THE EVENING NEWS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Friday - - February 8, 1878.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Monday, Feb. 11, 1878.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Mayor.

FERAMORZ LITTLE.

For Aldermen.

1st Ward, ADAM SPIERS.
2d Ward, HENRY DINWOODEY.
3d Ward, A. H. RALEIGH.
4th Ward, JOHN SHARP.
5th Ward, ALEX. C. PYPER.

For Councilors.

W. L. BALL,
ISAAC BROCKBANK,
ELIAS MORRIS,
JAMES W. CUMMINGS,
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
DAVID O. CALDER,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
FRANCIS ARMSTRONG.

For Recorder.

JOHN T. CAINE.

For Treasurer.

PAUL A. SCHETTLER.

For Marshal.

ANDREW BURT.

PIO NONO.

Pope Pius the Ninth breathed his last a few minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been a sufferer for a long time, and repeated reports of his death have come across the wires only to be contradicted. But as the aged prelate exclaimed just previous to his decease, "Death wins this time."

The Pope's real name was Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti. He was born May 13, 1792, at Sinigallia, a seaport town of Central Italy. He commenced his collegiate career at the early age of 11 years, and when 16 years old went to Rome to study for the ministry, receiving "holy orders" ten years later. He afterwards visited South America, staying two years in Chili. After his return to Rome he was made archbishop of Spoleto and in 1839, was created cardinal. On the death of Pope Gregory XVI., he was chosen Pope and assumed the title of Pius IX., June 16, 1846.

He was a man of great ability and firmness of character, yet with a mild and pleasant manner that endeared him to his people. During his rule, the dogma of the "immaculate conception" was promulgated, and the Catholic church lost its temporal power in Italy with the exception of Rome and the provinces bordering on the Mediterranean.

Pius the Ninth inaugurated many reforms and made many concessions to the popular sentiment. However, he was devoted to the church of which he was a prince head, and his last words were "Guard the church I loved so well and so sacredly." His successor will be chosen from the college of cardinals, which cannot be convened in full for several days. The effects of his death upon European affairs will be insignificant, in consequence of the liberation of Catholic governments from the temporal sway of the head of the church.

IRRIGATION.

In another column will be found a communication on the irrigation question, containing three questions to which we are requested to reply. The first must be answered in the affirmative. No argument is needed to support this opinion, as none, we presume, will oppose it. The second and third are intimately connected, and must be considered together.

The rights of old settlers and the needs of the new should be mutually understood, and decided under the influence of mutual charity and regard for the position of each. One of the chief reasons for the choice of a location by the early settlers on various parts of this Territory was, the facilities afforded for irrigation. Farmers selected land near to mountain streams and were able to cultivate the soil because water was at hand to nourish its parched and thirsty surface. At great labor and expense they made canals and ditches and thus obtained water rights in connection with their land claims. In disposing of their property, water privileges formed an important figure in the value. As the volume of water decreased, which it has steadily done from the commencement of the occupation of the Territory, new settlers took up land and obtained the benefits of the increased supply. But there are limits to all things, and the streams utilized for irrigating purposes are not inexhaustible. Therefore, if more land is taken than the changeable creeks and rivulets can irrigate, some portion will have to go short. It is clear that those who have taken up or purchased land not entitled to a share of the fluid must be the sufferers.

Water claims are just as valid as land claims, for the latter would be of small value were it not for the former. But here is where the brotherly kindness and charity which are a vital part of the "Mormon" faith have a good opportunity for exercise. Any favors that can be shown to people who have had chance for making a farm in a dry land not entitled to water, should be extended by their more fortunate brethren, and, especially in times when no one would be injured by their use of the productive field, the new settlers should be permitted to avail themselves of the benefits.

The difficulty is that the latter are sometimes disposed to claim as a right that to which they are not entitled and can only enjoy by sufferance. This hardens the hearts of the rightful claimants and shuts up the fountains of their compassion, and the result is, mutual ill-will and lack of the good spirit. The rights of all should be understood and conceded. And the wants of the needy should be studied and supplied, as far as possible, by all who have the power, for it is a blessed privilege to be able to do good.

