THE EVENING NEWS.

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

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

Tuesday - - February 19, 1878.

UTAH AND STATEHOOD.

SEVERAL papers have had something to say about Utah knocking at the door of Congress and claiming admission into the Union as a State. Her claim is asserted to be a strong one. It is conceded that she has a sufficient population, much greater than that of several States on their admission. Her internal developments are acknowledged to be remarkable and praiseworthy, and her prospects brilliant and certain. It is also admitted that Utah "has been settled for nearly thirty years and possesses well established governmental and social institutions." Yet it is popular to object to giving this Territory the rights granted to less worthy applicants, so the press joins in the "cry against our Statehood.

And, wherefore? Just two reasons are advanced. One is "The 'Mormons' are a majority in Utah and to establish a State government here would be to withdraw the protecting arm of the United States from the Gentile inhabitants, and deliver the entire Territory over to 'Mormon' rule." The other is that the new State would give 'legal sanction to polygamy.' We quote these objections from the Cleveland *Herald*, as they are the ideas of several other bodies on this subject.

What a terrible condition of things would be the consequence of "Mormon rule," according to the notions of a great many people who know nothing of what they are talking about. Under "Mormon" rule the Territory has been hewed out of a wilderness and trimmed and fashioned into its present proportions. Under "Mormon rule," a hundred and fifty flourishing and well-ordered towns have been established with regulations which conduce to the peace, prosperity and gradually increasing wealth of the inhabitants. Under "Mormon rule," when exercised without interference from "regenerating" and "Christian" influences, crime had no existence, and the shame and curse of other communities are unknown. Under "Mormon rule" there have been no embezzlements nor absconding treasurers, no exorbitant taxes nor swindling contracts for public works. Under "Mormon rule" jobbery and collusion and bribery and corruption have been words that had no local application.

And as to the necessity of Federal protection for Gentiles, it is mere moonshine and balk. There is no religious community on earth more liberal in the views and conduct to non-conformists than these same terribly maligned "Mormons." No "Gentile" ever had any trouble in Utah but of his own making. People who have come here to mind their own business never had any difficulty. But it has been the misfortune of this Territory, standing on the highway to the goal of the gold-seekers, and, recently, on the route of the great transcontinental railway, to be visited by some of the most unprincipled adventurers that ever cursed the footstool of Jehovah. They have stirred up strife and have persistently sought to rob or steal from the old settlers the rights which belong to the community. They itch for a chance to feed at our public funds; they hate us because we are watchful of our position and perceptive of their designs. They and the lawless and the reckless, the libertine and the bawd, who are restive under restraint and abusive of the Mormons, cry out against Mormon rule and the danger of Utah's statehood.

But a simple method of testing "Mormon" designs in this respect is, to study the Constitution which Utah has repeatedly framed for admission. No more liberal constitution was ever penned for the Union. It guards the rights of the minority. It gives to those who plot against us a thousandfold more than they would accord to us under similar circumstances.

And there is nothing in the Constitution of Utah to justify the army. There need be no fear about its obtaining "local sovereignty" if Utah should be admitted. If the *Herald* and other papers which handle this matter would take the trouble to inform themselves in relation to it, they would find that the "Mormons" have never claimed for their system of marriage any "legal sanction" either under the laws of the Territory or otherwise. They consider it a matter separate and apart from the State jurisdiction, beyond the "an establishment of religion" with which the State has nothing whatever to do. The *Herald* admits that:

> "According to our Federal system of government, a State has the right to establish any system of marriage it chooses, monogamic, polygamous, polyandrous or none at all, if it chooses to establish any."

All we ask is our rights under this system. The *Herald* says:

> "The Federal Government has no general marriage law."

Exactly; neither has Utah, and hence the injustice of the special anti-polygamy act of '62 which we regard as unconstitutional and void.

What has the great nation of the United States to be afraid of in the social custom introduced by the Latter-day Saints as a religious practice governed by sociological regulations? It forms no part of any State system, and therefore all objection to Utah's Statehood in that respect are gratuitous.

