# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, 1879. NO. 84.



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.....$3.65
" " six months, " ..... 1.85
" " three months, " ..... 95

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

Nos. 134 & 136 Grand Street,

Corner Crosby

NEW YORK.

d 139

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 Agricultural Implements.

NORTH MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO

d97

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

WATCHES & JEWELRY

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

d306 3m CARL C. ASMUSSEN.

JOE BARKER,

CUTLER, LOCK AND GUNSMITH

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

COMMERCIAL STREET.

ROMANIA B. PRATT,

*Physician and Surgeon.*

OFFICE—Old Constitution Building, next door to Woman's Exponent Office. Residence 4 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 Kim ball Block, Salt Lake City.

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

JAKE HEUSSER & BRO.,

(Successors to J. H. HAGUE,)

Main Street, 1st Door South of Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake City,

DEALERS IN

GUNS, PISTOLS, AMMUNITION AND FISHING TACKLE.

Practical Gunsmiths.

☞ All work in our line done NEATLY, PROMPTLY, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. d301

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

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

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

In the matter of the estate of EZRA OAKLEY, deceased.

TO the creditors of the deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby required to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to me, the undersigned, at my residence, West Temple, between Third and Fourth South Streets, Salt Lake City.

ALFRED BEST.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 15th, 1879.

Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased.

d79 tf

DELTA.

Salt Lake City and Wagner's Beer 5 cents a glass, 20 cents per quart, all other plain and fancy drinks 10 cents. We keep the Old Hermitage, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskey, with a full line of bottled wines and liquors for family use, also by the pint, quart and gallon, and will not be undersold. The best beer room in the city for families and others.

W. K. CONRAD,
Corner opposite Theatre.
d 209 tf.

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 needed blanks for application. Passports forwarded when received, to the president of the European Mission.

Office north of Salt Lake *Herald*, Salt Lake City.

STANDARD GOODS

—)OF(—

R. MATTHEWS & CO.,

CHEMICAL MANUF'RS,

P.O. 1084, Salt Lake City,

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

For Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Throat and Liver Complaints, Affections of the Kidneys, etc., use

BARFOOT'S

Balsam of Indian Root,

*Prepared only by us.*

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

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements on old ones, for medical 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 can make closer searches, 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 make examinations and advise as to patentability free of charge. All correspondence strictly confidential. Prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED.

We refer in Washington, to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. Key, Rev. F. D. Power, The German-American National Bank, to officials in the U. S. Patent office, and to Senators and Representatives in Congress: and especially to our clients in every State in the Union and in Canada. Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

DAVID JAMES,

LICENSED

PLUMBER, TINNER,

Steam and Gas Fitter.

Respectfully announces that he has secured the agency for 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.

ZION'S SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMP'Y,

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

East Temple Street.

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 daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. 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.

Established May, 1876.

FASHION.

BUCKLE & SON,

TAILORS,

MAIN STREET,

OPPOSITE THE WALKER HOUSE

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 Manufactories in Car Load lots, we intend keeping a Large Stock on hand, of the various sizes, for the Public to select from at Very Low Rates.

Wood Turning of all Kinds.

LATIMER, TAYLOR & CO.,

One Block East of Depot.

FOR TEN DOLLARS CASH

We will insert a seven-line advertisement one week in a list of 200 weekly newspapers, or four lines in a different list of 200 papers, or ten lines two weeks in 6 choice of either of four separate and distinct lists containing from 90 to 100 papers each, or four lines one week in all four of the small lists, or one line one week in all six lists combined, being more than 1,000 papers. We also have lists of papers by States throughout the United States and Canada. Send for our 100 page pamphlet. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

WARM UP!

WM. SALMON

Has opened a new depot for the sale and delivery of the celebrated

WEBER COAL,

At the City Meat Market, West Temple St., where he will be pleased to see old and new friends and customers. His prices will be: A ton delivered, $6.75. A ton at his new depot, $5.25. (Part in good Slabwood.)

GRAIN, BALED HAY

AND KINDLING WOOD

Will be kept by him in full supply, and sold at lowest living figures.

☞ Orders left at Squire's Barber Shop, the HERALD Office or at the Depot, West Temple Street, a block west of Kimball & Lawrence's store, will receive prompt attention. dtf


## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

### EASTERN.

**The Anti-Chinese Bill—President Hayes' Veto Message—His Reasons for not Signing the Bill.**

WASHINGTON, 1.—The following is the full text of the President's veto message delivered to the House of Representatives this evening.

