THE EVENING NEWS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

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

Tuesday - - February 26, 1878.

TO THE CLERKS OF STAKES.

WE respectfully request the clerks of the various Stakes of Zion, in making out reports of the quarterly conferences for publication in this paper, to condense their minutes as much as possible. The general public are not interested in learning the particular hymn sung or the name of the Elder who prayed at any of the meetings, nor in the oft-repeated fact that certain speakers "felt well in meeting with the Saints." They should understand that we receive conference reports twice a week, and therefore cannot insert such long accounts as are frequently forwarded. It requires considerable labor to boil down, as we are often compelled to do, particulars spread over sixteen or twenty pages of foolscap into a few paragraphs embodying the principal features of meetings reported. If the clerks will forward to us a brief, pointed sketch of each conference we shall be pleased to publish it, but cannot fill up the DESERET NEWS with matter which has only local interest. The discourses delivered are no doubt generally valuable, but to give them anything like a fair report would occupy the paper to the exclusion of all news, local and foreign. Give us the essence of the matter, only, and we and the public will be gratified for the change.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.

WE publish to-day the act to provide revenue for the Territory of Utah, &c., as passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. This is a good bill and in many respects a great improvement on the old revenue law. The total amount to be assessed for territorial, county and school purposes is 1.2 per cent. This, with the provision repealing that portion of the school law which empowers trustees to assess a tax of one-fourth of one per cent., makes the general tax a trifle less than under the old statute. The advantages to school districts of the new arrangement are these: First the amount obtained for school purposes will be greater in the aggregate than before. Second, its distribution will be equalized. Under the old law poor districts, in which the greatest need of aid from taxation was felt, collected much smaller amounts than the richer districts; also the revenue obtained from railroads in many instances fell to the lot of districts much better capable of self-support than others which obtained no benefit therefrom. Under the new law the school tax, collected from all sources, will be divided, with the exception of the five thousand dollars annual amount for the Deseret University, among the school districts according to the number of children of school age therein, and expended for the payment of district school teachers according to the number of average daily attendance of pupils. This will be a great help to the cause of education, and with the law which permits a maximum tax of three per cent. for school purposes in any school district on a two-thirds vote of the qualified voters therein, makes ample provision for all present school requirements.

The usual exemptions from taxation are made in this bill, and in addition "debts due and owing by the party assessed" are to be deducted from his taxable credits, and mining claims, products of mines and ore in the mines are also exempted. The latter is a very sweeping provision, and no matter what may be thought of it by other sections of the community, the mining classes should feel that their interests have been specially protected by the bill. How any objections can be raised against this feature of the law by the professed champions of the mines is a dense and clouded mystery, unsolvable and impenetrable, unless we conclude that as in the case of the election law, they are mad because all they professed to want has been granted, leaving nothing tangible for them to protest about and misrepresent.

The offices of assessor and collector are separated except in counties where the annual revenue does not amount to more than $20,000. These offices are made elective but vacancies between elections are to be filled by appointment from the county court. Property is to be assessed at its cash value on the first day of April, the assessment must be completed by the first Monday in June, taxes will be due on the first day of July and become delinquent if not paid by the 31st day of October. The collector must fully settle with the county court by the 31st day of December.

Property may be seized and sold for unpaid taxes and provision is made by this law for the conveyance of title to real estate thus seized and sold. Two years' time is allowed for the redemption of the property on payment of the taxes and the costs and one and a half per cent. per annum interest.

The county courts may only remit taxes in certain specified cases, and then only to the amount of five dollars in each instance. The county treasurers are made subtreasurers of the Territory to whom the collectors are to pay all funds collected, monthly.

There are many other good provisions in the bill but these are the chief changes made from the old law. We advise our readers to study it carefully. It is far better to understand a law than to depend upon another for information. Every taxpayer as well as every public official should become acquainted with the details of the Act and all should govern themselves accordingly. Payment of taxes is generally obnoxious, and otherwise honorable people will often try to shirk the responsibility of supporting the revenue which the ownership of property entails, or to escape a full and fair assessment. But duty to the State should put selfishness into the shade, and in so lightly taxed a community no one has any valid excuse for evading the assessor and collector.

We believe that the new law will work well, and though much valuable property which most people think ought justly to be taxed will, under its provisions, escape assessment, that the revenue of the Territory will be increased in proportion to the requirements of the times. Let all honest people comply with its requirements, and let those who will not be made to understand that there is power to enforce as well as wisdom to enact laws in the Territory of Utah.