But no one has any occasion to be violently exercised upon the subject. We merely repeat at every session our application for equal rights with other sections of the republic. We do it as a duty. If Congress refuses our application we can continue to endure the wrong. If the Government can afford to be unjust we can stand the injustice. But there is one thing as sure as that every seed brings forth of its own kind, and that is, that nations as well as individuals will reap that which they sow, and that there is a Power which watches over governments as well as persons, and which never fails in due time to bring about a just retribution.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE

WASHINGTON, 19.—Spencer, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late surgeon general of the army, and it was placed upon the calendar. It authorizes the President to review the proceedings of the general court-martial in the case, and to annul and set aside the findings and sentence of said court-martial, if after such review he shall deem it right and proper to do so; and in the event of the findings being set aside, the President is authorized to place the name of Wm. A. Hammond on the retired list of the army, as surgeon general; provided that in case of such restoration he shall not be entitled to back, present, or future pay or allowances of any kind whatever.

Ferry called up the Senate bill to regulate compensation of postmasters and for other purposes, which was discussed at some length. During the discussion, Davis, of West Va., express ed the opinion that the bill should be amended so as to allow the transmission of official communication of the members of Congress to pass through the mails free.

Edmunds, Hamlin, Davis, of West Va., and others expressed themselves in favor of the restoration of the franking privilege.

Edmunds, during his remarks, said the denial of the privilege to members of Congress rather implied that the members were engaged in other things than public business, or else sold their franks, and he denied both.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 19. — After the reading of the Journal, Harris, chairman of the election committee, called up the election case of Acklin *vs.* Darrell, from the fourth Louisiana district. The majority report being in favor of Acklin, the contestant, and the minority being in favor of Darrell, the sitting member, Hall desired to obtain the floor to reply to the speech made a few days ago by Gibson, but withdrew this request, with the understanding that he should be allowed an hour during the debate on the election case.

Stephens—To-morrow, or soon as this case is disposed of, I shall move to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, with the view of taking up the House silver bill, which has come back from the Senate with amendments. I state further that my object shall be to move to concur in those amendments. (Applause on the republican side.)

Butler, Mass.—Every supporter of the bill will vote against that.

Bland explained that he had intended to make the same motion as the gentleman from Georgia intimated he would make.

Buckner said he had intended, this morning, to move to refer the bill to the committee on banking and currency, but he was not particular how the bill would be brought up.

Harris, in opening his speech on the election, said he was not sorry the silver bill would not come up to-day, as its friends would have no concert of action, and the success of the bill would be promoted by its postponement.

EASTERN

The Grain Trade.

NEW YORK, 19.—A larger amount of grain was received here by rail, yesterday, than upon any previous day known. The receipts were 529,848 bushels. The New York Central Railroad carried 750 cars loads, and the Erie road 340.

Bondsmen on Bail.

Robert L. Ord, the convicted president of the Security Life Insurance Co., has been released from the Tombs on $25,000 bail, pending the issue of an argument for a stay of proceedings.

New York Stocks.

Silver bars, 119 greenbacks, 25 to 1 gold; silver coin, 9@1 discount; Gold closed 1; Money easy, 3@5; Governments quiet; Stocks steady; Western Union, 76½; Quicksilver, 17½; Pacific, 32½; Mariposa, 1½; Wells, Fargo, 80; New York Central, 107; Erie 9½; Panama 130; Union Pacific, 104½.

Revision of the Law Governing the Electoral Count.

