THE EVENING NEWS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT SALT LAKE CITY.
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.
Thursday - - February 7, 1878.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Monday, Feb. 11, 1878.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Mayor
FERAMORZ LITTLE.

For Aldermen
1st Ward ADAM SPIRY.
2d Ward, HENRY DINWOODEY.
3d Ward, A. H. RALEIGH.
4th Ward, JOHN SHARP.
5th Ward, ALEX. C. PAYNE.

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

For Recorder
JOHN T. CAINE.

For Treasurer
PAUL A. SCHETTLER.

For Marshal
ANDREW BURT.

THE POPE.

THE telegraph announces the death of the Pope. Then a dispatch announces that he is dying. A third report states that it is impossible to give the exact particulars in relation to His Holiness. This is the sort of "news" we have been receiving from Rome for a long time. It is probable that Pius IX. has really passed out of the world at last.

THE WAR NEWS.

THE war news to-day is interesting and exciting. If the reports received at London prove correct and the Russians are really in possession of Constantinople or concentrating in the immediate vicinity of the Turkish capital, or at Gallipoli which commands the Dardanelles, war with England may be considered inevitable.

It is not at all improbable that the Porte, completely in the power of Russia, and indignant at the failure of England to give that support which it is alleged was understood might be expected from the beginning, has yielded to the formal occupation of Constantinople during the settlement of peace conditions, in retaliation for England's supineness and hostility to Turkish interests.

The concealment of the agreement, if such there be, reflects equally upon the Sultan and the Czar, and in the conflict that may arise out of the present complications England may entirely ignore the interests of Turkey, and while vindicating her own rights assist in the final dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and the total destruction of Mussulman rule, at least in Europe.

The Hand of Providence is shaping the destinies of these nations, and the result of the war, the first scene merely of which is now closing, will show that all the incidents and events connected therewith, only work together for the accomplishment of His designs and the fulfilment of His word through the prophets.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

THE wool interest of the country is seriously threatened by the contemplated reduction in the tariff. The demand for the raw material has been weak since the opening of the present year, manufacturers only purchasing barely enough for immediate requirements, expecting the removal or the reduction of the duty upon the imported article, and, consequently, low prices, which means increased profits to them at the expense of the home wool growers. It is reported that English agents are canvassing the country and contracting to supply large quantities at a low figure to be supplied as soon as the duty is reduced.

To meet this it is suggested in Philadelphia that petitions should be circulated throughout the country, for signature by every sheep-owner and grazer, asking for the retention of the duty both on foreign woolen goods and the raw material, for the protection of home interests. To retain the duty on wool and abolish it on the manufactured article would only be a half measure, and greatly detrimental to the wool growers, as by the closing of many mills the home product cannot compete with the low-priced labor of Europe. The demand for the raw material would necessarily be diminished, and thus the wool interest would be seriously damaged.

The conflict between free trade and protection is a bitter one and it is a difficult matter for a disinterested person to decide on their relative merits. But it appears to us that in a new country protection is absolutely necessary to the existence of native industries, and for a time at least, such articles as cannot be produced at a low competing figure with those obtained from the labor-crowded marts of other nations, should be protected by a tariff and receive the fostering care of the government, because a nation exporting its products, buys that which it can make for itself, and its imports continue to be greater than its exports.

But while protection may change that by proper management home enterprises can successfully compete with foreign industry, trade should be the rule, so that the masses may not be impoverished for the aggrandizement of a few, that high prices may not be maintained to still further enrich the capitalist and keep up large profits to manufacturers, while the people are deprived of the benefits which should flow to them from the diminished cost of production.

At present the wool interest in this country needs protection, and cloth manufacture has not arrived at a sufficient age and strength to measure arms with the old world experience and low-priced labor, therefore the proposed reduction of the wool and cloth tariff should be resisted by the sheep-raisers and woolen factors of the United States, until these industries can be firmly established upon a fairly profitable basis.