A BILL

To Provide Revenue for the Territory of Utah and the several Counties thereof.

SEC. 1.—*Be it enacted by the Governor and the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:*

That there is hereby levied, and directed to be assessed and collected annually, beginning with the year 1878, an *ad valorem* tax on all the taxable property in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Three mills in the dollar for territorial purposes; three mills on the dollar for the benefit of district schools; and such sum as the county courts of the several counties may designate, for county purposes, not to exceed six mills on the dollar.

SEC. 2. All property, real and personal, situate and being in this Territory, is taxable, except—

1st. Property owned by the United States;

2d. Bonds and other obligations of the United States;

3d. Property owned by this Territory, or by any county, city or school district;

4th. Houses and other buildings and land occupied for public worship owned by any religious denomination, so long as the same is used for public worship and no income is derived therefrom [but this subdivision does not include the residence of the minister, parson, or other person attendant upon such denomination];

5th. Property owned by any scientific, charitable or benevolent society, so long as such property and the income that may be derived therefrom are used exclusively for the public good;

6th. Public libraries and libraries of literary and scientific associations, when no income is derived therefrom;

7th. Private libraries and libraries of professional persons, not exceeding three hundred dollars in value;

8th. Public squares and public grounds used for amusement or pleasure, when no income is derived therefrom;

9th—Shares of stock in corporations when the property of the corporation is taxable;

10th—Cemeteries and graveyards, used for interring the dead;

11th—Property owned by any fire or military company, when used only for the public good, and no income is derived therefrom; mining claims and product of mines and the ore in the mines.

SEC. 3.—Property other than money, shall be assessed at a fair cash valuation. Money loaned, on hand, or on deposit shall be assessed at its legal value. Real estate shall be listed as real estate and personal property shall be listed as personal property. Property taxable under this act shall be listed and assessed as owned and valued on the first day of April of each year. From credits taxable under this act, debts due and owing by the party to be assessed shall be deducted in listing and assessing.

SEC. 4.—Shares of stock in national banks shall be listed and assessed to the shareholders. Shares of stock in corporations other than national banks, when the same are taxable money and taxable bonds, shall be listed, assessed and the tax levied in the county in which the shareholder, the moneyholder, or bondholder resides.

If the taxpayer be a corporation, holding intangible property, then in the county in which it has its principal place of business in this Territory. Property held in trust by an executor, administrator, or other trustee, shall be listed to such executor, administrator, or trustee, in the county where such property is situated.

SEC. 5.—Property shall be assessed to the owner, if known; if the owner be unknown, then to an unknown owner.

The tax shall attach to and constitute a lien on the property assessed, from the day of assessment.

If the taxpayer own both real estate and personal taxable property, the tax on the personal property shall also be a lien on the real estate. In each and every case the lien shall be paramount to all other liens whatsoever, and it shall not be removed therefrom until the tax is paid, or until the title vests therein, under a sale thereof by virtue of proceedings to enforce payment of the tax.

SEC. 6. In assessing real estate, it shall be referred to with reasonable certainty, as to locality and quantity; it shall be sufficient in towns and cities to give the number of the lot, block and plat; and on other lands, the approximate area within the section, quarter section, or other legal subdivision.

SEC. 7. The property, real and personal, of corporations shall be assessed and the tax collected to the same extent as if such property was owned by individuals.

SEC. 8. In all cases where a railroad, owned by any person, partnership, firm, company or corporation, shall be located and constructed in one or more counties, such road, and the real and personal property appertaining thereto, shall be assessed in the city, county or counties in which the several portions thereof are or may be situated. The president, or other officer of such company or corporation, shall, on demand, give to the proper assessor a statement containing a description of such road, and the real and personal property appertaining thereto, within the city or county where the same is to be assessed, with the fair cash value thereof. Also the number of locomotives and cars of every description, commonly known as rolling stock, and their fair cash value; the whole length of said road and the length of that portion thereof in such city or county, and an apportionment of the valuation of such rolling stock to such city or county, the same to be estimated according to the proportion to which the portion of said road, in such city or county, bears to the whole length of said road.

SEC. 9. Whenever any corporation, other than railroads, shall own taxable property, a part of which is in one county and a part of which is in another county, the tangible property shall be assessed in the county where situated.

