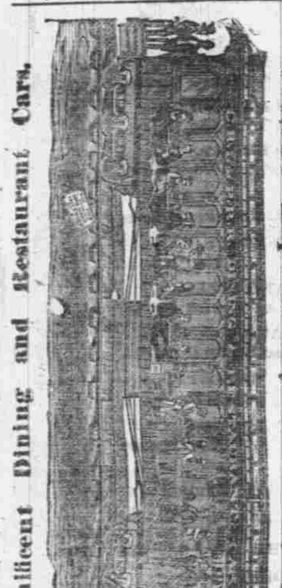
RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The best of HOTEL Meals from full bill of fare is furnished for 50 Cents. The restaurant rates have been made on the 50 cents basis. Please ask for what you order.



Magnificent Dining and Restaurant Cars.

These cars are run on the Great Overland Express Trains between Omaha and Chicago, only one night on the road in the United States.

$40,000 Expended by this Company in Building Depots.

E. ST. JOHN, Gen. Passenger Agt. 2314 — A. KIMBALL, Gen. Supt.

U. P. R. R.

UNTIL further notice trains will leave and arrive at Ogden daily as follows:

LEAVE

Daily Express	10:30 a.m.
Mixed	5:00 p.m.
Freight	9:30 a.m.

ARRIVE

Daily Express	6:15 p.m.
Mixed	6:00 p.m.
Freight	2:15 p.m.

Daily connections made at Ogden with Central Pacific R. R., and with Utah Central road for Salt Lake City and all points in Southern Utah.

At Bryan with stages for Sweetwater mines.

At Cheyenne with Denver Pacific road for Denver, Central City, Georgetown, and all points in Colorado and New Mexico.

At Omaha with Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Burlington and Mo. River in Neb., Kansas City, St. Joe and Council Bluffs railroads, and Missouri River line of steamers for all points East and South.

Tickets for sale by all points east at Ransing House of McCormick & Co., Salt Lake City; also at Union Pacific Railroad Ticket Office in Ogden, at which office berths on sleeping cars can be secured.

THOS. L. KIMBALL, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Omaha.
H. H. CLARK, Gen'l Supt. 450

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Pioneer Line of Utah.

On and After November 4th, 1878

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Passenger.	Fares.
Trains leave			
Salt Lake	7 00	3 40	
*Wood's Cross	7 35	4 16	50
Centreville	7 39	4 16	75
Farmington	7 50	4 33	1 00
Kaysville	8 12	4 52	1 25
Arrive at			
Ogden	9 00	5 40	2 00

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Passenger.	Fares.
Trains leave			
Ogden	9 40	6 20	
Kaysville	10 31	7 10	1 00
Farmington	10 52	7 31	1 25
Centreville	11 04	7 44	1 50
*Wood's Cross	11 13	7 53	1 75
Arrive at			
Salt Lake	11 40	8 20	2 00

*Passing places.

MIXED TRAINS

WILL RUN DAILY,

(Sundays Excepted,)

Leaving Salt Lake City, at 8.40 a.m., arriving in Ogden at 11.50 a.m., Leaving Salt Lake at 3.05 p.m., arriving in Ogden at 6.20 p.m., leaving Ogden at 6.50 a.m., arriving in Salt Lake City at 10 a.m., leaving Ogden at 3.30 p.m., arriving in Salt Lake City at 7.45 p.m.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES SHARP, General Freight and Ticket Agent
JOHN SHARP, Superintendent.

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD

On and after Dec. 13th, 1876

Going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Freight.	No. 5 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Salt Lake	7 00	6 10	2 00	
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 48	2 25	50
Junction	7 42	7 15	2 55	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 52	7 25	3 15	1 00
Leave	m.7:57			
Sandy	8 03			
Draper	8 15			1 25
Lehi	8 08			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 18			2 50
Springville	10 35			2 70
Spanish Fork	10 51			3 50
Payson	11 23			3 85
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at	M.			
Terminus	12 00			4 10

Going North.

