

A WORD OF COUNSEL TO THE  
LATTER-DAY SAINTS, CON-  
CERNING THE CONFER-  
ENCE AT ST. GEORGE.

As the time draws near for the holding of the April Conference at St. George, and as doubtless many of those living in distant parts of the Territory have an anxious desire to be present then and at the attendant dedication of the Temple, it will be well to bear a few facts in mind.

Our General Conference have of late years been held in the New Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, and spacious accommodation has been afforded the people; but in the approaching Conference we contemplate assembling in the lower main room of the Temple in St. George, which, being without galleries, affords but about one-sixth of the seating to be found in the New Tabernacle in Salt Lake City.

There being no railroad in this part of the land, many horses and mules will necessarily be used to bring the brethren and sisters who come to Conference. As general information to those who have not been here, we state that the stock range in the vicinity of St. George is very limited and hay and grain are scarce.

The citizens of St. George, will, no doubt, to the fullest extent, manifest the proverbial hospitality of the Latter-day Saints, but at the same time, as there are no empty houses, all they can do will be to share their house room with the many who will come.

In view of the foregoing circumstances it is advised—

1. That too many from the northern settlements do not make the exertion to come to St. George to Conference.

2. That those coming to Conference either bring their own horse feed, or cause it to be brought from settlements where it is more plentiful. And,

3. When those coming have small tents and other conveniences for camping, that they bring these along, together with their own provisions and supplies, and use them if necessary to camp out in this beautiful climate.

Could the people at large be accommodated with room in the Temple, we should be very pleased to have them present to take part in the dedicatory proceedings, and to receive such information direct as the Spirit of the Lord may have for us. But as temples are made for ceremonial rather than for congregational purposes, the number present at any temple dedication will necessarily be limited.

So far as the dedication of a temple is concerned, we will say that the people of San Pete and vicinity, and of Cache County and vicinity, as well as of Salt Lake City and vicinity, will have opportunity afforded them of being present at such proceedings in the early future, on condition of their faithfulness in completing, respectively, the Manti, Logan, and Salt Lake City temples.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
WILFORD WOODRUFF,  
ERASTUS SNOW.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

.....Senatorial proceedings.

.....The London press on the in-  
augural.

.....Insurgent steamers captured  
by Japanese troops.

.....French press law.

.....Cassagnac to be prosecuted.

.....Cincinnati press on the in-  
augural.

.....Packard's attempted assassin.

.....The Indian war. Proposed  
attack.

.....Coburn sentenced to ten  
years.

.....Changes at West Point.

.....Visitors to President Hayes.

.....Republican senatorial cau-  
sus.

.....Judge Davis resigns.

.....Cabinet meeting.

.....The Pennsylvania fire vic-  
tims.

.....A South Carolina Chief Jus-  
tice dead.

.....Address of the Democrats to  
the public (omitted yesterday  
through press of other matter.)

.....The new cabinet.

.....Georgia whist prisoners  
plead guilty and go home.

.....Waltham Watch Building,  
New York, burned. Loss half a  
million.

.....A million dollar failure in  
New York.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Cleveland Herald says Mrs. Maggie Glenn Drew, the wife of Mr. C. H. Drew, the leading singer in the Odeon Music Company, died in Baltimore on Sunday, Feb. 25, of consumption. She was the daughter of Mr. Samuel Glenn, one of the oldest actors in the country.

—Seventeen Kentucky mules were recently shipped on board the State Line steamer *State of Pennsylvania*, for Glasgow, where they are to be used in drawing drays. What need to ship mules to Scotland?

—In one of Moody's prayer-meetings, an aged man asked for prayers for his unconverted wife. "How long have you been a Christian?" asked the evangelist. "Thirty-five years," was the reply. "And she not converted in all that time?" was the quiet remark of Mr. Moody. That almost extinguished the husband, and he apologized by asking prayers for himself.

—Here is an instance of being married in a trice—A matter-of-fact New Bedford Justice of the peace married a couple in the shortest time on record. "Did you come to be married?" he asked. "Yes." "Go out, you are married." And they went out wondering what was the matter with them.

says, "If any man heretofore failed to recognize the necessity of saving, let him look around and observe the condition of men of over fifty who are without means and seeking employment. No one will take them. 'We can get plenty of young men, why take old?' people say. 'Why in the world do you keep that old fellow?' asked a hotel proprietor of his head waiter, who had retained a man past fifty, an excellent worker, in the plate room. This is the prevailing feeling."

