

1776—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—1876
AN ADDRESS

By the United States Centennial Commission.

To the People of the United States:

The Congress of the United States has enacted that the completion of the One Hundredth Year of American Independence shall be celebrated by an International Exhibition, of the Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the soil and mine, to be held at Philadelphia, in 1876, and has appointed a Commission, consisting of representatives from each State and Territory, to conduct the celebration.

Originating under the auspices of the National Legislature, controlled by a National Commission, and designed as it is to "commemorate the first Century of our existence, by an Exhibition of the Natural Resources of the Country and their development, and of our progress in those Arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older Nations," it is to the people at large that the Commission look for the aid which is necessary to make the Centennial Celebration the grandest anniversary the world has ever seen.

That the completion of the first century of our existence should be marked by some imposing demonstration is, we believe, the patriotic wish of the people of the whole country. The Congress of the United States has wisely decided that the Birthday of the Great Republic can be most fittingly celebrated by the universal collection and display of all the trophies of its progress. It is designed to bring together, within a building covering fifty acres, not only the varied productions of our mines and of the soil, but types of all the intellectual triumphs of our citizens, specimens of everything that America can furnish, whether from the brains or the hands of her children, and thus make evident to the world the advancement of which a self-governed people is capable.

In this "Celebration" all nations will be invited to participate; its character being International. Europe will display her arts and manufactures, India her curious fabrics, while newly opened China and Japan will lay bare the treasures which for centuries their ingenious people have been perfecting. Each land will compete in generous rivalry for the palm of superior excellence.

To this grand gathering every zone will contribute its fruits and cereals. No mineral shall be wanting; for what the East lacks the West will supply. Under one roof the South will display in rich luxuriance her growing cotton, and the North, in miniature, the ceaseless machinery of her mills converting that cotton into cloth. Each section of the globe will send its best offerings to this exhibition, and each State of the Union, as a member of one united body politic, will show to her sister States and to the world, how much she can add to the greatness of the nation of which she is a harmonious part.

To make the Centennial Celebration such a success as the patriotism and the pride of every American demands will require the co-operation of the people of the whole country. The United States Centennial Commission has received no Government aid, such as England extended to her World's Fair, and France to her Universal Exposition, yet the labor and responsibility imposed upon the Commission is as great as in either of those undertakings. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars will be required, and this sum Congress has provided shall be raised by stock subscription, and that the people shall have the opportunity of subscribing in proportion to the population of their respective States and Territories.

The Commission looks to the unflinching patriotism of the people of every section, to see that each contributes its share to the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when the nations are gathered together in 1876, each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophesy that the Centennial Celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as

those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President.
LEWIS WALN SMITH,
Temporary Secretary.

Judicial Decision on Mixed Schools.

The right and expediency of sending white and colored children to the same schools are being discussed in various sections of the Union where the subject has been brought up for consideration, and in two recent cases, both in northern States, the important question as to how far the Fourteenth Amendment affects the status of colored persons under existing school laws has been adjudicated. In both, the courts held that the common school authorities have the right to make and enforce rules for the classification and government of the schools; that the citizen cannot dictate where his children shall be instructed, or what teacher shall perform that office; that equality of rights does not make the necessity of educating white and colored persons in the same school, any more than it does that of educating children of both sexes in the same school. Any classification which preserves substantially equal school advantages is not prohibited by the constitution. In the opinion delivered last week in the Supreme Court at Albany, N. Y., Judge Learned said:

"It is urged on the part of the relator that this regulation of the board is in violation of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States. This prohibits the state from making or enforcing any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. * * * Assuming that this rule of the board is to be included in the words 'any law,' what privilege of a citizen is abridged thereby? Certainly none, unless every citizen has the privilege of choosing to which school, in a city, he will send his children. The relator has equal common school advantages with other citizens. He does not assert that the school which is open to him is not as good as the one which is closed. He does not pretend that there is anything in its position, its pupils, or its teachers which makes the limitation of his children to that school a practical refusal to them of common school advantages. If the school which is open to his children were materially objectionable, or if it were an improper school for them to attend, a very different question might then arise."

Religious Liberty.