Name of Station.	No. 2 Passenger.	No. 4 Freight.	No. 6 Freight.	Fare.
Trains leave	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Terminus	12 20			
Santaquin	12 47			25
Payson	1 11			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	3 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at				
Sandy	4 31			
Leave				
Sandy	4 47	9 15	5 00	3 00
Junction	4 51	9 25	5 10	3 25
Little Cottonwood	5 11	9 55	5 40	3 50
Arrive at				
Salt Lake	5 40	10 30	6 15	4 00

Nos. 1 and 2 will be run daily.
Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 will be run daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JAMES SHARP, General Freight and Ticket Agent.
JOHN SHARP, General Superintendent.

OFFICIAL
Arrivals and Departures of Mails.

ARRIVALS.

East—Through mail, daily ..... 8 40 p'm
Alta, daily ..... 8 50 p m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood, and Wanship Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ..... 5 00 p m
Park City, daily except Sunday ..... 5 00 p
Summit and Wasatch counties, Tuesdays and Thursdays ..... 8 40 p m
Rich county, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ..... 8 40 p m
Morgan county, daily ..... 8 40 p m
North—Davis county, daily ..... 11 40 a m
Weber county, daily ..... 8 40 p m
Ogden, semi-daily 11 40 a m & 8 40 p m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood and Wanship, Mondays, Fridays ..... 7 00 a m
ties, daily ..... 8 40 p m
Corinne and Kelton, daily .. 11 40 a m
Idaho and Montana, daily ... 8 40 p m
Boise City and Idaho City, daily ..... 11 40 a m
West—Nevada, California, Oregon, etc ..... 11 40 a m
Ophir, Tooele, Stockton, Jacob City, &c ..... 2 30 p m
Bingham Canyon, daily ..... 6 30 p m
South—From Beaver an intermediate points, daily ..... 5 50 p m
Pioche, Star and San Francisco districts, daily ..... 5 50 p m
St. George and points south of Beaver, alternate days 5 50 p
Sanpete and Sevier counties, daily, except Monday ..... 5 50 p m
Cedar Valley, Fairfield and Tintic mining district, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays ..... 5 50 p m

DEPARTURES.

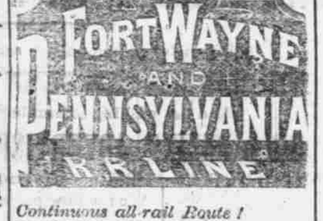
East—Through mail, daily ..... 8 30 a m
Alta, daily ..... 8 30 a m
Parley's Park, Big Cottonwood and Wanship, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 7 00 a m
Park City, daily, except Sunday ..... 7 00 a m
Summit and Wasatch counties Mondays and Fridays 8 30 a m
Rich county, Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays ..... 6 30 am
Morgan county, daily ..... 6 30 a m
North—Davis county, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Weber county, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Ogden, semi-daily 3 30 p m & 6 30 a m
Cache and Box Elder counties, daily ..... 6 30 a m
Corinne and Kelton, daily ... 3 30 p m
Idaho and Montana, daily .. 6 30 a m
Boise City and Idaho City, daily ..... 3 30 p m
West—Nevada, California, Oregon, &c., daily ..... 3 30 p m
Ophir, Tooele, Stockton, Jacob City, &c., daily ..... 6 30 a m
Bingham Canyon, daily ..... 6 30 a m
South—For Beaver and intermediate points, daily ..... 6 30 a m
For Pioche, Star and San Francisco districts, daily 6 30 a m
For St. George and points south of Beaver on alternate days ..... 6 30 a m
For Sanpete and Sevier counties, daily, except Saturdays ..... 6 30 a m
For Cedar Valley, Fairfield and Tintic mining districts, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 6 30 am

OFFICE HOURS.