*To the House of Representatives:*

After a very careful consideration of the House bill 2,443, entitled "An act to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States," I herewith return it to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. The bill as it was sent to the Senate from the House of Representatives, was confined in its provisions to the object named in its title, which is that of "An act to restrict the immigration of Chinese to the United States." The only means adopted to secure the proposed object, of the limitation in the number of Chinese passengers which might be brought to this country by any one vessel to 15, and as this number was not fixed in any proportion to the size of to tonnage of the vessel or by any consideration of the safety or accommodation of these passengers, the simple purpose and effect of the enactment were to repress this immigration to an extent falling but little short of its absolute exclusion. The bill, as amended in the Senate and now presented to me, includes 1 independent and additional provision, which aims at, and in terms requires the abrogation by this government of articles five and six of the treaty with China, commonly called the Burlingame treaty, through the action of the executive, enjoined by this provision of the act. The Burlingame treaty, of which the ratifications were exchanged at Pekin Nov. 23d, 1859, recites, as the occasion and motive of its negotiation by the two governments, that since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Tsing empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto and proceeds to an agreement as to said additional articles. These negotiations, therefore, ending by the signature of the additional article of July, 28, 1868, had for their object the completion of our treaty rights and obligations towards the government of China by the incorporation of these new articles as thenceforth part of the principal treaty to which they are made supplemental. Upon the settled rules of interpretation applicable to such supplemental negotiations, the text of the principal treaty and of these "additional articles thereto" constitute one treaty from the conclusion of the new negotiations in all parts of equal and concurrent force and obligations between the two governments and to all intents and purposes as if embraced in one instrument. The principal treaty, of which the ratifications were exchanged, August 16th, 1859, recites that: "The United States of American and the Tsing empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting and sincere friendship have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a treaty or general convention of peace, amity and commerce, rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries," and proceeds in its 30 articles to lay out a careful and comprehensive system for the commercial relations of our people with China. The main substance of all the provisions of this treaty is to define and secure the rights of our people in respect to access to residence and protection in and trade with China. The actual provisions in our favor in these respects were found to be and have been found to be adequate and appropriate to the interests of our commerce and by the concluding article we receive the important guaranty that, should at any time the Tsing empire grant to any nation or the merchants or citizens of any nation any right, privilege or favor connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse which is not conferred by this treaty, such right, privilege and favor shall at once apply freely to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens. The general promise of permanent peace and good offices on our part seems to be the only equivalent. For this the first article undertakes as follows: "There shall be, as there have always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Tsing Empire and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult nor oppress each other for any trifling cause so as to produce an estrangement between them, and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the cause, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings." At the date of the negotiation of this treaty our Pacific possessions had attracted considerable Chinese emigration, and the advantages and the inconveniences felt or feared therefrom had become more or less manifest, but they dictated no stipulations on the subject to be incorporated in the treaty. The year 1868 was marked by the striking event of a spontaneous embassy from the Chinese empire, headed by an American citizen, Anson Burlingame, who had relinquished his diplomatic representation to his own country in China to assume that of the Chinese empire to the United States and the European nations. By this time the facts of Chinese immigration and its nature and influence, present and prospective, had become more noticable and were more observed by the population immediately affected by this government. The principal feature of the Burlingame treaty was its attention to and its treatment of Chinese immigration and the Chinese as forming or should form a part of our population. Up to this time our unconvenanted hospitality to emigration, our fearless liberty of citizenship, our equal and comprehensive justice to all inhabitants, whether they abjure their foreign nationality or not, our civil freedom and our religious toleration had made all comers welcome, and under these protections the Chinese, in considerable numbers, had made their lodgment upon our soil. The Burlingame treaty undertakes to deal with this situation, and its fifth and sixth articles embrace its most important provisions in this regard, and the main stipulations in which the Chinese government has secured an obligatory protection of its subjects within our territory. They read as follows:

