DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1879. NO. 41.

THE EVENING NEWS

Published every evening, except Sunday.

One copy, one year, with postage.....$10.50
" " six months, " 5.25
" " three months, " 2.65

THE DESERET NEWS:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Published every Tuesday and Saturday.

One copy, one year, with Postage,.....$4.25
" " six months, " 2.15
" " three months, " 1.10

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY.

Published every Wednesday.

One copy, one year, with postage,.....$3.00
" " six months, " 1.50
" " three months, " ..... .75

TERMS IN ADVANCE.

OFFICE—Corner of South and East Temple Streets.

The News Book and Job Printing Office has superior facilities for the execution of all kinds of Book and Job Printing.

Book-Binding and Paper Ruling.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Editors and Publishers.

NEW YORK TRADE.

BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 154 & 156 Grand Street,

Corner Crosby.

ST. LOUIS TRADE.

L. M. RUMSEY & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Pumps and Fire Engines

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Iron Pipe Fittings, Belting, Hose, Packing and Agriculture Implements.

NORTH MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOE BARKER,

CUTLER, LOCK AND GUNSMITH

SAWS SHARPENED, STOVES REPAIRED, GUNS RESTOCKED, Etc.,

COMMERCIAL STREET.

Mrs. ELLIS R. SHIPP,

Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE: Main Street, in the Old Constitution Buildings, opposite Z. C. M. I.

RESIDENCE: Eleventh Ward, on 7th East Street, between South and 1st South Sts.

Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. d182

ROMANIA B. PRATT,

Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE—Above Dr. H. J. Richards & Co's Drug Store, nearly opposite Z. C. M. I. Co-operative Store.

Residence 2 blocks East of Post Office, South side of Street.

Special study has been given to Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, and Diseases of the Eye and Ear. d109

W. L. PRICE,

DEALER IN

Poultry, Fish and Game,

Fruit, Vegetables and Groceries,

First South Street, Opposite Kimball Block, Salt Lake City.

Goods delivered punctually in all parts of the City. Free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION AND FISHING TACKLE.

Practical Gunsmiths.

All work in our line done NEATLY, PROMPTLY, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. 1301

WATSON BROS.

STONECUTTERS AND BUILDERS,

Tombstones, Monuments,

MARBLE MANTLES, IRON MANTLES, GRATES AND HEARTH-STONES.

South Side of South Temple Street, a little East of Eagle Gate. dtf

NOTICE.

To the Administrators of the Estate of the late O. P. Rockwell, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that he was owing assessment on the Stockholm Lead Mine to the amount of $120, which if not paid within 90 days from date his claim will be forfeited.

SAMUEL PETERSON,
CHRIS. CALGREN.

Santaquin, December 2, 1878. d10 3

FOR SALE

A Thoroughbred Jersey Bull.

I HAVE for sale a Thoroughbred Jersey BULL, 2 years old, pedigree guaranteed. The heifers coming too close and having another young bull by him, I wish to close them out. He was exhibited at the late Agricultural Fair, and took a diploma. I will take part money and part beef stock in pay. For further particulars apply to

W. F. FITTS,
Farrier, Sixth Ward.

d 20 2 w

WATSON BROS.

STONECUTTERS AND BUILDERS,

Tombstones, Monuments,

MARBLE MANTLES, IRON MANTLES, GRATES AND HEARTH-STONES.

South Side of South Temple Street, a little East of Eagle Gate. dtf

SEARS & RIDDLE

Beg to announce that they have OPENED THEIR NEW STORE with a Full Stock of

GRAIN, FLOUR,

FEED AND GROCERIES,

MAIN STREET, 1 Block North of Deseret Bank.

Your custom is respectfully solicited.

BALED HAY.

d20

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

CHRISTMAS CAKES,

CANDIES & NUTS,

GO TO

J. HAGELL'S,

Opposite the Theatre.