General Delivery open from 8 a.m. m. Sunday, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.
Money Order and Register department rom 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Outside door open from 6 a.m. to 10 p m

J. T. LYNCH, Postmaster.

THE OLD RELIABLE



Continuous all-rail Route!
No Change of Cars!
One Road, one Management!

FROM CHICAGO TO

Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, AND New York.

GREAT SHORT LINE

TO BOSTON

Via New York City.

Reaches all Points in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

ON ALL EXPRESS TRAINS.

MAGNIFICENT CARS

Equipped with the celebrated Westinghouse air brakes and Janney's New Patent Safety Platform and Coupler.

ELEGANT EATING HOUSES

With Ample Time for Meals.

3 Express Trains

Leave Chicago as Follows:

8.30 a. m. Special Fast Express Except Sunday.

With the popular vestibule sleeping car.

Reaches Pittsburgh 2.30 a m; Harrisburg 11.45 a m; Philadelphia 4.00 p m; New York 6.45 p m; Boston 6.15 a m; Baltimore 6.30 p m; Washington 9.00 p m next day.

5:15 p. m. Atlantic express, DAILY,

With Drawing Room and Hotel Car

Reaches Pittsburgh 12.15 p m; Harrisburg 10.55 p m; Philadelphia 3.35 a m; New York 6.45 a m; special Philadelphia sleeping car on this train, which remains in depot until 7.30 a m, affording Philadelphia passengers a full night's rest.

9:10 p. m. Night Express EXCEPT SATURDAY,

With Drawing Room Sleeping Car,

Reaches Pittsburgh 7.30 p m; Harrisburg 3.50 a m; Baltimore 7.45 a m; Washington 9.05 a m; Philadelphia 8.00 a m; New York 10.35 a m; Boston 8.40 p m. Through Baltimore and Washington sleeping car on this train.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHER LINE.

Through Tickets for sale at all Principal points in the west. Ask for them via the FORT WAYNE and PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

F. E. WYMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. CHICAGO.

NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of REBA OAKLEY, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of said Court in said matter, notice is hereby given that on Saturday, the fifteenth day of February, A.D. 1879, at 10 a. m. of said day, at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, has been appointed by said Court the time and place for the hearing of a petition filed in said Court, by Albert Best, praying that a certain document therewith filed, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, be admitted to Probate; and that letters testamentary be issued to him, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the Probate of said will.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 1, 1879.

D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk Probate Court, Salt Lake County, d61 1t — Utah.

SWORN EVIDENCE.

The following Cure is probably the most remarkable ever effected by any medical preparation for the treatment of Catarrh:

Gentlemen,—I hereby certify that I have had Catarrh for ten years, and for the last six years have been a terrible sufferer. I was rendered partially deaf, had buzzing in the head, pains across the temple, dizzy spells, weak and painful eyes, swollen and ulcerated tonsils, hard and constant cough, severe pain across the chest, and every indication of consumption. My head ached all the time. The matter accumulated so rapidly in my head and throat that I could not keep them free. Frequently at night I would spring out of bed, it seemed to me, at the point of suffocation. I would then have recourse to every means in my power to dislodge the mucus from my throat and head before being able to sleep again. For a period of six years my tonsils were ulcerated and so much inflamed that I could with difficulty swallow. I finally consulted an eminent surgeon in regard to an operation on them, but at his request postponed it. The constant inflammation and ulceration in my throat caused by the poisonous matter dropping down from my head had so irritated and inflamed my lungs that I coughed incessantly,—a deep, hard cough. Meanwhile my system began to show the effects of this disease, so that I lost flesh, grew pale, and showed every symptom of an early death by consumption. When matters had reached this stage, or about six months ago, I began the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. After using the first bottle I began to improve rapidly. The first dose seemed to clear my head as I had not known it to be for years. It seemed gradually to arrest the discharges. *It stopped my cough in three days.* By using it as a gargle I soon reduced the inflammation and swelling of my tonsils, so that they soon ceased to trouble me. The soreness across my chest disappeared, the buzzing noises in my head ceased, my senses of seeing and of hearing were completely restored, and every symptom of disease that had reduced me to the verge of the grave disappeared by the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

I have been thus explicit because, as a druggist, I have seen a great deal of suffering from Catarrh, and hope to convince many that this is a great remedy.

