

EVENING NEWS.

Published Daily, Except on Sundays, at Four O'Clock.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Friday, Nov. 16, 1883.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Winter has opened to the East of us with storms of great violence and severity, while we are being favored with the most lovely weather that could be desired.

An exchange states that a number of admirers of General Sheridan purchased a house in Washington and presented it to that officer when he assumed command of the army. Forty-three thousand dollars is said to have been paid for it. Now it leaks out that the house cost but ten thousand dollars to build, and the lot is worth only five thousand dollars. Hence the interesting question arises, who pocketed the rest of the money?

A small boy patient in St. Louis last week, who was about to die, requested the presence of a minister. A reverend was found who was willing to do anything for the dying man but enter the room where he lay. He was even willing to kneel down and pray with him by telephone, so that he did not expose his precious self to danger. The man died without the assistance of the minister, and the Rev. Mr. Jackson went home.

The mail and express remarks very truly: "Luther showed that one man, with God on his side, was more than a match for scores of millions of men in the dark or in the wrong. It is that demonstration that has encouraged the individual genius and convictions of the thinkers and actors of our race, as much as any other influence." A good many people will sooner or later wake up to the fact that this idea is conspicuously applicable to the Latter-day Saints.

It seems impossible to convince the average young woman who goes upon the stage that she would look better with less powder upon her face. Yet the fact is as plain as a pike staff to everybody in front. Possibly, however, she may be willing to take the hint when she once fully realizes that many of these cosmetics are poisonous, and that a ballet dancer of the Kinsky troupe is dying at a New York hospital from lead poisoning received in this way.

The Marysville Appeal of November 7th says: "James Scott, aged 99 years, a native of Ireland, came down from Comptonville yesterday to take out naturalization papers. He was unable to secure them, Judge Keyser being absent. Mr. Scott will go back to his home, near Comptonville, and come here again with the same object in the course of a few weeks. He has settled on Government land and wishes to perfect his title. It is not often that a man 99 years old is found seeking naturalization papers, more especially when the object is to secure a homestead. Most men are generally pretty well settled, above or below ground, 99 years after their birth."

A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they could have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of excellence. The fact is, that to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand back shivering and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances.

The S. F. Chronicle says: A woman died in San Francisco the other day from causes superinduced by tightlacing, and another was brought to death's door by like unnatural compression of the vital organs. Of the poor creature who came to her end there can of course nothing now be said; but as to others who unfit themselves for the duties of womanhood, who defy natural laws and invite misery and decay by the vicious practice of tight lacing, it is not too much to say that they are deserving no pity. There is not a woman in the land now in ill informed concerning physiological conditions as to how to know that she insults the Creator and invites the dire consequence of violated natural laws by the lacing in of her form. The mistake women make is in supposing that men admire a waspish waist."

An extraordinary scene occurred in London last month at the funeral of a fish dealer, who committed suicide in the "Barnet" district. A story had been told to the effect that the deceased had been led to commit the rash act by the conduct of his wife and a strong feeling was stirred up against her. As the time for the removal of the body drew near, the street in the neighborhood of the house was crowded by persons, who hooted and howled and otherwise manifested their displeasure. When the body had been removed into the hearse so violent did the crowd become that the wife was unable to leave the house. The hearse was kept waiting for some time at the door and a body of police was sent for. On their arrival the woman was safely got out and the funeral proceeded to the cemetery. The crowd, however, followed the hearse and a violent scene was witnessed at the grave. Ultimately the woman was, with difficulty, removed under the protection of the police and the crowd dispersed.

CHARACTER AND EFFECTS OF PROTESTANTISM.

In this issue we publish a communication on Luther's Work, its nature and effects. The paper is written in good style. Its author not only shows familiarity with the facts of the reformation, but exhibits soundness of philosophy and no small degree of profundity of thought.

It did not require any great ability of reflection to give at the conclusion that Protestantism has acted in the capacity of a disintegrating agent and a disturber of unities. Those effects are everywhere apparent wherever its influence has obtained. It is not only a promoter of external divisions, but tends to frangitization within its own borders.

But our correspondent has pointed out one of the chief causes of this marked characteristic of Protestantism. It lies in the nature of its origin. It was born of protest, and criticism, and as a natural consequence has remained true to the chief peculiarities of its birth. It has continued to protest and criticize against itself, until it is divided into a host of sects, all the progeny of the Roshan mother, which gave Protestantism birth to the source from which the fragments subsequently sprang.