SEC. 10. In all cases when the property of a corporation is to be assessed, the assessor shall issue a written notice to the president, secretary, superintendent, or person in charge of the property of such corporation that an assessment is to be made, requiring such president, secretary, superintendent, or person in charge of said property, to make a statement, upon his oath or affirmation, of the real and personal property of such corporation, situate or being in the city and county where the assessment is to be made, and deliver the same to the assessor within twenty days from date of said notice. It shall be sufficient to deposit said notice in the post-office, postage prepaid, directed to such corporation at the place where it keeps its principal office or place of business.

SEC. 11. At the general election in 1878, and biennially thereafter, there shall be elected, by the qualified voters of the several counties of this Territory, an assessor and collector for each county, whose term of office shall be for two years and until their successors are duly elected or appointed and qualified, said assessor and collector shall, before entering upon their duties, each respectively take and subscribe an oath of office and give a bond, with approved security, to the Territory and county, to the acceptance of the county court, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of their respective offices; *provided*, that in any county where the total revenue provided for in this bill, does not exceed twenty thousand dollars per annum, the county court at the June term next preceding the election may direct that the assessor shall also be the collector, in which case his bonds shall be equal to that of a collector only.

SEC. 10. The county court shall fix the bond of the assessor in any sum not exceeding the whole amount of the tax of the previous year, nor less than one-half; and the bond of the collector not exceeding twice nor less than the whole amount of the tax of the previous year. If at any time it shall appear to the county court that the bond given by the assessor or the collector is insufficient in amount, or in the responsibility of the sureties, the said court is hereby authorized and required to demand additional bonds with approved sureties; and in the event that the assessor or collector shall refuse or neglect to furnish additional bonds with approved sureties, for a period of twenty days after due notice has been given, the county court may declare the office vacant.

SEC. 13. In case of the office of the assessor or the collector becoming vacant, the county court of the county where such vacancy occurs shall have power to fill such vacancy by appointment until the next general election.

SEC. 14. The compensation to be received by assessors and collectors shall be as determined by the county courts of their respective counties; to be paid by the Territory and counties *pro rata*.

SEC. 15. The assessor and collector are each respectively hereby authorized to appoint one or more deputies for whose official acts he shall be responsible.

Deputies shall be invested with the same powers as principals; they shall each take and subscribe a similar oath of office, and may be required to give a bond with sufficient sureties, payable to the officer appointing him, and in such sum as the principal may determine, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their official duties. Assessors and collectors and their deputies are hereby empowered to administer oaths in the discharge of their official duties, and may require persons to give a statement of their taxable property under oath.

SEC. 16. The assessor may, when he deems it necessary, leave with the person to be assessed, or at his residence or place of business, a blank form of the assessment list—and with corporations, firms or associations, suitable forms—requiring the tax-payer to fill out and return the same to the assessor within twenty days from date of service; and any person, corporation, firm or association furnished with said blank forms must comply with the requirements thereof, or be liable to a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars for each neglect. If any person shall wilfully and knowingly make a false list to the assessor, or make a false statement of his property, or of property under his control, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be fined in any sum less than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one hundred days, or both.

The county court shall furnish to the assessor a suitable book or books conveniently ruled and headed for designating the property to be assessed, which shall constitute the assessment roll.

SEC. 17. On or before the first Monday in June in each year, the assessor shall ascertain by diligent inquiry and examination all property in his county, real and personal, subject to taxation; also so far as practicable, the names of all persons, corporations, companies or firms owning, claiming or having the possession or control thereof, and shall determine the fair cash value of such property, and shall so list and assess the same to the person, firm, corporation, association or company owning or having the possession, charge or control thereof, and make returns to the county court. No assessment of property or charge for taxes or assessments thereon shall be considered illegal on account of any irregularity or informality in the list or assessment rolls, or on account of the assessment rolls or the tax list not being made, completed or returned within the time required by law, or on account of the property having been charged or listed in the assessment or tax list in any other name than that of the rightful owner, and no error or informality in the proceedings of any of the officers entrusted with the assessment and collection of taxes not affecting the substantial justice of the tax or assessment itself shall vitiate or in any way affect the tax or assessment.