Article 5.—The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free immigration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other for purposes of curiosity, trade, or as permanent residents. The high contracting parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws making it a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country, or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Article 6.—Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation, and reciprocally the Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China nor upon the subjects of China in the United States." An examination of these two articles in the light of the experience then influential in suggesting their necessity will show that the fifth article was framed in hostility to what seemed the principal mischief to be guarded against, to wit: The introduction of Chinese laborers by methods which should have the character of a forced and servile importation and not of a voluntary immigration of freemen seeking our shores upon motives and in a manner consistent with the system of our institutions and approved by the experience of the nation. Unquestionably the adhesion of the government of China to these liberal principles of freedom in emigration with which we are so familiar and with which we are so well satisfied, was a great advance towards opening that empire to our civilization and religion and gave promise in the future of greater and greater practical results in the diffusion throughout that great population of our arts and industries, our manufactures, our material improvements and the sentiments of government and religion, which seem to us so important to the welfare of mankind. The first clause of this article secures this acceptance by China of the American doctrines of free immigration to and from among the people and races of the earth. The second clause, however, in its reprobation of any other than an entirely voluntary emigration by both the high contracting parties and in the reciprocal obligations whereby we secured the solemn and unqualified engagement on the part of the government of China, to pass laws making a penal offense for a citizen of the United States or Chinese subjects to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country without their free and voluntary consent, constitutes the great force and value of this article. Its importance, both in principle and in practical service towards our protection against servile importation in the guise of immigration, cannot be over-estimated. It commits the Chinese government to active and efficient measures to suppress this iniquitous system where those measures are most necessary and can be most effectual. It gives to this government the footing of a treaty right to such measures and the means and opportunity of insisting upon their adoption, and of complaint and resentment at their neglect. The fifth article, therefore, if it falls short of what the pressure of the later experience of our Pacific States may urge upon the attention of this government as essential to the public welfare, seems to be in the right direction and to contain important advantages which once relinquished cannot be easily recovered. The second topic which interested the two governments under the actual conditions of things which prompted the Burlingame treaty was the adequate protection, under the solemn and definite guarantees of a treaty, of the Chinese [illegible] this country, and those who should seek our shores. This was the object and forms the subject of the sixth article, by whose reciprocal engagement the citizens and subjects of the two governments respectively visiting or residing in the country of the other are secured the same privileges, immunities or exemptions there enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. The treaty of 1858, to which these articles are made supplemental, provides for a great amount of privilege and protection, both of person and property, to American citizens in China, but it is upon this sixth article that the main body of the treaty rights and securities of the Chinese already in this country depends. Its abrogation, were the rest of the treaty left in force, would leave them to such treatment as we would voluntarily accord towards them by our laws and customs. Any treaty obligation would be wanting to restrain our liberty of action towards them or to measure or sustain the right of the Chinese government to complaint or redress in their behalf. The lapse of 10 years since the negotiation of the Burlingame treaty has exhibited to the notice of the Chinese government as well as to our own people, the working of this experiment of the emigration, in great numbers, of Chinese laborers to this country and their maintenance hereof all the traces of race, religion, manners and customs, habitation, mode of life, segregation here and the keeping up of the ties of their original home, which stamp them as strangers and sojourners and not as incorporated elements of our national life and growth. This experience may naturally suggest the reconsideration at the subject as dealt with by the Burlingame treaty, and may properly become the occasion of more direct and circumspect recognition in renewed negotiations of the difficulties surrounding this politicel and social problem.

It may well be that, to the apprehension of the Chinese government, no less than our own, the simple provisions of the Burlingame treaty may need to be replaced by more careful methods, securing the Chinese and ourselves against a larger and more rapid infusion of this foreign race than our system of industry and society can take up, and assimilate with ease and safety. This ancient government, ruling a polite and sensitive people, distinguished by a high sense of national pride, may properly desire an adjustment of their relations with the United States which would, in all things, confirm, and in no degree endanger the permanent peace and amity and the growing commerce and prosperity which it has been the object and the effect of our existing treaties to cherish and perpetuate.

I regard the very grave discontents of the people of the Pacific States with the present working of the Chinese immigration and their still grave apprehensions therefrom in the future, as deserving the most serious attention of the people of the whole country and a solicitous interest on the part of Congress and the executive. If this were not my own judgment the passage of this bill by both houses of Congress would impress upon me the seriousness of the situation when a majority of the representatives of the people of the whole country had thought it necessary to justify so serious a measure of relief. The authority of Congress to terminate a treaty with a foreign power by expressing the will of the nation no longer to adhere to it, is as free from controversy under our Constitution as is the further proposition that the power of making new treaties or modifying existing treaties is not lodged by the Constitution in Congress, but in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as shown by the concurrence of two-thirds of that body. A denunciation of a treaty by any government is confessedly justifiable only upon some reason of the highest necessity. The action of Congress in the matter of the French treaties in 1798, if it be regarded as an abrogation by this nation of the subsisting treaty, strongly illustrates the character and degree of justification which was then thought suitable to such a proceeding. The preamble of the act recites that the treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government, and the just claims of the United States for reparation for the injuries so committed have been refused and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity and that under the authority of the French government there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation. The enactment as a logical consequence of these recited facts declares: "That the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties and of the consular convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France, and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States." The history of the government shows no other instance of an abrogation of a treaty by Congress. Instances have sometimes occurred where the ordinary legislation of Congress has, by its conflict with the same treaty obligations of the government towards a foreign power, taken effect as an infraction of the treaty and been judicially declared to be operative to that result, but neither such legislation nor such judicial action of the same has been regarded as abrogation, even for the moment, of the treaty. On the contrary, the treaty in such case still subsists between the governments and the casual infraction is repaired by appropriate satisfaction in the maintenance of the treaty.