—The New York Herald of a recent date says, "A large consignment of wheat reached New York on Sunday from Liverpool, because wheat brings more money here than in England." Wheat coming to America and emigrants going away from this country—what does it all indicate?

—The Oakland (Cal.) Transcript says, "The rate of city taxation in Sacramento is \$2.00 on each \$100 worth of property. Add to it the State and county tax, and the total would be equal to the rate of interest in some of the Atlantic cities and greater than the prevailing rate in Europe."

—Edmund Yates says in the London World, "Countrymen and lovers of the late Benjamin Franklin may possibly 'rear up' at the intelligence that in the archives of the British Colonial Office is a letter from Benjamin Franklin asking for an appointment as distributor of the very stamps which brought about the independence of the United States."

## THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

THE address of the Democrats of the House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress in caucus assembled on the alleged frauds in the election of the new President, will be found entertaining reading to all of our readers who take any interest in political matters. It may be regarded as the solemn democratic protest against the manner in which President Hayes reached the distinguished position in which he was installed on Monday, March 5, as fraudulent and unconstitutional, and subversive of the liberties of the country.

The address employs some very strong language, and will not be without its influence upon the politics of the future. It may be the means of helping materially to roll up a heavy democratic majority at the next presidential elections in 1880, as neither the Republicans nor the Democrats can be very fully satisfied with the basis upon which the present President sustains his title to the chair of the Chief Magistrate.

Eliza Pinkston.

The following is from the report of the sub-committee appointed to inquire into the life, character and adventures of Eliza Pinkston—

"The character of Eliza Pinkston, as developed before your committee to the fullest extent, was that of a woman who, in her instrument in the hands of designing men, she had been charged with the murder of the child of persons with whom she had but recently quarreled. The child died of poison. Eliza Pinkston, then known as Lizzie Finch, in Morehouse parish, was arrested, and acquitted only because the main witness to the crime was too young to understand the nature of an oath. The general impression was that she was guilty. When residing in Union parish she had shamefully beaten an old woman living with her, death ensuing in a few days. She had abandoned one of her young children, leaving it to starve to death in a fence-corner. Another she made away with shortly after its birth. She was in perpetual quarrel. Her testimony had been so effectually impeached in the courts of Morehouse parish, that the republican district attorney refused to call her as a witness. Everybody who knew her considered her a desperate character. Eyewitnesses proved that she lived with her husband on very bad terms. She was about to kill him at one time when she supposed him asleep. Upon another occasion she assaulted him with an axe, intending to kill him. He was in perpetual dread of harm, as the witness testified.

"She was ugly, vulgar, indecent and lewd beyond the worst. In the midst of twenty men in the cotton-field she would pull up her clothes beyond her waist and turn herself around completely. [Here is a fact in the report so vile we cannot reprint it.] So quarrelsome, so dangerous and so disgusting was this creature, that upon two several occasions she was driven by her employers from the plantation upon which she was working, at the express demand of the colored men and women with whom she was engaged, they stating that if she remained they would leave in a body. And this wretched creature, this miserable prostitute, has become a saint in the political calendar of the republican party of Louisiana! Upon these points we refer to the testimony of Fred McKelvey, Garrett Richards, Robert Eccles, R. A. Folke, C. C. Davenport, Frank Vaughan, William Rhodes, W. A. Bumpers, E. A. Dawkins, C. W. Tidwell, J. Williams, Alice Bankley, Cyrena Harrison, Judge Ruffin, J. N. Head, John B. Simms and J. P. Montgomery."

—The President has received a great number of people at the Executive Mansion, to-day, including Wells and Aldrich, of the Louisiana returning board, and delegations from different States. The east room was thronged. The floral eagle presented to President Hayes was placed on a pedestal in the center of the room.

—The republican members of the Senate held a caucus this morning to arrange for the election of standing committees. Morton, Sargent, Morrill, Allison, and Sherman were appointed a committee to revise the lists for republican membership and report to a future meeting of the caucus.

—Senator Davis resigns from the Supreme Court—Takes Pomeroy's place.

—The President has received a letter from Senator Davis resigning from the Supreme Court. Wm. C. Rogers, private secretary of President Hayes, took possession of his office this morning.

—Meeting of the Old Cabinet.

—About noon the members of the old cabinet appeared, this being the usual day of meeting, and the regular session was held. All the members were present.

