THE EVENING NEWS.

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

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

Monday, . . December 9, 1878.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Our heartfelt gratitude is due to the Divine Being, who holds in his hand the destinies of nations, for the continued bestowal, during the last year, of countless blessings upon our country.

PEACE—PUBLIC DEBT—ABUNDANT HARVEST.

We are at peace with all other nations. Our public credit has greatly improved, and is perhaps now stronger than ever before. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of those who till the soil.

GENERAL PROSPERITY.

Our manufacturing industries are reviving, and, it is believed that the general prosperity which has been so long and anxiously looked for, is at last within our reach.

YELLOW FEVER.

The enjoyment of health, by our people generally has, however, been interrupted during the past season, the prevalence of the fatal pestilence, yellow fever, in some portions of the Southern States, creating an emergency which called for prompt and extraordinary measures of relief. The disease appeared as epidemic at New Orleans and other places on the lower Mississippi, soon after midsummer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives from the infected cities and towns and did not disappear until early in November. The States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee have suffered severely. About 100,000 cases are believed to have occurred, of which about 20,000, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate, with any approach to accuracy, the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is reckoned at $100,000,000. The suffering and destitution that resulted excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union, physicians and nurses hastening from every quarter, to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies in every needed form, were speedily forwarded and generously furnished. Government was able to respond, in some measure, to the call for help, by providing tents, medicine and food for the sick and destitute, requisite directions for the purpose being given in confident expectation that this action of the Executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About 18,000 tents, and rations to the value of about $25,000 were sent to the cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper department. The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of

A NATIONAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Which shall not only control quarantine, but have sanitary supervision of the internal commerce, in times of epidemic, an old and advisory relation to the state and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health and which the municipal and state authorities are unable to regulate. The national quarantine act, approved April 29, 1878, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress, to provide means for carrying it into practical operation during the past session, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measure, by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our seaports and the country generally, from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject an early and careful consideration.

PACIFICATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens, in every civil and political right, continues to be the paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with the public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation, awakens a general uneasiness and widespread condemnation.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct trustworthy test of the advance thus made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the constitution, to the liberated race in the southern States. All the disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all these States. Three constitutional amendments, which conferred the freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens, who maintained the authority of the national government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union, at such cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law, of the just results of the war. People of the former slave-holding States accepted these results and gave, in every practicable form, assurance that the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments and laws passed in pursuance thereof, should, in good faith, be enforced rightly and impartially in letter and spirit to the end that the humblest citizen, without distinction of race or color should, under them, receive full and equal protection in person and property, and in political rights and privileges. By these constitutional amendments, the increase of political power in Congress, and the electoral college, the country justly expected that the elections would proceed, as to the enfranchised race, upon the same circumstances of legal and constitutional freedom and protection which is obtained in all other States in the Union. The friends of law and order looked forward to the conduct of these elections as offering, to the general judgment of the country, an important opportunity to measure the degree in which the right of suffrage could be exercised by the colored people, and would be respected by their fellow-citizens. But a more general enjoyment of the freedom of suffrage by the colored people, and the more just and generous protection of that freedom by communities of which they form a part, were generally anticipated than the election record discloses. In some of those states in which the colored people have been unable to make their opinions felt in the election, their result is mainly to influences not easily measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina at large, and in some particular congressional districts outside of those states, the record of elections seems to compel the conclusion that the rights of the colored voters have been overridden, and their participation in elections not permitted to be either general or free. It will be for congress, for which these elections were held, to make such examinations into their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile, it becomes the duty of the executive and judicial departments of the government each in its province, to inquire into and punish the violations of the laws of the United States which have occurred. I can but repeat what I said in this connection in my last message, that whatever authority rests upon me, to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am unwilling to forego the renewed appeal to the legislature, courts, the executive authorities, and the people of the States where these wrongs have been perpetrated, to give their assistance towards bringing to justice the offenders, and preventing a repetition of the crimes. No means within my power will be spared to obtain a full and fair investigation of the alleged crimes, and to secure the conviction and just punishment of the guilty.