This is a subject in which Utah is interested in common with other parts of the Union, and it should receive the careful consideration of her citizens, particularly the farming community who are nearly all wool-growers.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

THE following decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is of great importance to the general public, and particularly at present to the people of this Territory. Payment of taxes is very obnoxious to a certain class, and any peremptory method of enforcing it is sure to be resisted to the utmost. The seizure of property and its sale for delinquent taxes without judgment from a competent court, although in many cases the only effectual mode of collection, is considered by some to be unconstitutional, because the Constitution provides that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The case of McMillen vs. Anderson, bearing on the matter, after passing through the courts of Louisiana, was taken to the court of last appeal, and the following decision, rendered by Justice Miller, settles the controversy. It will be endorsed by all law-abiding citizens, will impart confidence to legislators, and strengthen the hands of public officials throughout the Union:

The defendant in error, who was tax collector of the State of Louisiana for the parish of Carroll, seized property of the plaintiff in error, and was about to sell it for the payment of his license tax, as a person engaged in a business liable to a tax of one hundred dollars. In accordance with the laws of Louisiana, plaintiff in error brought an action in the proper courts of the State for the trespass, and in the same action obtained a temporary injunction against the sale of the property seized. Defendant pleaded that the seizure was for taxes due, and was what his duty as collector required him to do. On a full hearing, the court sustained the defense, and gave a judgment under the statute against plaintiff and his sureties on the bond for double the amount of the taxes and for costs.

Plaintiff thereupon took an appeal to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and in his petition for appeal alleged that the law of Louisiana under which the proceedings of defendant were had was void, because in conflict with the Constitutions of Louisiana and of the United States, and, as he now argues, is specifically opposed to the provision of the Fourteenth Amendment of the latter, which declares that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, to which the present writ of error is directed, affirming that of the inferior court, must be taken as conclusive on all the questions mooted in the record except this one. It must, therefore, be conceded that plaintiff was liable to the tax, that if the law which authorized the collector to seize the property of plaintiff was valid, the proceedings under it were regular, and that the judgment of the court was sustained by the facts in the case.

Looking at the Louisiana statute here assailed—the act of March 15, 1877—we feel found to say that it is in no sense on the ground assumed, the revenue laws of a State of the United States will be found void for the same reason. The mode of assessing tax in the States, by the Federal Government, and by all governments, is necessarily summary, that it may be speedy and effectual. By summary is not meant arbitrary or unusual, or illegal. It must be under our Constitution, before finally doing so, that statutes not assailed nor does the phrase "due process of law" authorize the courts of justice to which the power has been delegated by the people to declare a statute void because unwise or oppressive, or in violation of their own notions of right policy. This court has never relied upon the courts of justice for the collection of taxes, though the possibility of a successful prosecution to the existence of such a power would not have to go far to find it. It is argued that when any person shall fail or refuse to pay his license tax, the collector shall give ten days' written or printed notice to the delinquent requiring its payment, and the manner of giving this notice is fully prescribed. If at the expiration of this time the license tax be not fully paid, the tax-collector may, without further formality, proceed to seize and sell, after ten days' advertisement, the property of the delinquent, or so much as may be necessary to pay the tax and charges. Another decision who in failure to pay a tax, and fixes the amount of it. The statute here complained of relates solely to the manner of its collection.

Here it is alleged that the party is assessed, by the proper officer, for a given sum on account of a certain kind, and no more than given him to pay it. From this a legal mode of proceeding? It seems to be supposed that it is essential to the validity of this tax that the party charged should have been present, or had an opportunity to be present, in the ordinary sense of those words. But this is not and never has been considered necessary to the validity of a tax. And the fact that most of the States now have boards of revision of tax assessments does not prove that taxes levied without them are void.

Nor is the person charged with such a tax without legal remedy by the lawful tribunals. It is possible that in that State, as in others, if compelled to pay the tax by a levy upon his property, he can sue the proper party and recover back the money so paid under duress, if the tax was illegal.