I am familiar with the treatment of Catarrh as practised by the best physicians, and have consulted the most eminent about my case. I have used every kind of remedy and apparatus that have appeared during a period of six years past, and have, while following their use, taken great care of my general health, but obtained no relief or encouragement from any of them.

BOSTON, Feb. 23 1879. GEO. F. DINSMORE.

SUFFOLK, ss. Feb. 23, 1879.

Then personally appeared the said George F. Dinsmore, and made oath that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true. Before me,

SETH J. THOMAS, Justice of the Peace.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, with full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Affords the most grateful relief in all Affections of the Chest and Lungs.

CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen,*—Having for many months past suffered with a very lame side, called by my physician Chronic Pleurisy, caused by a former injury and strain, and for which I used many prescriptions and liniments, as well as the so-called rheumatic cures, without the least benefit, my physician recommended one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, which, to my great surprise, relieved the pain and soreness almost immediately, and I have been able to attend to my household affairs ever since with perfect ease and comfort, whereas, before the application of your invaluable Plaster, I was scarcely able to do anything. I consider them inestimable, and shall with pleasure recommend them to the afflicted. Yours respectfully, MRS. FRANCES HARRIMAN.

ORLAND, Me., April 21, 1876.

There is no medical or protective appliance that will prove so grateful and effective in Tickling Coughs, Irritation and Soreness of the Chest and Lungs. We believe them capable of preventing serious diseases of these organs.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Do not confound these Plasters with the ordinary Plasters of the day, that by comparison are absolutely worthless.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicated Plaster, as shown in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Rates of Domestic Postage.

LETTERS:—The standard single rate weight is ½ oz. avoirdupois.
Single rate letter throughout the United States ..... 3 cent
For each additional ½ oz. or fractions ..... 3 "
Drop Letters, single rate ..... 2 "

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The postage on newspapers has to be paid at the office of publication.

Newspapers are not charged postage when sent from the publication office to subscribers in the county where the paper is published.

Single Newspapers, not exceeding ounces in weight, 1 cent to any part of the United States, prepaid.

PACKAGES.—Parcels, unsealed, 1 cent per ounce.

The maximum weight of any package of printed or miscellaneous matter is 4 lbs. avoirdupois.

Registered Letters and Money Orders.

REGISTRATION:—Letters may be registered on payment of a fee of ten cents, in addition to the regular postage, but the government takes no responsibility for safe carriage or compensation in case of loss.

Rates of commission, in United States currency, charged for issuing International Money Orders, to be transmitted by the Postmaster at New York to Switzerland:
On orders not exceeding $30, ... 10 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $30, 15 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40, 20 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50, 25 "

Rates of Foreign Postage.

	Letters.	News papers.
Greece, closed mail, via England	5 cts.	2 cts
Hong Kong, American packet, via San Francisco	10 cts.	2 cts.
Italy, direct closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts
Italy, via North German Union, direct	5 cts.	2 cts
Japan, American packet, via San Francisco	10 cts	2 cts
Mexico	10 cts	2 cts
New Zealand, via Southampton	12 cts	2 cts
Norway, via North German Union direct	5 cts.	2 cts.
Norway, closed mail via England	5 cts.	2 cts
Portugal, via England	*5 cts.	2 cts
Russia, via North German Union direct	*5 cts.	2 cts
Russia, closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Sandwich Islands, by mail from San Francisco	5 cts.	1 ct.

