DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. X. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1877. NO. 55.

CALENDAR, 1877.

JANUARY.

Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

The above Medals present an array of irrefutable testimony in favor of the following named goods, well worthy of the serious consideration of all who want the best and most economical; each medal represents a decision of a separate Board of Scientific and Disinterested Jurors. No greater evidence of superiority can possibly be submitted. Comments of the Manufacturers can add nothing thereto.

DURYEAS'S SATIN GLOSS STARCH,

IN SIX POUND BOXES AND ONE POUND PAPER'S.

Try It. Gives a Beautiful White and Glossy Finish, besides renders fabrics very Durable. No other Starch so easily used, or so Economical

USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH,

Manufactured by a greatly improved process, from the Best Selected Indian Corn, and warranted perfectly pure.

Pronounced by JURORS of

GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867,

To be the "PERFECTION OF QUALITY." A trial will insure its popularity everywhere. None genuine without "Duryeas" on every package.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS GENERALLY.

BE SURE "DURYEAS'" IS ON EVERY PACKAGE.

GENERAL DEPOT, 29, 31 & 33, PARK PLACE, N. Y.

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

NEW BOOKS

A BOOK OF

Four Hundred Pages

ENTITLED

"CORRESPONDENCE OF PALESTINE TOURISTS!"

Comprising a collection of letters written by President Geo. A. Smith and members of his party while traveling in Europe, Asia and Africa in 1872 and 1873.

JUST PUBLISHED

Is for sale at the Deseret News Office, Dwyer's Book Store, and at the office of Professor Thomas, East Temple Gate, at the following prices

Morocco Gilt, Embossed,	$3.00
Morocco, Embossed,	2.50
Cloth,	2.00

d53

THE CELEBRATED DOUBLE ELASTIC

Spencerian STEEL PENS.

Are for sale by all dealers in Stationery.

For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, Sample Cards, containing one each of the 15 numbers, will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co, 138 & 140 Grand St., New York.

PATENTS

And CAVEATS secured for

INVENTORS.

BUSINESS transacted direct with the Commissioner at Washington. Persons desiring information or letters patent for inventions will do well to consult

CHAS. W. STAYNER,

Attorney and Notary Public.

Office with Salt Lake Herald, Salt Lake City.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Keep Them Before the Public.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

Sell dry goods, fancy goods, millinery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats and caps, notions, etc.

Joe. Barker

Sharpens saws, repairs stoves, and does all cutlery, lock and gunsmith work.

Calder & Carslaw

Sell Mason & Hamlin and other organs, pianos, fancy goods, holiday presents, and all kinds of musical instruments and merchandise, and take second-hand pianos and organs in exchange.

Dr. A. W. Calder,

Practises in dentistry.

G. F. Culmer & Co.

Sell family groceries, window glass, and home-made sashes.

Davis, Howe & Co.

Do all kinds of milling and mining machinery work, wrought and cast iron work, and iron and brass work of all descriptions.

Day & Co.,

Sell dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, family groceries, flour, feed and grain, double-barreled shotguns and general merchandise, and buy dried fruit.

Deseret National Bank

Does various banking business and receives savings on interest.

Deseret Carriage and Wagon Co

(Walker, Knight, Rees and Oblad) Make and repair all kinds of vehicles to order, wagons and carriages, mining cars, etc., and do all kinds of blacksmithing and carriage painting and trimming.

Dinwoodey

Sells the very best live goose feathers, walnut lumber furniture and baby wagons.

O. L. Eliason

Is a practical clock and watchmaker.

Geo. C. Ferguson

Does all kinds of watch and clock making, repairing and cleaning.

Jake Hauser & Bro.,

(Successors to J. H. Haguer) deal in guns, pistols ammunition and fishing tackle, and do practical gunsmithing.

David James

Does anything in the tin, sheet iron and copper-smith line, also in the gasfitting line.

Latimer, Taylor & Co.,

Sell lumber, shingles, sash and doors, moulding and frames, and everything in the building line.