But however that may be, it is quite evident that no tax, or fee, can be wrongfully taxed, stay the proceeding for its collection by process of injunction. [illegible] Code of Louisiana, [illegible] section one hundred [illegible] 1877, [illegible] requiring this right to an injunction and regulates the proceedings when issued, stays the collection of taxes. It declares that they shall be issued by the courts as provided [illegible] and [illegible] tax upon a dissolution of the injunction.

But it is said that this is not due course of law, because the judge granting the injunction is required to take security of the applicant, and it is said that no remedial process can be within the meaning of the Constitution which requires such a bond as a condition precedent to its issue.

It can hardly be necessary to answer an argument which excludes from the definition of "due process of law" all that numerous class of remedies, in which, by the rules of the court or by legislative provision, a party invoking the powers of a court of justice is required to give that security which is necessary to prevent its process from being used to work great injustice to another.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of Louisiana is affirmed.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

EASTERN.

The Revenue and the Executive Committee of Business.

NEW YORK, 7.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The startling falling off of the revenue of the government has been noticed by the Treasury officials within the past few weeks. The rate of decrease is such as to excite serious apprehension that, if it continues, special legislation will be required to make provision for the current expenses of the government. This decrease in the revenue is attributed to the sudden abrogation of business confidence from the prospect that debased silver coin will take the place of our present circulating medium, and also to the action of the democratic house upon the questions of internal revenue and tariff. All these tend to unsettle business in every department.

A Defunct Bank Talks.

The *World* has the following in regard to Turney, the teller of the bank of North Carolina who is defaulter to the amount of $100,000: Turney is well connected. He had a brother, now dead, who at one time was a leading lawyer in this city and [illegible] Turney is about 35 years of age, and has been in the employ of the bank 25 years; nearly since its establishment. He is married and has six children.

Cardinal Billo as Successor to the Pope.

The Rome correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* is of the opinion that Cardinal Billo has a greater chance than any one else of succeeding the Pope. He had greater influence with Pius Ninth, and consequently was treated with great respect by all the officials of the Vatican. The correspondent describes him as an enterprising, daring and energetic man, 58 years of age, and believing firmly and implicitly in the syllabus. It is his desire to wander over the earth as an exiled Pope, inciting the faithful everywhere to rise in support of his cause and that of the church. "The matter is the more serious," the writer concludes, "because there is nothing in the holy college to oppose his well defined plan and firm resolution."

A United States Official Gazette.

CHICAGO, 7.—The *Times'* Washington special says: It is probable that Congress will soon authorize the establishment of an official weekly gazette of the United States, to contain complete records of the action of government and all advertisements of the several departments. It is proposed as a solution of the advertising question, which has been referred to Congress by the President and the departments for new legislation. The proposed gazette would contain all decisions of the federal courts, all official orders of the army and navy, and all circulars of information and instructions issued by the several heads of bureaus to their subordinates. This would make a very bulky publication, and would be printed at the government printing office. The judiciary committee of the House discussed the question of issuing such a gazette at its recent meeting, and instructed Gen. Butler to report a bill providing that, in lieu of printing government advertisements in the newspapers of the country, they shall be printed in the official gazette, and all contractors and all persons having business with the government will then know where to look for them.

Pacheco Unseated.

The *Journal's* Washington special says: The House, by a strict party vote, unseated Pacheco, and declared Wiggington, democrat, entitled to his seat.

Another Defaulter Missing.

BOSTON, 7.—Wm. C. Binney, a prominent resident and churchman of Amesbury, Mass., is missing, and his name is mentioned in connection with "irregularities" in managing funds entrusted to his charge.

$125,000 Fire.

LAWRENCE, 7.—The print works, madder dye house, standing, folding, and steaming rooms of the Pacific Mills, together with the contents, were burned this morning; the loss is roughly estimated at $125,000, fully insured. Henry Ham, J. W. Morse, and Charles H. Heath, firemen, and Wm. A. Page, foreman of the print works, were severely injured by the falling walls. Three hundred operators are out of employment. The remainder of the mill started as usual.

FOREIGN.

Advance of Troops Stopped.