MONEY ORDERS:—All principal post offices now receive small sums of money and issue drafts for the same upon other post-offices, subject to the following charges and regulations:
On orders not exceeding $15 ..... 10 cents
On orders not exceeding $30 ..... 15 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $40 ..... 20 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50 ..... 25 "

INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS on Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland, may be obtained upon the payment of the following fees, viz:

GREAT BRITAIN:
On orders not exceeding $10 ..... 25 c
Over $10 and not exceeding $30 ..... 50 "
Over $30 and not exceeding $50 ..... 75 "
Over $50 and not exceeding $40 ..... $1.00 "
Over $40 and not exceeding $50 ..... 1.25 "

GERMANY.
Fees same as Great Britain.

SWITZERLAND:

South American States, Atlantic Coast, via England	27 cts.	4 cts.
Brazil alone, from New York	15 cts.	2 cts.
Argentine Republic and Uruguay, via American packet from New York	23 cts.	10 cts.
Pacific Coast, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Chili	17 cts.	4 cts
Spain, via New Orleans	5 cts.	2 cts
Sweden, via North German Union direct	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Sweden, closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Switzerland, direct closed mail via England	*5 cts.	2 cts.
Switzerland, by North German Union direct	*5 cts.	2 cts
West Indies (British and Danish), American packet from New York	5 cts.	2 cts.
(British), British mail via St. Thomas	13 cts.	4 cts
Not British)	5 cts.	2 cts

The standard single rate to Great Britain is half an ounce avoirdupois; to France and the Continent (by French mails) it is 15 grammes, or one-quarter ounce avoirdupois. The asterisk (*) indicates that prepayment is optional.

SWEET Chewing NAVY Tobacco

EVENING NEWS.

Saturday, March 22, 1879.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

EASTERN.

Interesting from the Samoan Islands.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The President, to-day, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, transmitted to that body the three reports made to the Secretary of State by Gustavus Goward, the United States commercial agent at Pagopago, concerning the Samoan Islands. The first describes the enthusiasm and gratitude with which the news of the ratification of our treaty with Samoa was received throughout the group of islands, it being considered the assurance of protection against foreign interference with their independence and rights of self-government. In the second report which is devoted to the political situation, Mr. Goward says the capability of the Samoans for self government has evinced itself, but on account of the presence of foreigners it is necessary for them to have assistance in the management of their external and internal affairs. They acknowledge their own ignorance and seek enlightenment and guidance in all matters of government. With such views they prefer looking to America, after whom they would systematically model their affairs. The great equality and jealousy among the high chiefs would make the tenure of power of a king precarious, and the inclination is to a republic and president. The third report is on commercial topics. Goward says attention has been called to Pagopago Harbor with reference to its capacity, its internal fitness for a naval station, and its possession by the United States. Additional allusion should be made to its general importance, in a naval point of view, it is the key position to the Samoan group and also to Central Polynesia, and is admirably located for the protection of American commerce, already upon the increase in those waters. The Samoan archipelago, by reason of its geographical position in the centre of Polynesia, lying in the course of vessels from San Francisco to Auckland, from Panama to Sydney, and from Valparaiso to China and Japan, and from the fact of its being outside of the hurricane track, is the most valuable group in the South Pacific. Situated half way between Honolulu and Auckland, Pagopago would be the most convenient stopping place or whaling station for vessels or steamers, either for supplies or exchange of commodities. Should a naval station and accompanying adjuncts be established and the Pacific mail steamers make it a port of call, it would necessarily become the controlling commercial point in that part of the Polynesia. These are the ends most worthy of accomplishment from the results that would follow in the civilization of the natives, in the starting of profitable industries and the establishment of factories and plantations in the different islands. With these connections throughout the South Sea this wealth of products would be augmented and naturally fall into the hands of the Americans interesting themselves, who would find a market for their commodities in the nearest American port, San Francisco. This is the commercial matter of such paramount importance to merchants of Pacific stations as to call for their immediate action and attention.