As it is for the interest of the whole community that all the land possible shall be cultivated, and as the rights of the first settlers to water for land legally held is indisputable, new settlers should be encouraged to cultivate the soil, but not to the detriment of rightful claimants. This is our answer to the three questions.

CLIPPING A MUNICIPALITY.

We notice that the petition to the Legislature of certain inhabitants of the northern part of Ogden City, for detachment from the municipality, and against which a numerously signed remonstrance was also presented, has been reported from the committee to whom both were referred, by a bill to reduce the northern limits of the city. But the reduction contemplated in the bill is not that asked for in the petition. And, singular to say, it leaves in the city those who chiefly desired to be separated and leaves out those who now desire to stay in. The district defined in the petition is all that portion of the city lying north of the Ogden river. This includes two Bishops' Wards—Mound Fort and Lynne. The people whose names were on the petition who live in the first were the most anxious for separation; those of them living in the second have changed their opinion, and now almost to a man desire to remain within the corporation. Yet the bill would throw out the latter and keep in the former.

When the subject is fairly and fully considered we think it will be seen that the division movement is exceedingly impolitic, and, as it now stands, altogether unnecessary. The majority of the people in the district proposed for detachment, if left to their free expression of sentiment, would prefer remaining in the city, the reasons assigned for the proposed division not being founded on fact, and a large number of the citizens living or holding property in that district having signed the remonstrance, while many many who were induced to sign the petition would also have signed the remonstrance, after due reflection, only they thought it would appear inconsistent.

We consider that the prayers of petitioners should have their full weight with a legislative body and be patiently heard and considered. But we also think that the general welfare should have preference over sectional interests, and the greatest good of the greatest number should be the object sought and preserved. Cutting down municipalities can be easily achieved by the Legislature, but enlargement or organization of such corporations is, under our present form of government, a practical impossibility. We trust this matter will not be hastily disposed of.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

Reaching the African Explorer.

NEW YORK, 8.—The *Herald's* London special says: Stanley, the African explorer, was entertained at dinner, yesterday by the Prince of Wales.

The Treaty Matter Rejected.

The *Sun* says: "All the depot ticket agents on the New Jersey Central Railroad have been instructed to reject trade dollars except at a discount of eight per cent.

The Seating of Wigginton.

The *Times'* Washington special has the following on the scene in the House, yesterday: Hiscock, of New York, led the debate on behalf of the legally-elected candidate, and in a clear and forcible argument, demonstrated conclusively that Wigginton had no more right to a seat in the House than had one of the pages. He was interrupted during his speech by Luttrell, who tried to break the force of his address by irrelevant questions. The attempt was a signal failure and at the conclusion of the speech, Hiscock was the recipient of the warm congratulations of all the prominent republicans on the floor. It is worthy of note that Potter, of New York, was the only democrat who did not congratulate enough to vote with republicans against the admission of Wigginton.

The Produce Exchange.

The war news tends to create considerable excitement on the produce exchange, yesterday morning, and there was, for awhile, considerable activity in breadstuffs, which advanced in price.

Arrested.

Henry Clews, the banker and broker, was arrested, yesterday, by, it is believed, Chautauqua county officers, and hurried from or concealed in this city. His counsel and friends, ignorant of his present whereabouts, have obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

Cardinal McCloskey for Rome.

Cardinal McCloskey leaves for Rome to-morrow, in the steamer *City of New York*, to take part in the election of the successor to Pope Pius IX.

A General Decline in Business.

The Clearing House exchanges for the week ending the 2nd, show a general decline in business as compared with the corresponding week last year.