SEC. 18. The county court of each county shall constitute a board of equalization in their respective counties. The board of equalization shall meet on the first Monday in June in each year, and shall continue in session from time to time until the business of equalization is disposed of. They shall have power to determine all written complaints made in regard to the assessed value of any property, and may change and correct any valuation, either by adding thereto or deducting therefrom, and if the board of equalization shall find it necessary to add to the assessed valuation of any property on the assessment roll, they shall direct their clerk to give notice to the persons interested, by letter, postage prepaid, deposited in the post-office, or otherwise naming the day when they shall act in that case, and allowing a reasonable time to appear.

During the sessions of the board, the assessor may be present, and shall have liberty to make any statement touching questions before the board. The board may remit or abate the taxes of any insane or idiotic person, infirm or indigent person to an amount not exceeding five dollars for the current year.

During the session, or as soon as possible after the adjournment of the board of equalization, the clerk shall enter upon said assessment roll all the changes and corrections made by the board, and shall add up the columns of valuation and on or before the first day of July, he shall deliver to the tax collector a true abstract of the corrected roll, with the total of taxes to each person, firm, corporation and association, carried out in separate money columns, which said abstract list shall be duly certified by the clerk, and he shall report to the territorial auditor of public accounts the amount of territorial and school tax assessed in said county, and shall file the original assessment roll in his office. All territorial, school and county taxes provided for in this act, shall be due and payable on the first day of July, annually, and any and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 31st day of October shall be deemed delinquent.

SEC. 19.—On receipt of the abstract roll from the clerk of the county court, the collector shall proceed to collect the taxes, and shall furnish to each taxpayer, or leave at his residence or usual place of business (if known), a notice of the amount of tax assessed against him, and where and when payable. If any person neglect or fail to pay his taxes on or before the 31st day of October, in the year the taxes are assessed, it shall be the duty of the collector to levy upon enough taxable personal property of the taxpayer to pay the taxes and costs, and proceed to sell the same in manner hereinafter mentioned.

Before making said sale he shall give the owner, if known, and an inhabitant of the county, a notice, in writing, of the time and place of sale; he shall also cause public notice to be given, not less than ten nor more than forty days, of the time, place and kind of property to be sold, by posting up said notice in not less than three public places in the vicinity; if real estate is to be sold, one of said notices must be posted up on the premises.

When personal taxable property of the delinquent taxpayer is not found by the collector, or if found is insufficient in amount to pay his taxes and costs, then the collector is also authorized to levy upon and sell any real estate belonging or assessed to such delinquent taxpayer.

The property of non-residents or persons unknown shall not be sold for taxes without giving notice of such sale by advertising at least five times in some newspaper published in the Territory, commencing at least twenty days previous to date of sale. The collector shall be entitled, as costs, to the same same fees as a sheriff or constable for like services. The collector is hereby authorized and empowered to collect taxes at the rate per cent of the previous year, at any time after the property has been assessed in all cases where he has reasonable grounds for supposing that such property will be removed from the country, previous to the regular time for collecting.

Whenever property shall be sold for taxes, the amount, if any, remaining over and above the tax and costs, shall be paid into the county treasury, subject to the order of the person whose property was sold.

SEC. 20. When real estate is sold for taxes, the collector shall issue a certificate to the purchaser, reciting substantially the facts of the nonpayment of the tax, levy upon, advertisement and sale of said real estate, which certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts therein recited; a duplicate of such certificate shall be filed by the collector in the office of the recorder of the county. Provided that if at such sale no person bid, and pay the collector the amount of tax required to be paid as aforesaid, on any real estate, the collector shall make to the probate judge and his successor in office, for and in behalf of such county, a certificate similar to that given to other purchasers, and such sale to the county shall have the same effect as if made to an individual.

SEC. 21. Real estate sold for taxes, as aforesaid, may be redeemed by any person interested therein, at any time within two years after the date of the sale thereof, by such person paying in to the county treasury, for the use of the purchaser or his legal representative, the amount paid by such purchaser, and all costs, as aforesaid, with interest at one and one half per cent. on the whole, from the day of sale to that of the redemption, and all taxes that have accrued thereon and which have been paid by the purchaser after his purchase to the time of redemption.

SEC. 22. Money paid into the treasury in redemption of real estate purchased at a tax sale, and to which money said purchaser or his assignee is entitled, shall be paid to him by the treasurer upon his applying therefor and producing the duplicate certificate of the purchase or a copy thereof certified by the recorder and endorsing thereon a receipt for the amount.

