

The Railroad from the east is not probably more than sixty miles distant from this city. By the time the spring fairly opens the most of the locomotive will be heard on the banks of the Salt Lake, and if the winter should prove an open one, and admit of the Western Company working up to its capacity, there will be but a short gap to finish at that time to make the connection between the two oceans, by rail, a complete one. In view of the speedy completion of this great continental highway there should be steps taken here to prepare for the increased travel that will undoubtedly commence when the line is finished. One of the most pressing wants that exist here at the present time is a hotel. We have a place of amusement in our Theatre that leaves nothing to be desired. It is ample for every requirement of the kind for years. But we have no hotel at present that approaches the style and capacity of building that we should have. Those that we have maintained a good reputation and answered the purpose for which they were designed until this past year. Then, with the increased travel we have had, they were found quite inadequate to meet the wants of the traveling public. Of course if they have not been able to accommodate the travelers of this past season, they will be quite insufficient for any season in the future when the railroad shall have been completed.

The rapid growth of Salt Lake City and the labor that has been performed here, already attract universal attention. This city is a point of great interest. The eyes of the people of our nation, as well as those of foreign nations, are directed to it. There is a strange fascination about everything connected with this singular people called Latter-day Saints. Thinking men indulge in a variety of speculations as to what their future will be—for all admit that they have a great future before them—and they are desirous to obtain an insight into their organization and the peculiar ties that bind them together.

This city must become a place of great resort. Tourists and visitors from every nation will undoubtedly come here in great numbers. To accommodate them we want a large, airy, magnificent hotel. It should be as much superior to ordinary hotels as our Theatre is to ordinary theatres. The foresight which planned and erected and carried into successful operation the Theatre has been fully vindicated by the light of present events. It is not any too large, neither has it been built any too soon. It has already obtained a national reputation. We should have a hotel in this city, so elegant, commodious and well-conducted that it would bear comparison with any hotel in our country—the land par excellence of hotels.

Could we have remained in peace in Nauvoo we should have had a grand hotel there in the Nauvoo House. It was to have been built upon the Joint Stock principle, and if it had been completed according to the design, it would have been a most elegant building, a delightful habitation and resting place for travelers who should have been led to visit that city. But we were interrupted in its erection. When we last visited here, its foundation walls stood intact, declaring to every visitor, every traveler up and down the Mississippi river, on the bank of which it stands, the industry and enterprise which gave to Nauvoo a name and a fame second to no city in the West.

We are in a better position, however, now to erect such a building than we were then. We have become a great people, and we have ready at our hands, necessary abundance, the materials which to build such a hotel as will be an ornament to our city and a cause of attraction and comfort to every traveler.

It should be built upon the Joint Stock principle, and the capitalists of San Francisco, Sacramento and California generally, and of Nevada, of the territories of Montana and Idaho, of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha and the entire Eastern States would find it to their interest to subscribe stock towards its erection. The people of this city can furnish the necessary materials and ground for the building as their share; but we would like to see it a National Hotel in the strict sense of the word—a hotel in which the capitalists and business men of every State would have a set interest. We have no doubt respecting the result of the investment financially. There is no doubt but it would pay. Besides, it would be an enticement of the most extensive and best kind for every man of business should subscribe for any shares in such a building as is needed would probably cost about \$800,000 or \$1,000,000. We shall have more to say on this feature in a future number.

As only Bourbon in the world that not lost its influence seems to be on whisky.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

The trial of General Cole for killing Hiscok, his wife's assassin, has caused far more than ordinary interest in the country at large. Gen. Cole has had two trials, in the first of which, it will be remembered, the jury failed to agree. The second trial took place at Albany in the early part of December. In that, after a very protracted deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and Gen. Cole was discharged. The scene in the court room upon the announcement of the verdict is not likely to be soon forgotten, and proved that, although immorality runs very high at the present day, the adulterer meets with but little sympathy.