The comparison of 19 cities for five weeks shows an average aggregate loss two and three-tenths per cent. The *Public*, presenting these figures, says: "It cannot be said that this collapse in trade is due to approach of peace in Europe, because Milwaukee is the city of all others which shows the heaviest decrease, the effect of any event upon the grain trade, but it is the only city which gains largely. Whatever opinion men may have as to the wisdom of remonetizing silver, they must agree that the uncertainty as to the passage of the silver bill has caused an extraordinary stagnation in business. Neither its passage nor defeat could be expected to procure a more sudden change in business than the indecisive vote in the Senate, which showed that if vetoed, a single vote might pass or defeat. The consequence has been that nobody has purchased, paid or borrowed where he could well avoid it, and business has halted almost as if stricken with paralysis. This stagnation cannot be expected to pass away until the fate of the silver bill is decided either by a final vote after the veto or by such action of the banks as will limit its power to affect commerce and industry. It is estimated that over sixty millions of bonds have already been returned to New York alone from Europe, during the last quarter, in consequence of the financial agitation in Congress."

Officially Informed.

BALTIMORE, 8.—Archbishop Gibbons was, this morning, officially informed of the Pope's death, and requested to communicate the intelligence to other archbishops.

A Cyclone.

AUGUSTA, Ga., 8.—About seven o'clock last evening, the city was visited with a shower of hail, followed by a rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and rumbling and the tremor of an earthquake. This was followed, a little after one o'clock, by a cyclone, which struck the city on the south west, near Centre Street, and demolished houses. The lower market house was literally lifted and smashed into atoms. Several brick and wooden buildings were wholly or partially destroyed. The cyclone traveled from southwest to northeast, and covered a space of about 300 yards wide. Some casualties are reported.

The Columbia railroad depot is a total wreck and some damage was done to the Central Railroad depot. Many private residences were injured. Chas. Davis and wife, colored, were found dead in the ruins of their house. The track of the tornado blazed as if on fire.

The Peace and War Parties in England.

CHICAGO, 8.—The *Tribune's* London special says: The gravest uncertainty and alarm prevaded England. Whatever may be the facts regarding Russia's advance, one thing has become clearly evident in England, the war party is fully as strong as the peace party, and every day seems to add to the former's strength. All interest in the conference is forgotten, and if it should be found that Russia had outwitted England again, even the liberal party would not venture to oppose decided action.

The *Times'* London special says: There is no reason whatever for the belief that any move will be taken in violation of the terms of the armistice. One of these terms gives the right to the Russians to take up position on the line of Buqukt-chekmedjef beyond which is a narrow zone not to be occupied by the troops of either belligerent till the result of the negotiations is finally decided, while the terms of Russia, so far as they have transpired are severe upon the Turks. There is no truth in the repeated charges that the Russians are acting in bad faith since the cessation of hostilities was agreed on. The danger in the situation lies now not in what Russia may do before the conference, but in what may happen at the conference. It has transpired that at the cabinet meeting yesterday, a telegram was sent to the English fleet at Besika Bay ordering it to enter the Dardanelles, but the order was countermanded upon the receipt of Gortschakoff's dispatch. Much fear now exists that the Turks in their indignation against England, have agreed upon terms of peace which seriously compromise English interests, and as at the approaching conference it will be every power for itself, it is feared England may find herself involved without allies, and compelled, if she is forced to fight, to fight both Russia and Turkey.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, 8.—The *Post*, in a leading article says, relative to the Russian advance on Constantinople, "We may rely upon it that government is now aware that British interests have been directly attacked, and that they will adopt measures for their defense."

The *Post* says a telegram has been received in London announcing the cessation of hostilities in the Greek provinces of Turkey by the signing of an armistice upon the understanding that all causes of dissension shall be referred to the conference, the Greek army meanwhile remaining in Thessaly and Epirus, and Turkey undertaking not to attack the insurgents in Crete. It is also stated that the Turkish fleet has been ordered not to proceed to Piræus, but remain in readiness outside the Dardanelles.