Forty thousand Muscovites propose to emigrate to the United States in search of religious liberty. In the matter of creed they are represented as Memnonites. Old Memnon was one of the heroes of the Trojan war. Homer in the Odyssey describes him as handsome. That was some years ago. The present Memnonites are not handsome: in fact they are considerably the reverse. Whether the creed of the Memnonites requires them to button their coats behind, or to fasten them with hooks and eyes in front, is not remembered; and Smith and Barnum (not P. T.) in their comprehensive dictionary of the Bible say nothing upon the subject. It was in respect to these fundamentals, we believe, that the Dunkers and Memnonites divided; but which overlook the hooks and eyes, and which turn their backs upon the buttons, we have forgotten. Doubtless, if the Muscovite-Memnonites are coming to America in search for religious liberty, they don't want any Dunkers to come along. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

Let the Memnonites come. If there is any point upon which we the people of the United States are particularly strong it is religious liberty. Those pragmatical old hypochondriacs—meaning no offense to ourselves, their forty millions of lineal descendants—the Pilgrim Fathers, who landed at Plymouth Rock, made their way, as we are informed, across the briny ocean, to this forlorn continent in search of religious liberty: freedom to worship God in a way agreeable to their own particular style of theological lunacy. They made vociferous proclamation—when they started—of the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience; and amended it, after they arrived, with a condition: *provided* that the dictates of his conscience correspond exactly with the dictates of ours. Hence their memories remain green, and we glory to imitate their consistency.

Let the Memnonites come to the refuge of the exile, the retreat of the op-

pressed, the land of the free and the home of the brave. Give them soil for a settlement, and let it be in the immediate vicinity of the plantation of the Latter-day Saints, another body of refugees for conscience sake, to whom we are in the act of applying the Plymouth Rock proviso. While we are regulating the domestic relations of the latter we may, without great additional expense, look after the hooks and eyes, or, as the case may be, the slighted buttons of the former. Why should a fellow who enjoys the protection of this wise and Christian Government be permitted to outrage public propriety by having two married wives, or by keeping up an outlandish fashion of confining his integuments? If broad brims were an abomination to our ancestors why should not homespun, rigged in a preposterous fashion, be equally so to their descendants?—*Washington Capital.*

Redemption of charred notes and bonds.—In reply to a letter of inquiry from a Boston banker, Treasurer Spinner states that "circulating notes and government bonds injured by fire should not be manipulated at all by any one, but should be kept intact, just as they came from the fire, until they reach the hands of the proper persons, whose business it is to ascertain their value and the source from whence they issued. It would therefore be well that you should advise all persons who have charred notes or bonds of the government to do them up just as they find them, first in tissue paper and then in batting, and then pack them securely in a strong box so that they cannot be crushed or shaken, and then forwarded by the Adams Express company to the treasurer of the United States."

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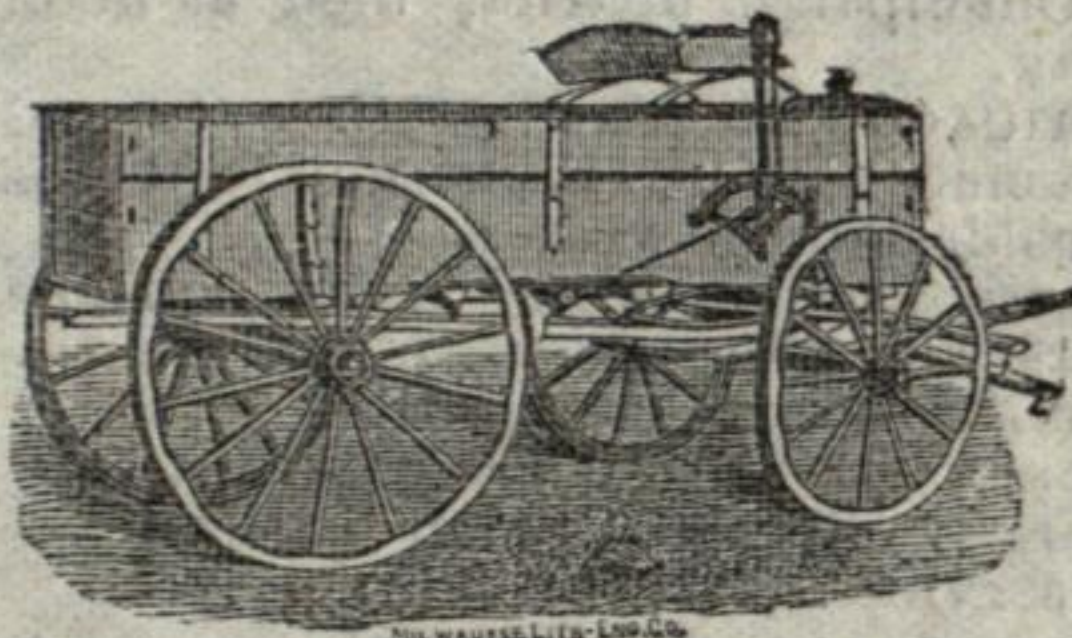
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Special Notices.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint and of Some of the Diseases Produced by it.—A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of the body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation, in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, a rasping of food, and a choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhoea; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness and irregularities, with dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at any one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for liver complaint and its complications are loud in its praise. Sold by all druggists everywhere. s88 2 w 1