CHICAGO, 19.—The Times' Washington special says: The House subcommittee having in charge the revision of the law governing the electoral count, agreed to the following: In case of a contest as to who are the true electors of any State, or in the case of an alleged ineligible elector appointed by any State, the same may be passed upon by the highest judicial tribunal of such State in accordance with the laws thereof, and the decision thereof shall be transmitted, sealed, and sent to the seat of government of the United States addressed to the president of the Senate. The president of the Senate shall, in the presence of both houses, assembled for that purpose in the hall of the House of Representatives, open all certificates; the votes shall then be counted by both houses of Congress as certified by the electors, unless rejected by both houses of Congress, except from those States where there is a contest as to who are the true electors, and in which there is an alleged ineligible elector. In such case the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of that State, if made, shall be conclusive, and the votes counted in accordance therewith unless rejected by the concurrent action of the two houses. When no certificate of such decision is presented, as aforesaid, the contested votes from such State shall not be counted unless both houses concur therein. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president. If such number be a majority of the whole number of votes [illegible] the majority [illegible] shall be president. If no person has a majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list [illegible] shall be president. If the House of Representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the 4th day of March next, then the vice president shall act as president as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The Times's London special says: While all indications point to a peaceful settlement of the eastern question, there is no doubt that Austria, like England, is preparing for war in case the present negotiations fail. At Pesth 80,000 troops have been quietly assembled, and contracts made for forwarding provisions to them if they should take the field. Two camps of 20,000 men have also been established at Poprid and Palosa, near the Galatian frontier. To-day, important statements may be expected in the Parliaments of England, Austria and Germany.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Eastern Question.

LONDON, 19.—A St. Petersburg correspondent states on good authority that Russia has declared, or is about to declare, that she had no intention of occupying Gallipoli.

A Vienna correspondent says it is announced from Constantinople that the Porte has instructed Savvet Pasha to hasten the peace negotiations, and if possible conclude them before the end of February.

A telegram from Athens denies the report that the Greeks have resumed the invasion of Turkey by way of Arta.

A special from Gibraltar says the channel squadron has arrived there.

Lord Napier of Magdala will start for England to-morrow.

A correspondent at Pesth, says it is reported that 8,000 men are being secretly mobilized and that the camps will be formed on the Galatian frontier.

A correspondent at Vienna says it is reported that Governor Tcherkasky is rapidly reorganising the Bulgaria provincial legislature and will shortly assemble, which will elect a prince to govern the province. This news will relieve Austria of the nece sity of mobilizing her army.

Austria now implicitly confides in Prince Bismarck and is convinced the congress will arrive at a solution in favor of her interests. Austria suggested Baden Baden as the place for the meeting of the congress, so that Prince Bismarck might preside.

A correspondent authoritatively denies that Baron Von Hoffman is going to London.

The Effects of the Silver Bill.

The *Times* says: United States funds have surprised many people by advancing instead of falling on the news that the silver bill had passed in a manner that will insure its becoming law in much the present shape. We have always said the public was selling the stock to any appreciable extent, and the weakness which has now and then characterized the bonds was due as much as anything to the passing fears of dealers and to speculative selling, which only made the market harder; hence, on the receipt of better New York prices, and because the worst was now known, the market naturally rose by the mere efforts of those who had sold to buy back. Besides, it has been noticed that the limitation put upon the quantity of silver that may be coined within a given time is itself tant amount to making silver a subsidiary coinage, at all events for some considerable time, so that there is little alarm felt, and holders stick to their bonds. The only thing that will lower the price of these or any other high class of stock just now is a dearer money.

The English Fleet.

In addition to the vessels now in Mudania, smaller ships, including the *Torch*, *Antelope*, *Flamingo*, *Basilisk* and *Cygnet* are on the Bosphorus, or at the entrance of the Black Sea, to keep watch of the straits and hold themselves at the disposal of the Ambassador and Consuls.

The Famine Districts of China.

It is stated, on authority which cannot be questioned, that seventy millions of human beings are now starving in the famine-stricken provinces of North China.

Stocks.

Consols 95 11-16; bonds 67's 107½; new 5's, 105½

Bullion Withdrawn.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000.

GERMANY.

The Royal Wedding.

BERLIN, 19. — Prince Bismarck attended the royal wedding last night, but did not participate in the ministerial flambeau dance.

Willing to Mediate but not be Arbitrator of Europe.

In the Reichstag, to-day, in response to an interpellation of Bennigsen, Bismarck stated that he had little practically new to tell. He then discussed the separate provisions of the preliminaries of peace, and showed Germany's interests are not affected in such a manner as to oblige her to deviate from her previous attitude. He described the apprehensions respecting the Dardanelles as not justified by the actual situation. Regarding the position to be taken by Germany he said he could not now give any official information, as the document only came into his possession to-day. He did not believe in a European war, as the Powers who opposed Russia would have to assume the responsibility of the legacy left by Turkey. Germany was in favor of hastening the assembling of the conference, which perhaps will meet within the first fortnight of March. He rejected emphatically all suggestions that Germany should intervene, and declared she was willing honorably to mediate, but did not wish to exercise the office of arbiter of Europe.