A telegram from Tirnova states that the Russians are receiving large reinforcements. The Russian troops in Roumelia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

A Vienna correspondent says Russia won't accept the treaty of Paris as the basis of negotiations.

The *Times*, in a leader, considers Prince Gortschakoff's telegram an evasion, not a contradiction of Layard's.

Various specials state that no confirmation of the alleged entry of the Russians into Constantinople has reached Vienna, Berlin or Paris.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* commenting on the Russian occupation of the defensive lines of Constantinople, says: The mystery which still envelopes the conditions of the armistice leaves plenty of room for further surprises. Thus it looks very much as if the evacuation of the Danubian fortresses by the Turks will turn out to mean the occupation by the Russians. These surprises seem to be bad preparations for a conference.

In accordance with the armistice conditions the Russians will occupy Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Belgradjik and Erzeroum.

The ambassadors of the Powers are still ignorant of the conditions of peace.

Nedjib Pasha, with 27 battalions, has left for Vola.

Accounts have been received at Constantinople, of depredations committed by the Russian troops in the houses of the Mussulmen in Adrianople and neighboring villages.

An official telegram from St. Petersburg confirms correctness of armistice conditions made public yesterday. The only additional condition mentioned, is evacuation of fortresses and Sofina.

A great meeting will be held at Cremorne Gardens on Saturday, to endorse Government's foreign policy.

A dispatch dated Constantinople 6th, via Syra, says: The Russians have occupied Chataldja Silyria, on the sea of Marmora, and Osmanli.

Suleiman Pasha has gone to Larissa, the capital of the province of Tessaly.

There is a Cabinet crisis in consequence of Parliamentary criticisms of the Government's abolition of the Grand Vizierate without consulting Parliament, and of the contemplated policy of Ahmid Veslk Effendi, the new President of the Council of Ministers.

A Portion of the English Fleet Ordered to Constantinople.

6 p.m.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, communicated a summary of terms of the armistice. He said they disclose such a state of affairs that the government, in view of possible disturbance in Constantinople, has ordered a portion of the fleet thither, not as a departure from neutrality, but as a protection of life and property. Government has notified this step to the other powers, asking whether they will join in the movement. It has also notified Russia.

Stock Market.

The stock market opened quiet but firm, this morning. Consols opened at 95¼. Russian securities strong and one per cent. better than at the close of yesterday.

Stocks.

Silver 54 3-16d. per ounce.
Consols 95 11-16; bonds 67's 105¼; ten-forties 108¼.

Bullion Withdrawn.

Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, today, is £110,000.

Considerably Damaged.

The steamer *Utopia*, before reported in collision with the steamer *Merlin*, was cut down to the water's edge, and is now moored to a buoy on Gravesend.

ITALY.

The Assembling of the Conclave.

ROME, 8.—The Conclave will assemble immediately at the Vatican. The Pope left instructions which will be unsealed, to-day, and read *praesente cadavere* by the Chamberlain to all the Cardinals now here. Probably the Hall of the Consistory will be chosen for holding the ballot for the new Pope. Prince Chigi, Marshal of the Conclave has assumed his functions, and given orders for the customary walling up of the doors of communication, and the removal of the persons now living on the same floor on which the Conclave assembles. The Cardinals have already been informed of the meeting of the Conclave. The French Cardinals are expected to arrive, to-morrow, and the Austrian and Spanish Cardinals on Sunday and Monday. Nothing has yet been decided regarding the remains lying in state. Cardinal Vicar's announcement of the death of the Pope says his funeral will be celebrated at St. Peter's Cathedral, and orders prayers for the deceased.

Later.—The congregation of cardinals, to-day, heard the late Pope's last wishes relative to the conclave and his funeral. Cardinals Billio, Pecci and Dipietro will govern the church pending the election of a pontiff. All the church bells in Rome are tolling.

Funeral services will be held in all the churches, but the requiem in St. Peter's is expected to be very imposing. The remains are to be temporarily deposited in the choir chapel of St. Peter's, and finally be placed in the crypt. The conclave will decide whether the funeral shall be public or private. The Pope's last act was to provide for the continuance of his servants' salaries and pensions of their widows.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Irrigation Question.