The bill before me does not enjoin upon the President the abrogation of the entire Burlingame treaty, much less of the principal treaty of which it is made the supplement. As the power of modifying an existing treaty, whether by adding or striking out provisions, is a part of the treaty making power under the Constitution, its exercise is not competent for Congress, nor would the assent of China to this partial abrogation of the treaty make the action of Congress in thus procuring an amendment of a treaty a competent exercise of authority under the Constitution. The importance, however, of this special consideration seems superceded by the principle that a denunciation of a part of a treaty not made by the term of the treaty itself separable from the rest, is a denunciation of the whole treaty. As the other high contracting party has entered into no treaty obligation except such as include the part denounced, the denunciation by one party of the part necessarily liberates the other part from the whole treaty. I am convinced that whatever urgency might, in any quarter or by any interest, be supposed to require an instant suppression of further immigration from China, no reason can require the immediate withdrawal of our treaty protection of the Chinese already in this country, and no circumstances can tolerate an exposure of our citizens in China, merchant or missionaries, to the consequences of so sudden an abrogation of their protection. Fortunately, however, the actual recession in the flow of immigration from China to the Pacific coast shown by trustworthy statistics relieves us from any apprehension that the treatment of the subject in the proper course of diplomatic negotiations will introduce any new features of discontent or disturbance among the communities directly affected. Were such delay fraught with more inconvenience than has ever been suggested by the interests most earnest in promoting this legislation, I cannot but regard the summary disturbance of our existing treaties with China as greatly more inconvenient to much wider and more permanent interests of the country. I have no occasion to insist upon the more general consideration of the interest and duty which sacredly guard the faith of the nation in whatever of obligation it may have been given. These sentiments animate the deliberations of Congress and pervade the minds of our whole people. Our history gives little occasion for any repression in this regard and in asking the renewed attention of congress to this bill I am persuaded that their action will maintain the public duty and the public honor.

(Signed) R. B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion,
March 1, 1879.


U. S. DEPOSITORY.

DESERET NATIONAL BANK

SALT LAKE CITY.

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

WM. H. HOOPER, President,
H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-Pres't.,
WM. JENNINGS
FRAMORZ LITTLE. } Directors.
JOHN SHARP,
GEO. Q. CANNON,
L. S. HILLS, Cashier.

*Receives Deposits Payable on Demand.*

Buys and sells exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal continental cities.

Receives subscriptions to the 4 per cent. funded loan of the U. S.

☞ Makes Collections, Remitting Proceeds Promptly.

SHADE TREES FOR SALE CHEAP.

Walnut, 1½ in., 25 cents, 2 in. 50 cents.
Locust, 2 in., 25 cents, 3 in. 50 cents, 4 in., $1.00.

Special rates can be made in buying large quantities.

Apply to N. A. Empey, Z. C. M. I., or JOHN LEFLER, Mill Farm.

d 79 dawtf

J. McKNIGHT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

*SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.*

Special attention to General and Local Land Office business, the soliciting Soldier's Claims for Bounty, Pension and other demands against the Government.

OFFICE—Below U. S. Land Office, 2d door above the Walker House. d 235 & w

DIPHTHERIA.

MARSHALL'S HUMBUG OIL, when used freely internally and externally, will positively cure Diphtheria, even in its worst form; thousands can vouch for the truth of this assertion. The raw Oil may be used freely on the tenderest infant, leaving the parts exposed to the air to avoid blistering. For internal use, the Oil must be diluted with water. Four tablespoonfuls of water to one teaspoonful of the Oil—sweeten to taste, bathing the throat and chest freely and often. Dose, one teaspoonful, repeating frequently. The Humbug Oil may be found prepared for internal use, under the name of Marshall's Canker Cure.

