARPETS

At 50c, 60c, 70c, and 80c per yard.

These prices are within the reach of all, and no person should fail to see them before purchasing.

No One House in America Shows a better assortment of

THREE PLYS AND WOOL INGRAINS

Than Us, and we have

REDUCED OUR PRICES IMMENSELY.

Lambrequins, Curtains, Cornices and Shades hung, and Carpets laid by competent and obliging workmen, at the smallest possible cost.

Our Grocery Department

Contains the most complete Stock of the necessaries of life in this City, and Prices are Cheaper than Ever.

XXX FLOUR

Reduced to $2.40 a sack.

ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER, 40CTS. A POUND.

We shall make them of four, five and six quires each, holding 2,400, 2,500 and 3,000 names each, respectively, and the price will be for four quires, $12.00, five quires, $13.00, six quires, $15.00. Each book will contain a suitable index, and be well bound in Cloth and Russia Leather with ornamental lettering pieces for name of the Ward on the side. The book being of a large size, we do not think it advisable to make them over six quires.

Specimens can be seen at this Office, and orders received for size of book required.

Bishops in the Country desiring Records can order by mail, and we will make accordingly and forward them.

HAZARD POWDER.

CONSTANTLY on hand a complete stock of the well-known and justly celebrated GUNPOWDER.

BLASTING,
KENTUCKY RIFLE,
FAIR LAWN,
DUCK,
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