James McGhie

Sells all kinds of Wasatch woolen mills home-made cloth, and buys wool.

W. H. Riles

Makes Brushes to order.

A. Miner

Does business as attorney and counselor-at-law.

Morris & Evans

Deal in mantles and grates and fine stone work.

Horton & Tufts

Sell wines and liquors, wholesale and retail.

Howard Sebree

Sells the Bain Wagon, Wood Mower and Reaper, Paddock Sulky Rake, Oliver Chilled Plow, Concord buggies and carriages, plows, harrows, cultivators, wagon timber, etc.

Sierra Nevada Lumber Association,

Sells sash, mouldings, shingles, doors, blinds, lath, wood pumps and water pipes cheap, at wholesale and retail.

A. Gould,

Is agent for the Red Canyon and Rock Springs Coal.

Dr. G. W. Rhugo

Treats all Chronic Diseases, office over Colebrook's store.

C. W. Stayner,

Attorney and notary public, secures patents and caveats for inventors, and gives information concerning the same.

Taylor & Cutler

Sell all kinds of general merchandise.

S. P. Teasdel

Sells family groceries, parasols, summer prints, dress goods, gents' clothing, boots and shoes, ladies shoes, children's shoes, and dry goods and merchandise generally

James Townsend

Keeps the Townsend House.

Walker Bros.

Sell dry goods, groceries, hardware, glass and crockery ware, and merchandise generally, wholesale and retail.

Workingmen's Co-operative Association,

Make and sell first class boots and shoes, repair boots and shoes, etc.

Z. C. M. I.

Sell dry goods, groceries, carpets, hardware, crockery and glassware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, leather and findings, and all sorts of general merchandise, wholesale and retail.

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company

Does a general banking business, and receives deposits in sums as low as one dollar.

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE!

HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY, 71 First South Street, have the largest assortment of Medicines and Chemicals in Utah, and are therefore prepared to fill Prescriptions of every description.

DR. CROCKWELL & SON.

Seek to Employ the Needy in Your Midst!

TO follow principle leads you in the right direction, and vice versa. Pay your dollar to your own household; perchance you will see it again. As well go live in Babylon as support her here.

ORLANDO F. MEAD.

Side of Dr. Plant's, Market Row. d18

JOE BARKER,

CUTLER, LOCK AND GUNSMITH

SAWS SHARPEND, STOVES REPAIRED, GUNS RESTOCKED, Etc.,

Commercial Street

NOTICE.

District Court for the First Judicial District, Territory of Utah, Utah County.

In the matter of the Sanpete Coal and Coke Co., bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of the Sanpete Coal and Coke Company of the County of Sanpete of the Territory of Utah, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of its creditors; and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property by it are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of said bankrupt's estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Provo, Utah Co., in said district and Territory, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the chamber of Hon. Philip H. Emerson, Judge of said Court.

WILLIAM NELSON,
U. S. Marshal, Messenger.

d52

SCHOOL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the qualified voters of School District, No. 33, Salt Lake County, will be held at the residence of Frederick Schoenfeld, Brighton Week on Wednesday, Jan. 31st, at two p. m., for the purpose of electing TRUSTEES, and transacting other business.

The District comprises all that part of Brighton Ward, situated north of W. Clayton's south line, running from east to west.

FREDERICK SCHOENFELD,
HENRY MUDD,
JOHN E. JONES,
ROBERT HAZEN,
NATHAN HANSON. d52

By Telegraph.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

Last Night's Dispatches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 25.—Payne said the Senate had passed the original bill and he moved to recommit the bill in order to present the amendments.