PROTECTING THE RIGHT OF VOTERS.

It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the department of justice, at the last session, contained the following clause: "And for defraying the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act approved Feb. 28, 1871, entitled an act to amend the act, approved May 30th, 1870, entitled an act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of the Union, and for other purposes, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto." It is the opinion of the Attorney-general that the expenses of these proceedings will largely exceed the amount which was thus provided, and I rely confidently upon Congress to make adequate appropriations to enable the executive department to enforce the laws. I respectfully urge upon your attention that the congressional elections in every district, in a very important sense, are justly a matter of political interest and concern throughout the whole country. In each State every political party is entitled to the share of power which is conferred by legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of every citizen, possessing the qualifications prescribed by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and enjoyment of this right are common and equal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of the government will feel the true vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of the government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in the defence of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the full authority of the government to enforce the laws which are framed to preserve these inestimable rights. The material progress and welfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection; no prosperity without peace, and the whole country is deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts. While the country has not reached a complete unity of feeling, and a reciprocal confidence between the communities so lately and so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that direction, and with increasing force the power of public opinion will override all political prejudice and all sectional or state attachments, in demanding, all over our wide territory, that the name and character of a citizen of the United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchallenged security and respect.

PEACEFUL RELATIONS.

Our relations with other countries continue peaceful. Our neutrality in contests between foreign powers has been maintained or respected.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Universal Exposition held at Paris during the past summer has been attended by large numbers of our citizens. The brief period allowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to this great exposition was well employed, in energetic and judicious efforts to overcome this disadvantage. These efforts, led and directed by the Commissioner General, were remarkably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was credible, and gratifying in scope and character. The report of the United States commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this international competition for the favor and the trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results in promoting intercourse, friendship, and commerce with other nations.

GOLD AND SILVER COMMISSION

In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 28th, 1878, three commissioners were appointed to the international conference on the subject of the adoption of a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing a fixity of the relative value between those metals. Letters were addressed to the various governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The conference held its meetings in Paris in August last. The report of the commissioners herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each state.

THE FISHERIES AWARD.

Congress having appropriated, at its last session, the sum of $5,500,000 to pay the award of the joint commission at Halifax, if after the correspondence with the British government on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make payment. Communications upon these points were addressed to the British government through the legation of the United States of London. Failing to obtain the concurrence of the British government in the views of this government in respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of payment, and a protest against any other construction of the same. Correspondence upon the subject will be laid before you.

CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The Spanish Government has officially announced the termination of the insurrection in Cuba and the restoration of peace throughout that island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and a prosperity which it is hoped may prove well founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries, or restoration of property have been among the incidents of the long-continued hostilities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain and the others are promised early and careful consideration.

THE TREATY WITH ITALY.

The treaty with Italy in regard to reciprocal consular privileges has been duly ratified and proclaimed. Questions of grave importance have arisen with many of the other European powers.

THE JAPAN TREATY.

The Japanese government has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers as relate to commerce, and it is understood has addressed to each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States Government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon the trade with Japan are found injurious to that people cannot but affect injuriously the nations holding commercial intercourse with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion has, within the past few years, made rapid strides in the path of enlightenment and progress, and not unreasonably, is looking forward to the time when her relations with the nations of Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

CHINESE ENVOYS.

After an interval of several years, the Chinese government has again sent envoys to the United States. They have been received, and a permanent legation is now established here by that government. It is not doubted that this step will be of advantage to both nations in promoting friendly relations and removing the causes of differences.