—KAMES CITY, Pa., 6.—Up to nine o'clock this morning five bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Batsman House. The remains of N. Brown, of Philadelphia, have been identified. Charley Batsman, who was rescued, died of his injuries this morning.

—COLUMBIA, 6.—Chief Justice Moore, of the South Carolina supreme court, died at 1 o'clock to-day.

—PHILADELPHIA, 6.—Wool in good demand, mostly light. Colored, washed 30 @ 32, unwashed 16 @ 25, extra and merino pulled 30 @ 45, No. 1 and super pulled 30 @ 35, Texas, fine and medium 20 @ 25, coarse 18 @ 22, coarse 18 @ 22.

—Given an opportunity to find guilty.

—ATLANTA, 6.—Attorney General Taff's telegram to District Attorney Fenner, giving the revenue inquiry, is a dangerous thing to stop the Senator from taking the oath who bore the proper credentials.

—Dawes advocated receiving Lamar. Spencer opposed, because the

legislature electing him was a fraud. He had read, as part of his remarks, a part of Boutwell's report.

Hamlin, from the committee to notify the President that the Senate was organized, reported that the President would communicate to-morrow regarding executive business.

Thurman said there was nothing in the Boutwell report affecting Lamar's prima facie right to his seat, not in one respect which touched this question, and it was out of order for the Senate to listen to the reading of the report.

Morton begged to remind the Senate that one year ago Thurman stood on the other side of this prima facie business in the case of Pinchback. According to Thurman there could be no investigation as to the legislature which elected Lamar, but there could be as to that which elected Pinchback. He (Morton) held the same doctrine now as he did in the Pinchback case. There had been a sudden change in the part of the democracy. He believed the senators objected to should be called in the regular order in which they are named.

The senator from Louisiana, Kellogg, was here with a legal credential, but objection was made to swearing him in yesterday on the very ground upon which he was stopped from reporting yesterday. The Senator from Alabama, Spencer, had a right to interpose an objection in the case of Lamar. It was an attempt to Morton that this was an attempt to have one doctrine in the case.

The motion to refer the credentials of Senator Lamar to the committee on privileges and elections was rejected, yeas 1, nays 58. The Senate then, by a vote of yeas 57, nays 1, adopted the resolution of Wallace and Lamar was sworn in by the Vice-President.

Spencer, who would have voted in the negative was paired with Merrimon, who would have voted in the affirmative.

Blaine then offered a resolution to swear in Kellogg, which led to a debate, and the Senate, without action, at 3:15 adjourned until to-morrow.

## EASTERN.

—The Cincinnati Press on the Inaugural Address.

CINCINNATI, O., 6.—The Commercial, this morning, editorially, says of the inaugural, the country will realize with satisfaction the characteristic flavor and tone of the famous letter of acceptance. The letter of acceptance, which so strongly commended itself to the intelligent and thoughtful, and the address which affirmed the sentiments declared and confirmed the policy indicated in the letter, are a true index of the character and purposes of the man.

The Gazette expresses the opinion that this address will be approved by the great body of the American people of both sections and parties.

The Enquirer styles the message the usurper's inaugural address, the inaugural message of our de facto President.

Weldon the Would-be Assassin.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—Weldon, who attempted to assassinate Gov. Packard, arrived here yesterday. It is thought he will not be prosecuted, owing to the interposition of his friends.

Another Indian Village to be Attacked.

DEADWOOD, 6.—A courier from the front, to-day, reports that scouts have discovered another Indian village containing between fifty and sixty lodges, located about six miles north of Deadwood. Capt. Vroom's battalion, consisting of Companies C, B, and L of the Third Cavalry, augmented by civilians, will proceed to attack it at once.

Joe Coburn Sentenced.

NEW YORK, 6.—Joe Coburn, the pugilist, convicted of shooting with intent to kill a policeman, has been sentenced to ten years in the State prison.

Change of Tactics in the West Point Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The military academy, and post of West Point has been constituted a separate military department. The commander will report directly to the general-in-chief of the army who, under the War Department, shall have the supervision and charge of the academy. He will watch over its administration, discipline and instruction of the cadets, and will make reports thereof to the Secretary of War. By order of the President, Maj. General has been appointed commander of the new military department, and will make his reports direct to the Adjutant General, the same as division commanders. In matters of discipline and administration, he will address the Secretary of War through the Adjutant General.

President Hayes Receiving Visitors.

