THE EVENING NEWS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.
Monday . . February 11, 1878.

THE WOOL TARIFF

THE wool interests of this Territory are much more extensive than is generally understood. At the recent convention of wool growers in this city it was shown that the wool clip of Utah would in all probability reach this year from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds. There are 45,000 sheep in Castle Valley alone. Still this business is yet in its infancy, and if it receives proper protection and encouragement it will grow into a very important branch of home industry and become one of our chief sources of revenue from abroad.

The annual capacity of the woolen mills of Utah was estimated at that meeting at from 800,000 to 900,000 pounds of wool. Taking from the calculated clip for 187[illegible] will leave not far from a million pounds for export from the Territory.

The United States as present do not produce enough wool for home consumption. An immense quantity is still imported. The tariff has encouraged home production and it is steadily increasing. The market for American wool has been kept firm and profitable, and sheep raising in consequence has been greatly extended, while woolen manufacture has also been importantly assisted. The two industries afford support to each other, and they are mutually affected favorably by the protective policy, as they would be unfavorably by the removal of the tariff.

A great many arguments may be made in favor of free trade and general principles. And on the other hand, the protectionists can produce facts and figures in support of their position which are very difficult to overturn. It appears to us that while the home demand is greater than the home supply of any article, such as that which can be produced in this country under proper encouragement and protection, a duty imposed upon foreign product is a wise protection of native industry that should be maintained until the home market is fully supplied from home producers.

And this is how the question stands. Reduce or abolish the tariff on foreign wool and a growing industry will be checked and discouraged. It will not be disputed that it is better for the country to raise and manufacture what it needs for home consumption, if the surrounding circumstances are favorable to the production of the needful articles, than to send its money abroad to purchase them. But farmers will not engage in sheep raising, nor capitalists engage in cloth manufacture just from a patriotic desire to clothe their fellow citizens in home made cloth from home grown wool. They work for a profit. If the wool growers and cloth-makers of this country cannot compete with foreign markets they will abandon their business, and the country will sustain the loss of the circulation of a considerable amount of money, which will have to be sent abroad instead of being disbursed at home.

Protect native industry by judicious tariff until sufficient can be raised at home for home requirements, and as that industry increases with age, experience and improved opportunities, the necessity for the tariff will vanish in a corresponding degree. And when that industry is sufficiently vigorous to stand on equal ground with its fellows of other nations and fight the battle of free competition. But do not kill the native child by exposing it in its youth to an unequal struggle with foreign giants.

This is a subject that affects Utah in a great degree. Our wool product is of considerable value. It will increase very rapidly if continues to be profitable. With the protection and encouragement afforded by the present tariff it will become a source of great revenue. Other breeds of sheep will also be introduced for the production of better grades of wool. The finest wools used in American manufactures are now brought from abroad. The best broadcloth at the Centennial Exhibition was made in America, but the wool was purchased in Silesia. The finest quilting can be produced in America, but considerable money and time will be expended in the production of the necessary quantities, and production is needed until the best kind can be mixed with great economy to supply the home demand. American blankets, flannels, cashmeres, delaines, &c., are better than those manufactured abroad, and this branch of industry continues to receive the encouragement of the protective policy, we shall soon be in a position to compete with the world in the manufacture of every kind of cloth.

The Utah movement in regard to this matter is in harmony with a general arousing throughout the country. The principal meeting in favor of protection was held at Pittsburg on the 9th inst., when from 12,000 to 15,000 men walked in procession with banners and mottoes expressive of the popular sentiment on the subject, and powerful speeches and arguments were made in support of this policy. At a mass meeting in the Exposition building. Resolutions were adopted and a committee of 15 was appointed to represent the people and use their influence with members of Congress to prevent the contemplated changes in the tariff.

It is evidently for the interest of this Territory that the wool business shall be sustained; and this is only possible with a continuance of present prices or a close approach to them, we hope to see the movement for the retention of the tariff prevail.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FAR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 18.

Voorhees presented a petition of the citizens of Warren county, Ind., praying for the remonetization of the silver dollar, and repeal of the resumption act.

Vice-President—It will be referred to the committee on finance, under the last clause.

Voorhees—The repeal of the specie act is yet to come, and I hope it will come soon.