TREATY WITH THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The treaty with the Samoan Islands having been duly ratified and accepted on the part of both governments, is now in operation, and a survey and soundings of the harbor of Pago-Pago, have been made by a naval vessel of the United States, with the view of its occupation as a naval station, if found desirable to the naval service.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, correspondence has been opened and still continues between the two governments upon the various questions, which at one time seemed to endanger their relations. While no formal agreement has been reached as to the troubles on the border, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of the United States troops on the Rio Grande by a strict and faithful compliance with instructions, has done much to remove the source of dispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the other side of the River is also making an energetic movement against the marauding Indian tribes. This government looks with the greatest satisfaction upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every effort put forth to prevent or to punish incursions upon our Territory. Reluctant to assume any action or attitude in control of these incursions, by military movements across the border not imperatively demanded for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, I shall take the earliest opportunity, consistent with the proper discharge of this plain duty, to recognize the ability of Mexican Government to restrain effectively the violations of our territory. It is proposed to hold, next year, an international exhibition in Mexico, and it is believed that the display of agricultural and Manufacturing prospects of the two nations will tend to better the understanding and increased commercial intercourse between their people.

BRAZIL AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

With Brazil and the Republics of Central and South America some steps have been taken towards the development of a closer commercial intercourse. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Columbia and Bolivia.

A boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay have been submitted by those governments for arbitration to the President of the United States, and I have, after careful examination, given a decision upon it. A novel expedition up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers has brought back information valuable for scientific and commercial purposes. A like expedition is about to visit the coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers in relation to the development of our foreign commerce have furnished many facts that have proved of public interest, and have stimulated to practical exertion the enterprise of our people.

TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes a detailed statement of the operations of that department of the government and of the condition of the public finances. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were $257,763,878.70; the ordinary expenditures for the same period were $236,964,239.80, leaving a surplus revenue for the year, of $20,799,551.90. The receipts for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, actual and estimated, are as follows: Actual receipts for the first quarter commencing July 1, 1878, $74,890,643 43; estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters of the year, $191,110,256.57; expenditures, $73,844,573.27, for the remaining three quarters of the year the expenditures are estimated at $165,755,426 73, making the total expenditures $240,190,000, and leaving an estimated surplus revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1879, of $24,400,000. The total receipts during the next fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, estimated, according to existing laws, will be $261,500,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same period will be $236,320,412 68, leaving a surplus of $25,179,587.32 for that year. In the foregoing statement of expenditures, actual and estimated, no amount is allowed for the sinking fund provided for by the act approved Feb. 25th, 1862, which requires that one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States shall be purchased or paid within each fiscal year to be set apart as a sinking fund. There has been, however, substantial compliance with the conditions of the law. By its terms the public debt should have been reduced, between 1862 and the close of the last fiscal year, $[illegible], 308.22. The actual reduction of the ascertained debt in that period has been $[illegible], being in excess of the reduction required by the sinking fund act, $[illegible]. The amount of public debt, less cash in the Treasury, on November 1, 1878, was $[illegible], a reduction, since the same date last year, of $[illegible]. The progress made during last year in refunding the public debt, at lower rates of interest, is very gratifying.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

The amount of four per cent. bonds sold during the present year prior to November 23d, 1878, is $100,000,000, and the six per cent. bonds, commonly known as five-twenties, to an equal amount, have been or will be redeemed, as the calls mature. It has been the policy of the department to place the four per cent. bonds within easy reach of every citizen who desires to invest his savings, whether small or great, in these securities. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that the law be so modified that small sums may be invested, and that through the post offices or other agents of the government the fullest opportunity may be given in all parts of the country for such investments. The best mode suggested is, that the department be authorized to issue certificates of denominations of $10, bearing interest at the rate of 3.65 per cent. per annum, convertible at any time within one year after this issue to the four per cent. bonds authorized by the refunding, and to be issued only in exchange for United States notes sent in the treasury by mail, or otherwise. Such provisions would enable any person readily, without cost or risk, to convert his money into the interest-bearing security of the United States, and the money so received could be applied to the redemption of the six per cent. bonds.