ATHENS, 7.—A correspondent says: In consequence of the representations of the powers, Greece seems disposed to stop the further advance of her troops, referring the questions of their withdrawal to the decision of the conference. She also demands, pending such decision, that hostilities against the insurgents in Crete be suspended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reported Occupation of Constantinople by the Russians.

LONDON, 7.—The *Advertiser* says: We have reason to believe that government has received information of the entry of the Russian army into Constantinople. At any rate, if the government is not in possession of this news the Russian embassy is.

The *Post* says the Russians are in Constantinople. This was the news last night current in London, and we are inclined to think it is based upon official authentic intelligence. The message has come via Alexandria. We do not know at this moment what the precise nature of the occupation is. According to some diplomatists, the Russians have possessed themselves of two forts in the Beyouk and Chekmedje lines. According to others, they have gained still greater advantages. The details are of small moment. Practically all are agreed that the capital of Turkey and the key of the east is in the hands of the Czar. Indignation will be of little avail. It will be alleged that no deception has been practised, and we shall discover that this was one of the terms of the armistice, which was never communicated to [us]. Yesterday a British military and naval force could, at any moment, have occupied Constantinople, while the Austrian army could have cut the Russian communications. To-day the situation is entirely altered. The British fleet can no longer advance to Constantinople, and may find itself even barred out at the Dardanelles. The Czar can now afford to laugh at Austrian menaces since his communications are open from Constantinople to Odessa or Sevastopol. Our pottering over a trumpery six millions will probably cost us ten times that sum, but whatever it costs it is still to be hoped the country will see its honor vindicated. This direct attack upon our honor will raise a feeling of resentment not to be appeased until we have taught our foe that we have will and power to punish chicanery and; maintain the empire which he is seeking to undermine.

The Turks Missed.

A correspondent at Adrianople relates an interview with Server Pasha, who declared that Turkey had been misled and encouraged to fight only by promise of English support. He particularly accused Lord Beaconsfield and Layard of encouraging this belief, and said he had documents which he would publish. He declared that he had now become a partisan of Russian policy and alliance. Server Pasha's colleagues at Adrianople confirmed his statement.

A special to the *Standard* from Pesth announces that the Turkish men-of-war on the Danube have been surrendered to Russia.

A special to the Vienna press, from Tirnova, states that Turkish men-of-war have already left Sofina and Verna. The Turks have agreed to evacuate Verna.

The *Standard's* Pesth special says the evacuation has already commenced.

London Press Comments on the Present Situation.

The *Times*, in an editorial, says: "We are not altogether confident that Prince Gortschakoff has definitely renounced the entrance of any Russian troops into Constantinople. Rumors were afloat last night that some such entrance had already been made or was on the point of being made. At the utmost, such occupation could be only of such a nominal character as the German entrance into Paris. There is, in short, every apparent ground for confidence in the proposal before us, and no solid reason for alarm."

The *Times* bases its confidence on the pacific anticipation expressed in the German Emperor's speech, and deprecates beforehand any outburst of excitement. If Russia were to aim at a position in the east which would damage the just interests of Austria and Germany, word from Emperor William would at once check her.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "According to the latest information from Constantinople, the Russian forces, despite the completion of the preliminaries of peace, are now hastily pushing on to Gallipoli and Constantinople. These circumstances, serious and menacing in the extreme, will have to be considered by the ministers in the cabinet council to-day. The issue of their deliberation will, in all probability, be this evening communicated to Parliament.

The *Telegraph* is furious in its comments on the course of Russia.

A special dated Pera, midnight, says the Russian forces are constantly advancing on Gallipoli and Constantinople.

Cabinet Meeting.

A cabinet council convened at 11 this morning, and is still in session.

The British Ambassador Isolated.

The *Central News* says in consequence of the grave intelligence from the British ambassador at Constantinople, we believe Lord Hartington will announce the withdrawal of Forster's amendment, and the supplementary vote will be unanimously agreed to.