A resolution, that the Senate should consider the bills on the calendar not objected to was agreed to.

The bill to enable the Indians to become citizens was taken up during the morning hour, and Whyte spoke in opposition. At the expiration of the morning hour further consideration of the bill was postponed till Monday next.

Chaffee introduced a bill to provide for the election of governor, secretary, and other territorial officers in the several territories; referred.

The resolution of Beck, to inquire into the legislation needed to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into the country.

Cameron presented a petition of the American Iron and Steel Association, remonstrating against any change in the present rates of duties on imports; referred.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The silver bill, with the Senate amendments, was returned to the House immediately after the commencement of the session, to-day, and placed upon the Speaker's table; with other accumulated business which has precedence. After the reading of the journal, the roll was called upon private bills.

The bill compensating Gov. H. Giddings for mail service rendered prior to the war was passed yeas 152, nays 90.

On motion of Irwing the Bland silver bill, with the Senate amendments, was ordered printed.

EASTERN.

$25,000 Fire.

MOBILE, 18.—Chess, Carley & Co's., and Voss Taylor & Co's large oil warehouses were burned this morning; loss $25,000.

The Resumptionists Praised.

NEW YORK, 18.—The *Tribune's* London special says: The *Times*, this morning, highly praises the resumptionists for their tenacious fighting in opposition to the silver bill.

A Russian Contract.

The *World* says the Russian government has concluded a contract with an American company for dredging the river Neva, between Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. English companies competed, but Americans were preferred.

Hayes and the Silver Bill.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The President believes his veto will kill the silver bill. He relies a good deal on the tone of his message, which will be so worded as to split up the silver party.

The *Times'* Washington special says of the silver bill, no one can say what the President will do with the bill, as he has carefully avoided giving any indication whatever as to what his action will be.

Greenback and Silver Demonstration.

The greenback and silver men are making arrangements for a monster afternoon and evening mass meeting at Gilmore's Gardens.

The Senate Amendments to the Silver Bill.

There is an improved feeling, today, in business circles because the Senate amendments to the silver bill are considered as materially decreasing its original power for mischief. As the bill stands the Secretary of the Treasury is not required to issue the silver after coinage, but may simply accumulate it in the treasury until he shall have exhausted the present 60,000,000 surplus of gold now in the treasury, or any additional gold revenue that may be received. This would be in accordance with the example of France, which has been steadily receiving silver and paying out gold. It looks there as if silver inflation cannot be made effectual for at least two years to come, unless the friends of remonetization can consolidate their entire force in behalf of new legislation, which shall be avowedly mandatory for inflation. It is doubted whether the majority of either House will consent to stultify themselves by attempting to instruct the administration to pay interest on the debt in silver while the treasury has gold. It is urged that if the treasury maintains the position suggested until the proposed International conference shall have established commission between the two metals, comparatively little harm can flow from our silver remonetization, except in so far as it affects our credit abroad and checks refunding.

New York Stocks.

Silver bars, 110 greenbacks, 110; gold; silver coin 1 @ 1 discount; Gold closed, heavy 1; Money easy, 4 @ 5; Governments active; Stocks almost neglected; Western Union, 78; Quicksilver, 16¼; Pacific, 25¼; Mariposa, 1¼; Wells, Fargo, 94; New York Central, 104¼; Erie 9¾; Alabama, 123; Union Pacific, 97¼; Sales 194¾; Central Pacific 104½.

Approved.

WASHINGTON, 18.—The President has approved the joint resolution declaring the reduction of the tax on distilled spirits inexpedient.

Recovery of Stolen Money.

CHICAGO, 18.—The post office department came into possession on Saturday afternoon of $5,000 of Canadian money, which was stolen on its way from Hell & Smithers, New York agents of the bank of Montreal, at Fort Benton, Montana, last August. Several previous arrests for the robbery have been made but all have proved fruitless. These bills were in the hands of Abe Lipman, a pawnbroker, who was negotiating for them with a stranger from Nebraska, who called himself Harmon, and who claimed to have come by the bills honestly.

Incendiary Fire.