The coinage of gold during the last fiscal year was $52,798,880; coinage of silver dollars under the act passed February 28, 1878, amounted, on the 23d of November, 1878, to $19,814,550 of which amount $4,944,947 are in circulation, and the balance, $14,829,603, is still in the possession of this government. With my views unchanged with regard to the act under which the coinage of silver proceeds, it has been the purpose of the secretary, faithfully to execute the law, and to afford a fair trial to the measure. In the present financial condition of the country, I am persuaded that the welfare of the legitimate business and industry of every description will be best promoted by abstaining from all attempts to make radical changes in existing financial legislation.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Let it be understood that during the coming year the business of the country will be undisturbed by governmental interference with the laws affecting it, and we may confidently expect that the resumption of specie payments, which will take place at the appointed time, will be successfully and easily maintained, and that it will be followed by a healthy and enduring revival of business prosperity. Let the healing influence of time, the inherent energies of our people, and the bounteous resources of our country have fair opportunity, and relief from the present difficulties will surely follow.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Shows that the army has been well and economically supplied, that our small force has been actively employed and has faithfully performed all the services required of it. The morale of the army has improved and the number of desertions has materially decreased during the year. The Secretary recommends:

First.—That a pension be granted to the widow of the late Lieut. Henry H. Benner, of the 19th Infantry, who lost his life by yellow fever while in command of the steamer *J. M. Chambers*, sent with supplies for the relief of sufferers in the south from that disease.

Second.—For the establishment of the annuity scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers, as suggested by the Paymaster General.

Third.—The adoption by Congress of a plan for the publication of the records of the war of the rebellion, now being prepared for that purpose.

Fourth.—The increase of the extra per diem of soldiers, teachers employed in post schools, and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts.

Fifth.—The repeal or amendment of the act of June 18th, 1878, forbidding the use of the army as a *posse comitatus* or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be expressly authorized by the constitution or by act of congress.

Sixth.—The passage of a joint resolution of congress legalizing the issue of rations, tents and medicines, which were made for the relief of the sufferers from the yellow fever.

Seventh.—That provisions be made for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records, now constantly exposed to destruction by fire. These recommendations are all commended to your favorable consideration.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Shows that the navy has improved during the last fiscal year. Work has been done on 75 vessels, 19 of which have been thoroughly repaired and made ready for sea, and two others are in rapid progress towards completion. The total expenditures of the year including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were $17,476,392.65. The actual expenses chargeable to the year, exclusive of these deficiencies, were $13,306,914.09, or $767,199.18 less than those of the previous year, and $4,928,677.74 less than the expenses (including the deficiencies. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880 are $14,568,391.45 exceeding the appropriations of the present year only $33,949.76, which excess is accounted for by the demands of the naval academy and the marine corps, as explained in the secretary's report. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are $14,528,430.70, which, in the opinion of the secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the department during the year. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1st to November 1st, 1878, is $4,470,544.14, of which $720,990.75 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditure for that period $3,749,553.39, or $320,890.24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Embraces a detailed statement of operations of the Post Office Department. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were $34,165,067.49; the receipts, including sales of stamps, money order business and official stamps, were $29,277,416.96. The sum of $200,338.89 included in the foregoing statement of expenditures is chargeable to preceding years, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, are $33,964,728.60. The amount drawn from the Treasury on appropriation in addition to the revenues of the Department was $6,307,662.82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1880, are estimated at $36,571,000, and the receipts from all sources at $36,664,000.00, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the Treasury of $5,907,000.10. The report calls attention to the fact that the compensation by postmasters of R. R.'s for carrying the mail is regulated by law, and that the failure of Congress to appropriate the amounts required for these purposes does not relieve the Government of responsibility, but necessarily increases the deficiency bills, which Congress will be called upon to pass.

In providing for postal service the following questions are presented: Should Congress annually appropriate a sum for its expenses largely in excess of its revenues, or should such rates of postage be established as will make the Department self-sustaining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails matter which does not pay its way? Should the number of post routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenues or diminish the expenses of the postal services?