The Albany Express, in giving an account of the close of this case, says: "After the verdict of 'not guilty' was announced, nearly every person arose, and most of those outside the bar mounted the seats, and from the audience there went up deafening cheers. The Judge made vigorous demonstrations with his gavel, and the officers cried lustily for order! But the auditors who sympathized with the prisoner—and from the manifestations we should judge the feeling was quite universal—could not be restrained from giving full expression to their satisfaction at the verdict. They threw their hats upward, waved their handkerchiefs, and continued cheering for upward of two minutes. While these proceedings were in progress outside the bar, the counsel of Cole clustered about him, shaking his hands in the most cordial manner, and congratulating him upon his acquittal. He was also greeted by scores of others, and for upward of five minutes was surrounded by persons striving to grasp his hands and tender their congratulations."

This verdict seems to have displeased, among others, the New York correspondent of the Sacramento Union, who, in the issue of that paper of the 29th ult., expresses himself as follows in relation to it: "The verdict of the Cole jury, you will observe, has created much surprise and dissatisfaction. If insanity such as Cole's may be allowed, and the homicide be returned to society, instead of being sent to an asylum, people naturally ask where is the protection which the law is to furnish society, and why may not any crime, great or small, be similarly excused?"

The above remarks of the correspondent of the Union, whether intended to be so or not, seem like an excuse for adultery, and a plea for the adulterer, and any person whose moral perceptions are so blinded as to intentionally make either, is deserving of pity or contempt. I leave excuses for the one, and a plea for the other to those who are so dishonorable, degraded and immoral as to practice the vile crime. Yet we would not be understood as countenancing or encouraging violence, or that we believe it is right for any individual to take the law into his own hands; but we do hold that the adulterer is deserving of death, and that death is the only way to expiate the crime. It is gratifying, also, to know that public opinion in this country sustains this view of the case, as has been proven in several cases of late years. We hope to see this sentiment grow and strengthen until public opinion shall justify the killing of the adulterer, either by laws passed to that effect, or by the hand of the injured party.

By Telegraph.

CONGRESSIONAL SENATE.

Washington.—The Senate resumed its session at noon to-day. There were thirty-nine Senators present. The President presented a statement, from the Secretary of War, of the number of troops employed in service against the Indians; also one from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the report of the special Commissioner on the revenue. Welles, asking the attention of Congress to its recommendation. Terry offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit a copy of his late amnesty proclamation, with a statement of the authority by which it was issued. Terry said he offered this resolution because although he favored the amnesty, he doubted the right of the President to grant it in this sweeping way, and he wished to have the question settled.

Howard was very glad the attention of the Senate had been called to the question; he thought it important that the people of the United States should know whether the President had such dispensing power, as was implied in the issue of this proclamation. He believed the assumption, by the Executive, of such a power was entirely unwarranted by any precedent. After considerable debate between Frelinghuysen and Conkling against the resolution, and Davis and Doolittle in its favor, it was adopted.

Wilson introduced a bill to amend the national banking law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Stewart introduced a bill to enable the people of Georgia to form a State Government, republican in form, which was referred to the Judiciary committee. The bill provides for the repeal of so much of the reconstruction act as applies to Georgia, and makes the government of the State provisional, and provides for the reassembling of the constitutional convention in March next; it also provides that no one shall be excluded from acting on the constitution on account of race or color, and that when the constitution is ratified by the voters it shall be submitted to the consideration of Congress.

On motion of Howard the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to transmit copies of the last annual reports of the Pacific Railroad Companies, when, after a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House no voting of importance was done, the time being mostly occupied in the consideration of the state of the Union and on the President's message in 1897.

Wisdom made a speech in favor of the construction of a Northern Pacific Railroad.

GENERAL.

Augusta, Me.—The Maine Legislature will convene on the 6th. The question of the United States Senatorship is attracting great attention, the contest is close between the Hon. L. M. Morrill and Hannibal Hamlin, with the chances in favor of the latter.

New York, 5.—The Underground Railway Company, incorporated by the last legislature, have surrendered their

charter and given up the project for the present, the conditions of the charter being so stringent that capitalists dare not invest, although the engineering difficulties are much less than might be supposed.