SAVANNAH, 18.—The large brick warehouse belonging to the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, and leased to H. M. Connor & Co., was burned by an incendiary last night. The building contained 4,000 bales of cotton, covered by $120,000 insurance. Only 500 bales, damaged, were saved.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, 18.—A Paris correspondent telegraphs as follows: Intelligence has been received here that Bismarck, on Tuesday, will be able to announce, owing to Emperor William's friendly intervention, that Russia has consented to maintain an attitude which cannot imperil a peaceful solution of existing difficulties. According to the latest information England and Russia will maintain their respective military and naval positions during the session of Congress. No other power will enter the Dardanelles lest it should increase the complications.

A special from Berlin reports that Baron Von Mantueffel's mission to St. Petersburg has been postponed in consequence of Russia's reassuring statements.

A Pera correspondent says it is reported that the Circassians, when retreating before the Russians, suffocated 500 women and children, who had taken refuge in a cave.

The *Agence Havas*, while admitting that a principal European meeting has been agreed to, denies that details as to form and place have been settled.

The Porte has informed the powers that the Greeks have again crossed the frontier, near Arta, Albania.

A Constantinople dispatch, dated Sunday, says the Russian advance guard have not transgressed the lines settled by the armistice. In consequence of the withdrawal of the British fleet to Mudania, the Russians will not occupy the suburbs of Constantinople.

Advices from Adrianople state that it is believed the peace negotiations will be completed on Wednesday, when the Russians will withdraw from Roumelia, unless England makes some new move.

A Vienna correspondent says the peace negotiations progress slowly. The recent cabinet council decided on a partial mobilization of the Austrian army if the conference question is not settled within a fortnight. At a subsequent council it was decided to refer the question to Bismarck, and his good offices resulted in Russia's consenting to an early meeting of the Congress. All danger of an Austro-Russian conflict being thus avoided the chances of Anglo-Austrian alliances are greatly diminished.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Stratheden and Campbell will move, that in the opinion of this house the terms of the armistice between Russia and the Porte are such as to justify Her Majesty's government in taking every precaution to discourage encroachments by which the treaties of 1856 and 1871 are unfortunately threatened. Some of the officers at Aldershot have been semi-officially notified that the second army corps will be mobilized at an early date.

Frankfort-on-the-Main is conspicuously mentioned as the place for holding the congress, but Baden-Baden is likely to be selected. Austria lays great stress on the congress assembling as soon as possible as the surest means to prevent further complications.

A public meeting of the workmen of London on the eastern question, is fixed for Tuesday.

In the House of Lords, this afternoon, in reply to a question of Lord Granville, Lord Derby responded that Admiral Hornby moved the fleet to Mudania Bay on account of better anchorage there and better telegraphic communication with Constantinople, and there were no further advices regarding the Russian advance on Constantinople, but information had been received regarding the possible advance on Gallipoli, but Government had not had time to consider it.

Stocks.

Consols 95 13-16; bonds 4½'s 108¼; 67's 106¾; Erie, 10.

Bullion in Bank.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, today, is £137,000.

TURKEY.

The Russians Withdraw.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18.—The Russians have withdrawn from the Samidic redoubt, of the Constantinople line of defence, occupied on Friday. The orders to the Russian troops is not to cross the lines of demarcation fixed by the armistice.

GERMANY.

Specie Increase.

BERLIN, 18.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 11,800,000 marks.

Another Royal Marriage.

The marriage of Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Crown Prince, and granddaughter of Queen Victoria, to Bernard, Hereditary Prince Duchy of Saxe Meinigen, and of Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, to Augustus, Hereditary Prince of the Grand Ducky of Oldenburg, are to be solemnized this evening. The ceremony will be performed at 7 o'clock in the chapel of the Old Palace. The King and Queen of the Belgians, Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Prince of Orange, heir to the throne of the Netherlands, and many German royal and princely personages have arrived to witness the marriage. A unique feature of the festivities which have been devised on a grand scale, will be a traditional dance by torchlight of twelve ministers of the Emperor's cabinet. Bismarck will take part in the wedding festivities, and walk at the head of the ministers in the ceremonial dance.

ITALY.

The Conclave.

ROME, 18.—After the special service invoking the aid of the Holy spirit for a conclave, the cardinals will, to-night, enter the cells on the third story of the Vatican. The operations of the conclave begin to-morrow.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The Steamer "Hibernian" Disabled.