We keep constantly in stock a full assortment of all grades of Waltham Watches, in gold and silver cases, both key and stem winding, and cheerfully recommend them to our customers and the public, as thoroughly reliable timepieces. CARL O. ASMUSSEN, Z. C. M. I., East Temple St., opposite Post Office, w40 s80 to dec 25

MARRIED.

In this city, Dec. 2nd, by Pres D. H. Wells Mr. HENRY VINCENT, formerly of Brighton England, and Miss ELIZABETH BURNS, of this city. Mill. Star, please copy.

By Pres. D. H. Wells, Mr. JAMES FENNELMORE, (photographic artist) to Miss SARAH BARACLOUGH, both of this city. May perfect harmony exist in the chemicals of their life, and their good actions be photographed in eternity.

DIED.

In the 15th Ward, Saturday the 7th inst., at 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, at the residence of her stepfather, L. O. Littlefield, CANDACE CLAR-RISSA, daughter of Louisa and Luman Heath and wife of Mr. A. J. Cunningham, aged 22 years, 1 month and 15 days.

She was a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; leaves two children, her husband and many relatives and friends.

In the 18th Ward of this City, of measles, Dec. 8th, MARY JANE, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Thomas, aged 15 months and 19 days.

Funeral services took place to-day at 1 o'clock.

In this city, Dec. 7th, of congestion of the liver, Elder ROBERT SANDS.

Born in Draperstown, Ireland, April 15, 1878; baptized in Glasgow, Scotland, August, 1848; emigrated to Utah in 1863. Funeral services at the 14th Ward Assembly Rooms at noon on Monday next. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. [Com.]

In the 19th Ward of this city, Dec. 7th, of inflammation of the lungs, EMMA, daughter of Charles and Emma Barrell, aged 21 years and 9 months.

Deceased emigrated to this country, from Taunton, Somersetshire, England, with her parents, Oct. 6th, 1869. She was a kind and affectionate daughter, and loving sister, and died in full faith of the gospel. About an hour before she died she sang "We thank thee, Oh God, for a Prophet."—[Com.]

In this City, December 3, of chills and fever, at the residence of Mrs. Josephine Ursenbach, Elder WILLIAM LEFEUVRE, a native of the Island of Jersey.

Deceased arrived in this city with the last company of emigrants. He had lived in France for many years, and for 18 years had never heard the gospel preached, yet he kept his testimony, and lived and died a faithful Latter-day Saint. He was 60 years and 7 months old. [Com.]

By being accidentally burned to death, at Bloomington, Rich County, Idaho Territory, Nov. 17th, SARAH ANN, daughter of Mathew and Ann Thornock, aged 5 years, 6 months and 14 days.

In this city, at five minutes before three a. m., Dec. 5, of Cholera, L. ANNA VANCE, daughter of Bishop S. A. Woolley.

Born February 21, 1852, in Salt Lake City; baptized in 1860; died in the faith of the gospel of Christ.

In the 11th Ward of this city, Dec. 4th, MARIE STARK (Formaster).

Deceased was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and had been in this country about 9 years. She died in full faith of the gospel.

NOTICE.

A BUDOR has gained credence that Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution discounts the Wholesale Merchandise Orders issued from its Office. Any statement to that effect is totally false and can only benefit those dealers who are willing to speculate on the necessities of our laboring class.

We accept our Orders at one hundred cents on the dollar and trust the holders of them will, in justice to themselves, demand that valuation whenever disposing of them.

H. B. CLAWSON, Supt.