

A NEW ERA!
DURABILITY.
GRANITE IRON
ECONOMY.
IN COOKERY.
All Goods Marked
Granite Iron Ware.

GRANITE IRON Cooking and Kitchen Utensils have only been offered to the public on a large scale for about a year, but still they met with such unusual favor, that they have found their way into almost every family. In Baking, Cooking and Frying, GRANITE IRON WARE IS INDESTRUCTIBLE, and never rusts.

During the Fruit Season the Ladies will bear in mind that the manufacturers of Granite Iron are making large sizes of Granite Iron Preserving Kettles; and as Granite Iron Ware is absolutely harmless, it is to be hoped that the DANGEROUS USE OF BRASS AND COPPER

VESSELS FOR PRESERVING will be stopped. The Ladies have found that the Granite Iron Dish Pan used on the top of a stove, on account of its large boiling surface, is the best Preserving Kettle after all, and at the close of the fruiting season the Granite Iron Dish Pan is as good as ever. Fruit and food of all kinds prepared in Granite Iron Ware is free from discoloring or bad taste.

All kinds of Cooking and Baking Utensils are made in Granite Iron, and their use will greatly lessen the aggravation connected with the culinary department, for Granite Iron Ware is always nice and clean.

FOR SALE BY ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION.

see with us that whatever may be the character of these functions, they are openly, fairly and honestly discharged, and while we thus refrain from any attempt at stalling or constituting the laws of Louisiana, we deem it equally irrelevant to the subject of our correspondence with you to allude to the duties devolving upon officers other than the constituents of the Louisiana returning board under the laws and constitution of the United States, which, as you observed by way of illustration, under the Constitution, the President of the Senate both counts and declares the votes of the electors of the several States, his duty being purely ministerial and not subject to the control of Congress, or whether, as has been the practice for more than eighty years, a practice inaugurated by many some of whom had been among the framers of the Constitution, the votes are to be counted under the direction and control of the Senate and House of Representatives, is a question upon the discussion of which we deem it no part of our duty to enter.

In conclusion, permit us to say that, notwithstanding your refusal to co-operate, we still cherish the hope that the returning board, warned by the history of the past, and conscious that its actions are being observed by the whole nation, will discharge its delicate duty with such circumspection, fairness, and impartiality as will give satisfaction to the American people. To this end we will continue to labor, should a different result follow the action of the board, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing, that while you have taken the responsibility of declining to act with us, we have done all in our power to avert the consequences which may follow.

Very respectfully,
Jno. M. Palmer, Laramie, Wyo.; Wm. R. Morrison, Ill.; David J. Randall, A. C. Curran, Wm. H. Fisher, J. E. Goodfellow, Geo. R. Smith, Wisconsin; J. E. McDonald, Geo. W. Julian, Maryland; Manson John Love, Indiana; Henry Watterston, J. W. Stevenson, Henry P. McHenry, Kentucky; Oswald Ottendorfer, New York; J. R. Stallo, Ohio; Lewis V. Borg, James O. Broadhead, C. Gillson, Missouri; John Lee Carroll, Wm. T. Hamilton, Maryland; W. G. Sumner, Connecticut; P. H. Watson, Ohio; J. R. Condit, New York.

South Carolina.
COLUMBIA, 17.—No final decision is made by the Supreme Court in the matter of the writs of mandamus and prohibition against the canvassing board, as the court has granted an intermediary order authorizing the canvassers to aggregate the statements of the county election judges, and to certify the result to the court. This is entirely in the line of the writs asked for under the order. The board are at work. A committee of democrats and republicans being present the board will first canvass the vote for the presidential electors.

No Hope of Justice.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., 17.—Mr. Henry Watterson telegraphs the *Courier-Journal*, from New Orleans, that the returning board shows "conclusively its intention to resist with out fear or shame in counting out Tilden's majority. In conversation with Senator Stevenson yesterday, Governor Kellogg admitted that of the votes cast, Tilden unquestionably received a majority. The writer speaks in severe terms of Governor Wells, stating that this man has the honor of the United States in his hands; but there is no hope of fair play from him when Sheridan once removed from office for being, as he said, an impediment to the execution of the law. Mr. Watterson reports having seen over 100 colored democratic leaders who deny the statements of Packard; also having examined the affidavits of 500 other colored Democrats, who bear testimony to the fact that they voted of their own free will.

\$50,000 Fine.
PHILADELPHIA, 17.—The Granger's encampment building at Elm Station, was destroyed by fire this evening; loss \$50,000, insurance \$5,000.

