

The Passing Specter.

WESTWARD MARCH OF POLITICAL POWER - REMARKABLE PAPER FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

The vast dominions of the American Union are divided, as all the world knows, between two classes of communities—those which are fully organized, and have taken their place as units of government, and those which are still partially unorganized, and have no share in nominating or directing the Federal authority. The former class are the States, the latter the Territories; but the peculiarity of the American system is that every undeveloped portion is slowly developing by a steady process, and preparing, when the proper time comes, to be raised to the dignity and power of a constituent member of the federation. That this process is delayed by political difficulties, but if a Territory continues to grow it must assuredly obtain recognition as a State. The admission of Colorado and New Mexico into the Federal pact has for a long time been discussed in America. New Mexico was ceded to the Union by the Mexican Government after the war of 1848; and two years later was organized as a Territory, Utah being at the same time admitted in the same form. Within the next ten years the vast West was still further partitioned among new Territorial governments, and one of these was Colorado.

It is, no doubt, to the recent changes in the Senate that the determination of the Republicans to admit New Mexico and Colorado as States without further delay is due. The party majority in the Senate has fallen from twenty-six to eight—too small a number to check the forces of the Democrats in the House of Representatives. But, probably, each of the two new States may be relied upon to send two Republican Senators to Washington, who will be hailed as a welcome reinforcement by the partisans of the administration. In the House of Representatives the measure will have less significance, for neither New Mexico nor Colorado has anything approaching to the population that would entitle either of them to more than a single Representative, which, according to the Constitution, every State must return. The number of members of the House is determined by the decennial census, and was fixed, upon the basis of the enumeration of 1870, at 283, distributed among the several States in proportion to their population. This gives one representative to 135,000 citizens; but it is provided that the representatives of any new States admitted during the decennial period are to be in addition to the 283 members divided among the thirty-seven States federated in 1870. One member from New Mexico and one from Colorado will raise the number, therefore, to 285. It is remarkable that this accession to the organized forces of the Union, occurring exactly 100 years after the first assembling of the Congress of the "Thirteen Colonies" at Philadelphia, will precisely triple the number of the Confederate States whose annexation was the subject of that famous assembly. The thirteen States for whom the American Constitution was framed have grown to thirty-nine, and have extended their grasp from the seaboard of the Atlantic to which a century ago they timidly clung, across a mighty continent. Who shall forecast what tens of millions will live in another century in the vast regions west of the Mississippi? It is not too much to say that Colorado alone, which has not yet fairly the numbers of a fourth rate town, will then outweigh, in all the elements of political strength, the whole of New England. The territory of this young and vigorous community, "striding upon the Rocky Mountains," extends one hand to Kansas and the other to Utah, is at least of magnificent dimensions. New Mexico, lying directly south, and with its neighbor Arizona, stretching across half the continent from the northern wilds of Texas to the California coast, has, perhaps, less possibilities before it, but they are such as might dazzle any nation less accustomed to contemplate a boundless inheritance than the people of the United States.

The organization of New Mexico and Colorado as States leaves in the great proportion of the Territories unorganized. Along the northern frontier of the Union, it is true, where it marches with the Canadian possessions on the Red River and Saskatchewan, and with the Province of British Columbia, there are four vast Territories still unorganized, and indeed, for the most part unpopulated—Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington; and South of Montana and north of Colorado is Wyoming, which has recently adopted a constitution as an experiment. These five Territories had in 1870 some 83,000 inhabitants, yet they covered an area much greater than that of all the States north of the Potomac and west of the Ohio. Beyond Idaho, on the Pacific coast, is the State of Oregon, and south of Oregon, California, Nevada, and Arizona. Nevada and Colorado we find a singular hiatus in the work of political organization. The Territory of Utah was organized a quarter of a century ago, at the same time with New Mexico; at the last census it had 88,000 inhabitants—nearly as many as the State of Oregon, more than the State of Nevada, and less than New Mexico and Colorado are now to take their place in the order of American government alongside of Oregon and Nevada, but with no thought of admitting Utah to the privileges of a State. The explanation is, of course, a simple one. Congress has been so long in the case of Utah, which claims to be admitted many years ago as the State of Deseret, Congress required special qualifications against the participation in polygamy and the other peculiar institutions of Mormonism. That the Mormons of Utah are not disposed to give any such guarantees may be inferred from the fact that they have lately sent to Washington, as Delegates from the Territory, an Elder of the church, whose a committee of the House of Representatives has pronounced to be disqualified as an avowed and notorious polygamist. In spite of this it may be confidently predicted that the pressure of population in Utah will eventually compel Congress to organize it as a State. The arguments for this course will be greatly increased in weight by the admission of New Mexico and Colorado, and probably will meet with more attention from the Democratic party, who are now beginning to feel the responsibilities of their recent victory, than they would have received from the Republicans, as they are with the Puritan traditions of New England.—London Times, March 1.