EPHRAIM CITY,
February 3rd, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

Among the many suggestions in the Governor's message is one about irrigation, for which a good law surely would be of the most vital importance to the whole farming population of the Territory. Already we have considerable contention and ill-feeling about water and water rights, and if some kind of a law does not come in to stop it, we are in a good way of getting plenty more. In our peaceful town we have had much talking on the same subject lately, and not always as good-natured as it might have on either. The old settlers want the water and will not allow the newer settlers any, whether there is little or much, and the new settlers want the order to divide their rights with them, and as not many can see the case more than through their own interest, we are not likely to agree very well. Therefore we come to you with a few questions, which we hope you kindly will answer through the paper.

1. Is it, or not, beneficial to the Territory to settle and improve all land capable of improvement?

2. Is it, or not, right and fair, if possible, to deprive the first settlers of their rights acquired by their first claim?

3. Is it, or not, right and fair, if possible, to prevent new settlers from using the water, for instance, in spring time, when water is plentiful?

Please answer the above, and you would greatly oblige many old and new

SETTLERS.

INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWN SITES.

(Circular.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.,
April 25th, 1877.

Gentlemen—Your attention is invited to the following Act of Congress and the instructions issued thereunder:

An act respecting the limits of reservations for townsites upon the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the existence or incorporation of any town upon the public lands of the United States shall not be held to exclude from pre-emption or homestead entry a greater quantity than twenty-five hundred and sixty acres of land, or the maximum area which may be entered as a townsite under existing laws, unless the entire tract claimed or incorporated as such townsite shall, including and in excess of the area above specified, be actually settled upon, inhabited, improved, and used for business and municipal purposes.

SEC. 2. That where entries have been heretofore allowed upon lands afterward ascertained to have been embraced in the corporate limits of any town, but which entries are or shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to include only vacant unoccupied lands of the United States, not settled upon or used for municipal purposes, nor devoted to any public use of such town, said entries, if regular in all respects, are hereby confirmed, and may be carried into patent; Provided, That this confirmation shall not operate to restrict the entry of any townsite to a smaller area than the maximum quantity of land which, by reason of present population, it may be entitled to enter under section twenty-three hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 3. That whenever the corporate limits of any town upon the public domain are shown or alleged to include lands in excess of the maximum area specified in section one of this act, the Commissioner of the General Land Office may require the authorities of such town, and it shall be lawful for them, to elect what portion of said lands, in compact form and embracing the actual site of the municipal occupation and improvement, shall be withheld from pre-emption and homestead entry; and thereafter the residue of such lands shall be open to disposal under the homestead and pre-emption laws. And upon default of said town authorities to make such selection within 60 days after notification by the Commissioner, he may direct testimony respecting the actual location and extent of said improvements, to be taken by the register and receiver of the district in which such town may be situated; and, upon receipt of the same, he may determine and set off the proper site according to section one of this act, and declare the remaining lands open to settlement and entry under the homestead and pre-emption laws; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of each of the Territories of the United States to furnish the surveyor-general of the Territory for the use of the United States a copy duly certified of every act of the legislature of the Territory incorporating any city or town the same to be forwarded by such secretary to the surveyor-general within one month from date of its approval.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for any town which has made, or may hereafter make entry of less than the maximum quantity of land named in section twenty-three hundred and eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes to make such additional entry, or entries, of contiguous tracts, which may be occupied for town purposes as when added to the entry or entries therefore made will not exceed twenty five hundred and sixty acres: *Provided*, That such additional entry shall not together with all prior entries be in excess of the area to which the town may be entitled at date of the additional entry by virtue of its population as prescribed in said section twenty-three hundred and eighty-nine.

Approved March 3, 1877.