Z. C. M. I., General Agent, and for sale by all druggists and dealers in medicines.

DR. S. MARSHALL.

d51 s&w

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A medical essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of ten years experience. By mail 25 cents, currency or postage stamps. Address, Secretary Kahn's Museum, 683 Broadway, New York.

Established May, 1878.

The Latest and most

FASHIONABLE STYLES,

*First Class Fit Guaranteed in all Cases.*

JOHN HAGMAN,

Merchant Tailor!

Opposite Walker Brothers' Bank,

SALT LAKE CITY.

Suits of every Style made up from the VERY BEST KINDS of IMPORTED DOMESTIC and HOME MADE GOODS.

CLEANING & REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN

RAILWAY.

The Great Trunk Line from the West to Chicago and the East.

It is the oldest, shortest, most direct, convenient, comfortable and in every respect the best line you can take. It is the greatest and grandest Railway organization in the United States. It owns or controls over

2100 MILES of RAILWAY

PULLMAN HOTEL CARS are run alone by it through between

COUNCIL BLUFFS & CHICAGO!

No other road runs Pullman Hotel Cars, or any other form of Hotel Cars, through between the Missouri River and Chicago.

PASSENGERS GOING EAST should bear in mind that this is the

BEST ROUTE to CHICAGO

AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Passengers by this route have choice of FIVE DIFFERENT ROUTES and the advantage of Eight Daily Lines Palace sleeping Cars from CHICAGO to

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

AND OTHER EASTERN POINTS.

Insist that the Ticket Agent sells you tickets by the North-Western Road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over this Road.

All Agents sell them and Check usual Baggage Free by this Line.

Through Tickets via this Route to all Eastern Points can be procured at all Ogden Ticket Offices of Union Pacific, and all Western Railroads.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway. Boston Office, No. 5 State Street. Omaha Office, 413 13th Street and U. P. Depot. San Francisco Office, 2 New Montgomery Street. Council Bluffs Ticket office at U. P. Transfer Depot and at Chicago & North-Western Railway Depot. Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; 75 Canal, corner Madison Street; Kinzie Street Depot, corner West Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen'l Manag'r, Chicago.
W. H. STENNETT,
Gen'l Pass Ag't, Chicago.

THE

LONDON BANK OF UTAH,

(LIMITED.)

26 *Austin Friars, London, and*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Capital, - £160,000;

(In 20,000 Shares of £8 each.)

Number of Shares Subscribed for Allotted to Dec. 20, 1878, £6,200, say - - £248,000.

We beg to inform the public that we are prepared to transact a General Banking Business, for which we have the necessary facilities. We solicit new accounts and business generally.

Exchange Drawn on all the Principal cities and towns of the United States and Europe.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS:

IN LONDON.—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68 Lombard Street.
The London Bank of Utah, Limited, 26 Austin Friars.
IN NEW YORK.—Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Company.
IN CHICAGO.—The First National Bank.
IN OMAHA.—Omaha National Bank.
IN SAN FRANCISCO.—The Bank of California.

ANTHONY GODBE,

MANAGER.

d 197

DAVIS, HOWE & CO.,

FOUNDRY & MACHINE

SHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO

NATHAN DAVIS & SONS

All kinds of Milling and Mining Machinery, Wrought and Cast Ironwork, manufactured to order

Water Jackets, Tuyers,
Sing Pots and Carts
Bullion Moulds,
Furnace Plates,
Nesting Machinery.
Cast Wheels and Axles, etc., etc.

Also Brass Work of all descriptions

*First West Street,*

Near NORTH TEMPLE ST., S. L. CITY

d 197

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 and
Trimming.

Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable

J. WALKER, Manager.

d43

PURIFY THE LIFE CURRENT.

SCOVILL'S

Blood AND Liver Syrup

A PEERLESS REMEDY FOR

Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer Erysipelas, Chronic Sores, Gout, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, 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. Living virus of Scrofula does exist in the every this matchless purifier will root out be it vestige of it. No eruptive malady o scrofulous or otherwise, can resist the potent rifying 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. Matthews, Mollestown, Accomac Co., Va., states that his child, when a months old, was attacked with an eruption which covered its head, face, arms, feet and legs, converting them into "*nearly one solid sore*," but that 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 twelve running ulcers 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 undisfigured by failure. For sale by all Druggists.

Price, $1.00 per bottle.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.
8 College Place, New York.

Goebe, Pitts & Co., Agents. 7