Call and See the Samples.

d 21

STANDARD GOODS

—OF—

R. MATTHEWS & CO.,

CHEMICAL MANUF'RS,

P.O. 1064, Salt Lake City,

Ess. Jamaica Ginger,
Toilet Soaps,
Bath-Sand Tablets,
Scouring Soap,
Superior Writing Fluid,
Boot Blacking, Etc.

For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Weakness of the Kidneys, Sleepless Nights, use

HARRIS'

Balsam of Liverwort Root

Prepared only by us.

For Sale at Z. C. M. I. and Utah Commission Houses.

Wm. LONGMORE,

(Late of Conroy & Co.)

No. 89 Kimball Block,

Having started Business on his own account, is prepared to make Gentlemen's

Dress and Business Suits

To order.

Gents' own Materials Made Up.

Cleaning and Repairing. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

N.B. A Choice Stock of Woolens always on hand.

DAVID JAMES,

LICENSED

PLUMBER, TINNER,

Steam and Gas Fitter.

Respectfully announces that he has secured the Agency in this Territory of W. H. Warner's low pressure

Steam Warming Apparatus,

Manufactured under S. J. Gold's patents. Also Gold's

HOT AIR FURNACES.

Persons wishing to warm up Churches, Public Buildings, Stores or Private residences by either steam or hot air will find it to their interests to correspond with me on the subject.

A full line of Plumbers, Gas and Steam fitters' Goods kept in stock. Rumsey's Pumps and Pump Extras on hand.

OFFICE AND WORKSHOPS

WEST TEMPLE ST.,

Opposite City Meat Market.

DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,

FOUNDRY & MACHINE

SHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO

NATHAN DAVIS & SONS

All kinds of Milling and Mining Machinery, Wrought and Cast Iron work, manufactured to order.

Water Jackets, Tuyeres, Sing Pots and Carts, Sutton Mealds, Furnace Plates, Hoisting Machinery, Car Wheels and Axles, etc., etc.

Also Brass Work of all description.

First West Street,

Near NORTH TEMPLE ST., SALT LAKE CITY.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for mechanical or other compounds, trade-marks and labels. Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Appeals, Suits for infringements, and all cases arising under the Patent Laws, promptly attended to. Inventions that have been REJECTED by the Patent Office may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Department, and engaged in Patent business exclusively, we make more close rejection cases, and secure Patents more promptly, and with broader claims, than those who are remote from Washington. INVENTORS send us a model or sketch of your device, we will examine it and advise you FREE OF CHARGE as to patentability. All CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Our own and NEW GUIDE BOOK FREE. PATENTS SECURED in Foreign Countries. We refer to Hon. Postmaster-General, and to officials in the U. S. Patent Office. For Circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to C. A. SNOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

SAVE YOUR HAIR | TO LEARN HOW TO DO IT READ AND HEED WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The laws of Health and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the surpassing crown of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no other means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S

KATHAIRON,

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will restore new hair to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is

A FAIR SPECIMEN

I had been entirely bald for several years, constitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Kathairon is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled.

1. To Cure Baldness.
2. To Restore Gray Hair.
3. To Remove Dandruff.
4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND.—The Kathairon is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and dash the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, designed to restore the hair by natural growth and nourishment. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's toilet outfit is complete without Lyon's Kathairon.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CHEAP DISINFECTANT!

MR. F. A. PASCOE will supply fine screened Quick Lime, suitable for disinfecting cesspools, and neutralizing all decaying organic substances for TWO DOLLARS PER TON, in large or small quantities, at his Pioneer Perpetual Lime Kilns, First North of Warm Springs, Salt Lake City.

N.B.—Building and Plastering Lime of Best Quality always on hand.

dtf F. A. PASCOE.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

THE teachers and trustees of the district schools of Salt Lake County are earnestly solicited to convene at the 20th District School House on Salt Lake City, Saturday, 11th 1879, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of organizing an educational association, the object of which will be to unite our educational forces, and discuss and adopt such measures as will render our present system of schools more effective

T. B. LEWIS,
Co. Supt. of Dist. Schools.

d 35 2

PASSPORTS.