HALIFAX, 18.—The government steamer *Newfield*, from France, arrived this morning, and reported that last Tuesday she fell in with the steamer *Hibernian* in a disabled condition, having broken her shaft on the 8th inst. The *Hibernian* was under sail making for Queenstown. The mails and a portion of the passengers were transferred to the *Newfield*.

THE NO FENCE LAW.

FORT HANYON,
TOOELE CO., Feb. 11, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

We have always raised our crops surrounded by a fence, but now the "no fence law" being in force in Tooele, Pine Cañon and Bates' Ranch, we must submit to the law, and avail ourselves of the benefits or else be deprived of having animals at large, except at a risk of being put into the pound, and therefore we must obey the no fence law because we can not help ourselves.

It is evident that the Legislature favor the no-fence law. The law gives the no-fence question the advantage of one half of one third of the votes to commence with; it requires a two-thirds vote to establish the fence law, and a good fence must be four and a half feet high, passed by fence viewers.

If the Pine Cañon people had to vote for a fence, and Tooele and Batesville no fence, we at Pine Cañon would have to fence against the stock, which would be driven to this locality, greatly to our disadvantage and loss, and any animals getting into our fields through or over an unlawful fence, no damages would be obtained; therefore vexation would be the result of disappointment. The question may be asked, Is there any lawful fence in this locality? The answer would be doubtful. Since there is a division of interest concerning the fence and no fence questions, the majority have a right to rule, the two-thirds vote being in harmony with national law; therefore the one-third must comply or else raise an agitation to persuade one-third to become in favor of the fence question.

This county should as a county be in favor of the fence law, or else all be in favor of the no fence, and put an end to the trouble there is on the question. Many who were in favor of a "fence," are now in favor of "no fence," from the fact that the little stock they own are all the time subject to the law, and furthermore if the no fence majority raise grain and put the animals of others into the pound for trespass, the fence party must give up and avail themselves of the benefits of the law, because if they have any animals at large, must submit to have them put into pound, and pay damages, and lose the benefit of cultivating also; therefore a two-fold loss will be the result. I have been in favor of a fence, but must submit to the rule of the majority. All great changes come before the masses of the people are ready for them, but when they do come, is it not the wisest method to make the best of them?

There is one fact which ought to be intelligently comprehended by the inhabitants of these mountains, that as population increases all available resources, whether inland or otherwise must be developed in order to sustain life, and all intelligent persons will be preparing for such events. JAMES I. STEEL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting from Arizona.

SUNSET, Wednesday,
January 30, 1878.

Brother Snow, Salt Lake City—

Dear Father—Your welcome letter bearing date 9th January, came to this place a few days in advance of us, also dictionary. We arrived about noon of the 28th, all well; found J. W. Young and party at this place holding a two days' meeting, and organizing them into a Stake of Zion. Arrived in time to attend the afternoon meeting of the second day; meeting was held in the large dining hall; had a very good time, people in general are well and doing well, some changes were made, all of the different camps were named. Sunset, formerly L. Smith's camp; next Brigham City, formerly Ballinger's, with George Lake Bishop; then Taylor, a small settlement lately formed, about twenty miles above this place, with John Cotchiner Bishop, formerly from Orderville; Joseph City, formerly Allen's, with Brother Bushman acting Bishop. Brother L. Smith was appointed President of the Stake, with Jacob Hamblin first counselor, Lorenzo H. Hatch second.

A number of Indian missionaries were called to labor among the Navajos and Moquis Indians. I have been somewhat surprised to find as good facilities for our people to form settlements as there are in the region of the Little Colorado; the people here are enjoying peace, and with the blessings of the Lord will soon have plenty. We are laying over a few days for Brother Hatch and others to come up, as they moved so slow. After getting across the Colorado we drove on, they will probably be here in a couple of days.

