

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

Tuesday, April 9, 1879.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Arthur L. Thomas is the name of the nominee for the Secretaryship of Utah. If the man proves as good an officer as Luckey, his predecessor, Utah will be thankful.

The true gold value of the property in this country to-day is said to be not over \$20,000,000,000. The assessed valuation by States is very much less than this, and less than it was in 1870, being then \$14,000,000,000, and now about \$12,000,000,000. Taking the assessed value as a basis, the public debt is about 15 per cent. of the entire wealth of the country, and as an officer of the United States Treasury Department puts it, is a mortgage upon every man's property in the country to the extent of 10 per cent. of its value. This is one of the "benefits of a national debt."

The following nationalities live under the sceptre of the Czar of Russia: Great Russians, Little Russians, White Russians, Poles, Finns, Estonians, Samoyeds, Laplanders, Ostiaks, Tungus, Yakuts, Kamchadals, Tartars, Bashkirs, Kirghiz, Kalmyks, Tcherkess, Osetis, Lezgins, Armenians, Lithuanians, Tatars, Uzbeks, Colchians, Tokharians, Gruzins, Korakhs, Eskimos, Yucagurs, Lopars, Truchmen, Korels, Vagurs, Tchepigurs, Tchibchenis, Gysses, Hebrews and Meneanites. Each of these speaks its own language, which is foreign to all the others. The Great Bear has a Babel of its own.

"SOLVING THE PROBLEM," AGAIN.

UTAH continues to be a subject of anxiety to many would-be statesmen, particularly in the western portion of this republic. The editor of the Chicago Tribune, who recently passed through this Territory on his way to the Pacific Coast, settled the difficulty of the "Mormon" problem at once, as he thought, by announcing that Utah should be annexed to Nevada. This may be considered a wonderful stroke of wisdom, but there will be a variety of opinions upon the subject. The idea is not original. It has been broached several times before. But it was never viewed in a favorable light by either of the parties principally concerned. Utah did not want to be annexed, Nevada did not desire the annexation. We do not think time has changed the wishes of one or the other. Utah ought not to be pushed into, and swallowed up by a neighboring State without any voice in the matter. Nevada could not be compelled to receive the unwelcome addition. It is not likely therefore that Mr. Medill's solution will solve anything.

The question may be asked why should Nevada refuse the addition to its territory of a region rich in agricultural and mineral resources, and to its population of a people thrifty, industrious and temperate in their habits? We answer because its leading men perceive in such an amalgamation the overturning of its political affairs, and the ultimate control thereof by the new element introduced. The "Mormons" would be a unit, and that unit would prove the principal factor in the sum of its politics. It would be Nevada that would find itself annexed instead of Utah. The Nevada people understand this, and therefore are not hungry for annexation.

Another old project revived among the busybodies (who want to put a finger in the Utah pie), is its partition by a Congressional knife, with a slice each for the surrounding Territories. But this would only be an enlargement of the troubles which they imagine are to arise if Utah is left alone. The "Mormons" are as sure to increase and become a great people as a thorny tree under proper conditions is to bear an abundance of fruit. The spirit which holds them together and inspires them to action is not affected by distance, by the lines and boundaries of states and nations, nor by any of the physical obstacles of nature. Their men may set up. Divisions effected in the manner proposed, would be in their effect upon the body of this people like making marks of separation upon the mass of the great sea. They would still be united, as they are now wherever they may be, upon the face of the wide earth, into one homogeneous whole with similar aims, objects and interests before them. As a religious body they would not be divided in the least. As several political bodies instead of one, each part growing, increasing, flourishing and spreading abroad, they would eventually control, by their union, numbers and force, all opposing elements in every commonwealth to which they had become attached.

The consequence would be the establishment of many States instead of one under "Mormon" influence. If the admission of one State in which the "Mormon" people hold the balance of power is an evil to be dreaded, (which we by no means admit, however) how much greater would be the evils of several States in the same condition? The partition policy would not accomplish the end desired by our enemies, but on the contrary, would result in its very opposite: It would come to be kind enough to suggest a new "solution" of the knotty "Mormon" problem, all the old ones have proven insufficient, and radical anti-"Mormons" are in a terrible strait for something on which to pin their hopes which have been badly shattered by past experience.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY.

AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock p.m.  
The choir sang on page 12:  
What wondrous things we now behold,  
By prophets seen in days of old.  
Prayer by Elder Joseph E. Taylor.  
The choir sang on page 67:  
Praise ye the Lord, 'tis good to raise  
Your hearts and voices in his praise.  
PRESIDENT JOHN TAYLOR.

Made a few remarks on the vacancy in the Apostleship occasioned by the late respected member, Green Hyde, and said that the Quorum of the Twelve in consultation upon this subject, having agreed among themselves, had decided to nominate before this Conference the name of Moses Thatcher, of Logan, to fill that vacancy.

A vote was then called for, when the nomination was sustained by unanimous vote.  
The authorities of the Church were then presented before the Conference by Elder George Q. Cannon, all of whom were unanimously sustained, as follows:  
John Taylor, as President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, as one of the Twelve Apostles, and of the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.  
As members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles: Willard Woodruff, Orson Pratt, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, Joseph E. Smith, Albert Carrington and Moses Thatcher.

Counselors to the Twelve Apostles—Jno. W. Young, D. H. Wells, and the Twelve Apostles, as presiding quorum and authority of the Church, and with their counselors, as Prophets, Seers and Revelators: John Taylor, Orson Pratt, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, Franklin D. Richards, George Q. Cannon, Brigham Young, Joseph E. Smith, Albert Carrington and Moses Thatcher.

The Presiding Bishop of the Church—Edward Hunter, and Leonard W. Hardy and Robert T. Burton as his counselors.  
John Taylor as Trustee-in-Trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with the Twelve Apostles, their two Counselors and Edward Hunter as his Counselors.

As the first seven Presidents of the Church: Joseph Young, Levi W. Hancock, Henry H. Harris, Albert P. Rockwood, Horace S. Eldredge, Jacob Gates and John Van Cott.  
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sent the following additional names for missions:  
Sandwich Islands.  
Harry E. Cluff, Provo.  
Wm. D. Alexanders, "James Knell, Pinta.  
Harry World, Salt Lake City.  
England.  
John Alexander, Fillmore.  
Piedmont.  
Jacob Bevoir, West Jordan.  
The choir sang an anthem:  
Sing unto the Lord.  
Conference dismissed until tomorrow 10 o'clock.  
Benediction by Elder Joseph F. Smith.

THIRD DAY.

MORNING, 10 o'clock.

The choir sang hymn on page 235:  
From Greenland's icy mountains,  
From India's coral strand.  
Prayer by President Joseph Young.  
The choir sang hymn on page 106:  
With joy we own thy servants Lord,  
Thy ministers below.

Elder GEORGE Q. CANNON then presented the following additional names as missionaries:  
United States—Northern.  
Peter Heindrickson, Big Cottonwood.  
Wm. H. Newman, Big Cottonwood.  
L. A. Howard.  
O. R. Romer, Farmington.

Southern States.  
Thomas Lloid, Wellsville.  
Chas. W. Hulse, Millville.  
The Source, Mendon.  
Frank Benson, Logan.  
Seth Langston, Jr., Smithfield.  
Wm. Turner, Salt Lake City.  
Isaac Riddle, Jr., Beaver.

Andrew Homer, of Mill Creek, to Norway.  
Carl Anderson, of Coalville, to the Sandwich Islands.  
An exhibit was then read of the financial business of the Perpetual Emigrating Company; also a financial report of the Tithing in cash, produce, etc., in all the States of Zion.

The above reports were unanimously accepted by vote of the Conference, but are too lengthy in detail for publication, the showing however was of a very satisfactory character.  
ELDER BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Said in the reading of these reports there was considerable monotony, yet such was the general interest taken by the Latter-day Saints in the welfare of each respective State, he found that the quarterly, semi-annual and annual conferences now being held under the auspices of the Church, were the financial and statistical reports were read, they had a tendency of drawing and uniting the people together.