BRETHREN going to Europe can obtain their Passports by applying to CHAS. W. STAYNER, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, who, besides attending to Land matters, has all the necessary instructions from the Secretary of State, respecting Passports, and is provided with the needful blanks for application. Passports forwarded when received, to the president of the European Mission.

Office north of Salt Lake Herald, Salt Lake City.

THOS. OAKEY.

Planing Mill,

Box Factory,

And Lumber Yard.

EASTERN SASH & DOORS

Shingles Lath & Pickets,

DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES

Wood Turning, &c.

Factory: First East Street, between Third and Fourth South streets Salt Lake City, Utah. P. O. Box 187.

T. LATIMER,
G. H. TAYLOR,
G. ROMNEY,
F. ARMSTRONG

LUMBER YARD

AND

PLANING MILL.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Utah Red and White Pine of all kinds, Eastern Finishing Lumber, California Red Wood.

Utah, Bear River, White Cedar and Red Wood Shingles.

Red White Rustic, Ceiling, Siding, Lath, Pickets, Flooring.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Frames of all kinds Made to Order Very Cheap.

WINDOW GLASS.

Using large quantities ourselves, and dealing directly with the Manufacturers in Car Load lots, we intend keeping a Large Stock on hand, of the best quality, for the Public to select from at Very Low Rates.

Wood Turning of all Kinds.

LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO.,

One Block East of Depot.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—A large number of petitions were presented and many bills granting arrears of pensions.

In answer to a question of Howe, Ingalls stated that he proposed to call up the bill to amend the pensions bill as soon as the patent law was disposed of.

Beck called up his resolution of the 7th, referring to the committee on finance the answer of the secretary of the treasury to the resolution of December 3rd, relative to the amount of silver coin received in payment of customs dues and to its disposition. He criticized the answer of December 3rd, and said specie resumption had been reached by the ruin of thousands of the best men of the country. All he (Beck) was seeking to do was to require the secretary to use silver coin as he does gold coin in payment of interest and forbid him increasing the bonded debt of the country. The secretary had not answered the resolution as a public officer should. He well knew that he had not paid a dollar of silver coin as interest on the public debt. Beck spoke of Secretary Sherman as the autocrat of the treasury department, and said if it was true as said by Bismarck, that "he who holds the money bags controls the politics of the country," Congress ought to see to it that the laws are executed in the interest of the people. He quoted from the answer of the secretary, and spoke of some of it as nonsense. He showed scant respect for the Senate and none for the law. The secretary was the trustee and agent of the people and not of the creditors of the government. He had no right to allow bondholders to say in what coin they would take their interest. Beck then argued that the secretary had increased the interest-bearing debt of the United States $105,000,000. This was not a very flattering exhibit when business of all kinds was so depressed, and unless the secretary could show some law authorizing him to divert silver coin from the purpose for which it was intended, he was guilty of official misconduct. In a short time the finance committee would be controlled by new men, and then it would be seen whether the secretary of the treasury could violate law as he pleased. He (Beck) thought it doubtful if one-half the outstanding legal tender notes were now in circulation. If the secretary should be allowed to convert smaller notes into larger ones, and not issue silver coin, people would soon have no currency except that which the national banks supplied.

The resolution referring the answer to the finance committee was then passed and the bill to amend the patent laws was taken up.

Windom reported back with amendments the Indian appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow for consideration.

Bayard moved that when the Senate adjourned, to-day, it be to meet on Monday next. Rejected by a rising vote, yeas 11, nays 24.

A message was received from the House announcing that the funeral of the late Representative Hartridge, of Georgia, would take place in the hall of the House at 3 o'clock, and inviting the Senate to be present. A resolution accepting the invitation was agreed to.

At the conclusion of Wadleigh's remarks the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors re-opened, took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Upon re-assembling, the Senate, headed by Vice-President Wheeler and Secretary Gorham, proceeded to the House to attend the funeral of the late Representative Hartridge, of Georgia.

