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Star Horse Nails,
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Our nails are made from best Norway Iron, and are Pointed, Flashed and Blued, ready to Drive.
Send for sample card. w 10

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Dealers in

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Having doubled our facilities by building our new works, we keep constantly on hand the largest stock of every description of BUILDING MATERIAL there is in the country.

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These goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I. w 13

BAY STATE SHOE

AND

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NO 91 & 93, CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Of all styles and grades, in Standard Sewing, Cable Wire, Riveted, Pegged and Sewed

We make the Standard Sewing Fastening a Specialty, and Warrant it to Never Rip, making it especially adapted for the Dry, Alkali Climate of Utah.

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FOR SOAP MAKING,

Use the old Reliable

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Directions for using it accompany each package. Ask for it at Z. C. M. I. and all branch stores, w 15

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One copy, one year, with postage, \$10 50
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TERMS IN ADVANCE.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Editors and Publishers.

Local and Other Matters.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 21-

Kanosh.—The old Indian chief Kanosh came in from the south last night.

Returned.—Mr. C. R. Sayage returned to-day from a trip to the west. He visited San Francisco, San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Fort Yuma. He obtained and has brought with him a fine lot of scenic views.

Fifty Dollars Reward.—To-day Dennis Haley was before Justice Pyper, charged with stealing a pair of blankets, a pair of drawers and an overshirt. The case was clear against Dennis and he was rewarded with a fine of fifty dollars, which he will work out with pick and shovel, on the public streets.

Excommunication.

This is to certify that Mrs. Mary Jane Salesbury (nee Gould) was cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, for adultery, in the Richfield 1st Ward, March 13th, 1878.

P. POULSEN,
Bishop.
CHS. I. KEMPE,
Clerk.

Richfield, March 22nd, 1878.

New Building.—Mr. Edward Hanham is about to have erected, on First South Street, in close proximity to the present row of butcher stalls, a new building. It will have a cellar of dimensions nearly equal to the whole of the ground measurement of the structure. We believe it is designed for a wholesale butcher establishment.

A Storm.—Throughout the forenoon the clouds continued lowering and deepening, indicating the approach of a storm. About one o'clock it burst, commencing with a heavy rain shower. Some vivid flashes of lightning soon followed, accompanied by a few crashing peals of the "artillery of heaven." Then came a strong shower of hail, covering the ground with frozen whiteness, another rainfall succeeding.

Temple of Honor.—Salt Lake Lodge No. 1, Temple of Honor, met last evening and elected the following officers who will be installed the first Wednesday in May:

Henry F. Williams, W. C. T.; Alex. Fox, W. V. T.; Wm. B. Woods, W. F. R.; John T. Buckle, W. R.; Saml. L. Raddon, D. W. R.; John Buckle, W. T.; James Morganson, W. U.; Wm. L. Martin, D. U. U.; Squire J. Admire, W. G.; Saml. Carlisle, S. B.; E. G. Matthews, W. C.; James M. Gordon, P. U. C. T.

Mutual Improvement.—The officers of young men's mutual improvement associations of this county are requested to be prompt in filling out and returning the blanks recently forwarded to them. The presidency of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion has requested from the superintendent of associations for said Stake a report, for presentation at the approaching conference.

HEBER J. GRANT,
Secretary.

Mining and Smelting.—The proprietors of the Grand Gulch Mine, situated about 60 miles from St. George, are having a reverberatory furnace erected there. The materials were shipped from this city by the contractors, Messrs. Morris & Evans, and the men are now at

work putting the structure up. It is for the smelting of copper ore, in which the Grand Gulch is exceedingly rich. If the furnace works well, a number of others will be erected in the same vicinity, as the Grand Gulch Company mean business. They think they have a good thing.

A Bad Case.—Robert Mahoney was put into the old jail last night, for being inebriated. While there he wanted a blaze all to himself, so he set fire to some bedding, browning it and injuring the interior of the room, coming near setting the whole place in flames. The air became stifling from smoke, etc., and Mahoney had to shout and yell for assistance. At first parties in the vicinity of the City Hall thought the noise he was making was merely excited by whisky, till the fire was discovered. The flames were soon extinguished.