Democratic Majority.
LITTLE ROCK, 17.—The official returns from this third congressional district show the election of Craven, Democrat, by 209 majority over McCreary, Republican, and Stuart, Democrat.

Railroad Accident.
An accident was caused this morning on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, near Malvern, by a broken rail, drenching an extra passenger train following the regular train. Twenty-eight passengers were wounded; none killed.

The Colored Riot—Citizens Arrested.
CINCINNATI, 17.—A riot, but unaccompanied by bloodshed from Stafford's Cross Roads, says there was a fight there yesterday, lasting until dark, between twenty-seven whites and 300 well armed negroes. No negroes are reported hurt.

Twenty-five citizens, arrested under the enforcement act, were brought into Alton from Ellerton section this morning.

No additional trustworthy particulars of the affair at Stafford's Cross Roads have been received up to 8 P. M., except that two constables, Deloach and Sherman, made the arrest of five negroes; and that early to-day dispatches were sent along the line of the Port Royal and Savannah and Charleston Railroad calling for help, which help is said to have been sent.

Cabinet Meeting.
WASHINGTON, 17.—The regular Cabinet session of today was attended by all the members, and lasted about two hours. There was a general interchange of views as to the present political situation, the various questions before the cabinet raised throughout the country concerning the eligibility of certain presidential electors, and the continuing of the present political situation. No action, however, was taken on any of the points, as no question calling for executive determination or immediate consideration has thus far been presented.

Appointment.
The President, to-day, appointed Quincy M. Hall postmaster at Elko, Nevada, vice T. N. Storer, resigned.

From Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, 17.—The democratic committee have decided to send several hundred affidavits from negroes, and some from the republican officials in Ouachita, and other bull-dogged parishes, showing a peaceful and quiet election, also of the intimidation of negroes who desired to vote the democratic ticket, but did not do so for fear of violence from the republicans. The affidavits are in good condition, and will be presented by the democrats. The democrats are in good condition to-night over the news from South Carolina. Business continues extremely dull, with no prospect of improvement until the political dispute is adjusted, and the election of President conceded by the opposing party. The belief seems to be very general that the returning board will reject the performance of 1872 in effect, and declare Packard elected Governor.

FOREIGN.
GREAT BRITAIN.
The Eastern Question.

LONDON, 17.—The *Times* continues to advocate cooperation with Russia in entering upon the Porte satisfactory reforms, and for a strong editorial on the subject, today, in which it strongly advocates intervention in Syria in 1880, and the French occupation of the Lebanon by the acquiescence of all the treaty powers, to show that military interference in Bulgaria would be an exact precedent, and as the Porte yielded to European control of her internal affairs then, she would do so in the present case now presented.

The organs of the liberal party strongly oppose any action hostile to Russia.

The *Standard*, *Telegraph* and *Pall Mall Gazette* do not believe that England can remain neutral.

The *Post*, while strongly anti-Russian, is disposed to believe that Russia has abandoned the idea of demanding or seizing material guarantees for the execution of reforms, or of taking upon herself any in the sense of the infringement of the independence of Turkey; it thinks, therefore, that a conference may be called to settle legitimate susceptibilities and the independence and sovereign rights of the Ottoman Empire.

The Grain Market.
LIVERPOOL, 17.—The business on the subject of eastern affairs is increasing. The grain trade again assumes considerable firmness, with a tendency to advance in value. Foreign wheat are generally held for more money. Today the market was more numerous attended than usual on Fridays, and wheat had a free sale, and was sold at a penny per cent on Tuesday's quotations. Flour sells readily for rather more money. Corn is in moderate request, the turn having sold.

WEST INDIES.
The steamer "Montezuma"—Porto Rico tobacco.
HAVANA, 17.—Additional particulars of the seizure of the steamer *Montezuma* have been received. Only the Captain and three seamen were killed, and eight passengers, with fifteen seamen, were taken to Santiago de Cuba. Two Spanish war ships have gone in pursuit of the *Montezuma*.

Advices from Porto Rico say that the Governor of that island has received a telegram from the minister of the colonies at Madrid, stating that it is not possible for the Spanish Government to forbid Cuban ports from receiving Porto Rico tobacco, and the Governor General may come to a final understanding about the means of preventing frauds committed with Porto Rico tobacco.

FRANCE.
The Porte and the Conference.
PARIS, 17.—Le Temps states that the Porte will give an official reply to the conference proposals tomorrow. It is believed that Turkey will accept a conference on the basis of the British proposals.

TURKEY.
Extraordinary Cabinet Council.
CONSTANTINOPLE, 17.—An extraordinary cabinet council will be held to-morrow to definitely decide respecting the question of conference, the British cabinet having renewed its energetic demand on the subject.