Upon returning to the chamber, Thurman renewed the motion of this morning to adjourn over until Monday. Rejected.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The desk of the late Julian Hartridge was draped, and upon it a handsome basket of flowers. A resolution was adopted that the funeral service be held in the hall at 3 o'clock to day, and inviting senators. Recess.

The gallaries were crowded when the House assembled after recess at 3 o'clock. The senators entered, preceded by the Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate, and took seats in the body of the hall. The Supreme Court next entered, the members of which took seats provided for them in front of the Speaker's desk to the left. The President and Cabinet were next ushered in, taking seats to the right of the Speaker's desk. The committee on arrangements proceeded slowly down the main aisle. All present were standing. The body of the late representative, enclosed in a handsome casket, adorned with wreathes and crosses of flowers, was then borne to the catafalque in front of the Speaker's desk. After religious services the lid of the coffin was removed, and the members approached and took a last glance at the features of their late colleague. The casket was then borne out of the hall followed by the President and Cabinet, Supreme Court, Senate and the Georgia delegation. The Speaker accompanied the funeral cortege to the depot, and on his return, the House adjourned.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK, 9.—*The Times* gives currency to the alleged California rumor that the titles to the Central Pacific Railroad and branches are now in the hands of Flood & O'Brien.

The Glass Ball Shooting.

At 2.10 Bogardus, without a single miss, had added another 1,000 to his score.

Spurgeon Beaten.

Neal Dow having recently asserted that Spurgeon, the famous London preacher, used beer and spirituous liquors very freely, Spurgeon writes as follows to an American friend: If Neal Dow knew the truth, he would not make such charge against me. My manner of life is before the world. Ask them that know me. Whatever faults I may have, I have preserved at all times from excess, and I have given no ground for any one to accuse me of it. I use no alcoholic drink as a beverage, but I am an habitual abstainer, and, as a rule, a total abstainer. Beer, of which Dow speaks, I never tasted, and do not now think, since here and there that I could not keep up to my work without it, and beer I do not believe these or any other stimulants are a help to any man. The Strength for the English Working Classes.

English mill owners deplore the fact that British employers and workmen cannot recognize that only in working harmoniously together can the rapidly increasing strain on the industrial classes be relieved. Even among farm laborers and employers the fight has become bitter in East Anglia, Essex. The laborers having succumbed to pay reductions, the masters then demanded the laborers' retirement from the laborers' unions, which are akin to trades' unions. The men refusing, were ejected from their cottages. One correspondent says he has seen, in the cold and sleet, half a township in the snow, with its goods and chattles, meekly watching the locking up of cottages from which they had been ejected and then establishing their firesides under tents. The New Zealand colonial authorities are awaiting their opportunity to attract English agricultural colonists, and 500 such sailed recently in one body. The English Government is rather inclined to encourage the emigration exodus as a means of relief to her suffering people. California capitalists could readily turn towards the Pacific the heavy tide of such emigrants, most of whom have some pecuniary means.

Merchandise, Exports and Imports.

Official returns for eleven months of the last year show that the excess of merchandise exports over imports was larger than during the same months of 1877 by $165,238,000, when the fact is taken into account that prices of cotton, wheat, corn and other products have fallen greatly, it will be seen that the excess, measured by quantities instead of values, is much greater, but the low prices stimulated exportation. There were only 61 failures in New York last month, with $1,842,000 liabilities as against 101 failures, with $8,000,000 liabilities.

The Chinese Question.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Luttrell appeared before the House education and labor committee, to-day, to advocate speedy action on the Chinese question. He said that unless something were done by Congress the people would regulate the matter for themselves; that Kearney had thousands of followers, some of the best men in the State, and that he feared that if relief were not obtained from the government, the people would rise up, as did our fathers at Boston, and throw the Chinamen overboard. After he had closed, the committee proceeded with consideration of Willis' report, which had been prepared for their adoption some time previously.

Dissatisfied Members.