The Oliver-Cameron Suit.

In the Cameron Oliver suit, today, Thomas M. Oliver testified that in 1850, in New Orleans, La., and Raleigh, N. C., he was doing business as a merchant tailor and clothier. In the spring of 1850 he went to New York to buy goods. He met the plaintiff, Mrs. Oliver, at Osborne's Masonic regalia establishment in that city, where she worked. He visited that city again in the fall of the year and visited the store and found her absent. He visited New York again in the spring of 1851. While in the city at that time, in company with other gentlemen, he visited an assignation house. While waiting in the parlor for the girls to come in, plaintiff came. He passed that night and several other nights with her. She told him that she had been seduced while employed at Osborne's, by a man named Johnnie Platt, under the promise of marriage; that she had a child by him, which was born alive, but afterwards died. He took her south to Raleigh, and afterwards to Louisville. He lived with her in different places from August, 1854, to June, 1860, at which time he left her. On June 5th, 1860, he married his present wife. He never lived with the plaintiff in his mother's house while in Louisville. His mother had nothing to do with her. No ceremony of marriage was ever performed between him and plaintiff by his bookkeeper. He had denied publicly and repeatedly to several persons before he left plaintiff that she was ever his wife, and at no time did he call her Mrs. Oliver or allow her to be called by that name with his consent. Adjourned.

Nominations.

The President nominated Clarence King, director of the geological survey. Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the census. David T. Strother, West Va., consul general to Mexico. Jacob H. Stewart, U. S. surveyor general for Minnesota.

The Republicans Jubilant.

NEW YORK, 21.—The *Tribune* interviewed Mitchell, of Oregon, yesterday. He said: We shall carry the State next year without the slightest doubt. The democrats have got into a family quarrel that will be fatal to them. They are in a great stew over the recent report on the executive expenditure, and in a bad condition to make a fight. My preference is decidedly for Blaine as the next president, and so is that of most Oregon republicans.

Congressman Page, also here a few days, gave an encouraging account of the republican prospects in California. "We shall certainly carry three of the four congressional districts in September, and have strong hopes of carrying them all. The party is united and in excellent condition. If the Kearney movement amounts to much in San Francisco district, we shall carry that also. This movement hurts the democrats badly. We estimate that 75 per cent. of Kearney's followers come from the democratic party. The present prospect is that the California delegation for the next national convention will be unanimous for Blaine. It certainly seems as good as settled that the next nominee will be either Blaine or Grant. No new man will be taken. The party will not try another experiment in that direction. If California had been represented this session, Randall might have been defeated."

WESTERN.

Another Defaulter.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—H. S. Tibbey, secretary of the commission in charge of widening Dupont Street, has been arrested, charged with frauds in the management of the affairs of the commission to the amount of upwards of $60,000. It is rumored that further investigation will disclose much additional peculation.

Will Sail.

The U. S. steamer *Alaska* will leave for Sitka at midnight.

$4,000 Fire.

A fire in the laundry of the Palace Hotel, last night, was soon extinguished. Loss $4,000. No excitement, many guests not knowing of the fire until after it was extinguished.

China and Japan News.

The steamer *City of Pekin* has arrived with 577 Chinamen. She brings Hong Kong dates to February 22d, and Shanghai to February 21st.

Previous reports are confirmed of Li Yung Choy's success in Tonquin. Allowing for exaggerations, his prowess seems remarkable and his personal sway over the inhabitants is wholly unprecedented. Wherever he moves, volunteers flock to his standard. Every expedition against him under Chinese officials has failed. It is now rumored that his designs are more far-reaching than at first announced, since it has already reached a point of strength and influence more than sufficient to secure the fulfillment of his original plans.

The Hakka rebellion in Hainan, is yet unquelled, but ultimately they must yield or be exterminated. The resistance thus far has been desperate.