The Herald understands that Ex-Governor Peaton will bring a suit against Thurlow Weed for libel, on account of the publication of a certain article in his paper.

Chicago.—The Republican's Washington special says it is doubtful if a quorum of both Houses be present to-day. The Chairman of the House Committee on Territories will report a bill in a day or two, providing for a Territorial Government for Alaska, requiring impartial suffrage and forbidding the granting of private acts of incorporation; also requiring the passage of laws, as early as possible, for the protection and preservation of the more valuable fur bearing animals.

Butler's financial speech will be delivered at an early day, when in addition to maintaining his policy, he will review Morton's plan, and make a vigorous assault upon the idea of specie as a basis for the currency and standard of values, holding that a currency like our greenbacks, based upon the faith of a great nation, and for the security of which all its property is pledged, is more desirable than specie.

Wilmington, N.C.—At the Municipal election, yesterday, Webb, the regular republican candidate, was elected over Chadbourne, a bolter.

Hamburg.—The general opinion is that the Republican caucus will nominate John Scott for the United States Senate.

New York.—Vigilance committees are being organized in most of the wards of the City for the purpose of bringing rogues to justice.

Savannah.—The Ogeechee troubles remained unchanged. The military with the sheriff go down to-morrow. Two more negroes have come into the city and surrendered to the military. The troubles originated with the negroes resisting upon a distribution of the crops, according to the contract made last year. They refused to let the crops be moved till they received an equal share.

Tallahassee.—The Legislature met yesterday. There was no quorum in the Senate. Lieut. Gov. Gleason occupied the Speaker's chair.

New York.—Cambrey & Pyne, of Wall st., had \$135,000 in bonds and currency stolen from their safe between New Year's eve and Saturday morning. Suspicion rests on a young clerk, Lithio, of unblemished character, who is missing.

Boston.—The Herald says Post Master Lander, of Salem, is missing, with about \$20,000.

The receipts from the sale of pews in Beecher's church amount to \$97,000. A public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute on Friday night to aid the Cretans.

FOREIGN.

London, 4.—The latest news received here from Africa confirms the recent report relative to the safety of Dr. Livingstone. It is said that he is somewhere in the vicinity of Lake Njassi, near the confines of Zanzibar. Owing, it is thought, to wars between the native troops, his progress has been impeded, and consequently he has been unable to reach the sea coast.

Paris.—La Tribune newspaper asserts that Russia urges the meeting of the Conference now at Crete is quiet, with a view to prevent the expansion of the Greeks from the Ottoman territory. It intimates that the representatives of the Porte will leave Conference, if this point is introduced, and warns Russia of the danger of another Crimean war.

Constantinople.—A mixed commission, with Forbin as President, has been appointed to adjudicate the case of the Greek steamer Erosis. Madrid, 5.—Four of the insurgents at Malaga who fired into the party who fugues while under the protection of the American flag, have been arrested. The General in command in Malaga had the offenders punished, and has since communicated with the commander of the American squadron in Spanish waters, informing him of the measures taken in the case.

A artist conspiracy has been discovered at Barcelona, with ramifications at Saragossa and other places. Many persons have been arrested for being implicated in the conspiracy, among them Castello, a noted artist.

The peasants of Andalusia, induced by poverty, have organized themselves into plundering parties and are pillaging the rich land holders.

London.—It is said that Greece will introduce the claims of the Cretans into the conference about to meet at Paris, and will demand that they be allowed to declare who shall be their rulers by plebiscite.

Havana.—A steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following news: The Mexican Congress, by a large majority, has approved the convention of the Fourth of July with the United States, for the settlement of the claims of citizens of both countries. Congress, in secret session, also approved the treaty with the United States, concerning the American doctrine of the rights of naturalized citizens. The police authorities of the city of Mexico have issued orders, restricting the performance of religious ceremonies, which caused some churches to close their doors. A police regulation has also been put in force, prohibiting the sale of liquors after six o'clock in the evening. Several journals object to these new orders on the ground that they attack personal liberty, the free exercise of religion and the rights of commerce.