The *Central News* also says that it is able to state that a telegram has been received from Layard expressing the gravest uneasiness at his isolation by the cutting of all the telegraph wires, and by information reaching him that by an agreement with the Porte the Russians are close to the city and about to enter it, and also take up a position near Gallipoli. Layard's communication reached Government by way of Alexandria.

Later information states that the Layard telegram was two days in transmission. It further says the Russians have taken possession of a fort in line of the fortifications between Buyuk, Chekijeh, and Chataldja, and that another detachment had occupied points of the Boulair lines.

No Confirmation of the Reported Russian Occupation of Constantinople.

1:30 p. m.—No confirmation has been received at the Russian or Turkish embassies of the reported Russian occupation of Constantinople.

Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador, declares that he does not believe it.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the British government and the Russian embassy have both received information that the Russians have entered Constantinople.

Count Schouvaloff heard of the rumor of the occupation of Constantinople at the ball at the German embassy, last night. He immediately telegraphed to St. Petersburg, inquiring whether it was true. His dispatch has not been answered yet. The Count thinks that the report has arisen from some arrangement between the Russians and Turks by which the Russian troops might approach nearer to Constantinople than they were at the signing of the armistice.

Musurus Pasha, the Turkish ambassador at London, received telegrams from Constantinople this morning. Their date is not mentioned, but he knows nothing about the reported occupation.

Suddenly Called.

4 p. m.—The cabinet meeting, which is now in session, was very suddenly called. The Lord Chancellor was summoned while engaged on a case in the House of Lords, the hearing of which was immediately suspended.

Still Advancing.

The *Globe*, this afternoon says: "We understand that although the announcement this morning, that the Russian army had entered Constantinople is, up to the latest advices untrue, the Russian columns are actually advancing rapidly upon the Turkish capital and Gallipoli. It has been known in diplomatic circles for some days that the Russians are still advancing, but it is regarded almost impossible that they can yet be in possession of Constantinople. We are enabled to state that no official information of the report has yet reached the foreign office."

The Russian (and Turkish) Admit.

The *Standard's* third edition has a Constantinople dispatch which says: "According to the terms of the armistice the Turks are to evacuate the lines of Constantinople, which are to form a neutral zone. The Russian limit is to be Buyuk Chekmejeh, and the Turkish limit Kojuk Chekmejeh."

Steamship Collision.

Lloyd's dispatch from Gravesend, says: The steamer *Martin*, for Rotterdam, came into collision at six o'clock, last evening, with the anchor line steamer *Utopia*, from New York. The *Utopia* was struck forward of the rigging on the starboard side. Her fore compartment is full of water. Attempts have been made to lighten her.

Bank of England.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £135,000 the past week.

The proportion of reserve to liability is 46½ per cent.

Stocks.

Bar silver 54½ per ounce.

Consols 95 7-16; bonds 4½'s, 108½; 67's 106; ten-forties 108; new 5's 104½; Erie 9½.

ITALY.

Death of the Pope.

ROME, 7.—The Pope died at 4.57 o'clock this afternoon. The conclave will be called together immediately.

FRANCE.

Specie Decrease.

PARIS, 7.—Specie in the Bank of France decreased 78,600 francs the past week.

CACHE VALLEY STAKE CONFERENCE.

LOGAN, Feb. 2, 1878.

10 a.m.

Present upon the stand Elder C. C. Rich, Franklin D. Richards and Erastus Snow, of the Council of the Twelve; Horace S. Eldredge, of the Presidency of the Seventies; the Presidency of the Stake, and several Bishops.

Singing and prayer.

The Bishops of the several wards reported them in a good condition, the several quorums and organizations taking an active part in the work of God. The home institutions heretofore reported were in a thriving condition.

Pres. Thatcher read the statistical report of Cache Valley Stake shewing 5 Patriarchs, 361 Seventies, 380 High Priests, 1,214 Elders, 257 Priests, 275 Teachers, 414 Deacons, 5,135 members, 8,088 members and officers, 2,984 under eight years; 2,155 families, total number of souls 12,022.

Benediction.

2 p.m.