The connecting truth that Protestantism has led by easy stages to the development of infidelity is evinced not only by the existence of widespread anti-biblical beliefs, but also by the semi-theological expressions so frequently uttered by the leading divines of the day, showing the strong tendency to take extreme flights from orthodoxy.

The inclination to increase egotism in the individual as well as social disintegration is conspicuously apparent. The "I am holier than thou" sentiment lifts the religious leaders and their more prominent followers so far above the masses of the people that there is between the two classes but a slight if any bond of sympathy.

But we look upon Protestantism, as a whole, as one of the foremost liberators of popular thought. Its very nature of criticism and protest constituted it the leading factor in the development of the liberalization of the world. But we believe its mission is drawing to a close. We look upon it as having been a necessary religious condition under the hand of Divine Providence. But we are convinced that the great essential to true civilization now is a system that possesses the chief characteristic so conspicuous for its absence in Protestantism—something that will unify the conflicting elements of society.

What is generally denominated "Mormonism" possesses this characteristic to a wonderful degree. Wherever its genius prevails unanimity is proportionately extended. This is one of its leading beauties, although it is regarded by many as its most objectionable feature. We hold in addition that its inauguration was conducted under divine supervision, and its inspiration springs from the same source. Protestantism had a great mission, the fulfillment of which we believe to be near its completion; "Mormonism" has a greater and is only in its incipient stages. The latter is essentially reformatory, and lays the axe at the root of the tree. For this reason reformatory religion marshals its forces and shows in its opposition to it a greater degree of unity than it probably ever exhibited since the days of Martin Luther, the celebrated reformer whose praises have recently been sounded wherever the influence of Protestantism extends.

TREATMENT OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

In our local columns will be found a report by Elder John Pike, who had charge of the company of immigrants that arrived yesterday. We regret that instances of brutal treatment of our people by under strappers on the Union Pacific Railroad are constantly repeated. Nearly every company that arrives brings similar complaints.

While the U. P. Company cannot be held responsible for occasional abuses of their employees, it is with in their power to correct abuses of that kind that are brought to their notice. When such unscrupulous fellows like O'Connell, of Grand Island, act as he did they should be promptly discharged and better paid men put in their places.

The Latter-day Saints are kicked and cuffed from every quarter. Cowardly braggers indulge in this practice because they imagine it can be done with impunity. It need not be presumed by anybody that the general absence of retaliation on the part of the objects of this treatment is the result of any sentiment of fear. The average "Mormon" Elder is as free from that feeling as any class of men living. But his religion teaches him self restraint, and to refrain from entering into personal quarrels. We congratulate the brethren to whom the Grand Island yardmaster addressed his vile epithets for not giving way to their natural instincts and knocking him down on the spot. Not but that he richly deserved that species of prescription, but the cooler and better plan of reporting him to his superiors was much more commendable.

The people suffer much abuse because they are not in a position to avert it. Let it not be imagined, however, that they will tamely submit when it is in their power to avert it. The immigration business is worth something to those who possess it, and the passengers constitute the customers or patrons of the lines on which they travel. Self-protection will lead them to pass over those roads not only on which they cause the most advantageous rates but the most courteous treatment as well. The people do not propose to accept of brutal usage if they can help themselves. This kind of treatment has been met with so often on the U. P., from some of the "small fry" of the road that we consider it of sufficient importance to make special and unmistakable mention of it. Steps had better be taken to remedy the evil forthwith, and in

such a manner that there will be no relapse of the malady when next season comes around.

The general rule on all the lines is to treat the people with courtesy, but the exceptions are becoming altogether too frequently frequent.

LUTHER'S WORK.

ITS NATURE AND EFFECTS.

Editor Deseret News:

The recent celebration of the Lutheran Commemoration gives occasion for some serious reflections on the true mission of Protestantism. To correctly understand Luther we must appreciate the different factors entering into European civilization. I think it will be easy to show that the movement inaugurated by him has proved a disorganizing one.

The history of European civilization shows three great factors. First Rome, under the Emperor Augustus, the civil equality, man lost his individuality and was only esteemed as a citizen, a component part of the city or the state. The Germanic borders brought in individuality, liberty, and gave us feudalism, the reign of pure self, of might. Between the two stood Christianity, breathing the spirit of charity, resulting in the abolition of slavery, amelioration of serfdom and the elevation of woman. As in the dust and smoke of the battle, the unity of operations is concealed from the spectator, so in the turmoil of the conflict in the middle ages between feudal barons, the royal power and the church, the part each played was obscured by passion, and the directing hand concealed from view; but as the ages have passed, and the clouds have risen, we see what the prowess of each contributed to the final result, and to the custodian of moral principle must be accorded the victor's laurels.