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONGRESS,

which met at Paris, May 1st, 1878, and continued in session until June 4th, of the same year, was composed of delegates from nearly all the civilized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention to take the place of the treaty concluded at Berne, Oct. 9, 1874, which goes into effect on the 1st of April, 1879, between countries whose delegates have signed. It was ratified and approved by, and with the consent of the President Aug. 13, 1878. A synopsis of this universal postal convention will be found in the report of the Postmaster General and the full text in the appendix thereto. In its origin the postal union comprised 23 countries, having a population of 350,000,000 people. In April next it will comprise 45 countries and colonies, with a population of more than 650,000,000 of people, and will soon, by accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized postal services, constitute in fact as well as in name, as its new title indicates, universal union, regulating upon a uniform basis of cheap postage rates, the postal intercourse between civilized countries. Some embarrassment has arisen out of a conflict between the customs law of this country and the provision of a postal convention in regard to the transmission of foreign books and newspapers to this country by mail. It is hoped that Congress will be able to devise some means of reconciling the difficulties which have thus been created so as to do justice to all parties involved.

LOST.

A LARGE YELLOW MEXICAN COW, with left horn broken off, branded LUTZ on right horn, with silk in dewlap. Any one furnishing information regarding same will be rewarded by calling at this office. d9

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One dark brindle BULL, about four years old, crop of both ears, illegible brand on left shoulder.

Which, if not claimed within 10 days will be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday, December 12th, 1878, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the entry pound in this City.

JOSEPH HORNE,
District Poundkeeper.
Salt Lake City, Dec. 2nd, 1878. d8w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession:

One 2 year old grey HORSE with dollar shaped blemish visible on rump. If not claimed by the 1st of December will be sold at the estray pound, Tooele City, at 2 p. m.

L. KELSEY,
Deputy Poundkeeper.
Tooele City, Nov. 30, 1878. d8w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described animal:

One red Cow 3 years old, white under belly and white spot in forehead, bob tail, branded W on left thigh, W on left rib, illegible brand on left horn.

Which if not claimed, will be sold Dec 9th, at one o'clock, at the Estray Pound at Mantí, Sanpete County, U. T.

JESS HANSEN,
District Poundkeeper.
Manti, Nov. 29th, 1878. d8w

37TH SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake Co., U.T.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the 37th School District, on Monday, the 9th day of December, at 7 o'clock p.m., at the residence of Wm. Lark, to elect three trustees for said School District.

Nov. 27, 1878.

WILLIAM LARK,
GUNTOS NIELSEN,
JAMES WILSON,
JOSEPH FOLLET,
H. C. BULLINGER,
d8 3t Citizens of the District.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HOLIDAY GOODS
OF ALL KINDS.

Christmas and New Years Cards.
Sunday School Presents.
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Beautiful Engravings and Chromos.
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BOOKS, POETS, HISTORY AND TRAVELS,
VERY CHEAP.
One thousand and one different Articles to suit the tastes and pockets of our patrons, at
SAVAGE'S Art Bazar.
Country orders filled carefully.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON who owns a copy of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1876, can be supplied with the copy of Sections amended by the Legislature February, 1878, by applying personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A copy of the Compiled Laws will be mailed to any person sending Five Dollars in money, and twenty cents postage to

WM. CLAYTON,
Box 135 Salt Lake City.
d8 1m

NOTICE.

In the District Court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, County of Salt Lake.

GEORGE M. BOOTH,
Plaintiff,
against
HENRIETTA A. BOOTH,
Defendant.

The People of the United States to the Territory of Utah send greeting to:

Henrietta A. Booth, Defendant:

YOU are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or, if served out of this county but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to have a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between the plaintiff and defendant, on the ground that the defendant has been guilty of adultery, and continuous desertion of plaintiff by defendant, from and since February 1st, 1877, and against the will, wish and consent of plaintiff.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, Elias Smith, Clerk of said Court of the District Court of the Third Judicial District.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 8th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

ELIAS SMITH, Clerk.
By H. G. McMILLAN, Deputy Clerk.
Tilford & Hagan, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
d7 4t

WANTED.