He then spoke on the great variety of human experiences in science, mechanism, law and statesmanship and the necessity as well as privilege of the less experienced to learn from and be guided by those more advanced and better instructed, and argued that the same need existed in spiritual things. The leaders of the Latter-day Saints had proven themselves skillful in the things of the Kingdom of God, and those less skilled and less experienced ought to look to them for guidance and instruction. In this there was no lack of freedom any more than in the deference paid by men in all branches of learning to those who were masters of knowledge. He illustrated this in a forcible manner, and closed by asking the blessings of God upon the Saints, that they might learn wisdom and obedience.

ELDER JOSEPH F. SMITH.  
Said he had been greatly edified in listening to what had been said during the two days' Conference that had passed. Spoke of the willingness of the Latter-day Saints in sustaining the measures presented before them by the authorities of the church.

Not much had been said during this Conference about our temporal affairs, but many interesting items had been called over from our financial reports. The work in which we are engaged is both temporal and spiritual, and these are so intimately blended together that he never knew where to draw the dividing line; but from experience and observation, he knew that the temporal duties and obligations which the Kingdom of God imposes upon us, always at light and easy, when the spiritual duties and privileges were duly and properly attended to and enjoyed, and the spirit of God was in the heart.

He exhorted the Saints to seek after and enjoy the Spirit of the Lord, which would abundantly qualify them for the performance of every duty, for God does not require of any child of men anything that they cannot perform. We should be willing to make any sacrifice for the sake of the souls of the children of men, and be ready at any time when called upon to attend to any temporal duty as well as to go and preach the gospel to the nations afar off. He testified to the faithful and zealous care that he exercised by the present leader of the Church (President John Taylor) with his brethren the Twelve, in everything that affected the general or individual interests of the Saints.

He made a few remarks on the subject of the P. E. Fund indebtedness. Many Elders had been sent out on missions to preach the gospel, and in some instances were left with large debts, but partially provided for, their wants should be supplied by those who remain at home, and not be allowed to suffer. He also referred to the building of temples, to the best payment of our tithes and offerings, the proper attention to the poor and infirm, the sustaining of home industries, for Zion will never become independent until our wants can be supplied by the labor of our own hands. He also alluded to the raising of silk, which this country and climate are so abundantly adapted for, and the employment of children very profitably used in its manufacture.

He prayed that God would bless the Saints in all their efforts to build up Zion.  
Conference was adjourned until 2 p.m.  
The choir sang an anthem,  
Resound His praise.  
Benediction by Elder D. H. Wells.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

EASTERN.

The Admission of Bell.  
New York, 8.—The Times Washington special says: It is understood that Senators McDonald and Gordon, and three or four other democrats, will join Bayard in opposing the report of the minority of the committee, which declares that Bell is entitled to admission. It is also understood that Carpenter will vote to sustain the majority report. Other journals, however, think, judging from the minority's record, that Bell will be kept out by practically a party vote.

Sherman on Official Business.  
Secretary Sherman reached this city last evening, and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He will visit the sub-treasury to-day, where he will receive calls from bankers, and he will then visit the Custom House. It is expected that he will remain in this city for several days. He stated that he was here purely on official business, not at all connected with funding or finance, and that it would not be proper for him to state what it was in advance of action.

A Slip of the Tongue.  
Senator Hill made, yesterday, a slip of the tongue in the course of his remarks. Having occasion to speak of the Senate, he alluded to it as a confederate senate, which blunder evoked a roar of derisive laughter from his political opponents on the floor and in the galleries. Feeling his mistake he recovered his equanimity and parried the effect of the remark by asserting that the denunciation of those opposed to the action of the Senate, was obviously inspired by a more revolutionary than the remark he had just made, if uttered intentionally.

Work resumed on the East River bridge yesterday. A full force will be employed in a short time.

Comments on the Late Conference.  
The World says: The recent conference which has moved half the state to wrath and the other half to laughter, was obviously inspired by the people who hoped to prevent the renomination of Governor Robinson, by at first bringing to the front ex-Gov. Seymour and then substituting another name. The effect of the demonstration will be to make the renomination of Robinson inevitable.

The Tribune still belittles the affair and adds: Nothing even in New York politics was ever so absurd as this "discovery" movement. The only way to account for it is the habit the party have fallen into. They will probably keep it as long as Horatio Seymour lives.