AUSTRIA.

Some of the Peace Proposals Objected to.

VIENNA, 19.—Prince Duersperg, president of the Austrian council of ministers, in reply to an interpellation in the lower house of the Reichsrath, to-day, said government, on being informed of the preliminaries of peace, frankly stated its position regarding them, declaring that it could not consider, as binding, any arrangement between the belligerents affecting the interests of this monarchy or the rights of the signatories of the treaty of Paris, unless such arrangement should be agreed to by the Powers. At the same time the government took the initiative in the convocation of a European conference. The standpoint of the government regarding the peace basis and its proposal for the assembling of a congress was accepted by all the cabinets. Russia declared in favor of a congress not a conference, and that it should not meet in the capital of any magistracy. Subject [illegible] this basis [illegible] approaching reception. We expect an early meeting of Congress, consequently government is not in a position to make a detailed statement of its views. It is bound, however, to declare generally that it cannot regard some of the peace stipulations as consonant with the 60th article of the treaty of Berlin. This reservation does not apply to the amelioration of the condition of the Christians, but to such provisions as might involve the alteration to the balance of power in the east to the detriment of the Austrian government. We confidently hope that the European concert will reach an understanding and solution satisfactory to all. In any case government, in the present grave circumstances, will consider it its duty and [illegible] to secure the reconsideration of the political and material interests and dignity of the monarchy.

Correspondence.

The Social Vortex—How the Future Mothers and Moulders of Men Spend their Hours in Washington—A Count Counts Eighteen Institutions in One Day—The Presentation of Mrs. Thompson's Picture—Alex. Stevens Speaks ex-Cathedra.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1878.

Editor Deseret News:

Congress attracts but little of the attention of fashionable Washington, and the gay transient throng that remains here for a few weeks each season. Sometimes, when she has not been up for three consecutive nights, and the announcement that a great legislative star will speak, fills the galleries, the society belle will display for an hour her exquisite walking paraphernalia, and opera glass, in the exclusive gallery set apart for the wives and daughters of members and senators. But what interest has she in silver bills, tariff bills, military bills, and investigations. The affairs of 40,000,000 of people discussed in their representative council; the visible and audible grind of history; the ponderous tramp of a nations progress or retrogression; the none the less revolution for its absence of cannon accompaniment, are as nothing to this future mother and moulder of men. Her world is a whirl of hops, germans and receptions, to which all eligible people are invited, and eligible has a very democratic meaning here, scarcely stopping at the penitentiary. An Austrian Count, who it is said, has come here to pick up an heiress, said, last night, that he had received during the day 18 invitations for the succeeding week; and the only regret, with the ladies, is that they cannot be at a cabinet reception, an hotel hop, the German at Marini's, the opera, to say nothing of Bob Ingersoll's lecture, at the same moment. It is too much for a day of 24 hours, and too much for human strength. No galley slave ever worked as does a Washington belle, but she has music, and flattery, and wine, to cheer her, and husband hunting to stimulate and excite. It must not, however, be supposed that every woman who surrenders herself to this giddy, whirling Vanity Fair is utterly frivolous and vain. Said one, whose name appears in the reports of all the grand entertainments, and who is much admired and written about: "I hate this, I don't want to go to any more receptions and balls. It was my intention when I finished school not to dance at all, but my mother told me that such a resolve was absurd, that if I were very brilliant, or very beautiful, I might afford to be peculiar, but, that the only course for me was to dance like every body else." The hops at the National Hotel and at Willard's last week were very successful affairs of their kind. Hotels seem to be the only suitable places for very large parties, and, since only those who are invited can come, they are a little more exclusive than presidential and cabinet receptions. The ample corridors and spacious parlors afford room for the sweep of trains, and the luxurious chairs and sofas, interspersing the corners and alcoves, furnish fields for flirtation which, considering the changes in tastes and fashions, are altogether superior to the Garden of Eden; it is much more comfortable to sit down at a table and to be served by trained waiters than to stand Tantalus-like in a dense crowd, with two plates and a cup of coffee in your hand.