We had no very great amount or depth of snow on our journey, but traveled through it all the way from the time we arose the top of Hurricane Ledge till within 50 miles of the settlements and had very cold weather all the way; the people say they have experienced no such weather in this region of the country since the year Dr. Whitmore was killed. The Colorado River, Little Colorado and all the spring and watering places were froze over, many of the springs and tanks were entirely froze up, that we were compelled to melt snow and ice for ourselves and teams. We (that is) Young and I crossed our team and wagon on the ice over the Colorado. I assure you it was quite a novelty to me, to cross such a stream of water on ice; many other heavy loaded wagons did the same, some with 25,000 on. One party did a very foolish trick, which resulted in the loss of an ox, they attempted to cross three yoke of large cattle all yoked and chained together, and one of the wheelers stepped on a chain that was dragging behind, tripped and fell, pulling his mate with him, thereby bringing such a heft on the ice that it broke through, letting the whole into the water, but the ice being sufficiently strong they could stand on it and pull them out one at a time, one got under the ice and was drowned, the live one swimming some length of time, holding the dead one up by the yoke.

We, Tony and I, arrived at the river one day ahead of the rest of our party to make arrangements for crossing in the boat. Found it safe enough that we could cross, but that night being warm, the ice thawed till it was considered unsafe for the balance of the party to cross and we had to cut a passage through the ice for the old boat, and cross the teams and wagons on it, and on the ice; most of the people crossed their loose stock and teams on the ice for eight or ten days; do not know but they are still doing it.

Shall move on towards Hatch's in a few days if it is not Israel, as we are informed they have the small-pox up there. Brother John Hunt and all his family, so we have been informed, have all had it. Some of our Arkansas emigrants brought it into the country, having been exposed to it while on their journey thither. Three deaths have occurred, one of the sons of John Blackburn and two of the Arkansas emigrants, the balance that have it are in quarantine at the old houses up at Lake's Camp. The settlers of that place, as you are doubtless aware, have all moved away to the other settlements.

I have no fears however on that point. I think the Lord is able to take care of whomsoever he will; on the other hand, I do not expect to put myself in the way of it unnecessarily.

Our future address, and L. H. Hatch's will be, Fort Wingate, New Mexico.

I remain as ever, your affectionate son.

ERASTUS SNOW,

Sunset, Arizona.

DIED.

At Kilmarnock, Scotland, Dec. 8th, JANET LENNOX MURDOCH, wife of Wm. Murdoch, Nuttrim. She was born at Moss, Old Cumnock, September 20, 1801. Obtained the Gospel in 1841, and lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint.

At East Banbury, Scotland, December 20, of consumption, MARY, wife of Peter Galloway, aged 39 years, 11 months and 29 days.—*Millennial Star*, Jan. 28.

In Mill Creek (Salt Lake County), Feb. 16th, 1878, of diphtheria, MARY ANN, daughter of George D. and Hulda M. Bailey, after an illness of four days, aged 7 years and 2 months.

At Parowan City, February 6, 1878, of old age, after a lingering sickness, ANN GUNN, wife of George Holbrook, Sen., aged 84 years and 11 days.

She joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in London, England, in 1841, and emigrated to Utah in 1852 with her family of six sons and two daughters. Her former husband, John Gunn, died in Church Southwark, Birmingham, England, in 1846. She was a faithful Latter-day Saint, leaving a large family and friends to mourn her loss.—*Millennial Star*, please copy.

OBITUARY.

FRED, of apoplexy, or congestion of the brain, on Tuesday, the 29th of January, 1878, in Saint Charles, Bear Lake County, Idaho, ORINDA ANGELIA ALLRED, wife of Wm. M. Allred, aged 16 years, 5 months and 12 days.

Deceased was born in Henderson, Jefferson County, New York, August 17th, 1822; was baptized by Elder Orson Pratt, in 1839; emigrated to Nauvoo Ills., in 1840; was married to Brother Allred in the year 1842 with whom she has reared and leaves ten children, some are married and represent 18 grandchildren, all of whom are living in Saint Charles, and were present during her sickness, and attended her funeral on Wednesday, January 30th. Sister Allred faithfully endured the trials and afflictions with the Saints in their expulsion from Nauvoo. She was among the first emigrants to settle in Winter Quarters, now Florence. In the year 1851 she came with her family to Salt Lake valley, and with her husband was among the first settlers in Bear Lake valley, where she is known and esteemed as a true friend, a faithful wife, a kind mother and a good Saint. She was engaged in the Sabbath school on the Sunday preceding her demise, in which calling she has labored faithfully during six years, and was a teacher of no ordinary ability and merit.