The rapid development of the vernacular press at Shanghai and Hong Kong excites comment, and it appears resolved to rival that of Japan.

Yokohama, March 5.—In consequence of the general curiosity respecting the origin of the concluding clause of the new treaty of Japan with America, Minister Terashima, the minister of foreign affairs, has written a letter to the Tokio *Times* announcing that the whole treaty was authorized by him. This, however, does not solve the real problem, the suspicion being that the treaty was first framed without the objectionable clause, and that Terashima privately urged its addition upon the Washington State Department without consulting all the members of the Japanese Cabinet. This extraordinary course is ascribed by some to the timidity of the foreign office, by others to the intrigues of a faction secretly working in British interests, though without direct British co-operation. Many excited discussions upon the subject, and the course of Terashima in proposing the nugatory clause originally, and now refusing to give a full explanation, is severely reprehended. It is the undoubted wish of the majority of the Cabinet that the United States will see the impropriety of the final clause, and take measures to annul it. But in the present state of our political antagonism such a wish cannot be officially formulated. The feeling of American residents is strongly expressed of a deep sense of humiliation at finding the United States subordinated to the will of European powers.

By this mail strong representations are sent out from British financiers discreditable to Japanese solvency. Open declarations are made that national banks are multiplying indefinitely and that the country is about to be flooded with new issues of paper currency. The truth is that national bank creations stopped this month in accordance with a pledge given by the finance minister last November, but derided by British agents. The total issue of national bank notes is $34,400,000 paper yens. (When at par, one yen equals one dollar; but now, owing to the intrigues of speculators, the dollar is at 25 per cent. discount.) This action of the English bankers and merchants is attributed to the conviction that Japan purposes applying for a heavy foreign loan, and a desire to impose difficult conditions. But in fact the minister of finance authorizes your correspondent to say for the information of all who may be concerned, that no foreign loan is contemplated, and the present policy of the government is totally adverse to such a step.

De Geoffry, minister of France, returned to Europe February 27th. The French residents unanimously declare that he was recalled for arbitrary interference with the liberty of French subjects in Japan; but no such statement has been ventured in print. Gen. Legendre, for many years confidential adviser of the highest officials of the Japanese government, returns to America by this mail.

Preparations continue for Grant's reception, although he is not expected for many months. Three of the most powerful ancient Daimios are appointed to receive and attend upon him, a distinction hitherto vouchsafed to no visitor. A minister resident is appointed from Japan to Corea.

Lieutenant General Jakashima, of the Japanese army, starts next month on a visit of military inspection throughout Europe.

The annual industrial exposition at Kioto opens March 14th.

A Japanese merchant has been condemned to 10 years' hard labor for opium smoking and setting an example to other Japanese.

A woman's rights demonstration is inaugurated by a lady in a southern province, who protests against paying taxes unless allowed the privilege of voting. Her letter is pertinent and logical, even in Japanese estimation. It is referred by the local authorities to the central government, and awaits decision in its capital.

Uyeno, the Japanese Minister in England, is about to return to Japan; also Kinzo, the Secretary of Legation. Tomita, the late Consul at New York, goes out as charge d'affaires.

News is received officially that the legal advisers of the British foreign office disapprove the action and decision of law Secretary Wilkinson in Yokohama in the opium suit of the Custom House vs. Hartley, by which judgment British subjects are permitted to import opium, notwithstanding the prohibition by treaty.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Loan for India.

LONDON, 21.—Stanhope, under Secretary of State for India, gave notice in the House of Commons, to-day, that he would move a bill, on Tuesday, authorizing the raising of a loan in England for the service in India.

To be in Readiness.

A Vienna special says: The Turks intend to establish a camp on the border of Eastern Roumelia, in the direction of Adrianople, so as to be in readiness to march into the country if called upon by the future governor.

TURKEY.

Will act in Conformity.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 21.—The Grand Vizier has declared that he intends to act in conformity with the views of the British and French governments in his negotiations with Greece.