At the opening of the sixteenth century if royal power had well-nigh suppressed feudal anarchy, peaceful development might have been counted upon. Many reforms because he came from the genuine stock, and the doctrine he advocated was rooted in the old barbarian individuality which had made feudalism the scourge of Europe.

It can be conclusively shown that the Huguenot rebellion in France was a political movement, to establish feudalism and weakening central power. Had Calvin triumphed French unity had forever perished and the Muscovite invasion triumphed. So, too, in Germany, Luther's appeals were to the petty princes, exciting their jealousy and ambition.

In fact Protestantism is not a religion, but philosophy. Born of criticism, protest it cannot lead to unity, but to diversity. Catholicism has passed its zenith and can no longer inspire. Protestantism led by easy stages to Montaigne, Voltaire and Ingalls. It presents no system of life and gives no unity of aim to social efforts. Its antagonistic social aims by its critical spirit leading to egotism in the individual and disintegration in society.

If Luther could have looked forward and seen with prophetic eye the social life of our great cities, would he not have shuddered at the prospect? In our modern world, where the organization of the moral principles to give unity of aim to the building of a perfect state, and in this Luther's work failed. Material greatness is not the sole guarantee of social progress. The nations are as much to be heeded as the intellect and no system of religion has social worth where the heart is sacrificed to the head.

C. D. M.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 16, 1883.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WASHINGTON TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

9:00 P.M. Fire in Oregon. OREGON, 14th, 18th.—About four this morning a fire broke out in the frame building on Main Street occupied by Smith & Thomas, dealers in general merchandise. The flames were confined to the building, and it originated, which is a total loss. The estimated loss on stock is \$5,000, on the building \$1,200; insurance \$3,400.

The Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The Washington monument reached the height of 359 feet yesterday afternoon, when course 390 was completed. Considerable more work will be done on the shaft before the season closes.

National Stock Convention.

CHICAGO, 18.—The national Convention of stockmen called to take action to stamp out contagious diseases among live stock assembled this morning, Senator Williams of Kentucky presiding. Two hundred delegates being present. The Convention is expected to outline a plan of action submitted a series of resolutions, which are as follows: Whereas the extent of contagious diseases among live stock in certain portions of a few states on the Atlantic seaboard, introduced from time to time by the importation of live stock from foreign countries, constantly threatens to spread contagion to the southern and western states and territories, and whereas the disease is of such a character that it is a menace to the part of Congress to eradicate the disease in infected districts is imperatively demanded, and that the Convention do hereby resolve, to become infected with the disease that it would be impossible to stamp out the plague, except by the total destruction of herds at a cost of \$100,000,000 of dollars; therefore, be it resolved, that we urge upon the proper authorities the imperative necessity of a thorough inspection and quarantine of all live stock, and also of all meat products shipped to foreign countries. The convention also endorsed the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in enforcing quarantine against all imported cattle, and decided to petition Congress to confer authority on the Treasury department, by which the quarantine could be extended so as to cover sheep, swine and goats. The convention further decided to appoint a committee of one from each state which is to monitor the Congress and show the loss and damage to America by reason of foreign restrictions against American meat productions, and suggest such legislation as may tend to remove this prejudice. The convention is stated to have been the most widely representative one of stockmen ever held in this country. Adv.

Salt Against Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, 19.—The United States Supreme Court is engaged in hearing the case of Stephen Percy Davis et al., appellants, vs. Jefferson Davis et al., respondents. This is a suit brought by the next of kin and collateral heirs of the late Gen. Ann Dorsey, of Louisiana, for the purpose of setting aside the will by which the said Mrs. Dorsey left all her real estate and personal property to Jefferson Davis. It is maintained that the heirs maintained that the said Mrs. Dorsey, at the time when she made this will, was not of sound mind, and that she was subject to undue influence.

NEW YORK, 14.—Central Pacific, 674; Burlington, 28; Northern Pacific, 29; North Western, 29; New York Central, 17; Erie, 17; Pennsylvania, 17; St. Louis & San Fran., 26; Wabash, 27; Texas Pacific, 28; Union Pacific, 34; Wells Fargo, Ex., 14; Western Union, 70; Bat Silver 104.