Section 1 of the foregoing Act restricts the amount of land that can be reserved from pre-emption and homestead entry, by reason of the existence or incorporation of a town upon the public domain, to 2,560 acres, unless the excess shall "be actually settled upon, inhabited, improved, and used for business and municipal purposes."

Section 2 confirms pre-emption and homestead entries already made within the corporate limits of a town, said entry being regular in all respects, *provided*, it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lands so entered are "not settled upon or used for any municipal purpose, nor devoted to any public use of such town."

Section 3 provides: That when it shall appear that the corporate limits of a town embrace lands in excess of the maximum quantity allowed, the proper authorities may select those portions that are actually occupied, used, and improved for municipal purposes, which land shall be reserved from pre-emption and homestead entry, and the residue will be restored, or become subject to such settlement and entry. This selection must be made within 60 days from notice, and in default thereof a hearing will be ordered and testimony taken as to the condition of the land, and such portion set apart as shall appear to be within the meaning of the act.

Instructions in detail will be issued to you as cases arise for adjudication. The 4th section, with the proviso to the 3d section, provides for additional entries by towns, where entries have already been made, in cases in which an increase in the number of inhabitants would entitle them to an entry of a larger area, under section 2389 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, such entries, however, to be within the maximum amount, or 2,560 acres.

Respectfully,
J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioner.

To United States Land Officers.

DIED.

In Ogden City, January 27, 1878, of neuralgia of the brain, ANNAH MARIA, wife of George Tribe and daughter of John and Susannah Foulger, formerly of London, England. Deceased was aged 25 years and 13 days, and leaves a husband and four children. She was a dutiful wife and affectionate mother, and was respected by all acquainted with her. She died firm in the faith of the gospel.—(Com.

Millennial Star, please copy.

In Santaquin, January 16th, 1878, in her 69th year, Mrs. JANET MILLER, formerly of Scotland. She emigrated with her sons to the Valleys, and was baptized after she came here. She was bedridden for four years, occasioned by a fall; she suffered much during her illness, but died a firm believer in the principles taught by the Latter-day Saints.

Other papers please copy.

SALT LAKE
THEATRE!
W. T. HARRIS, - - - Business Manager.

COMING

THE GREAT
UNION SQUARE
Theatre Company,
Comprising the following artists:
Chas. R. Thorne, Jr., Fanny Morant, Maria Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Maude Harrison, Bijou Heron, Frank Roche, John W. Jennings, Walden Ramsay, St. B. Bradley, Willie Seymour, C. H. Collins, Alfred Becke, Miss Mortimer, Miss Lillie Frost, Miss May Wilks and Mrs. L. R. Seymour.

TUESDAY, February 12.
THE DANICHEFFS!

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13.
MARBLE HEART.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
TWO ORPHANS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.
PINK DOMINOES!

The above plays will be produced with new and magnificent scenery. Box office now open.

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

FROM the premises of R. B. Margetts, on Tuesday night, Jan. 31st:
One spotted MARE, with white stripe in face.
One dark iron-gray yearling MARE COLT.
Any person giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be suitably rewarded.
RICHARD B. MARGETTS.

WANTED.

A STRONG Girl or Woman to assist in housework.
Apply to Mrs. Tuttel, 20th ward, three blocks east eagle gate.

FOR SALE.

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

Z. C. M. I.

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,
ONITOR, 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.

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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.

XXX FLOUR

Reduced to $2.40 a sack.

ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER, 40CTS. A POUND.

WM. J. SMITH,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
At residence, 11th Ward, 4th 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.
Teeth extracted in the best and easiest manner. Charges very reasonable.
N. B.—Orders left at address will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 1107.

SWEET Chewing MONROE'S BEST NAVY Tobacco
A market higher price at Connorrel Bonanza for the choicest grades and conditions and highest price for purchasing and dressing. The best tobacco made. All the very tobaccoists in charge of tobacco on the Rio Grande, and that people in charge of tobacco on the Rio Grande, and that people in charge of tobacco on the Rio Grande, and that people