President Hayes received a great number of people at the Executive Mansion, to-day, including Wells and Aldrich, of the Louisiana returning board, and delegations from different States. The east room was thronged. The floral eagle presented to President Hayes was placed on a pedestal in the center of the room.

Republican Caucus.

The republican members of the Senate held a caucus this morning to arrange for the election of standing committees. Morton, Sargent, Morrill, Allison, and Sherman were appointed a committee to revise the lists for republican membership and report to a future meeting of the caucus.

Senator Davis Resigns from the Supreme Court—Takes Pomeroy's place.

The President has received a letter from Senator Davis resigning from the Supreme Court. Wm. C. Rogers, private secretary of President Hayes, took possession of his office this morning.

Meeting of the Old Cabinet.

About noon the members of the old cabinet appeared, this being the usual day of meeting, and the regular session was held. All the members were present.

KAMES CITY, Pa., 6.—Up to nine o'clock this morning five bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Batsman House. The remains of N. Brown, of Philadelphia, have been identified. Charley Batsman, who was rescued, died of his injuries this morning.

COLUMBIA, 6.—Chief Justice Moore, of the South Carolina supreme court, died at 1 o'clock to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, 6.—Wool in good demand, mostly light. Colored, washed 30 @ 32, unwashed 16 @ 25, extra and merino pulled 30 @ 45, No. 1 and super pulled 30 @ 35, Texas, fine and medium 20 @ 25, coarse 18 @ 22, coarse 18 @ 22.

Given an opportunity to find guilty.

ATLANTA, 6.—Attorney General Taff's telegram to District Attorney Fenner, giving the revenue inquiry, is a dangerous thing to stop the Senator from taking the oath who bore the proper credentials.

Dawes advocated receiving Lamar. Spencer opposed, because the

legislature electing him was a fraud. He had read, as part of his remarks, a part of Boutwell's report.

building, a large business structure on Bond St., was totally burned to-night, with a loss of over half a million. The adjoining buildings were much damaged. The insurance is supposed to amount to two-thirds of the loss.

## Heavy Failure.

John Q. Hoyt has gone into bankruptcy. Andrew McKinney is jointly liable with Hoyt. Hoyt's liabilities are \$1,165,000, and \$458,000. McKinney is jointly liable with Hoyt on claims that amount to \$1,040,000. The announcement of the failure of Hoyt and the insolvency of McKinney naturally created excitement. Hoyt says the failure, although looking large, is not so important as it seemed. The immediate cause of Hoyt going into bankruptcy is a desire to equalize the assets of his creditors, since he has been sued by an English creditor, Richard Berridge, who had a claim of \$117,316.

## The New Cabinet.

CHICAGO, 6.—The Tribune's Washington special gives the following as the list of President Hayes' Cabinet—Secretary of State, William M. Evarts, of New York; Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, of Ohio; Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, of Missouri; Secretary of War, Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana; Secretary of the Navy, General Charles Devens, of Mass.; Post-Master General, David M. Key, of Tennessee; Attorney General, George W. McCrary, of Iowa.

## FOREIGN.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Opinions of the London Press on the Hayes' Inaugural.

LONDON, 6.—President Hayes' inaugural is published in full, and creates a favorable impression. The Times says the greater part of it was of a character that might have been well received by men of all parties.

The News says the principles President Hayes enunciated are excellent.

The Telegraph says: We do not imagine that even his candid opponents will complain of the tone and tenor of his address, which deals with questions of the highest moment. Hayes speaks with the dignity and frankness becoming a chief magistrate of a great people, and points the way to ends which, if they can be accomplished, will redound to his honor and that of his country.

Captured by Japanese Troops.

Japanese troops captured four steamers from the insurgents of Sulu at Kikomats. The other provinces are quiet.

## FRANCE.

The Press Law—Cassagnac to be Prosecuted.

PARIS, 6.—In a cabinet council to consider the amendment of the press law, President MacMahon said he must insist on the retention of the clause relative to the defamation of foreign sovereigns. The committee of the Chamber of Deputies, on the request of the government for authority to prosecute Cassagnac, decided to grant the request. They previously examined Cassagnac, who declared that he never had any intention to insult the Chamber.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Obsequies of Gilbert Haws.

PROVO CITY, March 6, 1877.