SEC. 23. If any property, sold as aforesaid, be not redeemed within the time, and in the manner aforesaid, on presentation of the collector's certificate, the clerk of the county court shall make out and deliver a deed therefor, conveying the same to the individual purchaser, or assignee, as the case may be; which deed shall recite substantially the amount of the tax, the year for which it was assessed, the day and year of the sale, the amount for which the real estate was sold, a full description thereof, and the name of the purchaser or assignee, and when attested by the seal of the county court, such deed shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts recited therein.

SEC. 24. Whenever the collector shall furnish satisfactory proof to the county court that he has exhausted all the taxable property, real and personal, of any delinquent taxpayer, the county court shall credit the collector with the amount of the tax of such delinquent remaining unpaid and shall report quarterly to the auditor of public accounts the proportion of territorial tax so credited to the collector.

SEC. 25. The clerk of the county court shall keep an account with the collector, debiting him with the amount of tax assessed and crediting him with the amounts paid; and the collector is hereby required to pay to the county treasurer, once a month, or oftener if required by the county court all funds collected by him, and shall take the treasurer's receipt therefor specifying the amount paid in kind.

SEC. 26. Whenever any tax is paid in full to the collector he shall mark the word "paid" in the abstract rolls opposite the name of the taxpayer, and shall give a receipt therefor, specifying therein the payments each in cash, warrants, auditor's warrants, a duplicate of which the collector shall keep upon the stub of his receipt book, and return said duplicate to the clerk of the county court quarter yearly.

SEC. 27. The county treasurers of the several counties are hereby made sub-treasurers of the Territory; and each county treasurer shall make a report to the territorial treasurer of all funds belonging to the Territory which he has received, once every ninety days, or oftener if required by the territorial treasurer, and hold the same subject to his order.

Auditor's warrants shall be received for territorial, and county warrants for county taxes.

SEC. 28.—On or before the 31st day of December in each year, the collector of each county shall settle with the county court, and make full payments into the county treasury for all taxes due. If any tax shall remain unpaid to the collector on the said 31st day of December, the collector shall have in his own individual right, a right of action the same as on express contract for the direct payment of money, against each delinquent, and no property of such delinquent shall be exempt from execution on a judgment in such cases.

SEC. 29. When a resident of one county removes his property to another county, without having paid the tax or taxes standing against him, it shall be the duty of the collector of the county from which the delinquent has removed, to report the amount of tax or taxes due from said delinquent, to the collector of the county to which the said delinquent has removed, and the collector receiving such report of delinquency is hereby authorized and required to collect such tax or taxes, as in other cases.

SEC. 30. Collectors who shall collect delinquent taxes, as provided in the preceding section, shall be entitled to one-half the per centage allowed the collector by the county court of the county where the tax originated, and shall promptly remit the sums collected, less said per centage, to the collector from whom was received the report of such delinquency.

SEC. 31. The revenue accruing under the provisions of this act for the benefit of district schools shall be disbursed under the provisions of section 608, Compiled Laws of Utah, relating to the distribution of funds for the benefit of district schools, or as may otherwise be provided for by law.

SEC. 32. Whenever the terms mentioned in this section are employed in this act, they are employed in the sense hereinafter affixed to them, except where a different sense plainly appears:

1st. The term person, when applicable, includes a firm, partnership, joint stock company, association and corporation.

2d. Words in the singular number may include the plural, and words in the masculine may include the feminine.

3d. The term property includes both real estate and personal property, as hereinafter defined.

4th. The term personal property includes money and all other property tangible and intangible except real property.

5th. The term intangible property includes shares of stock in corporations and in joint stock companies, and taxable bonds.

6th. The term real property includes land, land claims and all improvements thereon.

7th. The term real estate includes the ownership of or claim to or possession of or right of possession to any real property in this Territory.

8th. The term writing and written includes printing and printed, and the term printing and printed includes writing and written.

9th. The term auditor's warrants is an order drawn by the auditor of public accounts, under his seal of office, on the territorial treasurer, directing him to pay a named sum to a named person, or bearer, and can only be drawn on an appropriation made by the Legislative Assembly.

10th. The term county warrant is an order drawn by the county clerk, under the seal of the county court, on the county treasurer, directing him to pay a named sum to a named person, or bearer, and can only be drawn on an appropriation made by the county court.