After singing and prayer Elder George L. Farrell reported the Y. M. M. I. Associations. There were 19 separate organizations, all in good working order, resulting in great good to the young men of this Stake of Zion.

Assistant Superintendent of Sunday Schools, Brother O. C. Ormsby, spoke commendably of the condition of the schools throughout the Stake, and of the efforts of the teachers generally, and recommended that superintendents of the various schools visit each other's schools and interchange ideas and methods.

Bro. C. O. Card presented the receipts and disbursements upon the Logan Temple for the year 1877, showing an expenditure upon that building, with what had previously been expended, of $75,000. Also reported progress upon the Logan Temple, showing a commendable activity upon that building having a force of 90 men at present.

President Thatcher read the amount of donations to the Logan Temple from its commencement till December 31, 1877, showing that Cache Valley Stake had donated $31,094.28, Bear Lake Stake $9,615.05, Box Elder Stake $5,593.16. Making a total of $46,212.48.

Elder Horace S. Eldredge was pleased to note that many of the young in the Church are preparing themselves to fill great and responsible positions in the Church, and set forth that our Sunday schools were a great auxilliary to instill into the minds of the young the principles of the holy gospel, but the work of education of the young should commence at home. Treated upon the magnitude of the work of God.

Elder Franklin D. Richards, referred to the good results arising from quarterly conferences; alluded to the prophecy of Isaiah relative to the daughter of Zion putting on her beautiful garments, applying it to the recent organization of the priesthood; set forth the object for which God placed that priesthood upon us; referred to the calamitous events taking place in the eastern part of the globe; touched upon the futile efforts of our enemies in endeavoring to rob us of our rights; and set forth the great blessings that would accrue from the building and completion of our temples.

Pres. Thatcher spoke of the U. N. E. R. having greatly enlarged and increased our interests, and dwelt at some length upon the present status and prospect of that road.

Benediction.

Sunday morning, 10 a. m.

Singing and prayer.

Elder Erastus Snow spoke of the various sources from which the Latter-day Saints have received a knowledge of the truth; read the 18th verse of the 3rd chapter of the first epistle of Peter, and 16th verse of 4th chapter of same epistle, and 29th verse of the 15th chapter of Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, which treats of the doctrine of salvation for the dead; spoke of that class of mankind who discarded any belief in God, as a Savior and revealed religion; referred to the various degrees of glory mentioned by the Apostle Paul; portrayed the condition of disembodied spirits, and spoke of the labors of our Savior among them during the time his body lay in the tomb; read a portion of the 37th chapter of Ezekiel and touched upon the resurrection of the dead; expressed his idea of election, as being a selection of particular men to fill particular stations in the kingdom, and spoke of the necessity of genuine faith in the Lord Jesus; touched upon the requirement of keeping a record on earth of those for whom we are baptized that it might accord with the record kept in heaven; read from the 20th chapter of Revelations, which referred to the judgment of the dead, and spoke of the various operations and administrations of one degree of glory to another.

Benediction.

2 p. m.

Singing and prayer.

Sacrament administered.

Prest. Thatcher presented the authorities of the Church, and also the authorities of this Stake of Zion.

Prest. Thatcher read the circular accompanying the list of names of debtors to the P. E. Fund, and made some remarks upon that subject.

Councilor Preston followed upon the same subject. Addressed the farmers in regard to preparing for the coming season and urged them to make a study of their occupation.

Elder C. C. Rich spoke of the necessity of yielding obedience to the laws of God in all respects. Read from the revelation on celestial marriage, setting forth that God's House is a house of order, and what is not ordained of him cannot stand, portrayed the disappointment of those in the morning of the resurrection who had failed to earn a celestial crown while here in the flesh, admonished the Saints to be faithful and diligent, and showed the great work that is before us in regard to the redemption of our dead.

Elder F. D. Richards referred to some matters pertaining to the P. E. Fund. Admonished the Saints to faithfulness; referred to the obligation that rested upon the Church in gathering the poor Saints from the nations and.

Conference adjourned till Saturday, May the 4th.

Benediction.