A PERSON to take care of an infant, one accustomed to new life preferred. Apply at CLAUDE SPENCER'S, One block and a half below the Theatre. d4w

MRS. MUSSER

IS closing out her fine stock of Millinery Goods at Cost Prices. d64

NOTICE.

I WISH to notify my friends that I have removed from my old stand to 16 doors west of Theatre. Work done good, cheap and promptly.

JOSEPH BENTLEY,
Carpet Weaver.

FOR RENT.

PLEASANT ROOMS, single or in suits, with or without board. Enquire at this office. d63

Twenty-Five Residences in Salt Lake City, For Sale.

RANGING in value from 300 to 5,000 dollars. In the list we have in market two perfect Gems of Homes, in point of location, beauty of view, and tasteful and tasteful arrangement.

ELI H. KELSEY & SON,
Office, First South street, a few doors east of Deseret National Bank corner.

DELTA.

Salt Lake City and Wagner's Beer 5 cents a glass, 20 cents per quart, all other plain and fancy drinks 10 cents. We keep the Old Hermitage, Rye, and Bourbon Whiskey, with a full line of bottled wines and liquors for family use, and will not be undersold. The best beer room in the city for families and others.

CONRAD & RUSSKI,
Corner Opera House Theatre.
d 209 tf.

NERVOUS EXAUSTION.—A medical essay, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, on the cause and cure of premature decay, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 30 years experience. By mail, 25c., currency, or postage stamps. Address Secretary Kahn's Museum, 688 Broadway, New York.

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OBSTRUCTIONS.

The attention of the inhabitants of Salt Lake City is called to the following:

AN ORDINANCE RELATING TO SIGNS AND AWNINGS.

Section 1.—*Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City*, That no awnings shall be constructed on any of the sidewalks within the limits of this city, except as hereinafter provided. All canvas awnings hereafter constructed, shall be affixed to, and suspended from the buildings, and shall not project over the sidewalk more than ten feet, no part of which shall be lower than eight feet from the grade of the sidewalk.

Sec. 2.—All permanent awnings shall be constructed the entire width of the sidewalk, the outside line of the posts or supports of which shall be uniformly nineteen feet from the line of the lot. No part of said awning shall be lower than twelve feet from the grade of the sidewalk, the covering or roof shall be water tight, and the whole shall be built in a safe and substantial manner, to the acceptance of the Inspector of Buildings.

Sec. 3.—All awnings and all signposts or sign-boards, of any design or description, now standing on the sidewalks, or across the sidewalks or water ditches, or on the streets outside the water ditches, within this city, except such awnings as have been permanently constructed according to law or by permission of the City Council, or which are in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby declared obstructions, and shall be removed within six months from the 1st day of June, 1878.

Sec. 4.—Any person violating or failing to comply with any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be liable to a fine of not to exceed ninety-nine dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or both. Any person failing to remove any of the obstructions named in this Ordinance within the time specified therein, shall be liable to a further fine of five dollars for each and every day that such obstruction so remains.

Sec. 5.—All Ordinances or parts of Ordinances relating to signs and awnings in conflict with this Ordinance are hereby repealed.

Passed May 21st, 1878.

Also, extract from Chap. XXXII. Revised Ordinances of Salt Lake City,

IN RELATION TO OBSTRUCTIONS UPON THE STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.

Section 1.—*Be it ordained by the City Council of Salt Lake City*, That every owner or occupant of a lot is hereby required to remove from the street, and sidewalk fronting the same, wagons, lumber, wood, boxes, fencing or other obstructions; and any person who shall obstruct any of the sidewalks, streets or alleys, except by permission of the City Council, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one nor more than fifty dollars for each offense.

As it becomes my duty to see that the provisions of the foregoing Ordinances are enforced, I respectfully invite all persons interested to immediately comply therewith and save themselves cost and annoyance, and me the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them.