There is much dissatisfaction among members of Congress, as well as a large portion of the outside public, that the House has needlessly wasted two whole days by adjournment and recesses on account of the death of one of its members. It is evident that business might have been proceeded with during the greater part of both afternoons, without omitting the usual marks of respect for the deceased at later hours, and it would seem that the majority were glad to avail themselves of any excuse to prevent either political debates or the consideration of all business except the annual appropriation bills.

Swamp Lands.

The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who refused to certify to the State of California, as swamp, certain lands that had been patented to pre-emption settlers.

Indians Opposed to any Transfer.

Charles Thompson, principal chief of the Cherokee delegates, D. H. Ross, Samuel Smith, W. P. Adair and S. H. Downing, of the Cherokee nation, P. Porter and D. H. Hodges, of the Creeks, and Gen. B. F. Overton, of the Chickasaws, called on the President to-day. Chief Thompson and Porter made brief speeches, stating that their people were in a prosperous condition and were opposed to the transfer of the Indians to the War Department. The President replied that he was exceeding glad to hear that the Indians of the Indian Territory were doing so well, and wished they would continue to prosper and cultivate the arts and sciences. He said the points presented by the delegations were now being considered by the government, and that, so far as he was concerned, he would do all he could to have the views and wishes of the Indians carried out, above all he would see that the treaties with Indians should be faithfully observed by the government. Secretary Schurz, Commissioner Hoag and Inspector Hammond were present during the interview.

Report of the House Committee on the Chinese Immigration Question.

The following is the full text of the report which will be presented to the House to-morrow, by Representative Wells, Kentucky, in behalf of himself and Representatives Goode, of Virginia; Southard, of Ohio; Albright, of Tennessee; Bell, of Georgia; Manning, of Mississippi; Loring, of Massachusetts; Campbell, of Pennsylvania, and Haskell, of Kansas, comprising all the members of the committee, except Fuller, of Indiana, who doubts the power of Congress to override the treaty, and Hungerford, of New York, who was absent to-day, but who is opposed to taking any further action:

The committee on education and labor, having had under consideration sundry bills in regard to Chinese immigration, beg leave to submit the following report, to accompany House bill 2,432. Briefly stated, this bill provides that no master of a vessel shall take on board, at any point in China or elsewhere, more than 15 Chinese passengers, with intent to bring them, or shall bring them, within the United States. A violation of this provision is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100 for each passenger, and imprisonment for six months. The master is required, under like penalties, to report, on his arrival, a sworn list of all Chinese passengers. The penalty is made a lien upon the vessel. The bill becomes operative on the first day of July, 1879. Waiving, for the present, any consideration of the merits of the bill, the first question is whether it is within the power of congress to repeal a treaty with China, giving its subjects an unlimited right of immigration to the United States. The second clause, article six of the constitution, provides that the constitution and laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. It is contended that any law restricting Chinese immigration would contravene this provision of the constitution and would therefore be null and void. Such a construction cannot be sustained either upon principles or authority. The objects for which the constitution was formed are higher than any power granted under it. Welfare, justice, domestic tranquility and blessings of liberty are supreme and cannot be taken from the people by any treaty, however solemnly ratified. The treaty making the power is limited by these objects. Moreover, both in nature and by international law, the first duty is self-preservation. If, therefore, it be true that the presence of the Chinese endangers the peace or the prosperity of our people, no mere technical considerations should intervene to prevent an increase of the evil. The clause of the constitution above quoted does not, however, admit of the construction contended, for it elevates treaties from the statutes of mere compacts to the dignity of laws, but does not clothe them with any additional superiority. Laws made in pursuance of the Constitution are equally as binding and authoritive as treaties. This conclusion is enforced by numerous decisions, both of the executive and judicial departments of the government. In 1851, in the case of the Florida claims, an apparent conflict between a treaty and subsequent act of Congress, was decided by Attorney General Crittenden in these words: "An act of Congress is as much a supreme law of the land as a treaty. They are placed on the same footing and no preference or superiority is given to the one or the other. The last expression of the law-giving power must prevail, and just for the same reason, and on the same principle that a subsequent act must prevail and have effect, though inconsistent with a prior act, so must an act of Congress have effect though inconsistent with a prior treaty."