Mahoney was before Justice Pyper to-day, when he was fined \$5 for being drunk and \$50 for his act of incendiarism. He talked about appealing from the judgment, but one would suppose he got off quite easy enough.

Little Colorado Country.—There is said to be a pretty good country in Arizona, about forty miles west of Little Colorado and of the present settlements on it. It is well timbered and has some peculiar features. Everything indicates that, ages ago, the country was subject to volcanic upheavals and eruptions. In places cracks or fissures are met with probably not more than six feet in width, but so deep that a person dropping a pebble over the brink cannot hear the sound of it sinking upon the bottom. About the only drawback, so far as settlement is concerned, is the comparative scarcity of water. However, where the Latter-day Saints locate it is a noticeable feature that the water supply almost invariably increases.

Remedial.—At the request of Mary Turner, of Plain City, we publish the following, which she states is a sure remedy for diphtheria. We do so without comment, being unable to speak knowingly:

Take fish entrails, warm them well, put a poultice of them around the neck, and they will draw the disease to the surface; then take nitrate of silver, a small quantity, in a table spoonful of water, mix well, use a swab, (cotton tied on a stick) and rub the tonsils of the throat three times a day; then swab the throat with vinegar. In about half an hour nourishment may be given. Repeat till a cure is effected. (If the tongue obstructs bear it down with a tea spoon.) Beef's liver, applied in a poultice as above, will cure ulcerated sore throat, even of long standing, and perhaps would answer as a good substitute for the fish entrails. The poultice should be kept on, either kind, about 24 hours.

Three Mile Creek.—James Young writes from Three Mile Creek, Box Elder County, March 25th:

"The people of this place assembled on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at the School-house, to witness the celebration of the anniversary of the Young Men's and Young Ladies' Associations. A committee had been appointed to decorate, and the neat and tasteful appearance of the house, spoke well to their credit. There were present from Brigham City, Supt. Thomas Wilde and Bro. Lucius Snow.

"The exercises consisted of recitations, dialogues, songs, choruses and speeches, which were all rendered in a very creditable style. At 4 o'clock p. m. the house was cleared of benches, etc., and the pleasures of the day ended in a social dance, which was enjoyed by old and young.

"The Associations were organized about one year ago. During that time, by perseverance, they have collected a sufficient sum of money to purchase a small library. There are about 50 of the young men, and 35 young ladies whose names are enrolled and more are constantly being added."

Those Indian Ponies.—Now it appears these captured Indian Ponies referred to in the NEWS of Tuesday are not to be sold. They were being brought to this city for that purpose, and had reached Marsh Creek, on the way, when, so we are informed, a couple of Indians rode into camp, with a message from Fort Hall, directing that the animals be taken back to that place. We understand this action was in consequence of a dispatch being received at the agency from General Crook, ordering that the ponies should not be sold.

It is very likely that proper representations of the nature of the whole affair had been made to Gen. Crook, causing him to take this discretionary not to say judicious step. It is not unlikely that the property will be restored to the Indians, which will probably somewhat appease them, and calm the widespread dissatisfaction among them in relation to what they appeared to have good reason for looking upon as gross injustice to them.

If those who have to deal with the Indians would act justly and fairly towards them, there would be comparatively few outbreaks among them.

Look to it Young Men!—There is an astonishingly large number of young women in this city between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three. The same may be said with regard to nearly all the cities and settlements of this region where the Latter-day Saints are located. As a general, almost a universal rule, when young women reach a marriageable age they want to get married. This desire is laudable and right, and if the views and desires of the young men of Israel were as sound upon this subject as those of the tender sex, it is reasonable to suppose that the army of marriageable young ladies would be greatly diminished. As a rule we are in favor of people entering into that relation at a reasonably early age, and settling down. There is more manliness about a married young man than a single one. A little care and responsibility is good for most young men. We can scarcely view a man who has arrived at a marriageable age and remains single as living in accordance with his privileges, unless there be some reasonable obstacle. If he is a Latter-day Saint, his duty, according to the spirit and letter of the gospel, is perfectly plain upon this point. Every good woman is entitled to a husband, and a good one at that; so the young men had better view this subject with the consideration that is due to it, or the older ones will have to take it in hand.