ZION'S CO-OP. M. I.

IN OUR GROCERY DEPARTMENT

May be found the Choicest brands of Staple and Fancy Groceries of every description. We also have on hand a complete stock of

HARDWARE,
IRON and STEEL,
GARDEN TOOLS,
PLOWS, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, TINWARE,
WOODENWARE,
ONITOR, CHARTER OAK,

And Other First-Class Stoves.

Our House Furnishing Department contains everything that tends to Make Home Comfortable.

All the Above we Sell at Uniform Low Prices.

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.

XXX FLOUR

Reduced to $2.40 a sack.

ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER, 40CTS. A POUND.

WM. J. SMITH,
HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
At residence, 11th Ward; 5th East Street; five blocks east and half a block north of Theatre. The Doctor makes a specialty of women and children's diseases, to which he is predisposed to the most successful.
Teeth extracted in the best and easiest manner. Charges very reasonable.
N. B.—Orders left at address will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 1101.

SWEET CHEWING — JACKSON'S BEST — NAVY Tobacco
A world Medal prize at Centennial Exposition for the smoking, chewing and manufacturing of tobacco. Ask your dealer for it. At wholesale only by [illegible] Jackson & Co., Petersburg, Va.

JOE BARKER,
CUTLER, LOCK AND GUNSMITH
SAWS SHARPENED, STOVES REPAIRED, GUNS REPAIRED, STOCKED, Etc.,
COMMERCIAL STREET.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Utah Southern Railroad Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the First National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, February 18th, 1878, at eleven o'clock a. m.
H. S. YOUNG,
Secretary.

DR. E. PLANT'S
Warm Specific for all kinds of sick headache, giving entire satisfaction and may be had wholesale and retail at his office, Market Row, Salt Lake City, and at the Continental Hotel, Ogden, every Monday.
Dec. 28, 1877. 42tf

BUILDING ROCK:
White Sandstone, For Sale,
One and a half miles north of Warm Springs, also
of the very best quality.
HACKETT BROS., Prop'rs.

CATARRH

NEVER-FAILING RELIEF
AFFORDED BY
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

IT is a fact that can be substantiated by the most respectable testimonials ever offered in favor of any proprietary medicine, that the RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH does in every case afford instant relief. Permanent relief and cure will follow, sneezing, or how severe the disease, the first dose gives such evidence of its value in the treatment of this horrible complaint, that confidence is at once felt in its ability to do all that is claimed for it. The testimony of physicians, druggists, and patients in Canada on this point, and the accumulation of evidence is in points of respectability superior to any ever before obtained in favor of a popular remedy. The proprietors, therefore, feel justified in feel proud of the position this remedy has attained, and believe it worthy of its reputation.

10 YEARS A SUFFERER.

From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert, Bristol, R.I.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: Gentlemen.—Fully thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, (my fifteenth bottle) I feel it my duty to add my testimony to the many already received from others. For ten years I was a victim of this loathsome disease, and during that time tried almost every remedy and patent medicine that came to my notice, but found no relief. I have been afflicted with the dreadful disease for more than ten years, and not a remedy could I be induced to try, before my mind was made up, I read the letter of Mr. HENRY WELLS, and can truthfully say that after using five or six bottles I am thankful to be relieved of the nuisance, properties. Hoping that others similarly afflicted will be induced to make the trial, I am, THEO. P. BOGERT, Bristol, R. I., July 24, 1877.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS,

Such as Sore, Weak, Inflamed, Red, and Watery Eyes; Ulceration and Inflammation of the Ear; Loathing Nausea in the Head; Sore Throat; Elongated Uvula, Tonsils, Bronchial Tubes, Weak Lungs, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Clouded Memory, Loss of Mental Force, Depression of Spirits, etc., all carefully and successfully cured by this new remedy according to directions which accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle. Will be mailed to any address on receipt of money.

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On Reviewing our Business for the past year, we beg to thank our Customers for the Liberal Patronage we have received, and assure them and the Public that nothing shall be wanting on our part to meri an extension of Favors.

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