To the same effect is the decision of Attorney General Akerman in the case of Chocktaw Indians. He declares there is nothing in the constitution which assigns different ranks to treaties and to statutes. Both the one and the other, when not inconsistent with the constitution, seem to stand upon the same level and to be of equal validity; and, as in the case of all laws emanating from an equal authority, the earlier in date yields to the latter. These decisions of the Executive Department, confirmed as they are by the teachings of Madison, of Hamilton and of Jefferson, have been followed by the judiciary. In the case Taylor *vs.* Martin, the court says, speaking by Justice Curtis: It is impossible to maintain that under our constitution the President and Senate exclusively possess the power to modify or appeal a law bound treaty. If this were true no change in a treaty could be made without the consent of some foreign government. That the constitution was designed to place our country in this helpless condition is a supposition wholly inadmissible. It is not only inconsistent with the necessities of the nation but negatived by the express words of the constitution, that gives to Congress, in so many words, power to declare war, an act which *proprio* repeals all treaties inconsistent with a state of war. It cannot, therefore, be admitted that the only method of escape from a treaty is by the consent of the other party to it, or a declaration of war. To refuse to execute a treaty, for reasons which approve themselves to the conscientious judgment of a nation, is a matter of the utmost gravity, but the power to do so is a prerogative of which no nation can be deprived without deeply affecting its independence. That the people of the United States have deprived their government of this power, I do not believe; that it must rest somewhere and be applicable to all cases I am convinced, and I feel no doubt that it belongs to congress.

Similar opinions have been delivered in the circuit courts of the country. These decisions were finally affirmed by the supreme court of the United States in the case of Taylor *vs.* Morton. The court says: "The effect of treaties and acts of congress, when in conflict are not settled by the constitution, but the question is not involved in any doubt as to its proper solution. A treaty may supercede a prior act of congress, and an act of congress may supercede a prior treaty." In the cases referred to these principles were applied to treaties with foreign nations; treaties with Indian nations cannot be more obligatory. They have no higher sanctity, and no greater inviolability or immunity from legislative invasion can be claimed for them. The act of congress must prevail as if the treaty were not an element to be considered. If a wrong has been done the power to redress is with Congress, not with the judiciary. Upon this principle, therefore, as well as upon the authority of precedents, judicial and administrative, it would seem clear that Congress has the right by appropriate legislation, to change or to abrogate any existing treaty. Indeed, Congress has, in one instance, expressly exercised this power. The act of July 7th, 1798, declares that the existing treaties with France are no longer obligatory upon the United States.

The evils of Chinese immigration have been fully recognized upon the Pacific slope for many years. Welcomed at first as a unique addition to the society and a valuable ally in the development of the material resources of the then new home, the Chinese, by their sordid selfish, immoral and non-amalgamating habits within a very short time reversed the judgment in their favor and they came to be regarded as a standing menace to the social and political institutions of the country. The state laws which had been enacted, having been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, and every other means of relief proving ineffectual, it was finally determined to appeal to congress. Accordingly, as early as the 22nd of December, 1869, at the second session of the Forty-first Congress, an effort was made, but without success, to secure restrictive legislation.

A GIRL WANTED

To do Housework. Apply to Mrs. Gronig, 2nd House east of Firemen's Hall, 1st South Street.

THE

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

Of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Paid up Capital, - - - $200,000
Surplus and Profits, - - - $50,000

WM. H. ROOTER, President,
H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-Pres't.,
WM. JENNINGS,
JEREMIAH DUNN,
JOHN SHARP,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier. } Directors.

Exchange on the Principal Cities Throughout the United States and Europe Bought and Sold.

Collections made and promptly remitted.

DANIEL DUNNE

MANUFACTURER OF

Iron Fencing, Gates, Tree Guards,

GARDEN ROLLERS, CHAIRS,

Fencing for Cemetery Lots, Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, Etc.

All kinds of Mining, Milling, Agricultural Machinery, Smith Work and general Job Work done.