ANDREW BURT,
City Marshal.

Marshal's Office, Salt Lake City, November 20th, 1878. d 308 1w

NAMES OF PRESIDENTS AND BISHOPS

OF THE

Organized Stakes of Zion.

BEAR LAKE STAKE.

WM. BUDGE, ... President
JAMES H. HART, GEO. OSMOND, } Counselors

Bear Lake County, Idaho.

BISHOPS.

Henry A Lewis, George Town
Joseph W Moore, Bennington
Chas H Robison, Montpelier
H B Dalrymple, Preston
P Jensen, Dayton
Edwin N Austin, Liberty
Henry J Horne, 1st ward, Paris
Robert Price, 2d "
Wm Hulme, Bloomington
John A Hunt, St Charles
Robert Pope, Fish Haven
D F Lau, acting, Soda Springs

Rich County, Utah.

Joseph Kimball, Meadowville
Ira Nebeker, Lake Town
Randolph H Stewart, Randolph
W H Lee, Woodruff

BEAVER STAKE.

JOHN R. MURDOCK, ... President
JOHN AINSWORTH, M. L. SHEPHERD, } Counselors

Beaver County.

BISHOPS.

Charles D White, 1st ward, Beaver
John R Smith, 2nd "
Robert Baston, Greenville
Joe H Josephs, Adamsville
James McKnight, Minersville

BOX ELDER STAKE.

OLIVER G. SNOW, ... President
R. A. BOX, ISAAC SMITH, } Counselors

Box Elder County.

BISHOPS.

Henry Tingey, 1st ward, Brigham
Alvin Nicholls, 2nd "
John D Burt, 3rd "
John Welch, 4th "
Orin A Perry, Three Mile Creek
Geo W Ward, Willard City
Peter C Jensen, Mantua
Thomas Harper, North
Abraham Hunsaker, Honeyville
John O Dewey, Deweyville
Oliver C Hoskins, Portage
Wm Neely, Bear River City
Arnold Goodliffe, Curlew
Samuel H Kimball, Grouse Creek

Oneida County, Idaho.

Geo Dunford, Malad City

CACHE STAKE

MOSES THATCHER, ... President
WM. B. PRESTON, M. D. HAMMOND, } Counselors

Cache County.

BISHOPS

Benjamin M Lewis, 1st Ward, Logan City
Henry Ballard, 2nd ward, Logan City
Robert Davidson, 3d ward, Logan City
Thomas X Smith, 4th ward, Logan City
William Hyde, 5th ward, Logan City
Robert Payne, Hyde Park
Samuel Roskelley, Smithfield
Marriner W Merrill, Richmond
William B Lewis, Lewiston
John Hardman, Clarkston
Wm F Rigby, Newton
Alma Harris, Benson
Henry Hughes, Mendon
William H Maughan, Wellsville
Orson Smith, Paradise
James McBride, Hyrum
George O Pitkin, Milville
Milton M Hammond, Providence
Harvey Dixon, Clifton

Oneida County, Idaho.

William F Fisher, Oxford
Alexander A Allen, Weston
Lafayette Leonich, Franklin
Hansen Rasmussen, Mink Creek
Robert H Williams, Mound Valley

DAVIS STAKE.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, ... President
CHRISTOPHER LAYTON, ANSON CALL, } Counselors

Davis County.

BISHOPS.

Wm Brown, South Bountiful
Wm S Muir, Jun, West Bountiful
Chester Call, East Bountiful
Nathan Cheney, Centreville
John W Hess, Farmington
Peter Barton, Kaysville
David S Cook, South Weber
H B Guilliam, South Hooper

JUAB STAKE.

GEORGE TRASDALE, ... President
JOEL GROVER, R. H. BROWN, } Counselors

Juab County.

BISHOPS.