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS!"
City Mail and Spiritist.
LIQUOR STORE.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.
P. MARCETTS.
Prescriptions will be glad to serve friends in town and country with the best of Mal and Spirituous.

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.
By the pint, quart or keg, at reasonable rates.
GIVE ME A CALL!
Genuine ENGLISH ALE and OLD TOM GIN a Specialty.

DR. A. W. CALDER,
DENTIST.
Filene of the American Academy of Dental Surgery.
Office—Main Street, opposite Wasatch Hotel.

SMALL-POX.
PREVENTIVE STILL SELLS.
CALL and get a Homoeopathic Medical work gratis, at the People's Drug Store, Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
Dr. Crockett & Son,
No. 20 First North St., Salt Lake City.
MOSLEM CORDIAL.
The Great Turkish Remedy, cures Nervous Debility, General Debility, all diseases of the BRAIN, SPINE, & HEART. Call and get circulars.
Dr. Crockett guarantees to cure all chronic diseases and female complaints. NO CHARGE for office professional services. He also guarantees to relieve LEAD COLIC in THREE DAYS for ten dollars.

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD
PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.
On and after June 20th 1875.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 2. Passenger.	Time.
Train leave Salt Lake.	7:00 AM	3:40 PM	
Wood's Creek.	7:26 "	4:06 "	.30
Centerville.	7:54 "	4:14 "	.75
Partridge.	7:50 "	4:30 "	1.00
Haystack.	8:12 "	4:52 "	1.36
Arrive at Ogden.	9:00 "	5:40 "	2.00

UTAH SOUTHERN RAILROAD
after May 29th, 1876, going South.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 2. Passenger.	Time.
Train leave Salt Lake.	7:00 AM	3:40 PM	
Wood's Creek.	7:26 "	4:06 "	.30
Centerville.	7:54 "	4:14 "	.75
Partridge.	7:50 "	4:30 "	1.00
Haystack.	8:12 "	4:52 "	1.36
Arrive at Ogden.	9:00 "	5:40 "	2.00

GOING NORTH.

Name of Station.	No. 1. Passenger.	No. 2. Passenger.	Time.
Train leave Ogden.	9:40 AM	6:20 PM	
Haystack.	10:41 "	7:10 "	1.00
Partridge.	10:42 "	7:11 "	1.35
Centerville.	11:04 "	7:14 "	1.60
Arrive at Salt Lake.	11:10 "	7:20 "	1.75

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FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,
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NATHAN DAVIS & SONS.
All kinds of Milling and Mining Machinery, Wrought and Cast Ironwork, manufactured to order.
Water Jacket, Turbines, Mill Gears and Cams, Millions of Bolts, Furnace Boilers, Pumping Machinery, Hoisting Machinery, Cast Iron and Steel, etc., etc.
No Brass Work of all descriptions.
First West Street,
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4197.

CARPETS.
RAG CARPETS for sale and weaving done. Sewed carpet rags bought. Produce taken.
J. B. FUSTER,
23 South St., opposite Great Western Hotel.

POSITIVELY SO!
TAYLOR & CUTLER
WILL SELL THEIR STOCK OF
Blankets, Clothing, Wall Paper, Hats and Caps, Shoes,
AND LOTS OF OTHER GOODS.
CHEAPER
THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN SALT LAKE CITY!
And you only need send them a call to see for yourselves.

DRIED FRUIT TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

GO TO
DAY & CO.,
For BARGAINS IN
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
FAMILY GROCERIES,
FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN.
And Get the Highest Price for all kinds of
DRIED FRUIT.
Will shortly arrive, another shipment of **HOLLET'S**
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-BARREL SHOTGUNS
Direct from the Factory.
OUR DELIVERY WAGONS WILL CALL FOR FRUIT, in any part of the city.

WASATCH WOOLLEN MILLS.
WANTED 100,000lbs. of WOOL!
For which I will pay the Highest Price in Cash, Store-pay and Home-made Cloth, consisting of Dressing, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, etc. Also, Yarns, plain and fancy.
Having made special arrangements with some of the best Tailors in the City, I am prepared to furnish Suits to order, in any style, costing from \$20 to \$30.
Office of the Mills—First South Street, opposite Townsend House, and at the Factory three-fourths of a mile East of Pentecostal.

JAMES MCGHIE, LONDON

All kinds of PRINTING
executed in the Highest Style
of the Art, at Bed Rock Prices,
at the Deseret News Office.