McCrary, of the committee, opened the debate. He said he had, after an anxious, earnest and thorough examination with the other members of the committee, concluded that the bill ought to be passed. He commented on the features of the present controversy, the suspense of the country, the period which our forefathers had expected would be the most dangerous to the government, the equality of popular opinion of eminent jurists and opinions, on either side, and declared that a statesman was untrue to his duty who failed in an earnest endeavor to provide a lawful mode of decision before an unquestioned tribunal. Some twenty millions of people believed Hayes was elected, and that without legislation the President of the Senate must count the votes. Twenty other millions believed that Tilden was elected, and the President had no authority. The passage of a bill settling this question was imperative. If they failed, one or the other of the parties might peacefully submit. He hoped it would, but he begged the gentlemen to consider the possibility of dual presidency. He quoted authorities on either side as to the jurisdiction of the President of the Senate. He said many of his political friends considered the arguments conclusive that the President of the Senate must count the votes, but he believed the authorities were quite as numerous on the other side, and as potential, and it would be unfair for the House to refuse to adopt this proposition and then take the chances. He solemnly believed neither doctrine, that the objection of one house would throw out a vote, nor that of the Vice-President's power, could stand before the people. He quoted from Marshal's bill in 1800, and Webster's in 1824, which contained almost the same provisions as this.

Hunton represented the unprecedented danger which now threatens the country. From at least four States two sets of returns would be received. He held the doctrine that either house might reject a vote, but would yield for the proposed compromise. The commission would simply act as tellers, doing what the houses themselves would do. The houses by concurrent action might authorize any mode of settling the matter. He believed unless some such plan as this bill was adopted no earthly power could prevent war, confusion, disruption of the government, and an end of republican institutions in America. It was, therefore, a high and solemn duty on the part of Congress to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulty, and tide over this eventful period of history.

Goode said the members of the concurrent committee were eminently entitled to the thanks of Congress and the country for their patient and self-sacrificing labors, and he had no hesitancy in declaring that he was prepared to accept his share of the responsibility and to accord to the plan proposed his earnest and cordial support. He enumerated circumstances including President Grant's assertion on the 8th of November, that Hayes was elected, the stationing of troops in the South, the manipulation of votes by Secretary Chandler, etc., etc., which demonstrated the existence of a wide-spread and dangerous conspiracy to attempt Hayes' inauguration. He was convinced, and was strengthened in that conviction by the debate in the Senate, that it was the earnest wish of a portion of the republican leaders that there should be no agreement on any plan. If this plan were rejected none would be agreed upon. When the two houses came together to count the vote there would be a disagreement; in that event the House of Representatives would have to elect a President, and then there would either have to be an ignominious surrender or fight. He asked whether the gentlemen on the other side were prepared for the latter alternative. (Indistinct murmur of yes!) Were they or the people whom they represented ready for a conflict of arms? Were they prepared to try havoc and let slip the dogs of war? If they were not, then he appealed to them by all the memories of the past and all the hopes of the future to pause before they entered on a struggle, the end of which no man could foresee.

Hoar advocated the bill; in estimating the danger he was not affected by any fear of civil war or by any menace of violence. Such, if made in a spirit of empty bluster, deserved nothing but contempt; if serious, they deserved the indignant scorn and condemnation of the whole American people; but the evil of civil war was not greater than the evil of yielding one jot of lawful authority. Nothing could be more injurious to the whole Republic than that a man should be put in the presidential office whom at least half the American people would regard as a usurper. He could not conceive that our forefathers intended to give the power of counting the vote to one man, but that they vested it as it was vested in England, the question of succession in the two houses. If the houses had that authority it was undisturbed; if it needed the forces of the law-making power, then this bill conferred it. He did not consider this a compromise. It was a submission to a tribunal of a question on which parties honestly differed. To submit a question to force compromised justice and right. The act which we are about to do will be the bravest in human history, unrivalled and rejoiced over by our children. He closed with a brilliant peroration, which was greeted with enthusiastic applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Hale was glad no speaker had discredited the honest objections which remained in the minds of some people concerning the bill. He would not desire to be a great partisan, nor an obstructor of a peaceful settlement of this question. Though the great cities had sent petitions to have this bill passed, he wanted to hear from the country. He had consistently opposed the bill because of its great fundamental errors. It started by boldly assuming that Congress had the power and control over the presidential election, a false opinion. Whatever popular opinion might do just now, the American people would not eventually sustain this bill. It shattered the electoral college and substituted the power of Congress, which might at any time thwart the will of the people. He declared that the fifth judge would virtually decide the great question at last.