SEC. 33. All that part of section 591 compiled laws of Utah which read as follows: "To assess and collect annually a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on all taxable property within their districts for school purposes, and shall have power to remit taxes," also so much of section 608 compiled laws of Utah as relates to the appropriation of $25,000 annually for the use of schools in this Territory, and all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed in relation to assessing and collecting county and territorial taxes, superseded by or in conflict with any of the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed; *provided*, always, that such repeal shall not affect, or in anywise impair any right accruing, or any liability, forfeiture or penalty incurred under such repealed acts or parts of acts, or affect any suit, prosecution or proceeding begun or pending previous to said repeal; but all rights, forfeitures, liabilities or penalties incurred under said acts may be enforced the same as if such repeal had not been made, nor shall such repeal affect the right to any office or change the term or tenure thereof; and the assessors and collectors now in office in their respective counties are hereby authorized and empowered to assess and collect the territorial, school and county taxes for 1878 under the provisions of this act. (All delinquent taxes due and remaining unpaid on the 1st day of March, 1878, shall be collected of the person assessed in accordance with the provisions of this act by the collectors of their respective counties.)

DIED.

In Mountain Dell Branch, February 24th, of diphtheria, SARAH JANE, daughter of James and Mary Laird, aged 7 years, 11 months and 9 days.

At Fountain Green, Sanpete County, February 14th, 1878, MARY, wife of Richard Preator, aged 53 years and 5 months. Deceased was born in Eastcombe, Gloucestershire, England; embraced the gospel November 21st, 1844, at Chalford Hill, in the Cheltenham Conference. She was married to R. Preator, September 2nd, 1847; moved with him to Birmingham in 1851, emigrated from there and came to Utah with the first handcart company, under Cap. E. Ellsworth, in 1856. She was a true and faithful Latter-day Saint, a kind and affectionate wife and mother, hospitable and kind to all. She was greatly respected by all who knew her and was followed to her last resting place by hundreds of friends conveyed by 28 vehicles. She leaves her husband and four children to mourn her loss.—[Com.

Millennial Star, please copy.

In the 12th Ward, of this city, Feb. 16, 1878, ELLEN DANIELS LANCEY, born in Lancashire, England, March 4, 1824. The funeral services were held in the Ward meeting house yesterday at 1 o'clock p. m.

Millennial Star and California papers, please copy.

OBITUARY.

Of the late ANNA EVA SEEGMILLER, who died at St. George City, Utah Territory, February 14, 1878, of heart disease and old age.

She was the daughter of Valentine and Mary Eve Knechtel; was born at Eichenhausen, Canton of Hamburg, town of Zweibrucken, Bavaria, Germany, Nov. 13, 1812. She emigrated to Canada, Ontario, when in about her 20th year; was married to Adam Seegmiller shortly after her arrival; became the mother of five sons and six daughters, and assisted her husband, who died September 3, 1859, in the accumulation of a fine property in Stratford, Perth County, Canada, Ontario. She buried in Canada, besides her husband, one son and two daughters. On the 24th of May, 1865, she started for Utah, crossing the Plains with an ox team.

She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the summer of 1866; returned to visit her friends in Canada in the summer of 1869, and returned to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1870; on the 20th of November, 1871, she again started for Canada. In May, 1872, in company with a portion of her family who had remained in Canada, she started for Salt Lake City. She then settled in St. George; labored in the Temple in the interest of her relatives and friends; lived to see her four sons and three daughters members of the Church of Christ, and died in the arms of her family, with a full assurance of a glorious resurrection.

She was interred in the St. George cemetery, her remains being followed by many friends. She was a high-minded woman, a good wife, a kind mother, and beloved by all who knew her.—COM.

Ontario, Canada, papers, please copy.

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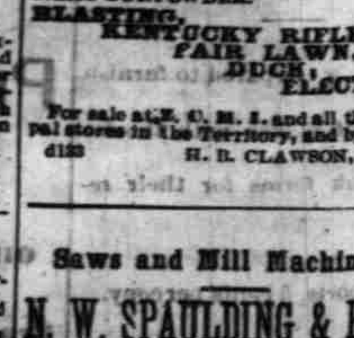

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NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, February 19th, 1878, at eleven o'clock a. m.

H. S. YOUNG,
Secretary.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco

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Worm Specific for all kinds of stock, is 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.
Dec. 22, 1877. d31

WESTERN OIL COMPANY,
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