SURVEYORS GENERAL.

A Protest Against the Abolishment of Their Offices.

Following is the address framed by the committee appointed at the mass meeting on Thursday evening, to take action in the matter of the bill now before Congress for the abolishment of the surveyors-general's offices:

To the Honorable, the Chairman and Members of the Committee on Public Lands of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen.—At a mass meeting of the citizens of Utah Territory, interested in mining and kindred pursuits, held at Salt Lake City on March 28th, 1878, to express their views upon the bill now pending before your committee having for its object the abolition of the offices of surveyors general, as now constituted, and the substitution thereof of a general office in the city of Washington, a committee was appointed to prepare an address, which committee having reported, the following was adopted as expressing the sense of the meeting:

ADDRESS.

That such proposed change will seriously affect the business and convenience of the residents of the

Territory of Utah, and we respectfully submit the following reasons why such bill should not become law:

On examination of the business done in the office of the Surveyor-General of Utah Territory for the past year, it appears that the most important branch of business transacted is that connected with the survey of mining claims, both in regard to the aggregate amount of work done and the value of that work. Owing to the many difficulties encountered in making surveys of mining claims, due to the ruggedness of the country where the mineral is found, and the want of accuracy in locating such claim, etc., etc., about 90 per centum of the surveys returned to the office of the Surveyor General require subsequent correction. This state of affairs cannot in any way be remedied by a change in the present system.

Mining being the leading industry of this Territory, in large part upporting all other classes of business, should receive paramount consideration. Under the present system the surveys, when returned to the office of Surveyor General, are revised, corrected and approved without delay, while if the system is changed and the notes of the mineral surveys have to be forwarded to Washington, it would cause a delay of several months, and prove in all cases a great loss of time and money to mineowners. Again, before such surveys can be made it is necessary in the majority of cases that the notes, plats, etc., of previous surveys kept on file in the office of the surveyor general, be examined in connection with the work to be done. A removal of the office of the surveyor general would, in such cases, cause serious inconvenience and increased expense to mine-owners, and since this branch of the business is self-supporting, injustice would be done them without adequate gain to the government. Another branch of the public surveys, which is very important to residents, affecting farmers and other land-owners, is the supplementary agricultural surveys. This work being also self-supporting, any legislation increasing the cost and delays attending the making of such surveys, should be avoided. Both of the enumerated classes of work require the presence of a competent official to direct, revise and correct them, and such official should have in his office a copy of all notes and plats of surveys made as will aid in the prosecution of the work to be done.

In regard to the surveys of the agricultural lands of the United States, while the proposition to substitute salaried deputies for the present system of performing the work by contract meets with general favor, it is our belief that this change, if engrafted on the present system, would best promote the efficiency of the service and reduce the expense to a minimum, while the retention of the offices of surveyors general as now existing (such officers to direct the surveys of the public domain, and to appoint deputies as required,) would result in a better official understanding of the nature and requirements of the work to be done, the employment of a class of deputies accustomed to such service, and a more direct accountability. Such a system would not increase the inconvenience attending surveys made either of a mining or other land claim, and as the present system in this respect has been found by experience to be satisfactory, any radical change is deprecated.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. P. LOCKWOOD, M. E.,
Chairman.

L. E. HOLDEN,
O. J. HOLLISTER,
JOSEPH M. LOCKE,
M. T. BURGESS,
Committee.

F. LITTLE,
Chairman.

H. C. GOODSPEED,
Secretary.

March did not "come in like a lion" this time; and yet it seems to be "going out like a lamb."