Hoar read a dispatch of approval from the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Hewitt spoke of the vast importance of the bill, his unshaken belief in the election of Tilden and the usual method as one which would have inaugurated Tilden. He had been willing to desert that method, to speak frankly, because the main opposition the democratic party had to meet with was the influence of the administration. After the defeat of the republican party in November it still remained intact and claimed the election of its candidate, and attempted to strengthen that claim by returning boards and military interference, and by declaring that the Vice-President had the right to count the votes. The scheme was thus completed for counting Tilden out and Hayes in. He was confident that the project would be executed to the bitter end. The President of the Senate would count the votes and declare the result, and the President of the United States would deliver up his high office to the person declared so elected, and by the use of troops he would be duly inaugurated. Of course the House would not be silent and passive spectators of that programme, and would insist on its constitutional right to participate in the count, and would count the votes of Florida and Louisiana for Tilden. The result of such a state of things was civil war. The rights and principles for which the democratic party and the country struggled would have perished if the attempt to count in the republican candidate for the presidency were acquiesced in, or, if not being acquiesced in, war should result. There was no escape from that position except by agreement between the patriotic men of both parties, who preferred the good of the country to the success of the party. Partizan as he was supposed to be, but patriotic as he hoped henceforth to be regarded, he had deemed it his bounden duty to labor zealously toward the attainment of some just and constitutional plan of settlement whereby but one President should be declared, by the title which all citizens would respect and which no considerable number of voters would dispute. The bill, even if not within the strict letter of the constitution, was certainly within its spirit. It substituted law and order for strife and anarchy. It meant supremacy of the civil over the military power. It meant the preservation of the autonomy of the States. It meant oblivion of all bitterness of the past, security for the present, hope for the future.

Willis read a telegram from a New York committee, signed by William E. Dodge, chairman, urging the passage of the bill.

Monroe, of Ohio, regretted that he could not support the bill. He viewed the constitutional objections to the bill.

Recess till 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The crowd was even denser in the galleries, but the members were not so plenty, only about a dozen being in their seats. At the opening

Caldwell, of Tenn, first argued in favor of the bill, and was followed by Stevenson on the same side.

Springer argued that the inevitable result of a failure to pass the bill would be that Tilden would be proclaimed President in one end of the Capitol, and Hayes in the other. The houses did not delegate their powers, but simply referred to a commission to report which was the true return, which return the houses would then count. It was an appeal from the returning board of Louisiana. He believed the decision would be impartial and just.

Willard, of Mich., argued for the adoption of the bill in the interest of the public.

Smith, of Penn, opposed it.

Garfield said the bill had some great merits. It desired to abate strife in this great trying crisis. It would doubtless bring the result and leave the person declared elected with more undisputed title than any method yet suggested. As a partisan he was not afraid of its operation. From the character of the men on the commission he believed justice would be done, and Hayes declared elected. If it should occur otherwise, all good men will acquiesce. He did not think any action should be taken in the presence of threats of civil war, such as he heard to-day. They should all forget Hayes and Tilden; forget republican and democrat, their own day and generation, and inquire what this bill would do for future generations, how it would leave the institutions of the country. It would be unworthy of the Senate for the sake of avoiding the present danger, to incur greater peril for posterity. He argued that the President of the Senate had the right to count and declare the electoral votes, and cited in support of his argument that in thirty-one States the opening of and publishing of the gubernatorial vote is a ministerial act, and vested in designated executive officers, and in only seven was the legislature the canvassing and returning board.

Some discussion ensued as to whether in the original thirteen States the two houses counted the votes for governor, Hoar claiming that it was the case, Garfield and Lawrence denying it.