Buy your Coal Oil of Reid & Kinney, opposite Walker House, reduced to 50c. per gallon.

SPRING OF 1875

TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC throughout Utah and the neighboring Territories. **Z. C. M. I.** offer a large and well selected line of **Merchandise** of every description.

The advantages of capital and experience possessed by this Institution enable it to offer a general stock of Merchandise at lower figures than any other house equally remote from manufacturing centres.

The Wholesale Dry Goods Department

Is displaying a large and attractive line of **Spring Prints** and other **Dress Goods**, together with all the popular brands of **Bleached and Brown Goods**, **Ticks**, **Denims**, **Hickories**, **Cheviots**, and our usual full line of **Notions**, beside many attractive **Novelties** recently selected in the East.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY and HARDWARE DEPT

Constantly replenished by large shipments and dealing principally with manufacturers, offer all goods at popular prices. An immense and varied stock of **Staple and Fancy Groceries**, **Heavy and Shelf Hardware**, **Hazard and Giant Powders**, **Fuse**, **Mining Outfits**, **Plows** and other **Agricultural Implements**, **Stoves**, **Stove Furniture**, **Etc.**

SPECIAL.

The **Root and Shoe Department** has been enlarged to double its former capacity and is now displaying a superior class of goods, embracing the most staple and popular Styles known in American markets, among which, for **Ladies' and Children's** wear, we call attention to the **Specialties** of **Edwin C. Burt**, **Sollers & Co.**, **Sausser**, **Dangler & Co.**, and many other styles of **Shoes** just esteemed and sought for.

Particular attention is called to immense additions recently made in our stock of **Foreign and Domestic Leather and Shoe Findings**.

FRENCH STOCK

THESE GOODS, FOR QUALITY AND FINISH, ARE SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING KNOWN.

Jordan, Beaumerville, Saucier, Lasker, Leven, Cornillon, Ochs, Simon, Cornelius, Koyl.

DOMESTIC STOCK

Wax, Hemlock and Oak Upper, Homlock and Philadelphia Calf and Hip, Bull, Syllis, Welting, Roans in all Colors, Russels, Pebble, Tampico, Curacao, Oak and Hemlock Harness, Santa Cruz Sole Leather and all the Latest Styles of Lasts.

In short, our preparations for supplying a large **SPRING TRADE** will be found thorough and complete in every Department of the Institution.

W. H. HOOPER,

SUPERINTENDENT.

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Salt Lake City and County Railroad Company will be held at the office of President Brigham Young, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, at 10 o'clock a.m., on Monday, April 13th, 1875, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

By R. R. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, March 10th, 1875.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after Feb. 25, 1875, going South.

Stations	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 2. Freight.	No. 3. Freight.	No. 4. Freight.
Trains leave				
Salt Lake	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30
Provo	7:15	7:45	8:15	8:45
Payson	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00
Springville	7:45	8:15	8:45	9:15
Draper	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30
Alton	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45
St. George	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00
Alton	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15
Draper	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30
Springville	9:15	9:45	10:15	10:45
Payson	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00
Provo	9:45	10:15	10:45	11:15
Salt Lake	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30

Going North.

Stations	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 2. Freight.	No. 3. Freight.	No. 4. Freight.
Trains leave				
Salt Lake	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:00
Provo	11:45	12:15	12:45	1:15
Payson	12:00	12:30	1:00	1:30
Springville	12:15	12:45	1:15	1:45
Draper	12:30	1:00	1:30	2:00
Alton	12:45	1:15	1:45	2:15
St. George	1:00	1:30	2:00	2:30
Alton	1:15	1:45	2:15	2:45
Draper	1:30	2:00	2:30	3:00
Springville	1:45	2:15	2:45	3:15
Payson	2:00	2:30	3:00	3:30
Provo	2:15	2:45	3:15	3:45
Salt Lake	2:30	3:00	3:30	4:00

No. 1 and 2 will be run daily.

No. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

F. LITTLE, General Superintendent.

JAMES SHARP, General Freight and Ticket Agent.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD

Pioneer Line of Utah.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1st, 1874,

Daily Trains

Stations	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 2. Freight.	No. 3. Freight.	No. 4. Freight.
Trains leave				
Salt Lake	6:00	6:30	7:00	7:30
Provo	6:15	6:45	7:15	7:45
Payson	6:30	7:00	7:30	8:00
Springville	6:45	7:15	7:45	8:15
Draper	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30
Alton	7:15	7:45	8:15	8:45
St. George	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00
Alton	7:45	8:15	8:45	9:15
Draper	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30
Springville	8:15	8:45	9:15	9:45
Payson	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00
Provo	8:45	9:15	9:45	10:15
Salt Lake	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30

MIXED TRAINS

WILL RUN DAILY, Sundays Excepted.