Paris.—La Patrie says French sympathy on the subject of the Chinese Embassy is so great that Burlingame is sure of success.

Havana.—General Lersundi and Admiral Connel sailed for Spain to-day. Lersundi paid a visit to Admiral Hoff, on board the flag ship Centarar, and was received with the usual ceremony. This is the first instance here, of a Captain General going aboard a foreign man-of-war. The inauguration proclamation of Captain General Dulce is awaited with much anxiety, nothing being known with regard to his future policy.

A report has been circulated here that the insurgents had defeated the government troops in a battle on the 22d ult. This news has been flatly contradicted by the government censor for the publication and forwarding of telegraphic news. Other important concessions besides enlarging the liberty of the press, are expected.

London.—A telegram from Alexandria reports an earthquake at Tabreez, a

Permanently of 60,000 inhabitants, on Sunday. The shocks were said to be violent, but no lives were lost. Florence.—The country is now perfectly quiet. The disturbances caused by the collection of odious taxes were favored by the reactionists.

Correspondence.

BRIGHAM CITY.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir, I am once more back to Brigham, the most lovely town in Utah. In this perhaps you will not agree with me. You would vote Salt Lake, but, sir, Salt Lake is a City, and Brigham is a Town, and a railroad town at that. Standing on Main Street you can see two Andean looking lines, crossing the bottoms that fringe the shores of Great Salt Lake, running parallel, both rapidly approaching completion, and showing themselves as the lines of the great U. P. and C. P. Railroads.

Perhaps you might think our town dull after spending Christmas in the City. No, sir, quite the contrary. We have a good Theatre, plays well selected, good casts, and, an unusual thing, all up in their parts. On New Year's night the playing was truly first-rate. The "Mutiny at the Nore" was the piece rendered, in which Miss E. Snow, as Mary Parker, surprised all, and Miss M. Smith as Molly Brown was excellent. Baird as Parker, Southworth and the rest of the company gave greater satisfaction than Langrishe's troupe that had been performing here. Their playing once or twice a week makes our winter evenings pass off very pleasantly.

A little more study and practice and a benefit sufficiently large to get a new drop curtain with some additional pieces in the orchestra, would make an improvement.

BOX ELDER.

Special Notices.

WANTED TO RENT.—A house of two or three rooms in the City. Apply to A. G. Pyper & Co. East Temple street, one door south of the Western Telegraph Office.

SHIPWRECK.—As the ship built by Nelson & Field, of the Golden Gate, was found wrecked this morning, they have resolved to continue their business of making pure candy, and are prepared to supply the public at wholesale and retail rates.

Books for men, books for boys, shoes for the ladies, shoes for children, very low for cash, at DUNFORD & SON'S.

SAVING CHICAGO STOCK ALE on draught at the Salt Lake Hilliard Road. d183m

The best quality of States soap reduced to 50 cents per bar, at G. W. Davis, two doors north of Kimball & Lawrence's. d1-dm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE!

Madame MATHIA SCHELLER

PAUVRETTE,

WITH SONGS.

The Favorite Tragedian, Mr. Geo. B. WALDRON.

Who will appear AS BERNARD.

This Evening,

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 5, 1899.

The performance will consist of Dion Boucicault's thrilling and sensational Drama, to 5 Acts, entitled

PAUVRETTE;

Or, Under the Snow.

Produced with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

Painted by J. G. WIDOW MATHIA, Esq., including

The Great AVALANCHE Scene!

In which the whole height and depth of the Stage is filled with

"In Avalanches of Snow!"

SPLENDID PROPERTIES.

And a great Cast of Characters.

Pauvrette, with Songs, Madame Scheller

For Synopsis see Program and Programme.

DOORS OPEN AT 8 o'clock. Performance commences punctually at 7.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

The FARMER'S EXCHANGE Store

Is in receipt of an extensive assortment of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, Etc.