The Times says: There was only one thing in which all present seemed to be agreed and that was that unless the contest between the democratic leaders were promptly healed, the state could not be carried the coming fall, nor the country next year. Every one knows the origin and nature of these quarrels. They center in Tilden. That gentleman is bent upon being a candidate for the Presidency, and he is ready to sacrifice the political fortunes in the state of all who will not support him.

The Herald says: Harmony implies mutual concessions, but what mutuality can there be when Tilden's enemies are assembled to circumvent him, and his most influential friends are excluded and snubbed. It is quite certain that Seymour will not consent to be a leader in such a battle, and if the opposition fail to select Duvalier as their candidate for governor, no prophet is needed to predict the result.

The Greenbackers Indignant.

The Tribune's Washington special says: The greenback party in the House is in a bad way. It has sold out to the democracy and been cheated out of the price which it expected to receive. Another caucus will now probably be held for the purpose of determining what course shall be pursued in future. Many members are indignant at what they call the perfidy of the democracy.

Railroad Earnings.

At a meeting of the Panama Railroad Company, the annual report was presented, showing that the gross earnings for 1878 were \$2,114,859 and the gross expenses \$855,844, to which is added the subsidy paid to the Colombian government on \$250,000, interest on the bonds \$239,889.

Railroad Freight Monopoly.

A member of a prominent importing and manufacturing firm in San Francisco, now on a visit here, gives some information concerning the results, present and prospective, of the recent action of the Pacific railroads and Pacific Mail Company in combining to force shippers in the east to send all their goods to California by their line and none by sailing vessels. The firm in question has been in the habit of receiving goods from New York by steamer, the freight rates heretofore being about one half those charged by railroad. Since the combination they have received a freight bill for goods shipped by steamer at the same rate (cents per pound) as all rail freight, besides having to stand extra damage by rust and to pay insurance at 1 1/2 per cent. and interest on 20 days' extra time in transit, extra payments on account of steamer transportation, making the latter cost 7 1/2 per cent. more than rail transportation, or increasing the cost of goods by 2 per cent. This, however, is a small matter compared with the indirect result of combination. Three or four hundred merchants of San Francisco have signed a contract with the overland railroad companies agreeing to send all the goods shipped by them exclusively by railroad, and not by sailing vessel. Since the combination and the advance in freight rates by the steamers, the West Indian Mail Steamship Company sailing from Liverpool, has reduced its freight charges on the same class of goods, per ton to \$30 or \$35 per cent. per ton, making \$24.50 against \$44.50 per ton from New York to San Francisco charged by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The San Francisco merchants then have a freight advantage of \$19.57 per ton in purchasing in Liverpool over purchasing in New York, an amount far exceeding the duty on the same article. The freight from New York to Liverpool is about \$20.50 per ton, and the Liverpool dues are 4 cents per ton. One can actually send goods from New York to Liverpool by English steamer, thence to Aspinwall by English steamer, thence by Panama railroad and Pacific Mail to San Francisco, for \$18.93 per ton less than they can be shipped via Panama direct by American steamers. The combination not only places an unjust restriction upon the merchant, but it directly attacks the interests of American manufacturers, forcing the merchants of the west to import from England rather than from the eastern States, and to import English vessels rather than American. The high-handed outrage of compelling shippers to not avail themselves of sailing vessels is too palpable to need further comment.

The "Moodium" Element.

The Commercial Bulletin, to-day, referring to the new constitution, says: Surprise is expressed in many quarters that such a constitution was at all possible in a civilized community where the rights of property are supposed to obtain recognition. That surprise, as it seems to us, is unreasonable. The surprise would be a constitution of a different stamp. The merchants, capitalists and business men unfortunately could not be got to take any particular interest in the election, and they practically let them go by default. The whole thing was put pretty much to the "moodium" and the "hoodlums," in

making a constitution (that is expressly designed, to use one of their own select phrases, to "muzzle" capital, have simply followed their communistic and agrarian instincts, and now that they are confronted with the mischievous work which the Jack Oades and anarchists of the Pacific slope have put on them, the business classes are thrown into a panic, and ask what is to be done. The moral of it all is that under the system of a government like ours, if intelligence will not take the trouble to mould laws and to govern, ignorance will.