Business failures during the last seven days in the United States and Canada.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 16.—Last night the south bound accommodation train on the Alabama Great Southern railroad struck a broken rail near Parkersville, Ala. Three cars were thrown down the embankment and several persons seriously injured.

Attempt to Rob an Emigrant Train at Mesquite.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 16.—Last night the south bound accommodation train on the Alabama Great Southern railroad struck a broken rail near Parkersville, Ala. Three cars were thrown down the embankment and several persons seriously injured.

LAUREL, 12.—While the emigrant train, bound north on the Vicksburg division of the Southern Pacific railroad, stopped at dark this evening at Mesquite, and while the conductor and train men were busily engaged in switching in the opposite end of the yard, the forward passenger coach was boarded by six or seven ruffians, who attempted to rob the passengers.

Among the passengers was a young married woman with her husband, from Ohio, and one of the robbers grabbed her pocketbook and attempted to wrench it from her hands, using the vilest and most indecent language. He was knocked down by the young woman's husband, and fell headlong out of the cars.

The passengers fired on the ruffians, and the police, but no police appeared, and the ruffians, pursued by Constable T. B. Walker, of Laurel, who captured the leaders, handcuffed him and lodged him in jail at Mesquite. Suicide by Shooting. FREDERICK, Pa., 16.—J. C. Barnes, the well known coal operator and counselman of this city, committed suicide at Newcastle, Pa., last evening, by shooting himself through the head. Cause, financial embarrassment.

The Compositors Strike.

NEW YORK, 16.—The Mail and Express and Post refused their compositors 40 cents per thousand and instead of 35 at present, and the union went out. The papers were published as usual, however. The Graphic also refused the increase and the men continue to work. The other evening papers conceded the scale.

All Drowned.

PORT ROYAL, Ont., 16.—Captain Woodward of the life saving station proceeded to the wreck, at daylight this morning, of the ill-fated schooner reported ashore at Long Point yesterday. The vessel and crew were covered with ice. The sea was still so high that it was impossible for the small boat to go out to her. It is now said the crew consisted of twelve men and eight boys. It was reported yesterday that all were drowned while endeavoring to reach the shore in a yawl. The vessel will be raised, and the bodies of the crew will be recovered.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRANS-ATLANTIC DISPATCHES.

America Hg.

LONDON, 16.—There have been reports from America whether it was true or not in trade circles, that the French Government had removed prohibition against American hog products. Neither the newspapers nor the government find authority for the statement, and inquiries at Paris fail to confirm the report.

Bismarck and Deglers.

BERLIN, 16.—The Courier states that Bismarck met Deglers, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, at the railway station upon his arrival at Federickshagen, and received him in a formal but friendly manner. They drove to the mansion of Bismarck and were several hours in conversation. Bismarck, the Courier states, looks ill and thin, his face is yellow from the effects of jaundice, and he is weary. He retains his force and fire.

The Crown Prince.

BERLIN, 16.—The Crown Prince today took leave of the Emperor at the Palace and will leave tomorrow for Spain.

Parle, 15.—It is reported on the horse that Admiral Courbet has been defeated in Tongkin. Franco professes to have similar news. Liberte positively contradicts the report. It is generally believed, however, that the French forces have begun their advance. A man was arrested on the bourse for spreading the alarmist news.

THE EQUITY CALENDAR.

Following are the dates on which the cases attached to them will be called in the Third District Court:

November 19.—R. S. Robertson et al. vs. J. L. Lint et al. Woods & Hoffman for plaintiffs, Rosborough & Merritt for defendants.

November 21.—F. Hoffman et al. vs. Northern Chief Mining Company. A. S. Litchester et al. vs. Northern Chief Mining Company. A. S. Litchester et al. vs. Northern Chief Mining Company.

November 22.—B. Hirschman et al. vs. M. O. Vincent, Bennett, Harkness & Kirkpatrick for plaintiffs, O. K. Gilchrist for defendant.

E. F. Ferry vs. J. L. Stone. D. O. McLaughlin for plaintiff, Boreman & Denny for defendant.

Nov. 23.—Harriet M. & M. Co. vs. Phoenix M. Co. et al. J. D. Lomax for plaintiff, Hoge & Johnson for defendant.

Geo. F. Adkins vs. J. M. Benedict, Griffiths & Snider for plaintiffs, Sheeks & Rawlins for defendant.