Also a large quantity of GLASS, QUEENSWARE, NAILS, Etc.

Country Merchants and Farmers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

D. DAY & CO.,

South of Town Clock Store, East Temple Street.

SALT LAKE CITY.

CHICAGO BUTTER!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1,000 lbs. of

CHICAGO BUTTER!

For Sale, at

HASSETT & ROBERTS.

A few of SINGER'S

Family Sewing Machines!

For Sale, at

HASSETT & ROBERTS.

BABY HOODS AND BABY BLANKETS

Just Received, at

HASSETT & ROBERTS.

A Fine Lot of

NEW CLOTHING!

For Sale, at

HASSETT & ROBERTS.

TAKEN UP!

ONE pale red HEIFER, two years old, some white on belly, right thigh and forehead, left ear slit. Apply to

S. L. City, Jan. 4, 1899.

C. L. RICE & CO.,

RAILROAD and MACHINISTS'

SUPPLIES,

108 EAST MADISON STREET,

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A way in stock a complete assortment of

Iron and Wood Working

MACHINERY.

Steam Pumps, Rotary Pumps, Governors, Cupola and Forge Blowers, Portable and Stationary, Hoisting and Pile Driving Engines, Bolt Cutters, Chucks, Centering Machines, Saw Arbors, Patchers, Lathe Logs, Wrenches, Road Wires, Lanterns, Steams and Water Gauges, Wire Cloth, Jack Screws, Circular Saws, Machine Bolts, Lumber Metal, Gonge Bolts, Whistles, Waste, Valve Leathers, Piles, Steam Packing, Oilers, Roll Cords, Differential Pulley Blocks, Glass Oil Caps, and a general assortment of supplies.

Our stock of

LEATHER and RUBBER BELTING

and RUBBER HOSE

Cannot be excelled, either as regards quality or quantity.

Send for Circulars.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

M. D. WELLS & Co.,

Manufacturers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

38 LAKE STREET,

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FACTORY—Over Store Lots, 34, 36 and 38 Lake St.

M. D. Wells, H. J. Macfarland.

LEWIS, HAM & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

White Lead, Paints,

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Sole Agency for the

NORTE WESTERN GLASS WORKS.

94, 92, 94 and 96 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

TURNER, BRISTOL & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

Leather and

SHOE FINDINGS,

16 and 18 State Street,

CHICAGO.

LOST!

ON New Year's Day, A GOLD BROOCH, bearing the 17th Ward Schoolhouse and E. O. Calder's 20th Ward. Any person finding the same, will confer a favor by leaving it with Wm. C. ALDER at Jennings & Co.'s store, and be rewarded.

CHARLES F. JONES, Manufacturer and Dealer in

Stoves and Stove Furniture.

Also every description of

Tim, Sheet Iron and Copperware.

Merchants' own material made up to advantage.

Second West Street, between Court House and Old Fort, Salt Lake City.

SAWDON & WEBSTER,

Sewing Machine Manufacturers, Engineers, Brass Founders and Smiths.

East of the Ninth Ward School House, Salt Lake City.

Machines of every description repaired on the shortest notice. Charges moderate.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST RECEIVED!

MEN'S, YOUTHS and BOYS'

BOOTS.

In great variety. A full stock of

CLOTHING,

Including Gents', Youths' and Boys' Suits.

Groceries, Crockery, Dry Goods.

SELLING AT LOW FIGURES.

Naisbitt & Hindley.

WANTED.

MEN

AND

TEAMS

On the Central Pacific Railroad

Between OGDEN CITY and

MONUMENT POINT.

BENSON, FARR & WEST.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale Low for

CASH OR GRAIN!

A SPLENDID LOT OF

DRY GOODS

Domestic, Red Tick, Hickory Stripes, Flannel, Delaines, Linseys, Calico, &c., &c.

NOTIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,

Window Glass, Crockery.

T. & W. TAYLOR'S

East Temple Street.