New York Stocks.  
Silver coin 11 discount; Money easy 6 7/8; Governments weak except four; Stocks closed steady; Western Union, 106 1/2; Quicksilver, 12 1/2; Pacific Mail, 13 1/2; Mariposa, 2 1/2; Wells Fargo, 100; New York Central, 115 1/2; Erie, 25 1/2; Panama, 13 1/2; Union Pacific, 73 1/2; Bonds, 100 1/2; Central Pacific, 109 1/2; Sutro Tunnel, 4.

Rechter Sick.  
BOSTON, 8.—Charles Rechter playing an engagement at the Howard Athletic Club, was prostrated by an acute gastric attack, to-night. The audience had to be dismissed.

The Elections.  
CINCINNATI, 8.—Out of 27 towns in Ohio, from which returns have been received, the republicans have won 17, the democrats 7, independents three. At Dayton the republicans elect the city ticket with the exception of justice and constable.

They also have a majority of the council which has heretofore been democratic. At Springfield a very heavy vote was cast. The mayor elect was the candidate of a combination of prohibitionists and murrphites. At Chillicothe the democrats elect the mayor by 3,000 majority. At Zanesville the republicans gain five councilmen. The democrats elect a mayor. In this city with one ward lacking, the republicans elect all except police justices of from 390 to 1,100. The ward lacking gave a republican majority of 150 last municipal election. It is generally conceded on all sides that the local and personal considerations were lost sight of, national questions being the matter at issue. The vote polled was the largest of any spring election in Cincinnati.

Important Railroad Suit.

MILWAUKEE, 8.—The argument in one of the most important railroad suits tried in this country, was begun in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The case involves some \$4,000,000 and the validity and ownership of the charter and franchise on which the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was founded, and makes subject to third mortgage many of the securities of the company. The suit is brought by William Barnes, of Albany, N. Y., trustee of the third mortgage in foreclosure. Litigation in the case began many years ago, and it is probable that a final decision will now be reached, as the court has ample jurisdiction, and all the facts are presented in the pleadings.

"Random Shots."—Mr. H. W. Nashbit will deliver his lecture on "Random Shots at C. Cannon Folks," in the 17th Ward Assembly Rooms, to-morrow evening at half past seven o'clock, under the auspices of the Y. M. M. I. A. Admission free. All are invited.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of examining the new self-acting Archimedes Sewer Ejector may see the same in operation on N. Lincoln's Farm, quarter mile up the river from Third South Street, between 4 and 5 A.M.

JOHN SMITH.

LOST.

ON Provo Bench, a Ducking Overcoat, lined with red. The finder will oblige by leaving it at this Office. d115 4x2

LOST.

BETWEEN Lehi and Salt Lake City, a D. basket containing articles of clothing. Please leave them at this office or at the People's Co-op., Lehi.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

HAVE in my possession:  
One roan Mare 4 or 5 years old, branded on right thigh O B T, has a horse collar. One bottle yearling steer. Which if not claimed will be sold on April 12th, 1879, at 9 o'clock a.m. at the Brayford Place.

L. A. RILEY, District Poundkeeper Nephi, April 5th, 1879.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animal:  
One roan HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, branded on right shoulder something like B or M, short mane and tail, some white in face, free white feet, had three shoes on. If said animal remain unclaimed until April the 21st, 1879, he will be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder. Sale at 10 o'clock, a.m.

SAUL W. TEMAN, District Poundkeeper, West Jordan, Garfield, April 5th, 1879.

RAILROAD & CANAL SCRAPPERS.

H. B. CLAWSON has just received a car of Diamond Steel Bottom Scrapers, Assorted sizes, 30 inch, 32 inch and 34 inch. For Shape, Strength, Durability and Low Price they are unequalled. Call and Examine.

PURE TEA!

Much of the Tea that is brought into market is highly colored—to avoid getting a tea that is adulterated, purchase

DAVIS.

CELEBRATED

BRAND

Put up in half pound packages.

A PURE

UNCOLORLED JAPAN,

TRY IT.

You will say it is

The Best Packet Tea

IN MARKET.

G. W. DAVIS.

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FOR GENERAL USE  
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