No more interesting and unique ceremonial occasion has been witnessed in the National Capitol, than was seen to-day in the presentation to Congress of a large oil painting of Lincoln signing the emancipation proclamation. The donor, Mrs. Thompson of New York, was conducted to a conspicuous seat on the floor by Hon. S. S. Cox. When the Speaker announced the Senate of the United States, the Representatives arose to their feet, and about half the Senators came in, Siamese-twinlike, arm in arm. The heaviest couplet that I noticed was Blaine and Davis. The Democratic Senators did not lend themselves very freely to the occasion, some of the most distinguished were conspicuous from their absence; but Butler, of South Carolina, was there, and he sat in the front row by Senator Davis, of Illinois. The speakers were Garfield, of Ohio, and the vice-president of the late southern confederacy. Garfield's speech was elaborate and platitudinous. What Stephens said was not remarkable, only interesting from the historic personality of the speaker; but it was a little remarkable that, with his antecedents, he could say anything on such an occasion. He spoke sitting in a light wheeled chair, rotating it back and forth, frequently whirling around to face the Speaker or the audience, as he addressed them respectively, with an ease that, in spite of its mechanism and his decrepitude, was graceful. He eulogized the personal character of Lincoln, and spoke of their friendship when they were both members of the House, regretted his untimely taking off as the source of unnumbered woes to the south, and concluded with the words that he had used in a speech 13 years ago in Georgia. That they were the same words I know for they struck me as a pretty bit of eloquence, and I memorized them. The picture represents Lincoln seated at a table, with Sumner, Chase, Stanton and other members of his cabinet standing around him. It is life size, and from an artistic standpoint, it is a stiff, ungraceful, expressionless daub.

C. A. S.

Mining Items.

SILVER REEF, UTAH, February 16th, 1878.

Editors Deseret News:

It is Sunday, a nice sunny day, warm, agreeable and spring like, so much so that the busy bee settles forth for sweets, and to day we saw them return from the early flowers among the rocks laden with pollen.

It is very difficult for one from rural settlements to conceive that there is a Sabbath here, or in the usual mining camp. The trial of animals with loaded wagons, the spinning echo of the light pleasure vehicle, the general passing hastily to and fro of men of business and pleasure; the ring and chatter of the saw, hammer and plane; the explosive sounds of blasts in the rocks; and above all, the hustle and din, the steady and rapid fall of stamps at the mills, that fairly makes the earth shake, all speaks of business and money making, the very thing every one comes here for.

Mining matters are prosperous and in the ascendant; the town is rapidly and permanently improving, and mining and milling property keeps pace with and in fact regulates the amount and character of what is done in town. There are now six mills in running order in this camp, and another almost ready for starting up (for leaching process) belonging to Morris, Fulmer and Agey, while Judge Rogers has a large corps of hands rushing up a mill close to his mine, which is but a few rods from where I am writing; and several other parties are about erecting other mills. The fact that a good mill managed well will pay for itself and a first class mine in a few weeks or months, from the profits of running, needs little argument to monied men to invest here in such enterprise.

Ores are worked at a profit that yield $20 per ton and even less, while some are yielding as high as $20,000 per ton. I saw, to-day, one that showed native silver in lumps larger than grains of wheat.

There are several fireproof buildings already up and in course of construction. Among which that of Mr. Rice, (Wells Fargo's agent here) is by far the most pretentious, with massive walls, cut arches and chiselled front, a building that would be creditable anywhere.

Notwithstanding there is great improvement going on and a great many people here, both machinery and labor are over-supplied and many broke men go away sorrowfully and disappointed their grief so belogs their preceptions that they accidentally get astride a horse that belongs to some one else, as was the case a few days since.

Yours truly,
CACTI.

WANTED.

A GOOD HEALTHY WOMAN as wet nurse, apply immediately at this office. 681

FOR RENT.

A HOUSE of four rooms, 2½ blocks from Main St. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS TO SUIT purchasers, 120 Acres of farming and hay lands, known as "Sunset Farm" situated in the Sugar House Ward, Salt Lake County.