Editor Desert News:

Yesterday witnessed one of the greatest tokens of esteem and respect ever paid the dead by the people of our city, on the occasion of the funeral services of Gilbert Haws, of this city, who departed this life on Saturday last, the 3rd inst., aged 78 years; another veteran of the cause of God on earth gone to rest from his labors for a season. The services were held in the meeting-house, Bishop H. H. Cluff presiding, of whose ward deceased was a resident. The exhortations and remarks from Elders H. H. Cluff and David John, also from President A. O. Smoot, were consoling, comforting, and instructive, and, but for the presence of his aged wife and six of the sons of deceased with their families and a large number of other mourning relatives and connections, the spirit of death was not there. The singing, the prayer and remarks were of a spiritual and triumphant and a life of usefulness, honest integrity and sobriety, which characterized the life of Gilbert Haws during his residence in Provo, dating back to 1849. His absence will be mourned, and the hearty, honest ring of his voice will be missed by his numerous friends and associates. The business houses of our town were closed, and Provo assumed for a few hours the aspect of the Sabbath, so marked was the respect paid. The remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of the citizens in carriages and wagons.

## GILBERT HAWS.

The son of Jacob and Hannah (Neal) Haws, was born March 10th, 1801, in Kentucky, U. S. A.; married Hannah Whitcomb, June 2nd, 1822, by whom he has fourteen children; joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in Wayne County, Illinois, Oct. 1842; leaving a large and valuable farm at that place, removed to Mount Pisgah, Iowa; left there in April, 1848, residing at Council Bluffs, a short time, then continuing his journey, arriving in Salt Lake City the same year, 1848, came to Provo with the pioneer settlers in April, 1849. He is the father of fourteen children, grandfather of eighty, and great-grandfather of eighteen, making a hundred and twelve descendants in all. Of the posterity of six brothers and sisters of Gilbert's, who did not gather with the Church, there are only seventy-four living, and twenty-six dead; in all one hundred, making Gilbert's posterity to exceed by twelve souls that of his six brothers and sisters who did not gather to Utah, and constituting another evidence of the blessing received by obedient to the voice of the Lord, in the increase of one over that of six others of the same family. The families of two other brothers and one sister (the deceased, who gathered to Utah, are also very numerous.

A. J.

Selling Liquors—Home Brewed Beer.

Editor Desert News:

I am but a school boy, fourteen years of age, and have not had much experience in this life, but, as it appears to me, the surest and most effectual way to banish the traffic and use of intoxicating liquors from our community is to go to business in the start. To allow the enemy to enter the fort, without resistance, for the mere pleasure of expelling him afterwards, is to be conquered with some kind of ease, but not with the brave and experienced general.

After paying heavy license and rents, with incidental expenses, of profits to the vendor, and besides this his business calls around him a class of society of which he has not time to be anxious, and, however, any honorable or spirited man, possessing the finer feelings begotten by correct moral training, can endure

the humiliating position which his business compels him to occupy. To live constantly in the smoke, a man must become smoky. To labor in the coal mines, one becomes black. The old saying may yet be true—"A man is known by the company he keeps."

If people must have beer to drink, a wholesome beverage may be made from wheat or barley. One bushel of malt will yield twelve gallons of excellent beer, if rightly managed, and the offal for cows, pigs or chickens will pay the expense of manufacturing it. Thus, a gallon of beer of the above kind may be made for eight and one-half cents, less than one drink of whisky would cost. It contains no strychnine or other deleterious drugs, but the ingredients are good, clean and wholesome, to wit, malt, hops and yeast, and unless a man wishes to make a swill tub of his stomach, one pint of it at a time will be as much as any one need take.

The law allows this kind of drink to be manufactured for home or family use only, and there is no license required nor taxes imposed, but if it be sold or bartered without license the law catches the penalty.

Respectfully,  
JOSEPH S. HYDE.

## MINING STOCKS.

STREETS.

San Francisco, March 7, 1877. a.m.

Ophir, 2 1/2 b, 25 a  
Bullion, 18 1/2 b  
Con Va, 48 1/2 b, 47 1/2 a  
Chollar, 65 b, 66 a  
Mex, 17 1/2 b  
Cala, 48 1/2 b, 49 1/2 a  
Jacket, 12 1/2 b, 12 1/2 a  
Julia, 5 1/2 b  
Exchequer, 6 1/2 b, 7 a  
Justice, 13 b  
Alpha, 19 1/2 b  
G & C, 12 1/2 b  
Caledonia, 8 1/2 b, 8 1/2 a  
H & N, 5 1/2 b, 5 1/2 a  
Overman, 8 1/2 b  
Cala, 48 1/2 b, 49 a  
Union, 9 a

## MORNING BOARD.

San Francisco, March 7, 1877. 12:15 p.m.