Garfield continued arguing that the bill would reverse the intention of the forefathers in the constitution in regard to counting the votes. He opposed it on grounds many of which had already been laid down in the Senate debate. The commission might not attain any result whatever. If one party were dissatisfied at the result of the decisions it would perhaps resort to debate, to the separation of the two houses, until the time passed when the votes shall be counted. If the President of the Senate refused to do his duty, he could be removed within an hour, but if a legislative body refused there was no recourse. In conclusion he advised that the men of the present day should not try to shoot Niagara and leave the whirlpool to their children. (Applause.)

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Talmadge has the same innocent look about him that a newspaper reporter has.

EASTERN.

Supposed to be Murdered by Indians.

ST. LOUIS, 25.—About two weeks ago George Clark, Jesse Eaton, Virgin Wright and W. R. Powell, well known citizens of Austin, Sumner County, Kansas, left that place for Kirwa, Barbour County, with four wagons loaded with corn. The opinion prevails that they were murdered by Indians and their teams run off. It is reported that the remains of four wagons and harness were found on the road by hunters, and that a party of Sioux passed through that section of country some time ago. A number of friends of the missing men have started out in search of them.

Manager Barnes and the Telegraphic Dispatches.

NEW ORLEANS, 25.—Manager Barnes, of the Western Union Telegraph, departed for Washington this evening accompanied by Sergeant-at-arms Churchill, having secured the dispatches dated prior to November 1st, called for by the resolution, which he will deliver to the House on his arrival.

The Defaulting Southern States.

NEW YORK, 25.—Many prominent bankers and merchants met at the Clearing House, to-day, to support the movement for arranging a settlement between the defaulting Southern States and their creditors. William Cullen Bryant presided. Resolutions were adopted deploring the existing condition of the defaulting States, expressing sympathy with them, recognizing the impossibility of a full liquidation of their indebtedness, and recommending a committee of disinterested arbiters, between the States and bondholders, the arbiters being five bankers, George S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, B. B. Sherman, B. B. Carnegyes and Enoch Pratt, with power to add to their number.

$40,000 Fire.

ISLAND POND, Vt., 25.—Breeder's steam saw mill was burned; loss $40,000, insurance $15,000.

The Black Hills.

YANKTON, D. T., 25.—The report of the massacre of Volins' train, sent to the *Call*, recently, is unfounded, as the party has arrived safely at Pierre.

The Legislature has passed a strong memorial, which has been approved by the governor, urging on Congress the immediate ratification of the agreement of the Sioux commission for the opening of the Black Hills. The Legislature, being in session, should pass the necessary laws, before adjournment, for the courts and local organizations, and this cannot be done until the agreement is ratified by Congress.

The Address of the Irish Nation.

WASHINGTON 25.—The House foreign committee approves the action of the President and Secretary of State on the address of the Irish nation, brought by John O'Connor Power, and says that the subject calls for no congressional action. All communications of the kind must come through the minister representing their government.

Judge Davis and his Election to the United States Senate.

Judge Davis was on the bench of the Supreme Court to-day when he received the telegram from Springfield informing him of his election to the United States senatorship. After the adjournment of court he was called on by his friends, who congratulated him on the result, and inquired as to his acceptance of the office. He did not say whether he will accept or not, but if he should conclude to do so, he will not resign before the 4th of March, his senatorial term not beginning until that time. He stated that he had not been consulted regarding the use of his name as a candidate, and had not authorized it.

A Sure Cure for the Piles.

A sure cure for the Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called Dr. William's Indian Ointment. A single box has cured the worst old chronic cases of 25 and 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions, instruments and electuaries do more harm than good. Williams' ointment supports the tumors, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared exclusively for Piles, and nothing else. For certificates of cures and full directions for use, see large circular around each box. Sold by all the leading druggists and country storekeepers everywhere. Ask for Dr. William's Indian Ointment and take no substitute.