Leaving Salt Lake City at 8:30 a.m. and 10 p.m., and Ogden at 8 a.m. and 9:30 p.m.

For all information concerning Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES SHARP, Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.

JOHN SHARP, GEN. SUPERINTENDENT.

UTAH WESTERN RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, March 23,

Utah Western Railway Co.

Will run daily trains for passengers and freight, between

SALT LAKE CITY AND CLINTON.

Leave Salt Lake City at 7:30 a.m. and 10 p.m., and Clinton at 8 a.m. and 9:30 p.m.

Arrive at Salt Lake City at 8:30 a.m. and 11 p.m.

The stages of the Western Stage Co. connect with the Utah Western Railway at Provo, St. George, and Ogden, and will run daily between those points and Salt Lake City.

Through tickets will be issued on the train.

All tickets for the West must be at the Utah Western Railway at Salt Lake City.

H. F. KIMBALL, Supt.

Salt Lake City, March 23, 1875.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Stages leave Ogden daily at 6 a.m. and 10 p.m., and Salt Lake City at 7 a.m. and 11 p.m.

Arrive at Ogden at 7 a.m. and 11 p.m., and Salt Lake City at 8 a.m. and 12 p.m.

The stages of the Western Stage Co. connect with the Utah Northern Railway at Provo, St. George, and Ogden, and will run daily between those points and Salt Lake City.

Through tickets will be issued on the train.

All tickets for the West must be at the Utah Northern Railway at Salt Lake City.

H. F. KIMBALL, Supt.

Salt Lake City, March 23, 1875.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

Will run daily trains for passengers and freight, between

CHICAGO AND SALT LAKE CITY.

Leave Chicago at 8:00 a.m. and 10 p.m., and Salt Lake City at 8:00 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Arrive at Chicago at 8:00 a.m. and 10 p.m., and Salt Lake City at 8:00 a.m. and 10 p.m.

The stages of the Western Stage Co. connect with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at Provo, St. George, and Ogden, and will run daily between those points and Salt Lake City.

Through tickets will be issued on the train.

All tickets for the West must be at the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway at Salt Lake City.

H. F. KIMBALL, Supt.

Salt Lake City, March 23, 1875.

FIRST SPRING GOODS

IN THE MARKET.

FULL LINE OF

SPRING STYLE OF HATS,

Fur, Wool, Felt,

PANAMA, BRAID & PALM LEAF,

At Very Low Prices.

A VERY NICE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER PRINTS

FAIR PRICES.

Brown and Bleached Muslin

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY.

SHAWLS, CORSETS,

Hosiery, Notions, Etc.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO WHOLESALE

BUYERS.

H. E. PHELPS.

CHICAGO.

Madison and Franklin

Streets,

CHICAGO.

RECEIVED 1875.

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

STAIRS, STAIR RAILINGS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELL POSTS.

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Without Change!

Leaving Chicago Daily at 10:30 p.m.

This route is especially desirable for business men, as it gives them an opportunity to visit the cities of the West, New York and Boston, the best markets in the country.

Ask of Ticket Agents for Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Central R.R. or of the General Ticket Agent at the Company's Office, at 101 Water St., near Wall, New York, and at the Company's Office, at 101 Water St., near Wall, New York.

For full particulars, see Circulars, or apply to the Ticket Agent at the Company's Office, at 101 Water St., near Wall, New York.

W. C. KIMBALL, Supt.

Salt Lake City, March 23, 1875.

U. P. R. R.

Will run daily trains for passengers and freight, between

CHICAGO AND SALT LAKE CITY.

Leave Chicago at 8:00 a.m. and 10 p.m., and Salt Lake City at 8:00 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Arrive at Chicago at 8:00 a.m. and 10 p.m., and Salt Lake City at 8:00 a.m. and 10 p.m.

The stages of the Western Stage Co. connect with the U. P. R. R. at Provo, St. George, and Ogden, and will run daily between those points and Salt Lake City.

Through tickets will be issued on the train.

All tickets for the West must be at the U. P. R. R. at Salt Lake City.

H. F. KIMBALL, Supt.

Salt Lake City, March 23, 1875.

STETTAUER BROS. & CO.

Wholesale

DRY GOODS.

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PALMER, FULLER & CO.

Wholesale Manufacturers of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,

STAIRS, STAIR RAILINGS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELL POSTS.

CHICAGO.

Madison and Market Streets.