GERMANY.

A Government for Alsace-Lorraine.

BERLIN, 21.—The debate on Herr Schnuzan's motion for the establishment of an autonomous government in Alsace-Lorraine, having its seat in the province itself, was commenced.

Appealed.

Col. Basilewitch, of the Imperial Guard, sentenced to three months imprisonment for picking a lady's pocket, has appealed and gone to St. Petersburg to lay his case before the Czar.

RUSSIA.

A Countess Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21.—A well-known countess has been arrested for sympathizing with the Nihilists.

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REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

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TRUSTEES' SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that, whereas Thomas Cakey, by his certain deed of trust, made and executed by him, on the 3d day of June, 1876, and duly recorded in the recorder's office, of the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, in Mortgage Book "F," on pages 821, 822, 823 and 824, did grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto John A. Groesbeck and William S. Groesbeck, who were the parties of the second part in said deed certain property described in said deed as follows, to wit: The southwest corner of lot (4) four, in block thirty-five, being five rods fronting south by six rods north of the southwest corner of said lot, as plotted in plot B, Salt Lake City Survey, said lot being in the Ninth Bishop's Ward; Also all the building or workshop situated on the north half of lot one, in block fifty-two, plot "A" of Salt Lake City Survey; together with all the machinery, tools and implements in the said building or connected therewith, consisting in part of one steam engine and boiler, one clipper planer and matcher, one large raw, one small saw, one trimming machine, one sash machine, one cross-cut saw, one stove, two desks and all shafting and gearing in or pertaining to the said workshop, also one horse harness and wagon, all of said property situate in Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah. The said deed of trust was made to secure the payment of a certain promissory note in writing, and conditioned above upon the payment of said note according to the tenor and effect thereof, said note is in the words and figures following, to wit:

$1,75 Salt Lake City, May 9th, 1876.

On or before eighteen months after date for value received, I promise to pay Nicholas Groesbeck or order the just and full sum of seventeen hundred and twenty-five dollars lawful money of the United States, payable without defalcation or discount, with interest at the rate of one and a half per cent. per month, from date until paid, both before and after judgment or decree, said interest payable monthly.

(Signed) THOMAS OAKEY.

And whereas said sum of money mentioned in said note together with interest hereon from the first day of February, 1877, by virtue of the terms of said deed of trust, and promissory note is now due and still unpaid; and, whereas the said Nicholas Groesbeck being the party of the third part in said deed of trust. Now, therefore, we the said John A. Groesbeck and William S. Groesbeck, trustees as aforesaid, at the request of the said Nicholas Groesbeck, payee, owner and holder of said note by virtue of the power and authority given us in said deed of trust, and in accordance with the provisions of said deed will, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1879, at the hour of 12 o'clock, m. of that day, at the south door of the Salt Lake County Court House, in Salt Lake City and County, Utah Territory, proceed to sell and sell the above described real estate and property at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in hand in order to pay said note and interest and costs of this trust, or so much thereof as it may pay, and upon such sale being made, being thereunto duly authorized by said deed, we shall make, execute and deliver to the purchaser of said property a good and sufficient deed, conveying all the interest which the said Thomas Oakey had in and to the aforesaid real estate and property, on the third day of June, 1876, and which we have or hold therein as trustees and parties of the second part to said deed of trust.

JOHN A. GROESBECK,
WILLIAM S. GROESBECK,
Trustees as aforesaid.

E. D. HOGE, Attorney. d18

FAMLIY RECORDS.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to receive orders for FAMILY RECORDS of an approved form.

Each book is divided into five forms.

The first form is that of a "FAMILY RECORD," with ruled and printed spaces or births, marriages, and deaths, in each family, also for names, dates, and places, one page accommodating one family.

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4 "	8 00	8 00	9 00	9 50
5 "	9 50	9 50	10 00	11 00

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