325 Ophir, 25; 25 1/2  
Mex, 18 1/2 b  
490 G & C, 12 1/2 b, 12 1/2 a  
255 B & B, 33 1/2  
88 L Cala, 49; 49 b, 48; 48 1/2 b  
10 Savage, 5 1/2  
2015 Con Va, 48 b, 47 1/2 a; 48; 48 1/2  
48 b, 48 1/2 a  
810 H & N, 5 1/2 b; 5 1/2 a  
775 Point, 9 1/2 b; 9 1/2 a; 9 1/2 b, 30  
280 Jacket, 12 1/2 b

12:42 p. m.

1150 Imperial, 2  
15 Kentuck, 7 1/2  
55 Alpha, 20  
500 G & C, 12 1/2 b, 12 1/2 a  
120 Confidence, 8 1/2  
300 S Nev, 6 1/2  
120 Utah, 17 1/2  
245 Bullion, 18 1/2 b, 18 1/2 a  
270 Excheq, 6 1/2 b, 7 a, 7 1/2 b  
90 Freeman, 18 1/2  
275 Justice, 13 1/2 b  
290 Succor, 9 1/2 b, 9 1/2 a  
155 Union, 9 1/2 b, 9 1/2 a  
150 L Bryan, 25 c  
10 Julia, 5 1/2 b  
180 Caledonia, 8 1/2 b; 8 1/2 a  
405 Bato, 1 1/2 b, 1 1/2 a  
60 S Hill, 5 1/2  
1540 Dayton, 7 1/2 b, 7 1/2 a; 7 1/2 b, 7 1/2 a  
50 N Y, 6 1/2 b  
300 Sheridan, 9 1/2 b; 9 1/2 a  
45 Woodville, 60 c  
200 L Washington, 2 1/2  
1450 Kosuth, 50; 55 c  
50 Jones, 1 1/2 b  
10 Ward, 80 c  
175 N Con Va, 70 c; 65 c; 60 c  
20 Prospect, 40 c  
1950 Treason, 1 1/2 b; 1 1/2 a; 130 c

## STREETS.

San Francisco, March 7, 1877. 3:20 p.m.

Ophir, 2 1/2 b, 25 a  
Cala, 48 1/2 b, 49 a  
Con Va, 47 1/2 b, 48 a  
O Point, 9 1/2 b  
R & B, 33 b  
Belcher, 8 a  
G Prize, 5 a  
Manhattan, 7 1/2 b  
Lund, 2 b  
S Nev, 6 1/2 b  
Overman, 8 1/2 b  
Julia, 5 1/2 b  
Bullion, 19 a  
Justice, 15 b  
Eureka, 15 b  
G & C, 12 a

## DIED.

In the 19th Ward of this city, March 6th, JOSEPH, son of William and Sarah Stuart, aged 38 years, 10 months and 12 days.

Funeral services to-morrow (Thursday) at 1 p. m., at the 19th Ward meeting house. Friends of the family are invited.

At Mount Zion, Feb. 9, 1877, EDWARD A. BENTLEY, aged 78 years.

Deceased was born November 29, 1811, in Staffordshire, England; baptised into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, September, 1848; was well known as the President of the Manchester District, presiding the conferences of Manchester, Preston, and Liverpool, in 1852-5, and as an energetic laborer in the ministry; emigrated to Utah in 1861; leaves a wife and ten children.

Funeral services to-morrow (Thursday) at 1 p. m., at the 19th Ward meeting house. Friends of the family are invited.

At Mount Zion, Feb. 9, 1877, EDWARD A. BENTLEY, aged 78 years.

Deceased was born November 29, 1811, in Staffordshire, England; baptised into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, September, 1848; was well known as the President of the Manchester District, presiding the conferences of Manchester, Preston, and Liverpool, in 1852-5, and as an energetic laborer in the ministry; emigrated to Utah in 1861; leaves a wife and ten children.

Funeral services to-morrow (Thursday) at 1 p. m., at the 19th Ward meeting house. Friends of the family are invited.

At Mount Zion, Feb. 9, 1877, EDWARD A. BENTLEY, aged 78 years.

Deceased was born November 29, 1811, in Staffordshire, England;