W. H. Greenhow vs. Martha E. Hoge & Johnson for plaintiffs, Griffiths & Snider for defendant.

Nov. 24.—Phillip Morgan et al. vs. John J. Daley, Woods & Hoffman for plaintiffs, D. O. McLaughlin for defendant.

Olive Lombard et al. Louis Regal et al. S. A. Kenner and E. W. Danks for plaintiffs, Arthur Brown for defendant.

F. Hoffman et al. vs. F. B. Francis et al. Woods & Hoffman for plaintiffs, Arthur Brown for defendant.

November 25.—Wassiah M. Co. vs. Mary Jennings et al. Rosborough & Merritt for plaintiffs, Williams & Young and Sheeks & Rawlins for defendants.

Mary Jennings et al. vs. Robert Danes et al. Griffiths & Snider for plaintiffs, Sheeks & Rawlins and Woods & Hoffman for defendants.

G. M. Gilchrist et al. vs. E. O. M. Y. Dray & Co. for plaintiffs, Sheeks & Rawlins for defendant.

Arthur Brown for plaintiff, Williams & Young and Sutherland & McBride for defendants.

W. H. Greenhow vs. Martha E. Hoge & Johnson for plaintiffs, Griffiths & Snider for defendant.

Nov. 26.—Louis Regal et al. vs. S. A. Kenner and E. W. Danks for plaintiffs, Arthur Brown for defendant.

F. Hoffman et al. vs. F. B. Francis et al. Woods & Hoffman for plaintiffs, Arthur Brown for defendant.

November 27.—Wassiah M. Co. vs. Mary Jennings et al. Rosborough & Merritt for plaintiffs, Williams & Young and Sheeks & Rawlins for defendants.

Mary Jennings et al. vs. Robert Danes et al. Griffiths & Snider for plaintiffs, Sheeks & Rawlins and Woods & Hoffman for defendants.

G. M. Gilchrist et al. vs. E. O. M. Y. Dray & Co. for plaintiffs, Sheeks & Rawlins for defendant.

Arthur Brown for plaintiff, Williams & Young and Sutherland & McBride for defendants.

W. H. Greenhow vs. Martha E. Hoge & Johnson for plaintiffs, Griffiths & Snider for defendant.

Nov. 28.—Louis Regal et al. vs. S. A. Kenner and E. W. Danks for plaintiffs, Arthur Brown for defendant.

F. Hoffman et al. vs. F. B. Francis et al. Woods & Hoffman for plaintiffs, Arthur Brown for defendant.

November 29.—Wassiah M. Co. vs. Mary Jennings et al. Rosborough & Merritt for plaintiffs, Williams & Young and Sheeks & Rawlins for defendants.

Mary Jennings et al. vs. Robert Danes et al. Griffiths & Snider for plaintiffs, Sheeks & Rawlins and Woods & Hoffman for defendants.

G. M. Gilchrist et al. vs. E. O. M. Y. Dray & Co. for plaintiffs, Sheeks & Rawlins for defendant.

Arthur Brown for plaintiff, Williams & Young and Sutherland & McBride for defendants.

W. H. Greenhow vs. Martha E. Hoge & Johnson for plaintiffs, Griffiths & Snider for defendant.

Nov. 30.—Louis Regal et al. vs. S. A. Kenner and E. W. Danks for plaintiffs, Arthur Brown for defendant.

F. Hoffman et al. vs. F. B. Francis et al. Woods & Hoffman for plaintiffs, Arthur Brown for defendant.

December 1.—Wassiah M. Co. vs. Mary Jennings et al. Rosborough & Merritt for plaintiffs, Williams & Young and Sheeks & Rawlins for defendants.

Mary Jennings et al. vs. Robert Danes et al. Griffiths & Snider for plaintiffs, Sheeks & Rawlins and Woods & Hoffman for defendants.

G. M. Gilchrist et al. vs. E. O. M. Y. Dray & Co. for plaintiffs, Sheeks & Rawlins for defendant.

Arthur Brown for plaintiff, Williams & Young and Sutherland & McBride for defendants.

M. E. Cummings vs. J. T. Little et al. Williams & Young for plaintiffs, Rosborough & Merritt for defendants.

E. M. Friedman vs. William Brown, Dickson & Varian for plaintiffs, Woods & Hoffman for defendant.

November 29.—James De Courcy et al. vs. Gustave Johnson. M. M. Kaighn for plaintiffs, Arthur Brown for defendant.