Joan Andrews, 1st ward, Nephi
Charles Sperry, 2d ward, Nephi
Neils Aagard, Levan
John M Rawe, Mona

KANAB STAKE

L. J. NUTTALL, ... President
H. O. PRINCE, J. L. BURTON, } Counselors

Kane County.

BISHOPS.

Wm D Johnson, jun, Kanab
Henry B M Jolley, Mt Carmel
Thomas S Chamberlain, Orderville
James Leithead, Glendale
Sexton R Johnson, Johnson
Thomas W Smith, Pahreah
Richard Robinson, P E, Upper Kanab
Charles Pulsipher, Winsor and Moccasin

MILLARD STAKE.

IRA N. HINCKLEY, ... President
RD. RAMBOW, JOS. W. ROBINSON, } Counselors

Millard County.

BISHOPS.

Joseph D Smith, 1st ward, Fillmore
Alexander Melville, 2nd ward, "
David R Stevens, Holden
Daniel Thompson, Scipio
Platt D Lyman, Oak Creek
Hiram B Bennett, Meadow Creek
, Kanosh
Joseph S Black, Deseret

MORGAN STAKE.

WILLARD G. SMITH, ... President
RICHARD FRY, SAMUEL FRANCIS, } Counselors

Morgan County.

BISHOPS.

John Hopkins, Croydon
Wyman M Parkey, North Morgan
Charles Turner, South Morgan
Albert Stoddard, Enterprise
Joseph R Porter, East Porterville
Thomas Bennion, West Porterville
Ole Wennan, Milton
J E Hall, Enterprise
Lawrence Robinson, Peterson

PANGUITCH STAKE.

JAMES HENRIE, ... President
GEO. M. CASTLE, } Counselors

Iron County.

BISHOPS.

George Webster,
Seth Johnson, Hillsdale,
Jonathan P Tucker, Cedar
A P Show, Enoshaste
William King, Kingston

PAROWAN STAKE,

WM. H. DAME, ... President
JAMES N. SMITH, HENRY LUNT, } Counselor

Iron County.

BISHOPS.

Christopher J Arthur, Cedar City
Syrvanus C Huiet, Summit
William C McGregor, 1st ward, Parowan
Samuel H Rogers, 2nd ward, "
Silas S Smith, Paragoonah

SALT LAKE STAKE.

ANGUS M. CANNON, ... President
DAVID O. CALDER, JOSEPH E. TAYLOR, } Counselors

Salt Lake County.

BISHOPS.

Joseph Warburton, 1st ward, Salt Lake City
Samuel Pearsons, 2nd ward, "
Jacob Weiler, 3rd ward, "
Harrison Sperry, 4th ward, "
Richard Brimley, 5th ward, "
Wm H Hickenlooper, 6th ward, "
William Thorne, 7th ward, "
Elijah F Sheets, 8th ward, "
Samuel A Woolley, 9th ward, "
Adam Spiers, 10th ward, "
Alexander McRae, 11th ward, "
Alexander O Pyper, 12th ward, "
Edwin D Woolley, 13th ward, "
Thomas Taylor, 14th ward, "
Joseph Pollard, 15th ward, "
Frederick Kesler, 16th ward, "
John Henry Smith, 17th ward, "
Orson F. Whitney, 18th ward, "
Richard V Morris, 19th ward, "
John Sharp, 20th ward, "
Andrew Burt, 21st ward, "
A G Driggs, Sugar House
Lewis H Mousley, Farmers' ward
Reuben Miller, Mill Creek
John Neff, East Mill Creek
D B Brinton, Big Cottonwood
J S Rawlins, South Cottonwood
Ismael Phillips, Union
Solomon J Despain, Granite
I M Stewart, South Willow Creek (Draper)
William A Bills, South Jordan
James Crane, Herriman
Archibald Gardner, West Jordan
Samuel Benson, North Jordan
Frederick Schoenfield, Brighton
James Laird, *President*, Mountain Dell

SANPETE STAKE.

CANUTE PETERSEN, ... President
HENRY BEAL, JOHN B. MALEEN,