FENCING FROM $1.00 A FOOT UPWARDS.

Shop, Second South St., one block west Main, and one block south of Townsend House.

Address Box 411 or Office & Works.

Country order Solicited and punctually attended to.

Established May, 1876.

FASHION

ECONOMY

PUNCTUALITY

GENTLEMEN,

Call and examine our stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

PANTS TO ORDER, FROM $5.50.

Cloth sold by the Yard and Cut Free of Charge.

CLEANING AND REPAIRING.

BUCKLE & SON,

Tailors and Woolen Drapers,

MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE THE WALKER HOUSE.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMP'Y.

FIVE DOORS SOUTH OF Z. C. M. I.

East Temple Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

WATCHES & JEWELRY

Large assortment of new goods, a short time only before departure for Europe. Also two Carriage Horses, by

CARL L. ABMUSSEN.

d308 3m

AUCTION SALES

THREE TIMES A DAY AT

PHELPS'

A General Stock of Merchandise consisting of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS, SHOES,

HATS, BLANKETS,

GENTS' UNDERWEAR, &C.

CAPS.

Mens' & Boys' Caps at 35c

LADIES' MISSES and CHILDREN'S CLOAKS,

Real Beaver, warranted.

I have now on hand one of the largest and finest assortments of Ladies', Misses and Children's Cloaks ever brought to this market, which I offer at auction or private sale at prices that cannot be beat in this city.

H. E. PHELPS,

d16 29 Main Street.

DESERET

Carriage & Wagon

COMPANY,

SECOND SOUTH STREET

One and a half Blocks East of Main Street,

BUILD ALL SIZES OF FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,

Fully Warranted for One Year.

Repairing in Woodwork, Blacksmithing, Painting, Trimming.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable.

J. WALKER, Manager.

d9

PURIFY THE LIFE CURRENT.

SCOVILL'S

Blood & Liver Syrup

A FEERLESS REMEDY FOR

Scrofula, White Swellings, Abscess, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eye, Gout, Rheumatism, Tumors, Tender Bunches, Salt Rheum,

And all Diseases indicating an

IMPURE CONDITION of the BLOOD

Cutaneous eruptions upon the face or body do not necessarily indicate the taint of Scrofula, but whether the insidious poison of that dire malady is present in the system or not, certain it is that Scovill's Blood & Liver Syrup completely cures such disorders. Its invigorating effects on a debilitated system, when this medicine is taken in time, will root out the worst of it. No eruptive malady, be it scrofulous or otherwise, can resist the purifying action of this safe and potent remedy, which renders the skin

CLEAR, SOFT AND BEAUTIFUL,

when ordinary medicines utterly fail to arrest the progress of scrofulous and other eruptive disorders, the persistent use of this incomparable depurent secures the desired result. From

THE ARRAY OF PROOF

of its reliability in our possession, we make the two following condensed extracts:

Mr. Samuel H. Matthew, Moorestown, Accomac Co., Va., states that his child, when a mouths old, was attacked with an eruption which spread over its body, forming one solid sore, but the two and a half bottles of Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup effected a complete cure, without a scar.

Martin Robbins, Jr., writes that he suffered from Scrofulous White Swelling with three running sores on his legs, from which more than 100 pieces of bone sloughed away, but by the time he had finished the twenty-fourth bottle of the Syrup he was completely cured.

THIS GRAND REMEDY

is a compound of vegetable extracts, the chief of which are

Sarsaparilla and Stillingia

The cures effected by Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup are absolute, and their record is undefiled by failure. For sale by all Druggists.

Price, $1.00 per bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
8 College Place, New York
Geobe, Pitts & Co., Agents.

GEO. DUNFORD,

IMMENSE STOCK, SEASONABLE GOODS. HOLIDAY STYLES,

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS,

hould be useful as well as ornamental, to accomplish this, look through our Immense Stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

CAPS & GENTS GLOVES.

Largest lines in Utah. Standard Goods at Prices equaled in this Country.

GEO. DUNFORD.