President William Budge delivered a funeral discourse, solemn and affecting, and instructive. His counselors and Bishop John Hunt followed with some appropriate remarks. The procession consisted of 54 vehicles, containing friends, relatives, neighbors and school children, all mourning the loss of the departed, of whom it may be said, "Mankind has lost a friend, and no one has lost an enemy.—Com.

WANTED.

A GOOD HEALTHY WOMAN as a wet nurse. Apply immediately at this office. 461

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE of four rooms, 1½ blocks from Main St. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS TO SUIT purchasers, 120 acres of farming and hay lands, known as "Forest Farm" situated in the Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake County.
Apply to W. A. SCRIVER,
Office of late Pres't. B. Young.

FOR SALE.

Twenty acres of good farming land with two hundred fruit trees on the farm, beginning to bear, water ditches made and a good supply of water. Within two miles of the Temple Block.
Also building lots in the 17th Ward, streets once passing the same.
For further particulars inquire of G. R. WALLACE, 17th Bishop's Ward, Salt Lake City. 6.46

FOR SALE.

I HAVE a new Milch Cow in my possession which can be bought at reasonable rates by applying at my residence half a block west of Walker Bros. store, on same side of street. MRS. H. M. SNYDER.

FOR SALE.

THE land and property known as "The T. Carter Estate," situated on the southwest corner of the 11th ward.
For full particulars apply at the Washington Foundry, state line, half block south of 8th Ward Square. 4

DESERET
Carriage & Wagon
COMPANY,
SECOND SOUTH STREET
One and a half Blocks East of Main Street,
BUILD ALL SIZES OF FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
Fully Warranted for One Year.
Repairing in
Woodwork,
Blacksmithing,
Painting and
Trimming.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable.
J. WALKER, Manager.

DAVID JAMES,
LICENSED
PLUMBER, TINNER,
Gas and Steam Fitter,
REMEMBER THE ANCIENT THAN,
HAVING BEEN AWARDED THE CONTRACT FOR LAYING THE CITY WATER PIPES,
And having a large stock of Plumbing Material on hand, is now prepared to Lay Water Pipes to Private Dwellings Buildings.
Dealer in Marble Slabs and Wash Basins Water Closets, Copper and Tin Bath Tubs Lead Goosenecks and Iron Pipe and Fittings for same.
Agent for HUMPHREY'S Force, Lift and Drive Well Pumps and extras.
Pumps repaired. All work guaranteed.
Office and Workshops, West Temple Street, opposite City Meat Market.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

United States Officers for Utah.

Governor—Geo. W. Emery.
Secretary, L. F. Lockey.
Chief Justice—Michael Schaeffer.
Associate Justices—Jacob S. Boreman, Sen.; Philip H. Emerson, Mich.
Marshal—Wm. Nelson.
U. S. Attorney—Hiram Howard.
Surveyor-General—Orpheus N. Kimball.
Receiver of Public Moneys—M. M. Bane.
Register of Land Office—Barthow Lewis.
U. S. Assessor and Collector—B. J. Stellmacher.

Territorial Officers.

Delegate to Congress—Geo. Q. Cannon.
Attorney-General—Zerubbabel Snow.
Auditor—Wm. Clayton.
Treasurer—James Sack.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Taylor.

Salt Lake County Officers.

Probate Judge—Elias Smith.
Selectmen—Reuben Miller, Isaac M. Stewart and E. M. Weber.
Coroner—George J. Taylor.
Sheriff—Theodore McKean.
Prosecuting Attorney—Z. Snow.
Assessor and Collector—Geo. Crimen.
Treasurer—E. W. Hall.
County Clerk—D. Burkholt.
County Recorder—Angus M. Cannon.
School Superintendent—Theo. B. Lewis.

City Officers.

MAYOR.

Fern ... Little.

COUNCILMEN.

1st Municipal Ward—Adam Spiers.
2d " " Henry Dinwoodey.
3d " " A. H. Raleigh.
4th " " John Sharp.
5th " " Alex. C. Pyper.

COUNCILORS.