Consumption can be Cured.

Standard Steam Laundry Office,
Cleveland, O., Oct. 30, 1876.

DR. FRAZIER. Dear Sir: I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to write you, stating the wonderful benefit I have derived from the use of your Life Syrup and Strengthening Root Bitters. For some time I was sorely afflicted with a cough, raising bad stuff, with every symptom of being a confirmed consumptive. I tried different medicines and cures, without finding relief; I also consulted three of our most prominent Cleveland physicians, the last one of which pronounced my case serious and informed me I could not live more than a few months. About this time, hearing of your wonderful success, I commenced taking your Life Syrup for the lungs, in connection with your Root Bitters, and at once was benefited, and after using the medicine some two months, I find myself entirely cured. If this statement of my case can be of any service to you in bringing your medicines to the notice of the suffering, my object in writing this note will be attained, for I firmly believe my life has been saved by your treatment.

Signed, TORRENCE DUNN.

Sold by all druggists everywhere. Dr. G. W. Frazier, proprietor, Cleveland, Ohio. Circulars mailed free.

Godbe, Pitts & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City. d

CARPETS.

WEAVING DONE GOOD AND CHEAP.

This place, where GOOD Carpets are woven is on FIRST SOUTH STREET, three doors west of Theatre, at

Joseph Santloyle.

d52

G. S. BAILEY, *Carpet Weaver,*

HAS removed to Third South Street, next door west from the Old Washington Meat Market, and solicits the patronage of the public. d48

TOWNSEND HOUSE

SALT LAKE CITY.

James Townsend, - Proprietor.

d181

A. MINER,

Attorney and Counselor

Office in Wasatch Hotel, S. L. City,

EAST TEMPLE STREET

d261tf

THE SALT LAKE CITY

Basket Company's Manufactory

IS AT

145 East Temple Street,

Three doors below Walker House, where orders and repairs will be executed with neatness and dispatch.

JOB SMITH, Supt.

P. O. Box, 490.

DR. A. W. CALDER, DENTIST.

Fellow of the American Academy of Dental Surgery.

OFFICE—Main Street, opposite Wasatch Hotel. d244

TO

COUNTRY MERCHANTS:

TAYLOR & CUTLER

ARE

Closing out a Lot of Goods

AT COST!

Call and See Them.

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, for cash, at Taylor's Hotel, February 6th, 1876, the baggage, etc., of the following named persons:

J D Odell,	S Allen Kennicott,
I W Tracy,	T H Heermans,
Thompson & Son,	H W Keithley,
I O Schenck,	H C Lincoln,
F Parks,	D P W,
Capt Bausman,	C C Davis.

TAYLOR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

d53

NOTICE!

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake } In the Probate Court for said County.

In the matter of the estate of Archibald Livingston, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of Archibald Livingston deceased, are hereby notified and required to present the same to the undersigned Administratrix of said Estate, with the necessary vouchers at her place of residence, Tenth Ward, Salt Lake City, within ten months from this date, as required by law.

Dated January 23d, A. D. 1877.

ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON,
Administratrix of the Estate of Archibald Livingston, deceased.

d4 w4t

ZION'S Savings Bank and Trust Co.,

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

East Temple Street.

CARPETS.

RAG CARPETS for sale, and weaving done. Sewed carpet rags bought. Produce taken.

J. B. FURSTER,

24 South St., opposite Great Western Hotel.

Ho! For The New Meat Market!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ELDRIDGE PRATT & CO., half a block West of Kimball & Lawrence's store, respectfully solicit the patronage of the public at their New Stand, where they keep constantly on hand the choicest of Bear Lake Beef, from which place the best beef comes. They also have a fine display of Pork, Mutton, Veal, and Sausages. Orders promptly attended to. Delivery free to all parts of the city. d 12 1m