Apply to W. A. ROSITER, Office of late Pres't. B. Young.

FOR SALE.

Twenty acres of good farming land with two hundred fruit trees on the farm, running to bear, water ditches made, and a good supply of water. Within two miles of the Temple Block.

Also building lots in the 11th Ward. Street cars passing the same.

For further particulars inquire of G. R. WALLACE, 11th Bishop's Ward, Salt Lake City. 646

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

THE land and property known as "The Carter Estate," situated on the southwest corner of the 15th Ward.

For full particulars apply at the Washington Foundry, State Road, half block south of Six Ward Square.

J. H. GREER,
Physician and Surgeon,
BORNEY'S BLOCK, MAIN ST.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THOMPSON & JOHNSON,
TAILORS,
Opposite rear door of Townsend House,
FIRST SOUTH STREET, SALT LAKE CITY
Men's Suits made and good Trimmings furnished, for $12.00 per suit. Work and fit guaranteed.
Cleaning and Repairing done.

BUILDING ROCK.
White Sandstone For Sale,
One and a half miles north of Warm Springs, good road, $5.00 per cord, also
[illegible]
of the very best quality.
MACKEY BROS., Prop'rs.

PLEASANT VALLEY
COAL & COKE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office in Salt Lake City, on Saturday, 23rd February, inst., at 12 m., to elect officers and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.
A. W. ATKINS, Secretary.

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

DAVID JAMES,
LICENSED
PLUMBER, TINNER,
Gas and Steam Fitter,
RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES THAT
HAVING BEEN AWARDED THE CONTRACT FOR LAYING THE CITY WATER PIPES,
And having a large stock of Plumbing Material on hand, he is now prepared to Lay Water Pipes in Private and Public Buildings.
Dealer in Marble Slab and Wash Basins, Water Closets, Copper and Zinc Bath Tubs, Sheet Lead, Copper and Zinc Pipe and Fittings for same.
Agent for BUMSTED'S Porcelain Lined Iron Wall Pipe and Fittings.
Pumps repaired. All work guaranteed.
Office and Workshops, West Temple Street, opposite City Meat Market.

ESTABLISHED MAY 1, 1876.
The Public of Salt Lake
Have to be Appreciated our efforts to combine
PUNCTUALITY!
FASHION AND ECONOMY.
Gentlemen have no occasion to go either east or west for their clothing to prove the fact.
TRY BUCKLE & SON,
Main Street,
OPPOSITE WALKER HOUSE

ZION'S
CO-OP.
MERCANTILE
INSTITUTION.

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

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

WM. J. SMITH,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
At residence, 11th Ward, 6th East Street, five blocks east and half a block north of Theatre. The Doctor makes a specialty of women and children's diseases, in which he is pronounced to be most successful. Charges very reasonable.
N. B.—Orders left at address will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 1107.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, on Saturday, March 2, 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m.
H. S. YOUNG, Secretary.

SWEET CHEWING NAVY TOBACCO
A marked higher price at Centennial Exposition for superior quality of tobacco and finish of manufacture. The best tobacco made. At the Utah Hotel, Ogden, every Monday.
Dec. 28, 1877.

DR. E. PLANT'S
Will specific for all male or female ailments, giving entire satisfaction and may be had wholesale and retail at his office, Market street, Salt Lake city, and at the Utah Hotel, Ogden, every Monday.

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

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

Saws and Mill Machinery
N. W. SPAULDING & BROS.,
SAW WORKS,
20 S. Canal St.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Saws of every description, Saw Mill Machinery, Belting, Lace Leather, Emery Files, and Emery Wheels.
Send for Illustrated Catalogues.

OVERLAND HOUSE.
SALT LAKE CITY.
The best Second Class House in the City.
Adjoining South of Walker House.
TERMS—Per Day, $1.00 to $1.25. Per Week, 5.50 to 6.00. Single Rooms 50cts to $1.00 per Day. $3.00 to $4.00 per week.
SINGLE MEALS 25 Cts.
Comfort, Economy and Cleanliness is strictly adhered to. Reduced rates to families.
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