By Telegraph.
PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.
Last Night's Dispatches.
EASTERN.
The Democratic Reply to the Republican Answer to the Louisiana Question.
To the Hon. John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, J. A. Garfield, W. D. Kelly, Jno. A. Kasson, E. W. Stoughton, C. Irvine Ditty, J. H. Vanhook, Eugene Hale, M. S. Quay, W. S. Cumback, E. F. Noyes, John Stevenson, Jno. Coburn, Lew Wallace, Jno. Tuttle, M. A. McDrew, J. A. Chapman, W. P. Smith, Abner Taylor, S. R. Haven, J. M. Beardsley, C. B. Farwell, Courland Parker, Sidney Clark, J. A. Wilson:

Gentlemen—we are in receipt of your answer to our letter of the 14th instant, in which you inform us of your determination not to confer with us, for the purpose of exerting such influence as we may possess in behalf of such a canvass of the votes actually cast at the election in Louisiana, as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and respect of all parties. We sincerely regret this failure of our attempt to secure the co-operation of the citizens from other States in furtherance of the purpose which we supposed had brought them hither at this juncture. We regret it all the more because your refusal to confer and co-operate with us appears to be based upon a serious misapprehension of the language, no less than the spirit of our communication. It can hardly have escaped your notice that our statement of the result to be obtained by the co-operative action which we sought to bring about was a simple reproduction of the language of President Grant, and whose request we understand you are here. In his recent order to General Sherman that language was deliberately used, no doubt in view of the fact, about which, as we conceive, there can be no dispute, that the first and most essential prerequisite to an honest and just declaration of the result of the recent election in Louisiana, a fair and impartial canvass of the votes actually cast, and it seems to us that you do the language of the returning board in supposing that in speaking of votes actually cast, he meant to include votes illegally cast, as you certainly do us injustice by the imputation of a desire to insist upon such a narrow and vicious interpretation. In our judgment, the expression "votes actually cast" necessarily designates votes legally cast, and, as a consequence, of such votes only did we desire to secure a fair and impartial canvass. We beg leave to say, therefore, that you are mistaken in the belief that we invite you to co-operative action, and you are no less in error in attributing to us a purpose to interfere with the legal authorities of the State in the discharge of their duties to claim the right and to arrogate to ourselves powers which we do not possess. In writing our letter, we were fully aware that both the organization and action, whether judicial or ministerial, of the returning board of Louisiana, were beyond any authoritative control without, and that it would be the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to alter the laws of a State of which we are not citizens, or to intrude our interpretation of these laws upon those whose duty it is to administer them; but we had supposed, nevertheless, that there was an influence which might be rightly claimed upon those whose duty it is to administer them, and we had taken it for granted that your presence here, in response to the suggestion of the President, was a recognition of this fact. We had supposed that it was not improper for us to remind the authorities of the State, by our mere presence at least, that there are certain rules of fairness and justice which underlie all constitutions and laws, and upon whose observance must depend the acquiescence of people of all parties in the declared results of the Louisiana election, such as these, that no one ought to be a judge in his own case, that the decision of any contest ought not to depend upon the mere arbitrament of one of the parties thereto; that before such decision is made both parties ought to be fully and fairly heard; that all questions of law ought to be decided in conformity with its establishment of general principles, and all questions of fact upon evidence duly presented and weighed under the rules which are of universal recognition in all the States of this Union; that the trial of all cases involving public interests, at least, ought to be public, and that all the proceedings in the present electoral contest ought, by their manifest impartiality, to disarm the suspicion that the terms of law have been perverted into instruments for the violation of its spirit. In this connection we may be permitted to observe that, while undoubtedly as you say, a sedulous inculcation and cultivation of habits of obedience to the forms of law is vital to the preservation of constitutional liberty, it is no less important that the refusal to yield such obedience be not provoked by using these forms as a means for subverting the ends for which they were designed. Without undertaking to question the sincerity of the belief which you are at the pains to express, that you know of no reason to doubt that the Louisiana returning board will make a perfectly honest and just declaration of the results of the recent election in Louisiana, we deem it not improper to remind you that the presence in this city of so many citizens from all parts of the Union, at this moment, seems to be evidence of widely prevalent distrust of the action of this board, and that such distrust has this foundation at least, that the constitution of the board has not been changed since its returns were set aside by a congressional committee, of which the republican candidate for the Vice Presidency was a member, and this distrust is not unnatural in view of the fact that, as we understand, some of the members of the returning board is a candidate voted for at the recent election; another is the holder of an office of profit and trust by the appointment of the present executive of the national government, while all the members of the board are believed to be in affiliation with but one of the parties to the present political contest. In view of all this, it is hardly necessary to add that the terms of our letter were not designed to prejudge the question whether the functions of the returning board were judicial or ministerial, or both, but, simply to invite you to