$50 to $5000

Invested in Stocks in Wall Stock privileges, often leads to fortune. Speculators should call or write for 72 page book, "Men and Mines of Wall Street," giving the history and full explanations for Treats and other valuable information. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Stock Privileges on most reliable houses Profits paid in Cash; No liability beyond first cost. Stocks bought on small margins. Orders executed by mail and telegraph and prompt returns made. For orders and information, address

JOHN HICKLING & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
72 BROADWAY, N. Y.

d52 w4m

Davis County Co-operative Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the Stockholders of the D. C. C. Co. will be held at the Meeting-house, Farmington, at 11 a.m., on Monday, January 15th, 1877, for the purpose of considering the propriety of amending the Sixth Article of the Agreement, by striking out the clause thereof that determines the apportionment of the Directors in the County.

By order of the Board.

ARTHUR STAYNER,
Secretary D. C. C. Co.

Notice is also hereby given that the General Election of Officers of the D. C. C. Co., for the ensuing year, will be held at the Meeting House, Farmington, at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, January 16, 1877.

ARTHUR STAYNER,
Secretary D. C. C. Co.

Farmington, January 1, 1877. d54

UTAH CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Pioneer Line of Utah.

On and After June 20th, 1875.

Name of Station.	No. 1 Passenger.	No. 3 Passenger.	Fares.
Trains leave			
Salt Lake	7 00	3 40	
*Wood's Cross	7 28	4 08	50
Centreville	7 33	4 16	75
Farmington	7 50	4 33	1 00
Kaysville	8 12	4 55	1 35
Arrive at			
Ogden	9 00	5 40	2 0

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 59	7 31	1 35
Centreville	11 04	7 44	1 60
*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. and 5:05 p.m.; and Ogden at 8 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

For all information concerning Freight or Passage, apply to

JOHN SHARP, Jr.,
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.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Trains leave				
Salt Lake	7 20	6 10	2 00	
Little Cottonwood	7 28	6 45	2 25	50
Junction	7 48	7 15	2 55	75
Arrive at				
Sandy	7 53	7 25	3 15	1 00
Leave	mxd			
Sandy	8 03			
Draper	8 18			1 25
Lehi	9 08			1 75
American Fork	9 20			1 90
Pleasant Grove	9 32			2 00
Provo	10 15			2 50
Springville	10 35			3 75
Spanish Fork	10 54			3 00
Payson	11 23			3 50
Santaquin	11 43			4 00
Arrive at	M.			
Terminus	12 00			4 0

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 57			25
Payson	1 17			50
Spanish Fork	1 49			1 00
Springville	2 05			1 25
Provo	2 25			1 50
Pleasant Grove	2 08			2 00
American Fork	3 20			2 10
Lehi	3 32			2 25
Draper	4 22			2 75
Arrive at				
Sandy	4 37			
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

JOHN SHARP,
General Superintendent.

JOHN SHARP, Jr.,
General Freight and Ticket Agent.

UTAH NORTHERN RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER

JANUARY 1st, 1876,

Trains will run Daily as follows:

NORTHWARD.

	No. 1.
Leave Ogden	9:20 a. m.
" Brigham	12:30 "
" Logan	2:00 p. m.
Arrive at Franklin	3:30 "

SOUTHWARD.

	No. 2.
Leave Franklin	9:00 a. m.
" Logan	10:55 "
" Brigham	2:25 p. m.
Arrive at Ogden	4:00 "

Gilmer & Salisbury's Stage Line to and from Montana connects with trains at Franklin.

GEO. W. THATCHER, Supt.

CHAS. NIBLEY,
Gen. Freight and Ticket Agent.

DAVIS, HOWE & CO.'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP,

SUCCESSORS TO

NATHAN DAVIS & SONS.

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

Water Jackets, Tuyeres, Sing Pots and Cupels, Bellows Mouths, Furnace Fronts, Hoisting Machinery, Cast Wheels and Axles, etc., etc.

Also Brass Work of all descriptions.

First West Street,

NEAR NORTH TEMPLE ST., S. L. CITY

d 191