F. D. Clift vs. Joseph Marion, Charles P. Blandin for plaintiff, Boreman & Denny and Lee J. Sharp for defendant.

DIED.

LUNDEN—In Logan City, Cache County, Nov. 12, 1883, in the 53d year of her age, Christiana Charlotte Lundberg, a native of Sweden.

WENT—At South Cottonwood, Nov. 14th, of typhoid pneumonia Hyrum, son of David and Amelia Hooley West, aged 23 years, 8 months and 8 days.

Brother West was born at Salt Lake City March 28, 1860; leaves a wife and three children with numerous relatives and friends to mourn his departure; has ever been an honest and upright man.

Funeral from Pleasant Grove meeting house, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1883, at 10 o'clock a.m.

ROUSE—At his home in the 14th Ward, Salt Lake City, November 15th, 1883, of typhoid fever, Samuel A., beloved and youngest son of Benjamin and Prudence B. Rouse, aged 25 years 11 months and 8 days.

Funeral will take place from the 16th Ward meeting house on Saturday, Nov. 17th at 1 p.m. Friends are invited.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Three Nights and Saturday Matinee.

Engagement of the Favorite Protean Star, Miss Katie Putnam!

Supported by her own Comedy Company in a series of Favorite Plays, never before so extensively reported. The present will be Miss Putnam's last appearance in Salt Lake City before she departs for her company's tour to New Zealand and Australia, Dec. 8th.

FRIDAY, NOV. 16.

LENA

THE MAD CAP!

LENA, with songs—MISS PUTNAM.

SATURDAY, NOV. 17.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE.

CHILD OF THE REGIMENT

Admission as usual. Sale of Reserved Seats opens Nov. 14th, at 10 a.m. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

STRAYED.

FROM SAND RIDGE, TAYLORSVILLE, one brown horse, branded 4 and 5 on left shoulder.

On left shoulder, 10 pounds on left thigh. The rider will be rewarded by returning or giving information of the whereabouts of the horse to C. LAMBERT, Seventh Ward, Salt Lake City.

FOUND.

IN A SACK OF RAGS, AT THE Paper Mill, two packages of gold rings, both have initials on the inside. They were both included in an envelope when found. The owner can have them by calling at the office and proving property.

FOR SALE.

A CAR LOAD OF THOROUGH BREED Spanish Breeds Bunks, direct from Mexico.

HENRY COHN & Co. Office at F. Amersbach & Bro.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, will be held at the Company's Office, in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on Friday, November 16th, 1883, at 10 o'clock p.m., for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

L. JOHN NUTTALL, Secretary.

BUCKS! BUCKS!

I HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK with a lot of YOUNG MERINO BUCKS, which I will sell at the very lowest prices from \$15 to \$18. The sheep can be seen at the Farmers' Market, who are Thomas and Shurtliff's. I have also a few of the best bred FARMER MERINO. Sheepmen will save me a call before purchasing, as my BUCKS ARE ALL NEW.

ROBERT A. BRANTON.

LAND FOR SALE.

FOURTY ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Grand Canyon. Has a water right and is well adapted for stock raising. Jordan Canal. Will be sold for One Thousand Dollars, or Sixty Dollars per acre. Five hundred dollars water right for Two Thousand dollars. Apply to WM. BRICKER, Salt Lake City.

JUST ARRIVE!

NEW FRUITS!

PEEL, SPICES, NUTS, CANDIES, ETC.

FINEST IN THE MARKET!

We have a large and complete stock of

DRY GOODS

Fall & Winter Trade!

G. W. DAVIS.

Britannia!

IN THIS AGE OF GREAT DISCOVERY, probably the most useful one is that which has lately been directing the attention of persons in this Territory, who were immediately cured of Rheumatism on testing its virtues. Doctor Hill, of England, an eminent physician of fifty years' experience, and who has about five thousand patients, has made the discovery, and places this valuable remedy at the disposal of afflicted persons in the New as well as the Old World. Testimonials of a thousand persons living in Salt Lake City can be furnished on application. One bottle cures by removing the causes from the blood. It also builds up the system and gives the patient a new and active life as those of younger years. Am removed in a few hours. Ask for Dr. Hill's Celebrated Anti-Rheumatic Balm. For sale at E. O. M. Y. Dray & Co. Deseret Building. It has never been known to fail, and is noted throughout Great Britain as a marvelous and most useful discovery.

REMEMBER

EARLY BREAKFAST.

ARE ALWAYS THE BEST