John Henry Smith, Nicholas Groutbeck, J. R. Winder, David O. Calder, George Reynolds, Elias Morris, Wilson F. Fisher, Harrison Sperry.
Treasurer—Paul A. Schettler.
Recorder—John E. Carson.
Marshal—Andrew Burt.
Auditor of Public Accounts—John T. Caine.
Assessor and Collector—John R. Winder.
Supervisor of Streets—William Hyde.
Surveyor—John W. Fife.
Board of School Inspectors—Professor J. E. Park, Henry I. Emmons.
Sealer of Weights and Measures—Martin H. Peck.
Captain of Police—Andrew Burt.
Water Master—William Hyde.
Inspector of Wood and Lumber—R. Dinwoody.

WARD VACANCIES.

1st Municipal Ward—
2d " " Samuel Turnbow.
3d " " Gideon H. O. Gibbs.
4th " " Milton Atwood.

ZICKMAN!
IN OUR
GROCERY DEPARTMENT
May be found the Choicest brands of Staple and Fancy Groceries of every description. We also have on hand a complete stock of
HARDWARE,
IRON and STEEL,
GARDEN TOOLS,
PLOWS, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, TINWARE,
WOODENWARE,
MONITOR, CHARTER OAK,
And Other First-Class Stoves.
Our House Furnishing Department contains everything that tends to Make Home Comfortable.
All the Above we Sell at Uniform Low Prices.
H. S. ELDREDGE,
Superintendent.

WALKER BROTHERS!
1878.
AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW YEAR WE Especially invite the attention of our Patrons and the Public to our
CARPET DEPARTMENT!
We are already opening some of the newest and most elegant designs in
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS!
Made for the early Spring Trade, which we are offering at the smallest possible advance on New York cost and freight.
WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the excellent quality and designs of our
CHEAP INGRAIN CARPETS
At 50c, 60c, 70c, and 80c per yard.
These prices are within the reach of all, and no person should fail to see them before purchasing.
No One House in America
Shows a better assortment of
THREE PLYS AND WOOL INGRAINS
Than Us and we have
REDUCED OUR PRICES IMMENSELY.
Lambrequins, Curtains, Cornices and Shades hung, and Carpets laid by competent and obliging workmen, at the smallest possible cost.
Our Grocery Department
Contains the most complete Stock of the necessaries of life in this city, and Prices are Cheaper than Ever.
ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER, 40CTS. A POUND.

Records. Records
WE ARE NOW PREPARED to receive orders for BRANCH and WARD RECORDS, of a new and improved form, which has been approved by the presiding Bishopric and others.
We shall make them of four, five and six quires each, holding 2,000, 2,500 and 3,000 names each, respectively, and the price will be for four quires, $12.00, five quires, $13.00, six quires, $15.00. Each book will contain a suitable index, and be all bound in Cloth and Russia Leather with ornamental lettering pieces for name of the Ward on the sides. The book being of a large size, we do not think it advisable to make them over six quires.
Specimens can be seen at this Office, and orders received for any of book required.
Bishops in the Country desiring Records can order by mail, and we will make accordingly and forward them.

HAZARD POWDER.
CONSTANTLY on hand a complete stock of this well-known and justly celebrated GUNPOWDER.
BLASTING,
KENTUCKY RIFLE,
FAIR LAWN,
DUCK,
ELECTRIC,
FUSE.
For sale at X. C. M. I. and all the principal stores in the Territory, and by
H. B. CLAWSON, Agent.

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Saws of every description, Saw Mill Machinery, Belting, Lace Leather, Sperm Files, and Emery Wheels.
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At residence, 11th Ward, 6th East Street, five blocks east and half a block north of Theatre. The Doctor makes a specialty of "Women" and children's diseases, in which he is pronounced to be most successful.
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NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company, for the election of officers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Depot, Provo City, Utah Territory, February 18th, 1878, at eleven o'clock a. m.
H. S. YOUNG,
Secretary.

DR. E. PLANTE
Warrants specific for all kinds of stock, giving entire satisfaction and may be had wholesale and retail at his office, Market Row, Salt Lake City, and at the Globe Hotel, Ogden, every Monday.
Dec. 28, 1877.

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